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CROOKSTON

POLK COUNTY

JOURNAL

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL
JAN 4 1894 TO DEC 27 1894

Title: (Crookston) POLK COUNTY JOURNAL
120-4 1979
17:38 - 18:37
Inclusive Dates: Jan 4 1894 Dec 27 1894
Originals held by: MHS x Other
Prepared by: Lynn Trantow WP
Date: April 10, 1978
Format: 1A x 2B
Filmed by: R Rogers
Date: 4-17-78
Camera No. Yellow 5
Reduction Ratio: 13
Voltmeter .40/80
No. Expos.
Prelim. Inspection by:
Date:
Density:
Target Resolution:
O.K.
Reject
Length:
/mm

Jan 4-Dec. 27, 94
Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894 NO. 38

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist.....Halvor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 31st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 31st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court.....Nils Munn

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Asay Crandyon
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hanney
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....A. U. Stephens
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Comptroller.....C. S. Spendly.
Office in Tourist Block.
Clerk.....E. W. Walsh
Office in Tourist Block.
Treasurer.....E. C. Carruth
Office in Times' office.
Justice of the Peace.....Joseph Mathews
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor.....A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street.
Engineer.....W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Reckin Block.
Chairman Health Department.....Dr. Dampier.
Office in Tourist Block.
Justice of the Peace.....C. S. Spendly.
Office in Merchants Block.
Justice of the Peace.....E. E. Gossman.
Office in Tourist Block.
Postmaster.....W. H. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster.....Olive A. Halverson.
Clerk.....A. E. Losey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins
Angus,	J M Fisher
Black River,	P A Eckstrom
"	Albert Wickstrom
Brandt,	E M Sandberg
"	Ole Nelson
Brandsvold,	Henry Boyer
Brenton,	A P Frank
Brislet,	Halvor Gyradeen
Bryland,	S O Flanders
Crookston,	S C Carruth
Crookston, city,	John O Johnson
Columbia,	O J Mattson
Chester,	Charlie Ass
Emandville,	H C Milner
Euclid,	Neri A Skele
Eden,	A O Dasbil
Farley,	Mark Congdon
Fairoy,	John O. Tenney
Fisher,	...un Gleason
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason
Garfield,	L B George
Gd Forks,	E J Hogen
Gd Forks, city,	J A Johnson
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson
Gardon,	John Hanson
Gentility,	H F Gundron.
Garvais,	John Delorge
Grove Park,	E E Abbott
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson
Hazarville,	O Osmundson
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson.
Keystone,	Robert Nesbit
Kertsonville,	H D Reardon
Kertsonville,	M S Mercier
Numedal,	Olaf Larson
Onstad,	W A Marin
Parnell,	S W Bliss
Poplar River,	J B Hebert
Polk County,	Chas. Peterson
Rocksbury,	Hans L Henkum
Reis,	A P Teegin
Red Lake Falls,	Diddy Bartl
Reis,	D C Hallock
River Falls,	E C Gignac
Rockabury,	P Englestad
Rosendal,	P Scalstad
Rosendal,	M E Randalker
Rosendal,	Ores Simmons
Sandsten,	Nils K Anderson
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson
St. Hilaire,	J S Johnson
Silsten,	Ingebret Larson
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan
Silsbee,	P J Cornsack
Terrebonne,	Edmor Perrusse
Tabor,	S J Funa
Tynsid,	A O Stortoen
Tynsland,	John Thompson
Winger,	Albert Johnson
Woodside,	O J Tagley
Wylie,	O J Johnson
Winsbolt,	Oscar Wick
Wolf River Falls	C J Knox

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Vlavn remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk County. Relief, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:30pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Casselton, Fargo, Wahpeton, Breckenridge, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:25a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	7:35a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily, ex. sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Kain. Via Daily ex. sun.	8:00p.m. Daily ex. sun.
8:00a.m. Mixed. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls.	6:00p.m. Mixed. Wed. Friday.
8:00a.m. Sat.	Going east to Stokking, Tabor, Fosston.	Minot, Mcintosh, and 7:30p.m. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet—Library—Observation—Smoking Cars, Standard and Second Class Coaches, Buffet Colonist Sleeping Cars.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and South west.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, affording passengers a chance to see all the Grand scenery in America.

Steamship rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Banner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and Kootenai at Wardner, Rossland, Ore Lake Chilan, the upper Columbia River and Okanagan points.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

For descriptions and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent.
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific Coast. Leave Crookston Daily ..... 7:34 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, et..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining car attached.

HUMORS OF BANN PUBLISHING.

Announcements of Marriages That Have Been Unceremoniously Interrupted.

A few years ago a ludicrous, albeit sensational, incident occurred at a church in Larkhall. A rustic couple, after having had the banns published the prescribed number of times, proceeded to the church to be joined in holy wedlock. The service was conducted without a hitch until the officiating clergyman arrived at that part where he asked, "William Wisher, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" when the bridegroom replied with some astonishment that his name was not William Wisher.

The ceremony was of course suspended, and on investigation being made as to the cause of the mistake it transpired that the bridegroom had written to the session of the church requesting him to have the banns published, and concluded his letter thus, "So no more from your well wisher and Mary Williams." The sexton, supposing that William Wisher was the name of the intending Benedict, published the banns accordingly, and the disappointed couple were compelled to await the publication of the banns in their proper names.

The procentor of a country parish church near Arbroath on Sunday announced from his place that "there was a solemn purpose of marriage between Alexander Spink of Fisher's Inn and Elspeth Hackett of Burn wynd," when the parish beadle, who was something of a character, suddenly arose and unceremoniously interrupted the proceedings by exclaiming: "That's wrang! That's wrang! As an Sanders Spink o' Fisher's loan that's gaun to marry Elspeth Hackett, hat Lang Sanders Spink o' Sandidy croft." The name of one of the parties had been wrongly stated in the proclamation paper, and this was the way the beadle took to correct it.

Some years ago a middle aged agricultural laborer called upon the session clerk of Alloa and asked him what the charge was for publishing the "cries"—i. e., banns of marriage—three times on the same Sunday. "A pound," replied the clerk. "Aye," said the other, "an what's 'aye tak' when ye tak' two Sundays to do't?" "Half a guinea," was the reply. "An what's't's charge when ye tak' the Sundays to't?" was the caustic next query. "Seven and six," answered the clerk, with an amused air. "Aye, man," rejoined the querist, "I see; the langer ye tak' to dae't the cheaper it gets. Just cry awa' till ye pay yersel'!"

And he took his departure without more ado.—London Tit-Bits.

Trousers, Breeches and Pantaloons.

The words breeches, trousers and pantaloons are now used interchangeably, but originally the significations were quite different. Pantaloons are said to have been at first nothing but long stockings worn in Italy as a mark of religious habit by the devotees of St. Pantaloon. Breeches originally reached from the waist half way to the knee, and finally to the knee, where they were fastened with a buckle. Trousers are the present style of leg gear, a combination of the former two.

SAME OLD FARCE.

The County Board Meet and Elect Commissioner Rhinehart Chairman.

The County Printing Awarded to the Highest Bidder—The Crookston Times.

Kirsch, Rhinehart and omers carry the Scheme successfully Through.

And the Bids Were Not Even Considered by the County Board.

The County a Heavy Loser.

The county commissioners met on on Tuesday morning, 2. P. De Mers moved that the present incumbent, Hon. M. E. Kirsch be retained for the coming year of 1894, whereupon the Hon. Michael arose, voluminously thanked the gentlemen for the honors conferred upon him in the past three years and declined to try it another whack. He then placed in nomination the name of A. C. Rhinehart. The name of C. P. DeMers was then nominated by Commissioner Oppegaard and the vote stood: For Rhinehart: Kirsch, Rhinehart, and DeMers. For DeMers: Linden and Oppegaard. Mr. Rhinehart having received the majority of the votes was duly declared elected and after a few minutes spent in felicitation the board adjourned till 2 o'clock. At nearly three the bonrd again assembled and the bids for doing the county printing were opened and read. The Times bid 72 cts. per folio for treasurer's reports and all such work, and 6 cents per description for the tax list; The Tribune bid 50 cents and 6 cents and the JOURNAL 25 and 3 cents for the tax list, the bid of the JOURNAL all round being fully one-half that of the Times and very much less than that of the Tribune. These being all of the bids received Mr. Kirsch then offered a resolution that the bid of the Times be accepted and that paper be made the official paper. Mr. Oppegaard offered a resolution that the Tribune's bid be accepted. For Mr. Kirsch's resolution the vote stood: Kirsch, Rhinehart and DeMers. For Oppegaard's resolution the vote stood: Oppegaard and Linden. While the bid of the JOURNAL would have saved one-half the expense to the tax-payers of the county, not one member of the board raised his voice in behalf of the taxpayers. This may be the kind of treatment that the people expect from its public servants but it hardly looks reasonable to think that it is and how those commissioners can justify their action to their constituents is a problem that we will not try to solve.

The City Poor.

The committee on poor, of the council, accompanied the relief committee on its rounds on Wednesday afternoon and found some quite destitute cases—most all occasioned by sickness and a few from inability to procure work. One family, that had been shipped here by the authorities from Montiello was found to be absolutely destitute: there were seven children in that family and when the committee arrived they found the children scrapping for a crust of bread one of the kids had picked up. The council committee found that food, fuel and clothing were needed and took steps to provide the food and fuel. Any person who has any cast-off clothing they do not want could find a good investment for it by notifying the relief committee or the council committee, who would see it placed where it would do the most good. And if any one could find employment for any of these destitute ones it would be gladly welcomed.

Worse Than Here.

Our Polk county farmers, as they contemplate a yield of from 5 to 12 bushels of wheat this year and not over 50 cents per bushel for it, have reason to think their lot is a pretty tough one, but the JOURNAL has heard of even lower prices than that. Edward F. Smith, a former resident of Crookston, writing from Spokane, Wash., to renew his subscription, says:

"We have had a very mild winter so far. I believe it has not been down to zero yet. We have no snow at the present writing but have had some, and a great deal of rain for this season of the year. Everything is very quiet, in fact I might say at a stand-still. Wheat is only worth 22 to 24 cents per bushel for the very best; oats about the same. Farmers are feeling pretty blue and I think they have good cause to as their crops have hardly paid for harvesting."

A Tribute to Averill.

The Thirteen Towns pays the following tribute to Attorney W. H. Averill, of Fosston, who died at that place on the morning of December 23rd, of typhoid fever after a week's illness. He contracted a cold while attending court in Crookston returned home on the 16th, and in just one week his body was sent to Winona, where his parents reside. He was 31 years of age. The Towns says:

Mr. Averill was an square a man as God ever made and no one can point to an act of his life that was stained with dishonor. There was nothing small about Mr. Averill. He carried his big heart on his sleeve. Broad and liberal in his opinions, urbane in his manners, kind of heart, genial in his nature, as generous as the day is long, the friend of every man and every man his friend, it is no wonder that he became the center of a large social circle and formed friendships that could only be dissolved by death. During his residence in this city he has filled every office within the gift of the people, and at the time of his death was City Attorney, County Commissioner and secretary of the Thirteen Towns Fair Association, and was going to his general ability and popularity he always has had a remunerative law practice.

The Governor has appointed C. B. Elliott to succeed Judge Canty as judge of the district court. Judge Elliott has been judge of the municipal court in Minneapolis. The appointment is a good one and will meet with general approval.

The North-Western Line.
(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped Day Coaches and Magnificent Vestibuled Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 6:45 p. m. St. Paul 6:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains to all points in the east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 p. m. St. Paul, 8:00 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 8:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful day light ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accommodations call on your home agent and for map folder free, address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

35

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

A Singular Coincidence.

The chaplain of an American jail vouches for the following. A little boy was taken by his parents to visit the prison, and on passing one of the cells in which a notorious criminal had been incarcerated his father playfully pushed him in and closed the door upon him. The child, overcome by some vague terror, screamed aloud and could scarcely be comforted by his mother's caresses.

Years passed. The lad half thoughtlessly fell into crime and was only recalled to his better nature on finding himself, having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, in the identical cell into which he had been momentarily thrust as a child.

Spent Only One.

Little Dot—Mamma gave me two quarters to buy candy, but I only spent one of them.

Father—That's something like. Now I'll give you another quarter to put with the other.

Little Dot—Thank you, but I can't put it with the other till I find it. It dropped out of my pocket on the way to the candy store.—Good News.

A GROWING INSTITUTION.

The Winter Term at the Strawbridge School Commenced With an Increased Attendance.

After a vacation of one week the Crookston Normal School & Business College resumed work again on Tuesday morning. It was the beginning of the winter term, and proprietor and teachers were hustling about, answering numerous questions and ascertaining what studies the new students wanted to pursue. At 9:30 Mr. Strawbridge made a few remarks, wishing them a prosperous New Year, and introduced Rev. Squier who after a short scripture lesson and prayer, told the students of the importance and value of education impressing particularly that cramming the mind full of everything and training the memory to retain all that touched its surface was not the correct ideal education. But to train and educate the mind to reason, to follow out a line of thought.

Mr. Titus then took charge of the students and proceeded to organize the classes. In this he demonstrated his ability as an organizer, as he has already done in his teaching. Several new classes were organized in the common branches, also in the higher including algebra, physiology, rhetoric etc. A literary society and debating sections will be organized this week. These are for the special benefit of the students and any friends they may invite.

Twenty-two new students enter upon the work of this term. Many of these are teachers who have been teaching in different parts of the country and are taking advanced work. Others are taking the Preparatory, Normal, Commercial or shorthand courses.

This school does not hold out the bait "The Cheapest School in the Northwest." It makes no specialty of cheapness, but it does, of giving value for value, charging a reasonable price and giving the best that can be given for that charge. The motto is, "do well what you do." No cheap grade work. Left in the standard higher." "This New Year's opening gives the projectors of Strawbridge Normal School & Business College every season to feel assured for the future success of similar work.

The proprietor, Mr. B. A. Strawbridge, and his teachers extend a cordial invitation to the patrons and friends of the school to pay them a visit.

A "National Bouquet."

Among the many suggestions concerning a national flower, one which comes from a Vermont farmer has decided points and interest. He proposes that we shall not attempt to settle upon a national flower, but let each state choose a state flower, and have a "national bouquet," composed of all the state flowers.

Already certain of the states have emblems which would make very appropriate and pretty elements in such a great American nosegay.

Massachusetts people prefer the trailing arbutus for an emblem. California, on the other side of the continent, has by law adopted the eschscholtzia or poppy as its state flower. The cedar sprig of Vermont and the pine branch of Maine would contribute a needed tinge of green to the nosegay, while the orange blossom of Florida would lend its fragrance, and the mountain laurel of Alabama would crown it resplendently.

The goldenrod and the aster would belong to the first state which should formally adopt them, and so would the graceful shooting star of the central west and the prairie rose. There are flowers and trees enough to "go around."

A bouquet composed of all these state flowers and tree branches would grace all formal occasions and would typify the union of the states. It would say "E pluribus unum" to the ordinary intelligence more plainly than the Latin motto does.—Youth's Companion.

The Book He Wanted.

Odd demands are made on the busy editor's time. A Scotch member of the fraternity recently received a letter, the envelope bearing a request that the contents should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburgh. The letter ran: "The book that I want is a courting book—a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love; a book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when I be courting her in the sport of a book that I want, no matter how few or how little the words may be."—Weekly Irish Times.

Nervous Excitability After Death.

Experiments made by M. d'Arsonval with an instrument he calls a myophone prove, contrary to the older opinion, that nervous excitability may exist for many hours after death. The cold test of the muscle shortening is no doubt not applicable long after death has departed, but as the sound given out by the myophone proves, the death of a nerve is much less rapid than has been hitherto supposed, and a nerve may act on muscle in a state of electric excitability without producing more than simple molecular vibration.

THE INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM.

Even a Scientist's Pen Cannot Adequately Describe Its Transcendent Properties.

That space is not void is conceded. That it is filled with a medium capable of transmitting light and heat is not questioned. This medium is believed to be uniform in density and elasticity, but the exact nature of its constitution is unknown. Some believe it to be molecular, like gas, while others question if its structure has been correctly defined. It makes no direct impression upon the senses and is known only through effects produced, and yet, whatever he its nature, it is known to transmit a wave of light at the rate of 86,000 miles per second, there being, as a mean value, within the spectrum about 50,000 waves in an inch, or more than 90,000,000,000,000,000 in the distance passed over in one second.

When it is considered that waves are transmitted through this medium in all conceivable directions with the same velocity, some faint conception may be had of its intense activity. The complicity of the waves is transcendent, for each shade of light has its own wave length, there being about 30,000 waves to the inch in red light and more than 54,000 in violet, and outside the visible spectrum there are less in number in one direction and more in the other. Every self luminous body in the universe is imparting to this medium waves of these varying lengths all traveling with a sensibly constant velocity.

When it is remembered that the countless number of stars and suns, scattered promiscuously throughout limitless space, are producing waves, and radiating from each in all possible directions, it would seem that if they did not actually destroy each other they would so interfere as to produce "confusion worse confounded," and the impression upon the eye of an observer would be valueless. But, on the contrary, the scientist believes that this medium truly and faithfully transmits to the remotest space every wave imparted to it, preserving with the strictest integrity by individuality—except that planets and other solid bodies may destroy the waves they intercept.

A star ten or more years ago started on a wave which just now, we will suppose, arrives at the earth and writes its own record on some sensitized plates, through a glass mirror 5,000,000,000,000 miles away. From these impressions the physicist finds perhaps that the star is dendiic, and the most powerful telescope had failed to divide it; that the two revolve about each other, and he determines their probable orbit, masses and velocities. Or perhaps he finds, as in the remarkable star of 1892, that it changes from a star to a nebula in a few months. In all this no question is raised in regard to the integrity of the record, nor whether in its long journey any planet, sun, comet, meteor or star has unduly interfered to modify or in any way corrupt the story it was commissioned to tell.

Grant that! But this is little more than the shadow of an illustration, for Herschel, the astronomer, thought it probable that we can see nebula from which it has taken light 300,000 years to reach the earth, during which time the interstellar medium has been faithful in transmitting at the rate of more than 11,000,000 miles per minute the impulse committed to it, notwithstanding its path has been crossed and recrossed by other waves without number. Pen cannot adequately describe the transcendent properties of this wonderful medium called the "luminiferous ether" nor too highly exalt that faith which enables one to implicitly believe the truthfulness of the stories committed to him. One is led to exclaim with the psalmist: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works. In wisdom thou hast made them all."—Science.

Milord, Miss and the Dog.

A traveler's tale of British phlegm is told in the following terms: A Frenchman was seated in a smoking carriage and had for his companion a "mitred Anglais." Enter a British miss—of course with a plaid and protruding teeth and a Skye terrier. She sat opposite the milord. He politely informed her that she had by mistake got into a smoking carriage. She made not the slightest answer, but sat grimly on.

The train then ran by his cigar, much to the astonishment of the Frenchman, who, according to the story, sat watching what would happen. When they reached the next station, the milord said, with the cold dignity of his race and cast: "Madam can now change into a nonsmoking carriage. If she does not, I shall assume that she does not mind smoke and shall light another cigar."

Madam said not a word, but stared in front of her. The train went on again, and the milord lighted up. When his cigar was well alight and the train in motion, the lady bent forward, took the cigar out of the milord's mouth and threw it out of the window. The milord not only did not make any remark, but he did not even seem disturbed. All he did was to wait a minute, and then to bend over the lady, seize the Skye terrier, which was lying in her lap, and fling it out of the window.

Of this act the lady, to the complete astonishment of the French spectator, took no notice whatever. At the next station both the lady and the milord got out, but without exchanging a word in regard to the cigar and dog incident, while the Frenchman turned over in his head an etude on the subject of "Les Anglais tacituraux."—London Spectator

TO THE PRESIDENT.

AN UNEMPLOYED WORKMAN WRITES AN OPEN LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland's Attention Called to Industries Ruined and Labor Pauperized. Idle Results Must Follow the Adoption of the Un-American Tariff Bill.

To His Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

SIR—As your excellency is an American president, invested with the powerful influence of your high office and wielding that influence to force legislation antagonistic to the interests of your country, if it is not too late, it is certainly not out of place to ask your excellency whether you are drifting; if the varied interests of that portion of the world's inhabitants living within the territorial limits of the United States and owing allegiance thereto are not large enough for your stewardship; whether you are moving within the lines of national Democracy and for the interests of the nation that placed you at its head, or if you have switched off to the line of universal Democracy and taken the nations of the world under your consideration to the neglect and material injury of your own?

Whatever may be the object of your ambition, the one fact is established that your policy is destructive to the interests of your own country.

Within the first six months of your administration what is the condition of business under it? The money that monopolized business has been withdrawn and is stowed away in the banks. The industries that prospered before you came have withered at your approach. The labor that was happy and contented is becoming demoralized from starvation, and yet while your policy has been condemned by six of the leading industrial states and the people of every section which it is designed to affect have protested against it, while the voice of starving labor has swelled the ominous sound of discontent, you seem indifferent to a condition that is increasing in danger that is a menace to public tranquility and may lead to a necessity for measures that would be abhorrent to civilization. You set yourne the course that Great Britain has laid down as the chart of American politics. You have found the tools in the Wilson committee to shape your bill of destruction and seem impatient for its completion to affix your signature thereto.

Your zeal for this foreign measure would been mystery but for the fact that you have the indorsement and approval of foreign controlers. What we will lose in productive values they will gain. The business which your tariff reform policy will sheriff out of the country will be transferred to your foreign allies; England, France and Germany favored, if they did not materially aid in your election. They are now increasing their plants and oiling their spindles in anticipation of a share in the prospective wreck of American industries. Your minister (Bayard) at the Sheffield dinner could not with an unprejudiced eye on the growing prosperity of Sheffield artisans, while he could strike with a traitor's hand at the law which assured the prosperity of American workmen. This in itself is a trivial incident and unworthy of notice, but in keeping with the foreign interest of your administration.

This picture is not overdrawn. It is a facsimile from an American point of view, and from this point I again ask your excellency whether you are drifting? You are pursuing a destructive and dangerous course.

In view of the condition resulting from your policy, the increasing distrust and disturbing circumstances that are sure to follow and the emphatic condemnation by those same people who one year ago were mislead to support it, you can no longer hide your purpose under the Chicago platform. If judged on the basis of intelligence, that platform was never tenable. You are well aware of the fact that a large proportion of your votes were cast by men who were reckless of consequences, indifferent to the public welfare and incapable of distinguishing in many cases between the tariff and internal revenue. They certainly did not represent an intelligence on which to base a justification for the enactment of a ruinous and, to them, destructive law, although they represent more than your majority multiplied by 10, and they did yell for Cleveland and a cheap shirt. Yet it would ill befit the honor, the justice or the humanity of an enlightened and Christian government to take advantage of their ignorance.

To err is human. I acknowledge it is noble, but to pursue a destructive course when admonished to retreat is open to worse than criminal.

You are the elected trustee and chief custodian of the people of the United States. You have accepted the stewardship over the interests of industry and the millions of people whom that industry maintain. Yet if the industries that have been scattered the homes that have been wrecked and the labor that has been pauperized by your foreign policy, and within the first six months of your administration could be seen at one view, the nation would be appalled. The walls at the White House will not shield you for the execration of a duped and plundered people.

A WORKINGMAN.

Is This Meant For Sarcasm?

Writing of the slight cyclone of Nov. 7, the London Daily Chronicle said. "We imagine that to nobody will this revulsion be more welcome than to Mr. Cleveland, who has long been anxious to escape from the thrall of Tammany." This must be what the late Artemus Ward called a "snark." The editor of The Chronicle, however, was level headed when he added that Mr. Cleveland had contributed to the result.

TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY.

The "Object Lesson" Proposed Would Entail Too Much Misery.

The free trade members of the ways and means committee have now completed their work. There is a feeling and disposition on the part of some manufacturers who favor protection, and who have become so disgusted with the efforts of the present free trade party, to overthrow and revolutionize the industrial and commercial progress of the United States—not to oppose whatever changes in the McKinley tariff may now be offered by the party in power. The idea of these gentlemen is to let the free traders have full swing, that the people of the United States may learn to its full extent how disastrous the free trade policy would be to the country, and that the "object lesson" might be the greater. This, they think, would so effectually kill all advocacy of the free trade theory that the industrial progress of the United States would then become permanently established under a protective policy.

Such reasoning is wrong. The men who advocate it do not stop to consider whether the effect would be. The American Economist has shown that the mere fear of free trade has cost a loss of $5,000,000,000 in business and labor since the present administration assumed office. What, then, would be the result if its permanent establishment and enforcement? The importation of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods annually to take the place of goods that have recently, under protection, been manufactured in American mills by American workingmen will involve such an enormous loss in money circulation, such a terrible waste of American labor, such a vast amount of distress among the poor classes of our people, that its effect is too terribly astounding to contemplate. A policy of passive nullification to the present administration's free trade recommendation would be far too high a price for the American people and the American nation to pay.—American Economist.

McKinley on Tariff Changes.

Every reduction of the tariff will be followed by a reduction of wages. Every cut in the tariff rates will be followed by a cut in the wages. Any proposed tariff legislation in an unerring blow at labor, which will be instantly felt in the home of every operative in the United States. The friends of protection should not now falter. The fight is only begun. If temporarily lost, it is not to be given up. Congress was never more needed, and never more expected by the people from their representatives than now. It is the demand of the hour and the requirement of the situation. The tinkerers of the tariff should be thwarted. They should be opposed at every step in their programme of destruction. Republicans and Democrats who believe in the protective system,in congress and out of congress,should stand together in resisting every effort to weaken or destroy it. If it is at last to be accomplished, let none of the responsibility rest upon us. In a time like the present, with idle men and idle mills, platforms to the rear and theories to the winds, the voice of partisanship should have no voice in our councils; the voice of patriotism alone should be heard. Let there be no yielding of principle; no compromise which shall despoil our workshops and degrade our labor.—William McKinley.

The New Tariff.

The new tariff presented to the country by the Democratic party is a composite measure, and not in accordance with any one plank of the Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only that was agreed to at Chicago. The free trade party was elected into power upon its pledge of giving the country a tariff for revenue only. They have secured the votes of the people under false pretenses. Once elected to office, and now in power, they have failed to redeem their pledge. The new tariff, as proposed, will not supply sufficient revenue for the needs of government, but will diminish revenue by nearly $50,000,000 annually, and this, too, at a time when the treasury is depleted and the government must have recourse to temporary measures for supplying funds to pay its daily debts. There was no such need of this under a Republican administration, which reduced the annual debt by millions and millions of dollars. Directly the Democratic party gets its fingers upon the finances of the country, however, the expenditures exceed the income and the debt increases, so that a new issue of bonds may have to be made, or money may be borrowed, in anticipation of its being earned, upon the security of government notes, treasury bills, or I O U's, or whatever else they like to call them.

The American Protective Tariff League.

The American Protective Tariff league assembled in special session and resolved "to continue the work aggressively." Why, certainly! Nowend not speak words of encouragement to the league—the skies have been raining encouragement upon it. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, New Jersey, have encouraged it. Despair has been calling an deep in thunderous sounds of encouragement. The American Protective Tariff league cannot but feel as "a giant refreshed with wine." The patient and intelligent work has been crowned by success.

The peculiar virtue of the league is that it works incessantly. Other organizations are beneficially active in campaign times, but the league educates the people while their judgment is in repose. Its documents reach the farmer, and the mechanic, and the storekeeper, and the tradesman at times when they are not predisposed in regard every appeal to their intelligence as influenced by partisan ambition. It is in perpetual session far the education of the people in political economy as taught by the chiefs of the American school. It would be a calamity were the league in cease from its intelectually aggressive work. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

"RULE BRITANNIA."

A VERY POPULAR AIR WITH THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

American Labor Interests and the Home Industries Are Not Considered—The Hawaiian Muddle Is the Most Remarkable Development of Anglomania In Washington

Since March 4, 1893, on the incoming of the present administration, both the foreign and internal policy of the country appears to have been formulated with a view to a consideration of the interests of foreign countries rather than of our own country. This has appeared not only in one instance, but in many instances. Setting aside such little matters as the exclusion of China or Japan tea from the White House kitchen and the exclusive use of Ceylon tea, because it is English, you know, we find that a similar policy only on a larger scale and one of greater significance has been carried into our affairs of state.

The most important feature was the tariff measure formulated on English free trade lines, without any regard or consideration for the interests of American labor or American industries. Having changed our system of currency to conform with that of England, it was only natural that the same model should serve on which to fashion our methods of revenue. The result, it has been found, would have been insufficient to supply an income equal to the expenditures of our country. This also is English.

We also have the suggestion made to forestall the revenue by an issue of short term treasury bills. This method of spending one's income before it is earned is also of English origin.

The latest Anglomaniac development that has emanated from Washington this year has' appeared in connection with the Hawaiian muddle. It appears that the first published account of the secretory of state on this subject was shown to and approved by the British embassador at Washington before it was allowed out for publication for the information of the American people. We thus have a plain case of an act undertaken by the United States government and approved by the British government and the United States and of the American people first submitted for the consideration and approval of the representative of a foreign country, and that country England.

Not only has this most extraordinary step been taken, which was decidedly uncalled for and merely an act to carry favor with what is English, but at the same time the secretary did not even have the common courtesy to submit a copy of his report, even after publication, to the lawfully recognized representative of the Hawaiian Islands, who is located at the seat of government. There was a direct insult given to the other country concerned, for which the report was made, while an envile flunkeydom was effusively displayed to the representative of England. English had an earthly concern in the matter so far as either the United States or the Hawaiian Islands were concerned.

Such are some of the gross exhibitions of un-Americanism on the part of the present Democratic administration, as ofinatively and offensively displayed to the American people. For other instances we need only examine as regards the new tariff measure, formulated on English free trade lines and designed mostly to assist foreign trade at the expense of our own. The remarkable utterances of Benjamin Folcom, counsiler-in-law of President Cleveland, that were made on our national birthday to the manufacturers at Sheffield, are too surely becoming realizations, but the congratulations to the English manufacturers were by no means out of place from his own standpoint, or that of his cosmn-in-law, or their party. There are no words of congratulation for American manufacturers, or for American laborers. They may condole with one another while waiting for the congressional elections af 1894.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

Our Imports of Wool.

The greatest amount of wool ever imported in any single year under the new McKinley law far the year ending June 30, 1893, so Justice, Bateman & Co., point out. The amount of raw wool and dyposes of the charge, as often made by free traders, that it is necessary to put wool on the free list in order to relieve American manufacturers cheap foreign wool for raising. They never imported so much foreign wool as under the last year at the McKinley law, the cheddnes at which were so wonderfully reduced under it the woolen mills af the United States were employed to their full capacity, so that the entire consumption of 1893 was not only all consumed in our home market, but 108,000,000 pounds of foreign wool besides.

Why I Am a Protectionist.

I am a protectionist because I am an American. We should have free trade among ourselves because we honor one flag and are citizens of a common country. But the man who builds us houses here, who pays us wages here, who employs my labor here, who does nothing to contribute to our growth and to our prosperity, but who lives abroad beyond the oceans, whence he desires to bring his products, either farm or manufactured, into the American market in competition with ours—he should pay for the privilege, and when he has paid for the privilege we will cover the money into the treasury of the United States, and with it we will cancel our obligations and carry on the business of government. And I would do this in the name of patriotism and my country because I believe it right.—Ex-Senator B. W. Perkins of Kansas.

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—as In District Court, 9th Judicial District.

Nada Moseeby and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Moseeby & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs Ollo Bro- and Anna Bund, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office at Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minn.
(1st-30)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, December 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the guardianship of George Hendrickson, minor.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathea Christenson, guardian of the above named minor, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing his account; that the said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this Court on the 6th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

Ordered further, that public notice be given of the pendency of said petition, and the time of examining said account by publishing this order once each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at Cro kston, Minn., and by mailing a copy of the same to Ole Hendrickson milnot.

C. M. BERSON,
Judge of Probate.
197-3w

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred fifty-one and 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edward Anderson and Anna Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Thomas Lindsay Company, a corporation of Indiana, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 7th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and duly assigned by said mortgagee, and 25th and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All those certain lots, viz: 5 and 24, in block 1 of Riverside Addition to Grand Forks East, described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of Third Street and Bellevue Avenue as feet in a southwesterly direction from the easterly corner of said lot 5; thence in a northwesterly direction and at right angles to Bellevue Avenue 75 feet; thence in a northeasterly direction and parallel with said Bellevue Avenue 25 feet in a southwesterly direction from the easterly corner of said lot 24; thence in a northwesterly direction and at right angles to Bellevue Avenue 75 feet to the last mentioned Bellevue Avenue and said block 1; thence along said last mentioned line to the northwesterly direction feet to the place of beginning. Meaning to convey a tract 25 feet front on Bellevue Avenue by 75 feet deep, parallel to and adjoining the lot deeded by Oscar E. Clifford, Minnie E. Clifford and George E. Bunchard December 16th, 1889, A. D., to Peder Nelson, dated at Minneapolis, with his wife Bertha Nelson, and to the tenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within the time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 19th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BUCKLER,
Attorneys. 195-41t

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CHANGES IN TARIFF

WHAT THE OLD AD VALOREM RATES OF DUTY ARE.

A Comparison With the New Figures Will Enable Laborers and Manufacturers to See How Wages Will Be Affected—Probable Reductions In Various Trades.

With the publication of the new tariff measure of the present administration, which is composed very largely on an ad valorem scale of duties, it will be of particular interest to compare the new with the old rates; those as proposed in Mr. Wilson's tariff measure with the rates as existing under the McKinley bill. In order to do this, with the new rates fresh in the memory of the people, they need but glance at the table given below, which shows the ad valorem equivalent of duties collected on foreign goods under the McKinley bill, and they can thus understand to what extent the changes are likely to affect their particular business or interests.

	Ad Valorem Equivalents.		Ad Valorem Equivalents.
Animals	$28 17	Lead and manufactures	40 00
Art works	10 00	Leather and manufactures	27 19
Beverages	22 68	Leather manufactures	23 66
Books, maps, etc.	25 00	Malt liquors	47 23
Brass and manufactures	46 44	Marble, stone, etc.	43 47
Breadstuffs	47 03	Metals and manufactures	19 46
Brushes	40 00	Mineral substances	44 03
Buttons	50 71	Musical instruments	30 22
Carriages	44 82	Musical instruments	40 33
Cement	37 94	Oils	25 53
Chemicals	31 44	Paints, colors, etc.	30 00
Clays, earths	31 03	Paper and manufactures	32 00
Clocks, watches	20 00	Paper and manufactures	22 51
Coal, coke	32 51	Perfumery	62 33
Coffee	19 07	Provisions	34 57
Cotton manufactures	8 72	Rice	54 00
Cotton and manufactures	42 32	Salt	62 50
Earthenware	47 62	Seeds	30 00
Eggs	40 07	Shells	40 00
Feathers, flowers and manufactures	57 32	Silk and manufactures	55 06
Fish	39 21	Soap	27 00
Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures	30 00	Spices	41 20
Fruits	39 11	Spirits, distilled	171 34
India rubber	30 04	Sponges	19 00
Iron, steel and manufactures	45 38	Straw and manufactures	30 00
Jewelry, precious stones	10 64	Sugar	19 62
		Tobacco, manufactures	71 33
		Toys, marbles	38 03
		Umbrellas	40 00
		Vegetables	37 17
		Wines	54 12
		Wood and manufactures	23 92
		Wool	15 70
		Wool manufactures	44 07
		Wool and manufactures	95 81
		Average	49 71

Such comparison will be particularly interesting to all wage earners, because it will enable them to understand at once how the factories in which they have been working are likely to be affected. Also how their wages are likely to be affected, because a reduction in the tariff would involve a reduction in wages.

How Labor Is Deceived.

In a pretended effort to discover the cause of the great political flop the Democratic press has sought opinion only where it was made a point for the public eye and has carefully avoided direction where it is daily exhibited. In fact, they tried hard not to find it. For instance, the New York World requested the opinion of Mr. W. C. Whitney and other lights of tariff reform and free trade proclivities, but The World has studiously avoided the hard fisted son of toil, whose changed condition has made him a close observer of the causes which have led to it. Mr. Whitney may be an author on social etiquette, good living and other things pertaining to men of his class; but, while Mr. Whitney and such as he are troubled with the difficulty of finding a way to spend and enjoy their surplus wealth, the misguided workman, robbed of employment and unused to the Democratic blessings of want and starvation has done some very hard thinking. He has thought of the weekly income that he and his children were accustomed to bring home from the protected factory before England and her Democratic ally had succeeded in obtaining a verdict against what they called the "robber tariff." He thought of the dentist chill which crept into the factory after the election of 1892. Like the stone phere before a storm, business stood still, collections became difficult and sales impossible. To save immediate capital production had to be limited; labor was unemployed and wages reduced, as the result of the promises made before election by the free trade rabbers who framed the platform and the policy for the Democratic party, which platform does not affect Mr. Whitney and his kind, but which has seriously affected the workingman.

Horace Greeley on Free Trade.

Speaking of the second free trade panic in the history of the United States, 1818 to 1824, when Great Britain poured her fabrics into our market in an overwhelming torrent and far below cost, in order to crush out American industries, Horace Greeley said:

"At the close of the second war with England, peace found this country dotted with furnaces and factories which had sprung up under the precarious shelter of embargo and war. These, and yet firmly established, found themselves suddenly exposed to a relentless and determined foreign competition. Great Britain poured her fabrics, far below cost, upon our markets in a perfect deluge. Our manufactures were down like grass before the mower, and our agriculture and the wages of labor speedily followed. Financial prostration was general, and the presence of want was universal. In New England fully one-fourth of the property went through the sheriff's mill, and the prostration was scarcely less general elsewhere. In Kentucky the presence of debt was simply unbelievable. In New York, the leading merchants, in 1817, united in a memorial to congress to save our commerce as well as our manufactures from utter ruin, by increasing the tariff duties."

THE SUFFERING PEOPLE.

A Hard Winter Before the Workers of the Nation.

General Hastings of Pennsylvania in a speech at Philadelphia, has formulated up the situation in the country. The condition of the Pennsylvania farmer and workingmen as he presents it is not overdrawn, and it will be the condition of the New York farmer and worker before a year's round rushes on the people call a halt at the ballot box. He says "People are now in want, with a hard winter and a very scanty crop than in the face, and who can say that all this is not due to Democracy and the Democratic congress?

"The country is in such a condition now that news turn to each other with blanched faces and ask how long their employment will last. Mills are closing every day. The party in power at Washington is responsible for the existing condition of affairs. The farmer is feeling the stress of financial and political weather as well as the artisan and professional man, and through the length and breadth of our beautiful state one hears the cry for relief. But the Democratic party remains inactive and narcissus to the public demand.

"The Democrats repudiated protection at Chicago and said they would do better things. They have done nothing but cause a wave of destruction and poverty to sweep the land. They painted tariff reform in such glowing colors that the people thought they would like a change. They got it, but at what a cost!

"During the 25 years the Republican party ran the government wages increased from 10 to 90 per cent, and the people prospered and saved money. Satisfied with affairs, our foreign neighbors were glad to deal with us and take our money, but as soon as the Democrats gained power they began to question our stability and wonder if silver was to be the same as before.

"The people are frightened. Manufacturers are at their wits' ends. If the manufacturers had the assurance that the tariff would not be changed with for 10 years and a promise that no change would be made in the currency of the nation, all the mills in the country would begin work inside of two weeks."

Agricultural Ignorance.

Does not every dollar's worth of imports into this country displace a dollar's worth of home products that would otherwise help to go out?

This is one of those profound conundrums that the secretary of agriculture tried to solve at the congress of agriculture recently held in Chicago. We do not believe that any schoolboy would ask such a question. The protective tariff has nothing whatever to do with the exports of the country. The quantity of grain that will "leap to go out" depends entirely upon the crops in other countries as well as in our own—in fact, upon the question of supply and consequent demand. The protective tariff, Mr. Morton, is to keep out from this country things that are grown or manufactured in other countries, and which we ourselves are able to grow or manufacture. We presume that Mr. Morton is not aware that during the period of the greatest protection this country has ever had our exports of wheat were larger than ever known in the history of the country, the result being that our imports were phenomenally smaller than our exports; hence our exceeding prosperity under protection. The dense ignorance shown by the secretary of agriculture in the affairs pertaining to his department would be amusing, were it not so shameful, in coming from the head of the department that should be representative of our vast agricultural resources.—American Economist.

Wages Lost In Eastern Mills.

The extent of the depression in the textile industries of New England may be gauged by the following statement of the losses in wages in Lowell, Mass. The mills were shut down for periods as follows, and the losses, as near as can be obtained, are also given: Merrimeck, two weeks; loss, $44,000. Lawrence, three weeks; loss, $90,000. Lowell, brussels department, four weeks: injrain department, seven weeks; loss, $77,000. Appleton, twelve and a half weeks; loss, $100,000. Tremont and Suffolk, eight weeks; loss, $150,000. Hamilton, two weeks; loss, $38,000. Faulkner's, seven weeks; loss, $24,000. Pickering's hosiery, twelve weeks; loss, $24,000. Pullingy's shoeshop, nine weeks; loss, $3,000. Collins' mills, six weeks; loss, $8,400. Mohair Plush company, eight weeks; loss, $4,000. Howard Knitting company, six weeks; loss, $25,000. Stott Bros., running two-thirds time; loss, $1,000; making a total loss to employees of $515,300. Besides this many small concerns have been shut down for three months, and if the total losses of these could be obtained it would undoubtedly be found that the working people of the city have lost in wages fully $750,000 this season. But the loss is not at an end, as the mills have all cut down wages about 7 per cent and are usually running on reduced time and with reduced help.—Manufacturers' Record.

Real Causes of the Panic.

While Mr. Cleveland's cry of warning to foreign investors was has contributed to bring us to our present sorry plight, the overshadowing and all controlling reason for our condition is to be found in the threat of the Democratic party to destroy our present industrial system by absolutely destroying the protective features of our revenue system, and in its place establish a system designed simply and solely for revenue. This threat is the real cause of all our trouble. But for it the question of silver would not have rufled this nation more than a breeze of summer disturbs the placid waters of some sheltered brook. The tariff is the issue in this nation to day and will continue to be until we have established beyond question one system or the other—the "protective" or "the tariff for revenue only" system. —General George A. Sheridan.

PROTECT AGRICULTURE.

It Is Quite as Important as Our Manufacturing Industries.

The population of the United States is probably now not less than 65,000,000. If the same ratio as to the employment of our people holds good, there are now about 31,000,000 people who earn wages or live by work, including about 6,000,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is no other single industry that gives employment to so many of our people as agriculture. While the product of the agriculturist does not equal in value the product of the manufacturing industries, agriculture is, to a certain extent, the basis and foundation of all other industries. No industry can possibly exist without it. The farmer feeds all the people. The miner who goes down into the earth may dispense with a house and live in the hole he has dug. The lady may dispense with the bonnet and depend upon the covering for the head which nature has given her. And the man who toils may dispense with shoes for his feet and wrap the saw hide about them. But none of them can dispense with the products of the farm. All must have bread or die. Agriculture should therefore be protected, and there is no country in the world where it stands more in need of protection than in the United States. It should be protected in the products it produces, and in the market in which it sells its surplus products. The latter is quite as important as the former. If the farmer cannot sell, there is no incentive to produce more than enough for his own wants. And if he has no surplus, or cannot sell what he has, he cannot buy clothing to keep out the cold or the necessaries of life upon which he lives. Is is the money from his surplus products that enables him to live.—The Late Thomas H. Dudley of New Jersey.

The First English Slave Trader.

Sir John Rawkins was the first English slave trader. He formed a company composed of the leading men of London and fitted out three small ships, which sailed in 1562. Later Queen Elizabeth lent Hawkins Jesus e large ship of her own of 700 tons, and took shares in the second African company. She not only equipped the ship, but put 100 soldiers on board to provide for contingencies. On the second voyage Hawkins secured 400 negroes and had a narrow escape from losing them, owing to the lack of water when he was near the equator. But, as he piously recorded in his log, "the Almighty God would not suffer his elect to perish, and sent a breeze which carried them safe to Dominica." This was the beginning of the slave trade, which lasted for more than two centuries before it was finally suppressed.—Boston Transcript.

Carried a Live Shark Ashore.

Jonathan Fowler, a Massachusetts fisherman, once walked out knee deep through the mud and filth of a seashore at low tide to a shark left by the retiring waters, shouldered it and brought it alive on his back to the shore. The shark weighed 500 pounds, quite a load, considering that it was not the most portable of articles and that the man had to wade through mud.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

JAMES R. WAITE,

Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Premium Band and Orchestra.

Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, In.

You will remember the statement I made to you some months ago, when I was afflicted with a bad case of dyspepsia, and through the use of your remedies you kindly requested me. I tried all kinds of medicines, and obeyed all medical directions. My nerves were completely shattered, producing dizziness, heart trouble and all the ills that make life miserable. I commenced to take Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills as per directions, and was CURED after three weeks' use. I am in the best physical condition of my life, and have had no return of the trouble. I am willing you should use my name and testimonial in any way you may see fit, as I feel like praising the remedies that CURED me. Yours truly,

JAMES R. WAITE.

DR. MILES' NERVINE

HAS CURED THOUSANDS

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Headache, Backache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Etc.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a Positive Cure for all suffering from these causes.

JAMES R. WAITE.

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TRY DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

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Of Crookston, Minn. Organized 1877 under the State law. Capital $60,000. Surplus $5,000. Undivided profits, $10,000. Special attention given to collections.

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Interest on certificates of deposit. Accounts of farmers and business men solicited.

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When times are hard and money scarce every one wishes to get all the value they can for what money they have. We have selected our goods for Fall and winter trade with that idea in view. We will sell you a Rushford Wagon this fall very reasonable as it is late, and as to value they cannot be equalled. We have a nice line of

CUTTERS AND BOB SLEDS

No shoddy goods—every article the best of its kind, but sold at the lowest possible price.

For cleaning your wheat you want a Victory Fanning Mill. They do the fastest and best work of any mill made. We also have the Diamond Feed Mills and Horse Powers. We carry at all times a nice line of light and heavy Harness.

Get Our Prices Before You Buy.

Our line of goods cannot be surpassed for quality and our prices are right.

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On hand at all times and delivered promptly. We also have the most convenient Hay Scale in town. Guaranteed correct.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional readers. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views are all its own, and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Claire, Editor.

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POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, JAN. 4, 1894

News and Comment.

THE State capitol commission met in St. Paul on the 28th of last month and closed the purchases for the new capitol site. The expenses of the board thus far amount to $1,151.12. The next move will be to advertise for plans, and the members of the commission will visit many of the state capitols throughout the Union to get ideas on the most modern style of state buildings.

THE senate committee on foreign affairs, which is investigating the Hawaiian business, is said to be considering the capability of the Hawaiian people for self-government, with the view of annexing the Islands to the United States sometime in the future. Should such a contingency arise, it would be a and blow to King Grover, whose sole sad only reason for trying to restore Queen Lil to her throne was to give the Harrison administration a slap in the face.

MUNCIPOLIS feeds and shelters from 100 to 200 tramps nightly in her police stations, and is thus wasting money and sympathy and encouraging the trapp business, while hundreds of her deserving poor are daily begging for work. Recently an officer went into the tramp's quarters and announced that he had work for them, and out of the 120 tramps in the room only two volunteered to work. If the officer had asked them to take a bath they would all have taken to the woods.

BEN DUNN of the Princeton Union, devotes about nine columns of the last issue of his paper to the address which State Auditor Bierman recently issued to the public anent the pine land investigation which Dunn was instrumental in starting in the last legislature. As might be expected, the Princeton editor punctures the auditor's letter in every point, and makes out a strong case against Mr. Bierman. One thing is certain, the agitation of this matter has given it so much publicity that no future state auditor will dare to sell pine timber on school lands for less than it is worth.

ANYBODY from Washington indicts several changes in Cleveland's cabinet. Attorney-General Olney is certain to retire. His health is poor and the companies he represents are asking for more of his time. Hisell will go from the postoffice department to the department of justice, and Josiah Quincy, state assistant secretary of state, has been notified that he can have the postmastership and he has agreed to take it. "Otey" probably will find it hard to serve two masters—the people and the corporations—and Hisell has discovered that the head of the postoffice department is an unsecure and he is looking for a softer snap.

THE Northern Pacific Railway company wants the present receivers removed, and others appointed in their place. It is charged that the receivers are working the various lines to their own private benefit. The petition gives in detail the cause of the collapse, and charges President Oakes and the board of directors with making immense profits off the building of branch lines which never paid operating expenses. Whether all the charges made in the petition are true or not, it is obvious to everyone that there has been a terrible leakage somewhere when such a splendid piece of property as the Northern Pacific railway should be in the financial condition it is today.

THE assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago has been found guilty of murder and will have to hang, unless his attorneys can procure a new trial, which is altogether unlikely. No wretch ever more richly deserved his fate than this man, and his hanging will have a salutary effect upon other cranks who are seeking notoriety. Hind Prendergast escaped on the plea of insanity which was set up by his counsel, the country would soon be overrun with cranks, and no public man's life would be safe. There is not one of these cranks but is sane enough to know right from wrong, and are really a more dangerous element in society than the insane, because the latter are locked up as soon as the first symptoms of insanity appear, while the latter are allowed their freedom until some innocent life pays the penalty. And the only remedy for this is to treat the murderous crank as a criminal, responsible for his actions.

POOR BLEEDING KANSAS.

A serious row has broken out among the Kansas populists. Mrs. Lease, who occupied the position of head of the state board of charities, has been summarily removed from office by Governor Lewelling "in the interest of harmony and good government," the executive says. But the real cause of the removal is said to be the fact that Mrs. Lease had never thoroughly buried the hatchet with the state administration, and when word was brought to the governor that the fiery, female Populist was about to make another assault on him through the newspapers, he immediately wrote the order for her removal. She will take the matter into the courts, on the ground that she cannot be removed without cause, and the governor's order of dismissal assigns no reason for so doing. In the meantime Mrs. Mary gives voice to her pent-up feelings as follows:

"The old crowd must go. I went into this fight for principle, and I cannot and will not tolerate the corruption of the present administration, an administration more corrupt than any Republican administration that ever disgraced Kansas. The administration of Gov. Lewelling seems to make appointments to further his own political ends, regardless of competency. When he finds an appointee he don't use he deposes him."

A prominent populist attorney remarks in the same vein:

"The removal of Mrs. Lease will certainly disrupt the People's party in the state, and lead to shameful and disgraceful defeat at the next fall elections. I certainly consider the governor the most unwise and indiscreet governor Kansas ever had. He has done more to bring reproach upon the state and astray capital from coming to it than all the governors Kansas has had from the time of her admission to the Union. I will not say an atom to defeat him for renomination, supported by thousands of our people."

HARD TIMES.

Speaking of the causes for hard times the Northfield News recently says: "The hard times began when Mr. Cleveland came into power. If this were merely a coincidence it would be remarkable. But that Democratic assumption of control of the government and the depression of business were indeed cause and effect is an unavoidable conclusion. Mr. Cleveland went into Washington pledged by his platform to assail with hostile legislation the vast and complex industries built up in this country under the protective system. That fiat chilled the heart of every industry in the United States. It checked proposed extensions. It made prices unsteady. It depreciated the prices of stocks of material, it made orders small and dangerous all operations extending into the future, it depreciated the value of every manufacturing plant and it shortened the credit of every mill owner operating with borrowed money.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

Minneapolis Journal: "The government arrives at the end of the year with a poor showing. The treasury balance has slumped down to less than $100,000 and the reserve over part of it to about $82,000,000, although that fund should be kept up to $100,000,000. Expenditures have exceeded receipts this month by between $6,000,000 and $6,000,000, while the customs receipts are the lowest since 1885, the total for December aggregating about $9,000,000. The secretary of the treasury evidently estimated the deficit for the fiscal year too low. It will be nearer $40,000,000 than $28,000,000."

THE Republican State Central committee met in St. Paul this week for a business meeting. The development of the past few months shows the need of the application of Republican principles and indicates that the party will again do business at the old stand just as soon as the people can again be heard from.

IF the country ever can learn anything by a bitter experience the experience of the past few months has clearly taught it that republican principles are the best—the most reliable, and the deans will not have the chance to ruin the country again very soon.

BANKER Clews predicts a revival of business just as soon as the tariff question is decided in Congress. He says that stocks are so greatly reduced that manufacturing will take a boom just as soon as the nation's tariff policy is definitely settled.

THE Duluth News-Tribune issues a mammoth New Year's edition that is a corker! Talk about your twin city mammoth editions! Bosh, they are not in it with that issue of the News-Tribune.

"THE good old democratic times" that you have heard so much about are responsible for many of these days. How do you enjoy 'em?

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

An associated charity association has been organized at Faribault.

Christopher Stahlman, the well known St. Paul brewer, died of consumption last week.

A thief was surprised in the house of Banker Dickson at Fulda. He left with any booty.

The Twin City Street Railway company has promised to work day and night ventilating its cars.

The Ackermann Bros. Mill company has started its new mill at Young America; capacity, 100 barrels.

The entire debt of the Peoples' church of St. Paul, amounting to $17,000, has been raised in the past 60 days.

The Douglas County Sentinel has been purchased jointly by the Alexandria Post and the Douglas County News.

The Mountain Iron and Rathbun mines have been shut down indefinitely. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

Gus Horchard, who was acquitted of the murder of his father at St. Cloud a few days since, has been sent to the insane asylum.

The state board of university regents has decided not to expel the four university students who were caught "cribbing," but will allow them to apologize.

A car on the Chicago and Northwestern containing nine head of cattle was delayed by some cause near Nerstrand, on the open prairie, and the cattle were frozen to death.

The case of the Armour Packing company against the state dairy and food commission will come up for hearing before Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court on Jan. 8.

The celebration of the fourth anniversary of Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter's consecration as bishop of the diocese of Winona occurred last Wednesday. Pontifical high mass was celebrated.

Secretary Smalley has issued the call for the annual meeting of the Minnesota Democratic association. This will be held at St. Paul, Jan. 16. General E. S. Bragg has been invited to attend and address the meeting, which will close, according to usual notifications, with a banquet supper."

Of the 33 fourth class postoffices which will on account of its presidential site, but one is only one—Caledonia. Morgan, Wadena county, will be made an international postal money order office, and Crookston, Polk co., Forestom, Fort Riley, Jasper, Lake View, Minnesota Lake and Tampa will be made domestic money order offices.

The civil rights cases brought by two colored men, E. J. Williams and George Gooden, against H. G. Fogg, a St. Paul restaurateurs, were upheld by Judge Brill, who has filed orders overruling the defendant's demurrer to the amended complaint in each case. The actions were brought to recover damages for the refusal of the defendant to allow the eating house of the defendant on account of their color.

Lars Aang, last, W. D. Kent came to Paul his headquarters. He had an interest with two other men in some Coeur d'Alene mines. About 500 shares purchasers came on and gave him $10,000 for his lease. This he deposited in a St. Paul bank and started for Ossoyoos, B. C., to visit his father, but since that time has not been seen or heard of by his friends, who are becoming anxious as to his safety.

The Winona Sportsman's club has taken up the matter of the extermination of the sparrows, and Friday had a shoot about 200. They paid a bounty of 3 cents apices for the gang of the dead. They were bought they were put into a cellar and left keeping until the shoot. Their efforts were not very successful, however, for the rats played havoc with the dead sparrows and destroyed 150 of them. About half as many were killed in the tournament. Another shoot of the same kind will be held in the near future.

COMMISSION PLEASED.

Red River Drainage Work Progressing Satisfactorily.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—The Red river drainage commission met at the governor's office, holding two sessions. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Miller and Assistant Secretary of State Stockmeyer were present. The meeting was for the purpose of closing up business for the year.

Mr. Valentine, president of the commission, spoke himself and the board members, saying that they were highly pleased with the way in which the work was handled by Mr. Rinehart and had been done. He has accomplished all that he agreed to do and more, since, although the work is not completed in detail, temporary ditches have been cut which will relieve the overflow of spring waters and give the district practically the benefit of the completed undertaking, although this was not promised until Aug. 1.

Mr. Rhinehart will receive what is left of the amount appropriation of $81,500 for drainage, and will wait until next year for the balance due him. The commission does this year extends over 250,000 acres, and indirectly benefits a still larger area.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Fatal Accident to a Montgomery Sleighing Party.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Jan. 2.—The Chicago express, southbound, struck a sleigh in which were Dr. McKeon, Rev. Father Windisch, Joseph Dedina and his son-in-law, Joseph Slais. Dedina was instantly killed, Slais was seriously injured, the team was killed and the sleigh demolished. The other occupants of the sleigh escaped injury by jumping. The train was not seen by the occupants until it was upon them.

ADORN A GALLOWS.

PRENDERGAST'S FATE SPEEDILY DECIDED BY THE JURY.

The Assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison Found Guilty and Sentenced to Death. The Verdict Was Read He Utterly Collapsed—An Omaha Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The jury in the Prendergast case, at 2:17 p. m. returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the penalty at death. The verdict produced a profound sensation in the court room. The prisoner was fear s t r i c k e n and trembling when brought back to court, and utterly collapsed when the announcement was read.

E. P. PRENDERGAST.

When Clark Fitzgerald arose to read the finding of the jury the prisoner stood clutching the back of a chair, eyeing him with the most intense eagerness. His long, bony fingers nervously clasped and unclasped the back of the chair, his frame trembled violently, his face was flushed, and his spiteful looking mouth opened and closed as though he would say something, but lacked the power to speak.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Patrick Eugene John Prendergast, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment and

Fix the Penalty at Death."

Fitzgerald's voice, clear and calm, read out the finding and died away with a slight emphasis on the final word.

Then Prendergast revealed himself the utter coward. His face turned pale, he opened his mouth to speak but only a faint murmur came from between his pale and quivering lips. He moved slightly and would have fallen, but for the assistance of a bailiff. When the jury was polled he listened with acuity to each and every answer to Judge Brentano's question.

"Was this, and is this now your verdict?"

"It is," said Foreman Jacob Sutter, and "It is," repeated every other juror, and then bope and the last vestige of courage failed utterly in Prendergast's breast. He was half led, half carried back to his cell, where, refusing to speak, he threw himself upon his bunk in the attempt to hide from his fellow prisoners, whose expressions of satisfaction over the verdict were more emphatic than graceful, and more sincere than polite.

DEED OF A DEMON.

An Omaha Man Cremates His Entire Family Including Himself.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—On marble slabs at the city morgue lie the charred remains of the family of John Cummings. Father, mother, baby and grandmother are there, awaiting the outcome of the coroner's inquiry. Nothing in Nebraska annals approaches the deed for horror.

Cummings had been in ill health for some time, and according to neighbor Tommy Fox, who was present, he deliberately set fire to his own house and closed the doors on his wife, mother-in-law, his wife and his 1-year-old baby in the flames. The little boy tells a straightforward story, and says that his father originated he said: "Cummings was sitting on the edge of the bed in a chair, where Mrs. Cummings' mother was with the baby. Another person in the room was Mrs. Fox, the mother of Mrs. Cummings, by aunt. There was a fuss about something, and Cummings upset the lamp and closed the door, compelling the inmates to stay there. They cried, but he refused to let any of them out."

Another Witness Talks.

Philip Nathan, a next-door neighbor, says that when he first saw the flames he noticed Mrs. Cummings trying to open the shutters to the window of the bedroom. He heard her cry and say, "My baby is already afire." Soon thereafter he saw the woman enveloped in flames.

Miss Nellie Fox, who is a relative of Mrs. Cummings and a frequent visitor to the house, says that Cummings had been sick for quite a long time. She denied her brother's statement about Cummings having purposely knocked down the lamp to burn the entire family, but the boy rejoined that he saw him do it. He also added that when he first took notice he saw Cummings sitting on the bed crying.

The police are working on the case yet, but have developed nothing to dispute the evidence that Cummings committed the crime while in a fit of insane rage.

EVANS AGAIN FREE.

The Notorious California Train Robber Breaks Jail at Fresno.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 29.—At 6:10 p. m. Chris Evans, the notorious train robber, escaped from the county jail, by the aid of a waiter who took his food in to him. They held up the jailer with revolvers. One man who attempted to stop them was shot in the shoulder.

Posses Returning Home.

FRESNO, Jan. 1.—Word received at the sheriff's office regarding the pursuit of the escaped bandit, Chris Evans, announces that all posses except Sheriff and his regular deputies, are coming home. The Scott posse will remain indefinitely.

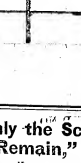
Mrs. Evans Held.

FRESNO, Cal., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Evans has been held in the sum of $8,000 for complicity in releasing her husband, Chris Evans. Her brother, George Byrd of Visalia will furnish bonds. There are no tidings from the sheriff's posse.

"Only the Scars Remain."

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to remarkable medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do



me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder Has all the Honors in Strength and Value 20 Per Cent Above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public shows the following strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, six fell short in strength—thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. Royal, therefore, was found of 29 per cent greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent above the average of all other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to flakiness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scaly affections; also the worst cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

During the last half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average life of man has increased in civilized countries, has been considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is everywhere considered the standard blood-purifier, the superior medicine.

The promptness with which Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops shocking cough and induces refreshing sleep is something marvelous. It never fails to give instant relief, even in the worst cases of throat and lung trouble, and is the best remedy for whooping cough.

Little Lord Fauntleroy

Was a beautiful child but he had one drawback, his face was covered with pimples. His grandfather bought a bottle of Haller's Sarsaparilla and was so pleased with the result that he took four bottles himself and cured his rheumatism. For sale by F. L. Durmid.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

WOULD NOT ENTER IT

A NEW PHASE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC INJUNCTION CASE.

The United States Court at St. Paul Refused to Sanction That Part of Judge Jenkins' Order Preventing the Men From Striking—What Judge Caldwell Would Have Done In the Premises.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 2.—Apropos the threatened strike which was to have takes place Tuesday or the Northern Pacific and the recent order of Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee enjoining the strike and the subsequent order of Judge Caldwell at St. Paul, the following will be of interest to the public. The general administration of the receivership devolves on the United States circuit court at Milwaukee. That court is called the primary jurisdiction, the receivers having first been appointed and the property turned over to them under the orders of that court. But it was necessary that the Dakota and Montana in the other states through which the road runs should confirm for that district the action of the Milwaukee court.

This was done by filing a bill and procuring ancillary receivership in each state. All orders of the court of primary jurisdiction requiring to be enforced in the other states are nanally entered as of course, and presented to those courts.

Refused to Enter the Order.

But a gentleman in the city from St. Paul says the United States circuit court in that city refused to enter that part of theorder of the Milwaukee court enjoining the officers of labor organizations from ordering a strike on the road or the employes from striking on account of a reduction of their wages, but did enter so much of the order as enjoined the employes in case they struck from interfering with the property or men employed to take their places.

When Judge Caldwell was appealed to for information on this point he declined to say more than that the writs issued by the two courts will disclose the difference between them. To an Associated Press reporter who asked Judge Caldwell if there was any danger of a strike on any of the roads in this circuit in the hands of receivers, he answered that there was not as far as he knew.

What Caldwell Would Do.

Upon being asked what he would do if a strike was threatened on account of a reduction of wages on any of the roads for which he had appointed receivers, he replied:

"If receivers should apply for leave to reduce the existing scale of wages, before acting upon their petition I would require them to give notice of the application to the officers or representatives of the several labor organizations to be affected by the proposed change, of the time and place of hearing and would also require them to grant such officers or representative leave of absence and furnish them transportation to the place of hearing and substituting them while in attendance, and I would hear both sides in person or by attorneys, if they wanted attorneys to appear for them. The employes on a road in the hands of a receiver are employes of the court, and as much in its service as the receivers themselves, and as much

Entitled to Be Heard

upon any proposed order of the court which would affect the whole body of employes. If, after a full hearing and consideration, I found that it was necessary, equitable and best to reduce the scale of wages, I would give the employes ample time to determine whether they would accept or reject the scale. If they rejected it, they would not be enjoined from quitting the service of the court either singly or in a body; in other words, I would not enjoin them from striking; but if they made their election to strike I would make it plain to them that they must not, they quitting the service of the court, interfere with the property of or the operation of the road or the men employed to take their places.

"A United States court can very readily find the means to effectually protect the property in its possession and the persons in its employ. I have in one or two instances pursued the policy I have indicated, and the differences were satisfactorily adjusted."

Chief Arthur Rejoined.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Writs were served during the day upon Chief Arthur and the other national officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers from the United States circuit court of the Eastern district of Wisconsin, enjoining them and the order from interfering with the operation of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Conference Ended.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—The conference between Northern Pacific engineers and officials of the road has closed, but the results were not given out. At 11 a. m. the firemen will meet the officials. E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand-chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, has arrived in the city from Chicago.

WANT THEM REMOVED.

Petition Filed to Oust the Present Northern Pacific Receivers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Northern Pacific Railroad company, by Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia, its general counsel, has filed in the circuit court of the United States at Milwaukee, before Judge James G. Jenkins, its petition for the removal of Thomas F. Oakes, H. C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse, the present receivers, and the appointment of other receivers in their place.

The petition sets out that Mr. Oakes, as president of the company, appointed E. G. Rolston, the president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, which is trustee of most of the main and branch line mortgages of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, chairman of the finance committee of the Northern Pacific directory.

The petition then states that when the Oakes-Rolston board took charge of the Northern Pacific it was in good financial condition and in high credit; that the Oakes management increased the interest bearing debt from $26,000,000 to $66,000,000 all in one year, and charges that the officers and the board of directors were themselves interested in selling certain properties to the Northern Pacific at an exhorbitant profit to themselves.

The story of the collapsing of the Northern Pacific is set out in great detail, naming particularly each of the railroads which were acquired by the Northern Pacific company and which the hill declares completed its ruin within one year after the Oakes-Rolston board came into power.

Receivers Not Incompetent.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—Receiver Henry C. Payne of the Northern Pacific said in regard to the petition of the stockholders of the road seeking the appointment of new receivers that he and his colleagues have faithfully and diligently undertaken to administer the trust placed in their charge, having in view only its preservation and management in such a way as in the quickest time to place the company on its feet.

OFFICIALS CONFIDENT.

Jacksonville's Athletic Club Certain the Big Fight Will Occur.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.—The application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mitchell and Corbett will be argued Wednesday. The postponement is to give the governor more time to file instructions, if he has any. The athletic club is very sanguine of pulling off the fight. Lawyers say that it will be impossible for the governor to declare martial law after the courts have decided that no law is to be violated. unless he assumed the arbitrary powers of a dictator. It is their opinion that he would hardly do that. Lawyers add that a requisition for Mitchell from Mississippi on account of the Richburg affair will not issue; that it cannot because the statute of limitation defeats any proceeding of this late day.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.

Dedicatory Exercises Postponed Until Buildings Are Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The California midwinter international exposition opened during the morning. The opening is purely informal, however, the dedicatory exercises having been postponed until the main buildings are completed and the exhibits are in place. There were no formal exercises, and the only special features were concerts by the midwinter fair band and the unveiling of Sir Francis Drake's monument, the "Prayer Book Cross." Besides the music and monument dedication, visitors had 160 acres of ground to wander over, and about 70 buildings and camps to inspect.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS.

Minority Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Republican members of the foreign affairs committee have completed the minority report on the resolutions presented by Chairman McCreary on the day congress adjourned, as a substitute for the Hitt resolution. The report was prepared by Mr. Storer of Ohio and is signed by Messrs. Hitt, Harmer, Blair and Van Vorhis of New York. It is very voluminous and goes in detail into the whole history of Mr. Blount's appointment as commissioner paramount and the course of the administration.

Gladstone's Birthday.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, who was born Dec. 29, 1809, celebrated his birthday Friday by working hard in his study. During the afternoon he went to the house of commons, and every other way he rigorously attended to the duties of his position. Mr. Gladstone received many telegrams of congratulation.

Refused Recognition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 29.—Admiral de Gama, the commander of the insurgent fleet in the absence of de Mello, made a formal demand upon the representatives of the foreign powers at the capital, asking that they should recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The diplomatic corps, having previously come to an understanding on this subject, refused to accord the request of the insurgent admiral.

Mrs. Lease Bounced.

TOPEKA, Dec. 29.—The Populist campaign was thrown into the wildest excitement by the action of Governor Lewelling in removing Mrs. Mary A. Lease from the state board of charities. This was done after a long conference with his associate state officers and other leaders of the People's party, and was no doubt in anticipation of war which Mrs. Lease was preparing to declare against the state administration.

Mrs. Lease's Successor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Governor Lewelling has appointed J. W. Freeburn, sheriff of McPherson county, member of the board of trustees state charitable institutions, to succeed Mrs. Mary Lease.

Jackson Park Open.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Jackson Park, with its relics of the fair, came into the possession of the public Monday. The wagon gates were thrown wide open, turnstiles were taken down and the Columbian guards retired to the buildings. During the entire day a constant stream of persons poured through the gates.

Will Withdraw Horablower.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—A Republic Washington special says: It is stated in administration circles that the president will withdraw the nomination of Mr. Hornblower of New York for an associate justiceship of the supreme court.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Ex-Congressman John C. Nichols of Blackshear, Ga., is dead.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has been appointed receiver of the St. Nicholas bank.

The cruiser New York has been ordered to sail to Rio de Janeiro to reinforce our fleet in Brazilian waters.

The Iron Car company of Huntingdon, Pa., will resume work at an early date, giving work to several hundred men.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh said the president of the United States could not have placed him in a position more to his liking than the Italian mission.

The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company have declared dividends of 4 per cent on common and 1 3-4 on their preferred stocks.

Commissioner Rhodes has arrived at Palermo and announces that the Matabeles are entirely subjugated, and that King Lobengula does not intend to return to Buluwayo.

Thursday Dec. 28.

The London Times announces the death of the botanist, Richard Bentley.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Trenton National bank of Trenton, Mo., to begin business with a capital of $75,000.

A strikers' riot occurred in a colliery at Pontymister, Wales, on Christmas day. The police charged the rioters. Twenty persons were injured.

At New York Wednesday three men attempted suicide. They form part of the city's great army of destitute unemployed. All will recover.

In a battle with tramps at Hartford City, Ind., a citizen was shot in the leg and a tramp through the arm. Six of the hand were captured.

Herr Lowey, the banker, who has so long been before the German courts, has been found guilty upon fresh charges of swindling and forgery and sentenced to five years imprisonment and deprived of his civil rights for six years.

Friday, Dec. 29.

Doajon, the famous writer, has been bound over to await the action of the federal grand jury.

Yellow fever has broken out at Rio Janeiro. Five fatalities are reported. This disease is said to be of the worst type.

Ex-Vice President Morton has undergone a successful surgical operation on his left foot. His cure is only a question of a few days.

Count William Bismarck, governor of Hanover, second son of Prince Bismarck, has received a letter in which the writer threatened to blow up his house.

A Berlin dispatch to the London Times denies on what it says is the best authority that there is any foundation for the reports in circulation that there is a ministerial dispute.

The product of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company for 1893 shows a gain of over 50 per cent in the amount of Colorado gold handled, the total for this year being nearly $1,000,000.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

At Columbus, Ind., Wife Murderer Brown was sentenced to hang April 20.

Timothy Harrington has been appointed editor of United Ireland, succeeding the present editor, Mr. Leamy.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent.

The Kentucky court of appeals has granted writs of error in the lottery case. The lotteries will resume business pending further developments.

In answer to a dispatch from the Associated Press Michael Davitt has written a letter denying the charge of having advised the removal of Dr. Cronin. He says he neither knew him or knew of him.

Monday, Jan. 1.

Ex-Vice President Morton had one of his toes amputated in Paris.

Cripple Creek, Colo., mines an offer of $35,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Seven men were fatally burned by a natural gas explosion at East Chicago, Ind

Ex-Congressman John R. Hutton died at Mexico, Mo. His ailment was brain trouble, superinduced by la grippe.

The 6-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden, New York, was won by Albert Schock, who scored 1,050 miles.

The time for argument in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Corbett and Mitchell has been finally set for Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 1-2 per cent, payable Feb. 1.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Jake Schaeffer, the billiardist, is to go on the stage.

Signor Crispi has announced that the report that Italy is negotiating a new loan is unfounded.

Senator Faulkner is to be married Wednesday to a Miss Virginia Whiting of Hampton, W. Va.

The annual meeting of the National Delaine-Merino Sheep Breeders' association will be held at Canonsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.

The wheat area of India for 1894 has an increase of 6 per cent over the same area in 1893. The indications are favorable for a good crop.

The Russian revenue from January to October of the past year is estimated at 772,615,000 roubles, against 784,606,000 roubles for the same period of the preceding year.

The government leaders in the house of commons and the leaders of the opposition have arrived at a compromise arrangement by which the parish councils bill will be passed by Jan. 19.

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of HOOD'S.

Mrs. Ed. Swan.
Duncanville, Ill.

"Few people have suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week.

I would get up with it, suffer all day, go to bed with it and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and I have not had a sick headache since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has relieved me of weight from 129 to 142 pounds. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." Mrs. Ed. SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

Cut Prices ON MEAT.

The Best Meat in the Country at the Lowest Prics.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

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Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, on both sides—at the very time when the events are being shaped in the front, and by the very men or women whose opinions are most valued. The Review does not hesitate at any cost to secure liberal expenditure in order to secure articles from the foremost writers in the list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

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Our store closes promptly at 6 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

We had a good holiday trade. and in consequence **HAVE A LOT OF REMNANTS**, odds and ends, etc., left in our Dry Goods Department, which we will sell 'way down cheap.

Fontaine & Anglim.

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AN ITALIAN PATRIOT.

The Active Political Career of Premier Zanardelli.

Giuseppe Zanardelli, the new Italian premier, is one of the leading lawyers and statesmen of Italy and has taken an active part in politics there for 40 years. He was born in Brescia 64 years ago, fought for Italian independence and unity, winning military distinction before he had reached man's estate. He revolutionized his native Brescia

PREMIER ZANARDELLI.

and was an active worker for Cavour and Victor Emmanuel throughout Lombardy and Piedmont, acting also as royal delegate to Naples, Sicily and Belluno.

Since 1860 Zanardelli has been a member of the chamber of deputies and always active in debate. In 1876 he was minister of public works under Depretis and afterward minister of the interior under Cairoli. He accepted the ministry of justice when Depretis came in again, and retained it under Crispi, but retired when Crispi fell and refused a portfolio offered him by Giolitti, whose recent expulsion from power in disgrace made a vacancy for him as premier.

Zanardelli has been the author and advocate of more measures of a progressive sort than any other member of the Italian parliament. Through his efforts the ballot was placed in the hands of 3,000,000 additional voters, and he compiled and secured the passage of the penal and commercial codes—two works of recognized merit and authority for which he has received decorations from the rulers of other nations than his own. He has several times refused the premiership, and last year was unanimously elected president of the chamber of deputies.

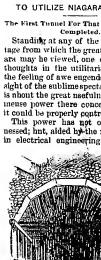
In person Zanardelli is tall, thin and of distinguished appearance. Though impetuous and nervous, he is gentle and affable and an indefatigable worker. He is a bachelor, with a small fortune which he has gained by his own labors, and leads a life of great simplicity and purity, which makes him exceptionally popular with the masses of the Italian people, who love him none the less for the loftiness of his motives, the firmness of his character and his zealous devotion to the cause of popular liberty.

TO UTILIZE NIAGARA'S POWER.

The First Tunnel For That Purpose Almost Completed.

Standing at any of the points of vantage from which the great falls of Niagara may be viewed, one of the earliest thoughts in the utilitarian mind, after the feeling of awe engendered by a first sight of the sublime spectacle has passed, is about the great usefulness of the immense power there concentered, if only it could be properly controlled.

This power has not only been harnessed; but, aided by the rapid advances in electrical engineering, it will before



AT THE TUNNEL'S MOUTH.

long, if all goes well, be supplying motive power light and heat to many more by places, such as Buffalo and Rochester, with a prospect of profitably transmitting it as far as New York city, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and even to Chicago.

The scheme by which this is to be accomplished ranks among the greatest engineering enterprises of the century and is expected to be ready to begin operations by the 1st of next February. An inlet canal taps the river about ½ miles above the falls, conducting the water to a great wheel pit, where a series of gates admit it to pipes, called penstocks, which will convey it to the turbine wheels, 140 feet below, generating 5,000 horsepower for each wheel and conveying it by shafting to dynamos on the surface.

After the water has done its work at the turbines it will rush down by a tunnel about 1¼ miles in length, shaped like a horseshoe and 200 feet beneath the surface, and rejoin the river a few hundred feet below the falls. The excavation of this tunnel was the most important, difficult and costly part of the entire undertaking. In its digging 1,500 men were employed at an expenditure of $60,000 a month. Ground was broken for it on Oct. 4, 1890, and it is now practically completed.

The outlet through which the tunnel discharges into the river is said to be the most solid piece of masonry of the kind ever constructed. It would need to be, for the water will whirl through it at the rate of 53½ feet a second. The company has a franchise for a second tunnel on the New York side of the river and for a third on the Canadian side, and expects to be able to produce 100,000 horsepower in each tunnel, which will lower the water in the falls about two inches.

Mr. Tariff.

Tariff was originally the name of a Moorish chief, who having a port in Spain near Gibraltar was accustomed to levy toll on passing vessels. His toll became a regularly understood thing, and the amount was added to the price of the goods.

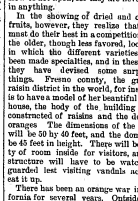
CALIFORNIA'S PRIDE.

GREAT DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS AT SUNSET CITY.

An Altogether Interesting Exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Resources of the Golden State—Active Competition Between the Rival Citrus Belts.

None of the structures at California's Midwinter exposition will be more distinctively Californian than the Agricultural and Horticultural building. It is the third in size of the buildings, and its dimensions are about 400 by 200 feet. Its architecture is of the style in which the early padres loved to erect their mission buildings, with low round arches and flattened domes, a style that was peculiar to early California, and is there distinguished as the "mission," in much the same way and with quite as much correctness as the people of older states speak of certain architectural forms as "colonial." The structure is, however, much more ornate and fanciful in its decorations than the early examples of the padres' work, which were severely and characteristically plain.

But if the building is distinctively Californian in its architecture, it will be hardly less so in the character of the products therein displayed. All the world is free to send exhibits, and Florida, Mexico and Japan have already announced their intention of disputing California's boasted supremacy in oranges. Other nations will no doubt be ready to



MAIN ENTRANCE TO HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

do so in the matter of prunes, raisins, figs and the other dried fruits, but the perishable nature of most of the materials, even with the advantage of cold storage which will be accorded them, will necessarily restrict the competition to localities from which the displays can be replenished as occasion requires. This will give the California counties manifest advantages which they will not be slow to act upon, for they are never slow in anything.

In the showing of dried and canned fruits, however, they realize that they must do their best in a competition with the older, though less favored, localities in which the different varieties have been made specialties, and in these lines they have devised some surprising things. Fresno county, the greatest raisin district in the world, for instance, is to have a model of her beautiful courthouse, the body of the building to be constructed of raisins and the dome of oranges. The dimensions of the model will be 50 by 50 feet, and the dome will be 45 feet in height. There will be plenty of room inside for visitors, and the structure will have to be watchfully guarded lest visiting vandals actually eat it up.

There has been an orange war in California for several years. Outsiders do not know much about it unless they have visited the coast or take some California paper, for Californians never mention it when they go away from home. In fact, Californians on their travels forget all about sectional jealousies and neighborhood quarrels and speak of the entire big state as if it were their personal homestead, in every acre of which they have a reversionary interest. But the orange war has been waging nevertheless, though it may be considered a fraternal rather than a fratricidal strife, and mention of it is made here, not for the sake of calling outside attention to it, but to show how it is to benefit the whole state.

It is like this: There are in California two separate and distinct citrus belts—meaning tiers of counties in which oranges, lemons and other semitropical fruits can be grown. One of these is in the northern half of the state and embraces the counties of Colusa, Yuba, Butte, Solano, Placer, Sacramento and Napa. The other is in the extreme southern part of the state and includes the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange and San Diego on the coast and Kern and San Bernardino in the interior. Between these two sections the greatest rivalry exists as to which raises the best fruits and offers the most inducements to intending settlers. Strange to say, oranges sometimes ripen earlier in the northern belt, and much has been made of this fact.

It has been the custom for each of these belts to have every year a citrus fair of its own, and the displays thereat have seemed simply marvelous to people who live where oranges, lemons, figs, raisins and such things don't grow. This year, however, incited by the general enthusiasm for the Midwinter fair which pervades the state, both belts have agreed to hold their citrus fairs in the Sunset City, and each has been assigned a location near the Agricultural building. Their displays, combined with those of other localities and with the transcendent floral possibilities of the entire state, will give casual visitors a newer and more adequate idea of what the California means when he calls his state "the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers."

Altogether it looks as if the entire Golden State were "out for a good time," as the Native Sons lovingly express it, for much is being made of the amusement features of the exposition, and the San Francisco papers devote a great deal of space to informing the world at large what fun as well as instruction can be had in the Sunset City.

H. T. WHITE.

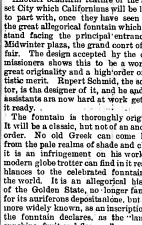
CALL IT SUNSET CITY.

CALIFORNIA'S MIDWINTER EXPOSITION IS SO DESIGNATED.

Beautified by the Allied Arts of Architecture and Sculpture—A Fountain That Is to Be an Allegorical History of the Golden State.

Architecture and sculpture are doing their prettiest for California's Midwinter exposition, and the people of San Francisco are already beginning to consider the possibility of preserving the beautiful structures which those sister arts have called into existence for temporary purposes at the Sunset City, as the fair grounds have already been nicknamed. These structures are far handsomer architecturally and in ornamentation than any of the permanent structures in Golden Gate park, where the fair reservation is situated, and it would not be unfair to say that they are the handsomest in San Francisco except in the sense in which it might be unfair to compare a fine cathedral with a pretty dwelling house, when each might be most beautiful from the standpoint of appropriateness to its purpose.

In point of durability, too, the exposition buildings would compare very favorably with the majority of homes in a city where wooden constructions predominate so largely as in San Francisco, and a few coats of paint would serve to protect them indefinitely against



THE ALLEGORICAL FOUNTAIN.

the elements. If any use can be made of them which will at all compensate for the expense of preserving them they certainly should not be sacrificed. At any rate the people are loath to believe they must lose them, and it is quite likely that when the fair is over endeavors to prevent their destruction will be made similar to those Chicagoans are now making to preserve some of the buildings of their beautiful White City.

Another beautiful feature of the Sunset City which Californians will be loath to part with, once they have seen it, is the great allegorical fountain which is to stand facing the principal entrance to Midwinter plaza, the grand court of the fair. The design accepted by the commissioners shows this to be a work of great originality and a high order of artistic merit. Rupert Schmid, the sculptor, is the designer of it, and he and his assistants are now hard at work getting it ready.

The fountain is thoroughly original. It will be a classic, but not of an ancient order. No old Greek can come back from the pale realms of shade and claim it is an infringement on his work; no modern globe trotter can find in it resemblances to the celebrated fountains of the world. It is an allegorical history of the Golden State, no longer famous for its auriferous deposits alone, but ever more widely known, as an inscription on the fountain declares, as the "land of sunshine, fruit and flowers."

On a mountainous pile of rocks a typical heroic figure of California, crowned with poppies and waving an olive branch, towers 40 feet in the air. At her feet on one side is California's emblematic bear glaring down over a rocky precipice, and on the other side a horned plenty casts forth its wealth of fruits and flowers. Below these, on the base of the cliff, is an eagle, illustrative of the state's loyalty to the union, preying in his talons a standard and a shield bearing California's coat of arms. Below these again a group of cherubs are engaged in pressing grapes.

All about the base of the rocky pile San Francisco's characteristic sea lions are scattered, and from their mouths and from the sides of the pile of rocks just beneath the summit streams of pure water will issue when the fountain is put in play. The resources, industries, commerce and agriculture of the state are appropriately portrayed by statuary arranged near the outer edge of the base of the fountain, quite apart from the main grouping, but none the less effectively backed up by it. The figures of Pomona and Flora are more nearly conventional than anything else about the fountain, but it was to be expected that those old Roman divinities would consent to attire themselves in forms entirely modern, and those in which they have been impersonated are sufficiently original to avoid violating artistic canons as to originality. Groups of miners, however, is distinctively modern, rugged, strong and Californian, and the old fauns in the rocks above them will carry a flood of reminiscence over the sands of the past of many an old forty-niner, waggons of golden ore of miners memory long buried away amid the debris of forgotten things.

It is proper that intending exhibitors from other states and nations should know that while the regulations adopted by the Midwinter commissioners permit the greatest latitude in the matter of displays in national, state and county buildings, the products so displayed will not be allowed to enter into competition with the classified exhibits in the main buildings for prizes. Neither will any selling privileges be granted for any of those buildings nor anything permitted which would interfere with the rights of those who have contracts for commercial privileges. The justice of these regulations is easily comprehended when the rights, privileges and duties of all concerned are properly considered.

H. T. WHITE.

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OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

A nameless girl waif on the London wharves is rescued by Gordon between Tarras, the landlord, and Mr. Ivy, a ruined-for-naned bridge and a stranger. Gordon, a young engineer, discovers a secret from a lady Chester II—The deserters arrive, a scuffle ensues in the barroom of the inn, and Tarras disappears III and IV—After a vain hunt for Tarras the waif is led by a strange sound to a voice beneath the bar. Following the clue, she finds Tarras imprisoned and rescues him through a series of old rubbish ranged from the cellar to the bar. Tarras and the waif escape, and the escaped out off the waif in the tunnel, but she takes terrible revenge on them and is befriended by Tarras. V, VI and VII—The waif runs away and attempts suicide. Tarras finds her and, after a deputy to take her to his own home under the care of Mere Lisour, his housekeeper. There she begins a friendship for Arthur Gordon and Mr. Ivy. She is dressed as a boy, and Mr. Ivy—Arthur is introduced to Gordon station keeper. Tarras told and makes the acquaintance of Major Kavanagh, a bosom friend of Tarras, who is a Russian subject.

CHAPTER XXIV.

KAVANAGH'S SACRIFICE.

Kavanagh, whose comprehensive forethought nothing seemed to escape, went into the house with me, and in an easy, chatty way gave Tarras an exhaustive description of the show we had been to. He must have observed my curiosity to form my own opinion the affair and thought it prudent to relieve me from the embarrassment of unswerving the questions which Tarras would probably put to me.

"I, too, have been looking at chrysanthemums," said Tarras when Kavanagh came to the end of his description, and he turned to the book he had been reading.

"'The Land of the Chrysanthemums,'" Kavanagh said, reading the title. Then opening the book and glancing at a page, he sentinued: "To charm is not overrated, I suppose. It must be a delightful haven for the man who seeks shelter from the storms of life."

They talked upon this subject until Kavanagh rose to go.

"I should like to read this book when you have done with it," he said.

"Take it with you. It's like a volume of poems—pleasant to dip into now and then rather than to wade through, and I shall be quite as happy to take up my own dip a couple of weeks as in a couple of days."

I had listened to this conversation with special interest, conceiving that Kavanagh had a particular purpose in making inquiries about this distance country.

"Where is that land you were speaking about to Mr. Kavanagh?" I asked Tarras when we were in silence.

"Japan? Oh, right on the other side of the world."

"Then it must be very difficult to get to."

"One would need few weeks continuously to reach there," he said, and then he went on to gossip about the country and the ways and customs of the people with their simple, sweet and peaceful disposition.

The next morning, just after lunch, Kavanagh brought back the book. He had read it through.

"When I take up a thing, I us bound to go through it to the end," he said in reply to Tarras's exclamation of surprise, but a significant glance at me as he raised his eyes gave a double meaning to his words.

I left them talking for about half an hour, and running up to my room dressed hastily to go out. In putting on my gloves, I returned to the living room and told Tarras that I was going into the Kennington road.

"May I offer you a seat in my hansom?" Kavanagh asked, rising.

I accepted, and we presently went out together.

"Rudersdorf has arrived," Kavanagh said gravely when we had started.

I had to close my teeth to prevent them chattering with the excitement that shook me.

"I saw him this morning," he continued in the same somber tone.

"Have you settled what you will do?" I asked, stammering at each word.

"Oh, I had decided on a question before I saw him. It must be done. There is no other way out of the difficulty."

He laughed bitterly at my true expression of thankfulness and gratitude escaped me.

"You do not like it? It is a good thing to be able to save a friend."

"Yes, but one may be excused for feeling sadly used in having to escape even the sneer of two evils. However, he added in a lighter tone, "it is well to do it with a good grace. Still, it's a big wrench—tearing one's self away forever from friends and everything that has made life pleasant."

"Yes," said I, pursing myself in his place. "It is a terrible sacrifice to give up all you love like that. God knows I have not thought enough of your loss."

"Never mind that, my dear girl. For heaven's sake, don't cry!"

A tear of sympathy had started to my eyes as I thought of the pain he would have to leave Tarras even to save him.

"Come, we must have no sentiment. We have to act. You will have to help me in this affair."

"I am glad of that. What am I to do?"

"At present the sole object you have to regard is to keep Tarras entirely ignorant of what is going on."

"Is that all?" I asked, with disappointment.

"For the present, yes. The time to do more will soon soon enough—soon enough, you will find."

CHAPTER XXV.

THE LAST DAY.

"We must take every precaution to prevent the possibility of failure," said Kavanagh. "It is our last chance."

"Have you thought out how it is to be done?" I asked.

Overcoming the hesitation which kept him silent for a few moments, he said: "I think I may safely trust you. You are not likely to be imprudent or careless."

"Careless! How can I be careless in the life of Tarras at stake?"

"Indeed it is. The slightest rumor of suspicion would ruin our hopes, and remember I am not more important to destroy Rudersdorf than it is to keep Tarras in the dark. If he dreamed of our intention to get Gordon safted in his place, he would be the first to telegraph to the minister of police and warn him against the deception that might possibly be put upon Rudersdorf."

"Yes, he would, or never suffer Gordon to take his place. He shall learn nothing from me."

"My plan is a simple one. It is merely to lure Gordon to the Mariner's Joy and serve him as Tarras was served—of course employing other men than those who made Tarras prisoner. The less complicated the scheme is, the better," he pursued, seeing possibly the reluctance I felt. "If you can suggest anything else, please, I shall be only too happy to adopt it, providing, of course, that it is equally practicable."

"Wouldn't it be easier to give him a sleeping draft and carry him off in the same way as you did Tarras?"

He shook his head dubitatively and said: "It might be easy enough—easier, perhaps in one respect, but we must look beyond the mere act of getting Gordon away. Now, what would the consequences be? Gordon would be missed and inquiries made. It would be found out that the same accident had befallen him which overcame Tarras's short time before and that he had last been seen with me. What account could I give that would satisfy his friends and Tarras? Slow as Tarras is to suspect, his doubts must be raised by the peculiar coincidence, and—"

"No, no, that wouldn't do," I said, interrupting him. "Your plan is better—the first; how are you going to get George Gordon to the Ark?"

"When the time comes, you must take him there on pretense that Tarras has been seized and may be found in the cellar where he was confined before. There is nothing to fear," he said, aunt noticing my hesitation.

"I myself shall come as soon as possible to Lambeth in order to avoid any suspicion of collusion. If any simpler scheme presents itself, I will let you know, and of course you shall have timely and definite instructions when the moment comes for action."

"It won't be long, will it?"

"No longer than is absolutely necessary. You must have patience meanwhile. A single false step would ruin everything. Undue haste would awake Rudersdorf's suspicion, and then," he added, with a sigh, "there are my own affairs to wind up—property to be realized, belongings to be disposed of, friends to be said good-by to—a time possibly." He was silent awhile, and then I thought I would

'Round Home.

Agent Fegan is on the sick list.

Ivar A. Krohn was up from Garfield enjoying city life last week.

We desire to hear from several delinquent subscribers at an early date to avoid making any mistake.

Gus Felsing was one of those who gladdened the printer's heart with a bit of the needful on this New Year week.

C. Isaeksen of Minneapolis was in the city last Monday in the interest of a number of Scandinavian publications.

The charity ball was a great success and netted between $140 and $150. Almost two much of a crowd but everybody agrees that they had a good time.

Harry Norrie was feeling happy on New Year's day, on account of a little girl which arrived in his family on the last night of the old year. This is the second daughter in his family, and Harry feels that his cup of happiness is full.

Pete Buschemin came down from Argyle on Tuesday evening to chat with old friends in the city. He reports H. G. Marlette doing a land-office business in his barber-shop in these days—raking in more coin than anybody. The JOURNAL wishes R. G. success.

On the first Sunday in January the officers of the Epworth League will be installed in the M. E. church. The evening service will be given up for these exercises, which will consist of songs, short addresses etc., besides the installation ceremony.

Otto Knoppe, W. R. Richie and Arthur Miller started on Sunday evening for a trip to the coast—intending, if everything suits them, to locate somewhere out there. We will give the boys from six to eight weeks to get sick of it to return to civilization in the Red River Valley.

J. T. Beaudry: The treasurer's office has been running extra time for the past five weeks, trying to keep up with the business that is rushing in to avoid the 5 per cent delinquent penalty that occured January 1st. We run out of receipts just before New Years day and had to wait awhile for more. We hope to catch up soon now.

Mrs. M. J. Hutchinson of this city, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mason, in Barnesville, on the 30th ult., of erysipelas. She was 53 years of age, and had lived here for many years, and had just gone to visit her daughter about two weeks before her death. She leaves two sons and two daughters. Her body was brought here for interment and was buried on New Year's day.

O. J. Tweit, postmaster at Tweit was in the city last week looking for some assistance from his friends here. His house and contents were burned on the 9th of December, his family just escaping with their lives. There was no insurance on the property, and this coupled with the fact that Mr. Tweit has lost two horses and three head of cattle during the past summer leaves him in rather hard circumstances.

The first of Rev. Squiers' "Round the World" lectures—with stereopticon views—will be given in the First Methodist Episcopal church on Thursday evening, January 11th. There will be seven lectures—one each week—and as the price of admission for the whole course is only $1.00 no one should miss this opportunity of being entertained, instructed and amused.

The city was full of newspaper men last Monday, all looking for a slice of the county printing. There was Charley Lamma, of the McIntush Times, Phil A. Kanfer, of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, F. E. George, of the Fertile Journal, D. P. R. Strong, of the Polk County Review and Frank Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Carrier.

Ed Martin left last Thursday for a visit to friends in Iowa, and expects to be gone about three weeks. He intends to stop in St. Paul long enough to order an artificial limb of the latest improved pattern. Ed has navigated around on a wooden stump since he was seven years old, at which time he had his left leg taken off above the ankle, having got tangled up in a mowing machine which was in motion. Ed has few equals as a one-legged sprinter, and can dance, skate, swim, ride horseback, etc., and enjoys life as thoroughly as anyone possessing a full set of limbs. He was offered a good salary last spring to go to the World's Fair as an attraction, but thought he couldn't afford to neglect his business here.

Bert Burnam has been on the sick list this week—laid up with an attack of the quinsy.

Lottie, the second daughter of James Westover, died on Tuesday morning of typhoid fever.

Dr. Warnhuger reports that business in his line is not quite so brisk as it was before the holidays. The new year seems to start off with less sick horses than usual.

Charlie Marsh and J. P. Foote engaged the wood cart and four horses to make their rounds calling on New Year's day. They were both dressed in linen dusters, plug hats and fans and wrote their cards upon shingles. This was the finest turnout we saw on that suspicious occasion.

Last week Chris Anderson went over to East Grand Forks—"and he never came back." His team was found hitched in front of a saloon but "the boy—oh where was he?" is a question that his anxious relatives are now asking. It is the general opinion that he has gone west again.

In our last issue we published a notice of assessment for grading certain streets in Sampson's Addition which caused a roar from that quarter. So great was the dissatisfaction expressed that a remonstrances was handed round on Wednesday and the party who had it told the JOURNAL that he did not find one man in favor of the work being done. The petition is for the abatement of the tax on the ground that the work is unnecessary and uncalled for. The petition will no doubt prevail.

We do not like to be continually drumming, neither do we like to cause any subscriber needless expense and so we again give notice that we shall soon put a number of delinquent subscription accounts into the hands of an attorney with instruction to collect at all hazards. We never have had to bring suit as yet in these matters and will do anything in our power to avoid it, but we must at least know what people intend to do. We think that very reasonable.

A Metal That Hardens Steel.

The reason that the mixture of tungsten with steel gives the latter so great a degree of hardness that it readily scratches glass and quartz seems to be revealed by a discovery recently made in Germany. A definitely crystallized compound of iron and tungsten has been discovered, the crystals being so hard as to scratch topaz. Tungsten is a brittle white metal, almost as heavy as gold. The crystals, remarks The Paper Trade, as formed by its combination with iron, in the proportion of one atom of iron to two of tungsten, are silver gray and very brilliant. It is thought that when tungsten is alloyed with steel some of the compound just described is formed in the mass, thereby producing the remarkable increase in the hardness of the steel. This is an interesting example of the value that one metal may lend to the other, for, until the discovery that it could be used in hardening steel, tungsten, although it occurs in considerable abundance, was practically useless and without value.—New York Times.

Ane of His Tricks.

"I thought you said you were going to bring a friend home to dinner with you," said Mrs. Chugwater.

"He couldn't come, Samantha," replied Mr. Chugwater as he sat down with great satisfaction to the first good dinner he had had a chance to attack for a long time.—Chicago Tribune.

Emperors shd sumpresses, kings and queens, write to each other as brother and sister. Reigning grand dukes also enjoy this privileges when addressing kings, but sovereigns not possessing royal honors are designated as cousin.

Wood, like wool, requires to be shrunk before used for manufacturing purpose. Pitch pine beams will shrink in thickness from 1⅛ inches to 1⅛, spruce from 8¼ inches to 8⅜, white pine from 12 inches to 11¼, yellow pine a trifle less.

It is reported from Japan that a syndicate of Americans has a project on foot for the establishment of a gigantic clock and watch manufactory in Tokio, which is to employ over 10,000 workmen, labor being so cheap in Japan.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

MCKINLEY'S ADVICE.

A Short Session of the Legislature Recommended by Ohio's Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—Governor McKinley in his message to the legislature says:

"Your honorable body meets at a time when the state is suffering from prolonged industrial depression, for which, unhappily, there appears no immediate prospect of relief. The people will demand that their representatives shall practice economy in public expenditures, which necessarily forces upon them in their private expenditures.

A short session and hut little legislation would be appreciated at a time like this."

Real estate and other tangible property, now, he says, pays the large share of taxes, while other varieties of property which are intangible, either wholly escape or bear a disproportionate share. He suggests "that the tax commission which was appointed to and which did make a report recently upon the subject of tax revision, be continued for such time as it may be deemed wise.

It is a bi-partisan body. Its report shows that the burden is very unequally distributed, and inclines to the view that corporations as a class do not have their full share.

The governor warns against tax legislation "framed so as to confiscate capital or drive it out of the state.

OUR POSTOFFICES.

Over Sixty-eight Thousand in Operation Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on Jan. 1, 1894, is 68,888. This is shown in a statement prepared at the postoffice department, showing the number of postoffices in the country by classes in effect Jan. 1. The number of offices of the three presidential classes is 2,434. There are 151 in the first class, where the receipts are more than $40,000; 674 in the second class, whose receipts range from $6,000 to $40,000, and 2,959 in the third class, where the receipts range from $1,000 to $6,000. There are also 65,382 fourth class postoffices, where appointments of postmasters are not made by the president, and where the compensation of the postmasters for each of the last four quarters of the year amounted to $250, and the receipts $1,000 or less. The net cost raising of 43 fourth class postoffices to the presidential class takes effect Jan. 1, and these are embraced in the statement.

Great Loss of Life.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—A terribly thick fog prevailed here all day and resembled in great loss of life. Owing to the almost absolute darkness 70 persons fell into the river and canals, and of this number 20 are known to be drowned and a number of others are missing.

Miss Jessie Boies Dead.

DES MOINES, Jan. 2.—Miss Jessie Boies, only daughter of Governor Horace Boies, died of consumption Monday at the family home in Waterloo, aged 23 years. Her mother died in 1878.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 spring, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; May, 66c.

CORN—Firm. No. 3, 34½c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 28½@28¾c.

BARLEY — Easy. No. 2, 45@c; sample, 38@50c.

RYE—Nominal. No. 1, 46c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 1, 1893.

HOGS—Steady. Quality good for sales. Yards clear early to packers.

CATTLE—Quiet. Practically no receipts and little trading done. There will be a fair demand for butcher cattle next week, and good demand for stockers and feeders.

Prime steers, $4.30@4.50; good steers, $3.75@4.25; prime cows, $3.00@3.30; good cows, $2.40@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.25; light veal calves, $3.50@4.35; heavy calves, $3.00@3.50; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP—Slow.

Receipts: Hogs, 900; cattle, 12; sheep, 10.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1894.

CATTLE—Not a sufficient number on sale to make a market; nominal at $3.50 for good to extra native steers and $1.75@3.00 for others.

HOGS—Rough heavy, $5.00@5.10; packers and mixed, $5.05@5.20; prime, heavy and butcher weights, $5.15@5.45; prime light, $5.40@5.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady. Top sheep, $4.00@4.75; top lambs, $5.00@5.45.

Receipts—Cattle, 15c; hogs, 4,500; sheep, 1,000.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 1, 1893.

WHEAT—May opening, 61½c; highest, 61¾c; lowest, 61½@61¾c; close, 61¾c. December close, 56¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 56½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 1, 1893.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, the December, 61c; May, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59¾c; December, 59¾c; May, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern cash, 57½c; No. 3, 53½c; rejected, 49½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern to arrive, 61c.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1893.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Firm. January, 57½c; May, 66¼c.

CORN—Firm. January, 35¼c; December 34½c; May, 39¾c.

OATS—Firm. January, 29¼c; December, 29½c; May, 32¾c.

MESS PORK—Steady. January, $13.02½; December, $12.82½; May, $12.97½.

LARD—Firm, January, $7.70@7.72½; May, $7.85.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. January, $6.05@6.07½; May $6.75@6.80.

Euclid Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Dave Fairweather attended the charity ball at Crookston, Monday night.

Miss Tina Tiedt is visiting friends and relatives here.

C. Teal Sr. and R. B. Causey have sent some teams up to the Walker camps.

Know-nothing society held a meeting at C. E. Harrington's Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Teal and family arrived here from Canada Friday morning.

Frank Gaudett returned from Mentor, Sunday.

Miss Daisy Fargo and Miss Densmore returned to Crookston, Saturday.

Those who attended the dances Friday night, report having a very good time.

Miss Hattie Davidson came home to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McPhee were visiting at the Keystone this week.

Mrs. Mary Nelson has gone to Crookston to take charge of the Palace hotel larder.

The Misses Crookshanks visited at home during the holidays.

S. M. Owen, of Minneapolis, was a guest of S. Carrie and family, Friday.

Miss Emma Brink is visiting in the family of H. C. Misner.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. C. Misner gave a New Year's party to the young folks, Monday evening.

Miss Maggie Biever visited her sister, Mrs. Peter Becker, Monday and Tuesday.

The correspondent to the JOURNAL —wishes the people of Euclid and vicinity a happy and prosperous New Year.

Hugh Thompson was notified Wednesday of the death of a brother in Wisconsin. Mr. T. was unable to go to attend the funeral services, and his wife and daughter went.

W. D. Wilson took his New Year's dinner at his old home in Fargo.

A communication signed "State Ditch" was received too late for publication this week but will appear in next issue.

Wheat opens the new year at 48 cents.

It was a man from Argyle who with a companion from the same village and one from Hallock stepped into Ed. Gates refectory about noon on Tuesday. The first man aforesaid named "gin" as his'n and after he had duly helped himself he turned to speak to an acquaintance who had just come in; meanwhile his Argyle friend, thinking he had had enough for one forenoon quietly smoked the gin out of the glass and substituted about the same quantity of pure, unadulterated water. Soon the man, without noticing the substitute, turned to take his medicine but no sooner had he got it into his mouth than he spat it out exclaiming vehemently: "What in thunder is that stuff anyhow? I never tasted anything like that before in my life." Then catching the expression of his friend's eye he said: "Oh, no you don't! that's no gin. I don't know what the dickens it is but I do know well enough it is not gin," and he proceeded to rectify the mistake right speedily.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

$10.00 Reward

For the man who stole a bottle of Hutler's Barb Wire Liniment from my barn last Friday. I can't get along without it. J. D. McPHEE

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Piles of people send 2c to the Hutler Prop. Co. Binir, Nebr., for a sample box of Australian Salve, and a box frequently cures a case of piles.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dickens made himself immortal with his "Pickwick," and "chops and tomato sauce." If he had lived in these days he would have sold Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup in addition of "Chops" etc.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

NEW LIFE
Dr. E. G. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is unconditionally guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and Death, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Power, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors or the use of Opium, Tobacco or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, 1 package $1, 6 for $5, with positive guarantee to cure or refund money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. NERVURA, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take, small size discontinued; old size cost now 50c.; add 25 cts. for postage. GUARANTEED issued only by
A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To our patrons and friends.

The best way to be happy during

1894,

Is to Buy your Groceries of

L. I. BENOIT,

THE

Cheap Cash Grocer.

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest and best bluing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

Do you want a new milch cow cheap? Call at this office.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other disease caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

Go to the California wine house for noice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Low Rates to the Coast.

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. Those California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiringso to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair; to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as if will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth & Northern Pacific coast points and return $85.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $80.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medicinal purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Knoppe's leader.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

INVENTORY SALE.

UP TO

January 14th

Every Article in Our Store

GOES FOR COST

Come Prepared

To Take Advantage of this Inventory Sale.

THE FAIR
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Cor. Main and Robert Sts.,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894 NO. 39

Great Northern Railway

TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10.30pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10.45pm Daily.
7.25a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Coast Points.	7.25a.m Daily.
8.00a.m. Daily, ex Sun	Going north to Enelid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and Kittson Co.	8.00 p.m. Daily ex.Sun.
9.00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6.00 p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
9.00a.m. Tues. Thurs Sat	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, and Fosston.	6.30p.m. Tu. T. S.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Buffet Library,—Observation—Smoking Cars, First and Second Class Coaches, Family Tourist Sleepers, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East, South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Winnipeg.

Through the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the finest scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, California, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, for Lake Chelan, the upper Columbia and the Okanogan district.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FEGAN, Agent., Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast ..... 10.30 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, and points north, at ..... 8.05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

To Chicago	$ 15
To Minneapolis	5 35
To Duluth	5 35
To Fargo	2 50
To Grand Forks	3 50
To Winnipeg	6 00

The North-Western Line.
(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "Northwestern Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:30 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 8:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m. St. Paul 6:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 8:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accomodations call on your home agent and for map folder free address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

35

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Vinol remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk County. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. Block, or 1005 Broadway. [29-1f]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (6-tf)

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

CITY COUNCIL

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held Tuesday Evening, January 9th.

After a Lingering Illness, Dan McDonald Succumbs to the Inevitable.

An Unsophisticated Correspondent is Unnecessarily Worried About the Times.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, January 9th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Crouch.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Jenslugs, Childs, Gervais, Morrisey, Norris, Simmons, Walker, watts, Crouch.

Aldermen absent. Murlette.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A liquor application was presented by G. W. Markman and on motion ordered published.

A petition was presented signed by Wm. Monch and twenty other property owners and taxpayers in Sampson's Addition, asking for an abatement of the tax levy for grading streets in that Addition, on motion the petition was referred to the aldermen of the second ward.

Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that a committee consisting of the president of the council and four aldermen, be appointed to act with five other citizens in the matter of extending the territory of the Crookston United States Land district.

Committee appointed Aldermeu Morrisey, Watts, Childs and President Crouch.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

W. Bang, repairing sidewalk	$ 4 75
D. F. McDonald, labor and teams	93 75
Same, labor	6 25
Same, labor	6 25
Crookston Journal Co., printing	1 25
Same, printing	1 25

On motion the bills were allowed and ordered paid.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Alderman Jennings, that a resolution of condolence upon the death of Street Commissioner D. F. McDonald. The Chair appointed Aldermen Norrie, Childs and Watts.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that the city engineer be requested to attend to the duties of the street commissioner until the vacancy is filled.

Carried.

Chief Rauch, of the fire department appeared before the council and asked that some water coats be furnished the department and also a few lanterns.

On motion Alderman Childs was instructed to purchase 12 rubber coats for the department, and the chief of the department instructed to purchase the necessary lanterns.

Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARUTHU,
Clerk.

Death of Dan McDonald.

D. F. McDonald died at his residence in this city on Tuesday noon at the age of 54 years. Daniel F. McDonald was the son of Finnan McDonald, from whom McDonaldsville, in Norman county, was named, who fifty years or more ago on the Wild Rice river was one of the leading pioneers of this section. He was born in county Glengary, Ontario, where his youth was spent and, where, in 1871, he was married to Miss Catherine McPherson. He was a railroad contractor, and this business brought him upon the Northern Pacific road, which he followed from Brainerd to the Red River valley, settling in Glyndon in 1872. Here he remained for awhile, locating finally a claim at the crossing of the Wild Rice river on the St. Vincent extension (now the Great Northern railroad) where he hoped a village would grow up around him, but his hopes proved futile, for the village of Ada was located two miles north of the crossing on the open prairie. Later on, in '77 or '78, Mr. McDonald moved to Crookston where he continued to reside until he died. He has filled various offices of trust in the city, was patrolman, city marshal and at the time of his death was filling the position of street commissioner. Simple and unassuming though he was, without the capacity for acquiring unlimited wealth, yet he managed to accumulate what is better, the warm and unfailing friendship of nearly all with whom he came in contact, by whom his memory will long be cherished among the sacred things of life. He was taken down a few short weeks since with a liver trouble which developed into dropsy of the heart, and while from almost the first his physician has had grave doubts of his recovery, Dan bravely struggled on, determined to live for his little family yet a few more years if possible. While not afraid to go, he yet longed very earnestly to live a little longer, and it was not until the night before his death that he seemed to finally give up the struggle. He had received consolations of the sacraments and said to the watchers about the bedside: "Well, I guess I am done for this time, all right enough." He leaves three brothers and five sisters, a wife and nine children to mourn his loss.

Twas Only Flattery.

CROOKSTON, Jan. 3rd, 1894.

EDITORS JOURNAL: I was much somewhat amused at the fulsome flattery poured out upon Capt. A. C. Rhinehart, by the Crookston Times, while the Capt. was busy making money on his state drainage contruct. I have also been surprised that the JOURNAL did not show up the fact that to a republican legislature and to republicans in the district affected belonged the credit of this great work. One would think, (i. e. one who did not know the facts) by reading the Times, that Capt. A. C. Rhinehart belonged all the honor for the great work now so well advanced while to my mind he is only entitled to the credit of that fully performing his contruct so that he may receive his pay therefor. I remember, somewhere back in '79 or '80, the fact that this country was too wet began to dawn upon our leading farmers who began to cast about for some measure of relief. Springer Harbaugh was active then and had a large farm near Euclid. One day, I do not remember in what year (but it was long before the Times was in existence or ever thought of) Mr. Hurlbaugh and A. R. Brown of this city were talking on the matter and they agreed to submit the question to Mr. Hill, of the St. P. M. & M. R. R., and put this add as that road was very much interested in the question. They did so and Mr. Hill agreed to look into and aid in any practical plan that might be suggested. Accordingly a large masscowfention held at Crookston, at which were present delegates from every county affected and a drainage committee was appointed to have charge of the work. A fund was created and a thorough survey was made by competent engineers and the legislature was asked to aid in the matter. This request failed but those who had the matter in charge did not get discouraged and give it up but continued to work hard and to put in money until, at last, at the last session of the legislature the longed for aid was obtained and the herculean task was accomplished. The efforts of such men as Ezra J. Valentine, of Wilkin County, John Erickson, of Clay Co., Capt. D. W. Donaldson, of Kittson Co., Springer Harbaugh, E. D. Childs and Capt. M. R. Brown of Polk Co., belongs the lion's share of honor for the great work by the time and money and hard work they put into it. These men were first in the work and continued faithfully to work until the results they sought were accomplished, except Mr. Harbaugh who did not live to see the drainage an accomplished fact. To one so well acquainted with the facts it seems odd to see a paper trying to heap the credit and the honors for it all upon a stranger—a contractor who is simply doing his duty in carrying out a contract for which he expects to make a goodly sum of money while the men who bore the burden and heat of the day are wholly ignored.

Respectfully Yours,
STATE DEPOT.

If our correspondent was a shrewd political student he would not need far for the animus of the Times' action in this matter for he would recall the fact that the Times was rather "off" with Capt. Rhinehart at the time the Captain needed all the help of his political friends in his late contest for his seat on the bench, and after he had won his fight the Times was obliged to hump itself to get back into line with Cap. before the next letting of the county drainage contract. Our correspondent must know that the JOURNAL was one of the first in the drainage matter and has often mentioned personally the work of others connected with it, that we also spent some time and money in St. Paul working for the success of the measure before the legislature. If we have been remiss this fall it is because we have not paid sufficient attention to the efforts of the Times to get into line again with Mr. Rhinehart.

A Disgraceful Row.

County Attorney A. R. Holston and County Commissioner D. P. DeMers, got into a wordy altercation in Asselin's saloon on Thursday night, which ended in a tough and tumble bar-room fight in which the attorney received a very pronounced black eye, and various and sundry bumps and bruises contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. The attorney had in the issue of his paper of that day taken occasion to find fault with the way in which Crookston business men conduct their business and we suppose he intended his actions that evening to demonstrate how Crookston business men should settle all business matters.

Mentor Items.

Miss Callie Abbott, who has been very ill with typhoid fever is improving, we learn. Her sister is still quite ill.

Uncle Robert Knowles, Mrs. D. D. Overholt, and Mrs. A. D. Tice are reported on the sick list. Mrs. W. W. Attix, who has been very ill is reported convalescent.

Minor Rood has been so ill that he was obliged to send to your city for Dr. A. A. Just and is now said to be improving.

Ebbeezer Robinson who has been confined to his bed nearly two months is now able to be up and around the house.

Mentor lacks a good physician to attend to the physical ills of her people.

The wedding supper at Mr. Rieley's turned out somewhat boisterous we hear.

A petition for the retention of P. C. Moe as postmaster with 105 names of actual patrons of this office was sent to Washington Jan. 2nd and a number who came in to sign it came too late.

Rev. R. E. Hattey gave an excellent temperance lecture in the church on New Year's night.

An oyster supper was given at Mr. Yun Tuyl's in New Year's eve, which we did not attend but Mr. McLaughlin's, so you see we did not lack for the means of enjoyment and even those who desired could trip the light fantastic toe to their heart's content.

OLD SHINGLE.

An Imaginary Story.

The St. Paul Globe re-produces a story which is an amusing if not an edifying tale celebrated violinist. Ole Bull, is made to fool an innocent country man in great shape and at Crookston. The article says: "It was in the fall of 1857, Northern Minnesota, as yet but little influenced by the advance of civilization, was visited during the annual maturity by an annually benight dimeny of color. The hunting season was at its height and the small tavern at Crookston was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the sportsmen who crowed hither. It was evening when the mail coach drew up and a big Norwegian alighted. He will call him Laagdon because that was not his name. He was, however a great lover of music. He went laddie boy and asked the landlord for accomodations. The landlord said he was full that night but there was one room with a double bed and only a single occupant. If the stranger could arrange with him it would be all right. They went to the room and who should the occupant prove to be but the redoubtable Ole Bull himself who was so stuck on Langdon's shape that he consented at once to share his room with him. The next day they, Ole and Langdon went out for a hunt and about night they discovered that they were lost in the dense forest that surrounded Crookston. So they hunted up the cabin of a settler who was living all alone by himself and bored him for a night's lodging. After a supper the eagle eye of Ole discovered a fiddle hanging up on the wall and he asked the old man "what is that thing hanging up there." "That," said the old man "is a fiddle, a genuine Stradevirious, my only comfort in this desosfovest." "What do you do with it" innocently asked Ole. "Do with it" why I play music on it" replied the old man. Ole expressed a wish to hear some, so the old man took the machine down and after tuning a spell sawed off several chunes, after which Ole awkwardly picked up the fiddle exclaiming: "I shpy I could play this thing, is it hard to learn? The old man assured Ole that it was not very hard to learn, showed Ole how to handle the bow and then Ole turned loose such a lot of melody as the old man had not heard ever before in his life. I mean while Ole and Langdon winked slyly at each other at the great cow they were coming over the country man."

Taken as a whole it is a very pretty story about the early history of Crookston but unfortunately there is no foundation for it in existence in the year 1857, there was no dense forest around Crookston in those days and no hunters ever frequented the "tavern" in great numbers to hunt big game in the dense forests about Crookston, so we are afraid that the great Godey's magazine has got the wrong pig by the ear this time. Wonder if the story is as true to life as the location?

G. A. R. Installation.

Col. Cobham Post met at their pleasant hall last Friday evening and installed the following officers for the ensuing year, viz:

Commander—C. H. Mix.
Senior Vice-Commander—Nels Olson.
Junior Vice-Commander—H. E. Cooke.
Quartermaster—H. J. Zurracher.
Q. M. Sergeant—Will Carlton.
Adjutant—T. A. Havris.
Sergeant Major—L. Walker.

As the chaplain-elect, J. O. Sargeant, did not show up, having gone to California, that position was passed for the present.

The new commander appointed the following committees:

On finance—Comrades, Fontaine, Cooke and Jennings.

On decoration—Comrades, Olson, Harris and Kelly.

On entertainment—Comrades, Fontaine, Cooke and Harris.

A committee from the Ladies Relief Corps appeared and reported progress on the work of fixing up the Post room and a rising vote of thanks for their labors was given and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The ladies work in the post room is noticeable and the old vets hugely enjoy the new quarters which without the cheering hand of woman would be liable to be blank and desolate enough. The post meetings this winter are very interesting and all who do not attend are missing a rare treat.

The Counterfeit Case.

Attorney Steenerson left Monday for St. Paul, where he is interested in several cases before the United States district court, which convened there this week. One of these is known as the "counterfeit case," wherein the defendant is held by the United States for counterfeiting, because of obtaining money on a store order in this city lost summer. As the order was not an imitation of money in any respect it cannot be a counterfeit, and it looks as though the only charge that can be placed against the defendant is that of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending January 6th, 1894.

Berkie, Ellen S. — Omnderson, Olive
Bloor, J. J. — Londe, N. N.
Bly, Julia A. — Robert, Harvey

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in southern California. Leave the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and return to Missouri River $80.50 and to Los Angeles and return to Missouri River $90.00.

For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn. [30-3m]

A medical journal commends the invention for discovery of a method of treating certain diseases by a doctor in Trinidad, but says that "unfortunately" he is debarred from putting it into practice in his country owing to the scarcity of these particular diseases there.

A fountain that stood for many years on the Mall's street square in Pawtucket, R. I., has been removed and set up in a cemetery. Its base bears in big letters the touchingly appropriate word "Welcome."

Some women are awfully touchy. A widow has brought an action against a man who said that her husband is gone to a happier home.

Hair cut from the heads of dead men never proves satisfactory, as experienced hairdresser having no difficulty in detecting it.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Fire at Princeton caused a loss of $45,000.

Copeland, the Moorhead bank robber, got seven years.

Minnesota has 2,933 patients in her three insane hospitals.

The capture of Sidney and Floyd has cost the City of Minneapolis $3,091.

The Minnesota state school of agriculture has the largest attendance in its history.

The attention of the grand jury at St. Paul has been called to the enjoiect of child labor.

At Hewby, Minn., six stores were burned, causing a loss of $30,000; insurance, $8,000.

The St. Paul curling club defeated Milwaukee in two games at the Wisconsin metropolis.

The store of Frank Cross upset at Cannon Falls was broken into and about $800 worth of goods stolen.

J. W. Scott of the Chicago Herald denies the rumor that he contemplated buying the St. Paul Globe.

The Merchants' bank of St. Paul has received $2,273.33 of the $5,000 stolen from its messenger last August.

Five men who broke jail at Phillips, Wis., two weeks ago were captured in St. Paul. They were taken back to Phillips.

Senator Dedon's report of his reassessment of Itasca county has been mailed. The total increase in valuation was $2,226,165.

The infant son of J. Pete sun, a banker of Dawson, fell from a baby cab, sustaining injuries from which he died in a few minutes.

William Haggarty shot and instantly killed Frank Young at Twin Lakes, six miles south of Carlton. Both were desperate characters.

Judge Willkin of the supreme court, whose age has rendered him quite feeble, fell on an icy sidewalk at St. Paul and was badly shaken up.

Governor Nelson has issued a requisition for the return of James Dugan, indicted for complicity in the Harris murder, Minneapolis.

Anton Baker, confined in jail at Granite Falls for killing his son last October, attempted to take his own life by opening a vein in his left arm.

The verdict of the coroner's inquest at Montgomery on the death of Joseph Dedina was: "Met his death through negligence of the railway through fast running."

The coroner's jury in the matter of the murder of Sam Irvine by Constable F. T. Jackson of Montrose Sunday night while the former was trying to break jail, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Marshal Frank Richlinger of St. James died Wednesday from the wounds inflicted by Charles Bogelis New Years night. The latter was the news coolly, laughingly and indifferent as to the outcome.

James Dugan, alias "Slim," the third of the Harris murder suspects, has been arrested in St. Louis. The arrest was made by the authorities of that place and Dugan will be held for extradition. The evidence that the man was implicated in the murder of James R. Harris of Minneapolis is very strong.

Governor Nelson has appointed the following as a state medical board: Three years, Perry H. Millard, St. Paul; Charles M. Hewitt, Red Wing; Franklin Staples, Winona. Two years, Charles L. McComb, Duluth; K. Hoegh, Minneapolis; M. J. Mayo, Rochester. One year, W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis; Edward Boeckmen, St. Paul; W. L. Beebe, St. Cloud. Doctors Hoegh, Boeckman and Beebe are the new members.

"Jim Hill's House."

Every visitor to St. Paul who has seen the big red sandstone pile familiarly known throughout the American occident as "Jim Hill's house"—and statistics are not at hand to show the number of St. Paul's visitors who have not seen it—will be interested in the bit of domestic gossip that 20 servants and one housekeeper are needed to keep each floor of the enormous dwelling in order. There is a magnificent Minneapolis mansion that boasts, it is said, 17 servants and a housekeeper, but this retinue, St. Paul is proud to prove, is for the entire establishment, while Mr. Hill's 21 are the equipment for his every floor. Although of such gigantic proportions, the Hill house is most beautiful as well, and its situation upon that stateliest of sites, St. Anthony's hill, makes it one of the choicest as well as one of the costliest dwellings in this country.—New York Times.

Lord Exmouth's Pension.

Lord Exmouth has commuted his perpetual pension of £2,000 a year for the lump sum of £38,880, representing 20 years' purchase. The original recipient, the famous admiral, won a baronetcy toward the close of the last century by the capture of a French frigate under striking circumstances, obtaining a barony later, and for the bombardment of Algiers and the destruction of its piratical trade a viscounty and the pension in question.—London Letter.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The public debt increased $9,861,062 in December.

A partially successful attempt was made to poison the czar.

Brazilian canals captured the town of Bage after a month's siege.

New York state is free from debt for the first time in over 70 years.

Between 70 and 100 Catholics are said to have been murdered by Cossacks in Russia.

Boycotts in certain cases have been declared legal by the Pennsylvania supreme court.

Salvador Franch, a much wanted anarchist was captured in Spain after a desperate struggle.

Mr. Oates of Alabama will introduce in the house a bill to coin the silver bullion now on hand.

Mrs. Lease has won her fight with Governor Lewelling of Kansas, who will probably reinstate her in office.

Attempts have been made to poison Mr. Scanlan, one of the prosecuting attorneys in the Coughlin tiraln Chicago.

Thursday Jan. 4.

Baron Sebyrse, Belgian minister to the court of St. James, is dead.

Colonel Floyd Clarkson, state commander of the G. A. R. of New York is dead.

The queen has concerned upon the answer of Afghanistan the honorary knighthood of the Grand Cross of Bath.

The Rt. Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg has been enthroned as archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland. Dean Chadwick performed the ceremony.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week showed a very heavy increase, it being the last week of the car rates. The total shipments were 113,516 against 77,010 for the week previous. Lake shipments during the year amounted to 8,062,383 tons.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The Dunsmuir tragedy is dead.

Baron Crewe of England is dead. He was born Aug. 16, 1812.

Fire in the tenement district of Hot Springs, Ark., destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

George Moeller, a prominent Democratic politician and cigar manufacturer of St. Paul, is dead.

Five workmen were injured at the new union depot at St. Louis by the falling of a scaffold.

Sam Collins, wife and four children were fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder at West Plains, Mo.

Directors of the New York and New England road have decided to support Thomas Platt for permanent receiver.

Captain James Frazer, a fireman, perished in the fire at Toledo Wednesday night. His remains have not yet been recovered.

Dr. Howard, found guilty at Jackson, Tenn., of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of nine years and one month and to pay a fine of $1,300.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Franklin Grove (Ills.) bank robbers secured $5,000.

The available cash balance in the treasury is $80,234,062.

Murderer Morton Reed was executed at Kansas City at 9:26 a. m.

Theresa Talk of murdering the scene of the Corbett-Mitchell fight to Ohio.

F. F. Cashman, retiring county treasurer of Greeley county, Neb., is short $24,000.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland gave their first state dinner in honor of the cabinet at the White House.

James Willis, a saloonkeeper, shot and killed Ambrose Bates, a tough character, in a saloon in Dakota City, Neb.

Representatives from 87 states have formed a secret labor organization to be known as the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans.

Rev. Dr. Howard, the great swindler, convicted at Jackson, Tenn., is sentenced to nine years and one month in the penitentiary, and a fine of $1,200.

Monday, Jan. 8.

The Viking ship is at New Orleans.

Four people were frozen to death at Berlin Thursday.

The United States cruiser San Francisco has arrived at Rahia.

The British government has decided to build four more costly battleships.

Bank clearings for the past week were 25 per cent less than for the same period in 1893.

A new jockey club has been formed in New York. The intention is to elevate the American turf.

Isaac T. Van Duzer, builder of the first railroad in New York state, died in St. Paul Thursday.

Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, wife of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, died of pneumonia Saturday afternoon.

But 150 men are employed in the Gogebic iron mines at Hurley, Wis., where a year ago 2,500 men had work.

An election of a member of the legislature at Salt Lake City Thursday resulted in a Republican majority of 1,900.

Governor Waite says he will not interfere with prize fighting in Colorado, but will leave such matters to the discretion of the county officials.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

About 2,000 Ohio miners are out of employment.

California wine growers protest against the Wilson bill.

The Detroit Tribune advocates General Alger for the senate.

Governor McKinley's second inauguration as chief executive of the state of Ohio occurred Monday.

Six new cardinals will be created at the March consistory. It is again asserted Satolli will be one of them.

It is now stated that the Aztec Indians intend to join the Yaquis in the fight against the Mexican government.

The new Catholic church at Marshfield, Wis., one of the finest in the La Crosse diocese, was dedicated Sunday.

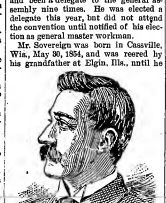
One passenger was killed in a wreck on the Northwestern road at Valley City, N.D., caused by an imperfect switch lock.

MR. POWDERLY'S SUCCESSOR.

General Master Workman Sovereign's Career as Labor Advocate and Editor.

The new general master workman of the Knights of Labor, James R. Sovereign, is now serving his second term as labor commissioner of the state of Iowa and has long been well known in various political and labor movements in the Hawkeye State. He joined the Knights in 1881 and has been deeply interested in the order and prominent in its councils ever since, having held the position of state master workman for six years and been a delegate to the general assembly nine times. He was elected a delegate this year, but did not attend the convention until notified of his election as general master workman.

Mr. Sovereign was born in Cassville, Wis., May 30, 1854, and was reared by his grandfather at Elgin, Ills., until he



JAMES R. SOVEREIGN.

was 16 years of age, when, on the death of his grandfather, he struck out for himself and went cowboying in Kansas and Texas for about a year. In 1872 he went to Cresco, where his father had a farm, and has been a resident of Iowa ever since. After attending the Cresco high school for a couple of years, working awhile on the farm, he learned the trade of marble cutting, at which he worked for about nine years.

Becoming interested in the Greenback party, Mr. Sovereign twice ran for congress on the Greenback ticket, once in 1882 and again in 1886, and also received the Greenback nomination for lieutenant governor. In 1883 he began the publication of the Cherokee Free Press, a weekly labor paper, and since then has published labor papers at Jefferson, Atlantic and Dahnque. During these years he has delivered many lectures on labor topics and has been active in politics. Governor Boies appointed him labor commissioner, and he assisted materially in the governor's election for a second term and was awarded with a reappointment.

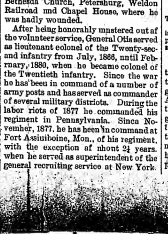
Mr. Sovereign isof medium height, has a sandy mustache and is affable and pleasant. He is a poor man and lives in Bonaparte, a suburbs of Des Moines, whither, it is said, he will try to have the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor removed from Philadelphia.

BEGAN AS A VOLUNTEER.

Military Record of the New Brigadier General, Elwell S. Otis.

Just before the close of his administration, President Harrison preemptorily retired Brigadier General Carr, who had refused to go voluntarily on the retired list of the army, and nominated Colonel Elwell S. Otis for the place thus made vacant. The senate failed to confirm the nomination, however, and when President Cleveland came in he appointed Colonel W. S. Carlin instead of Colonel Otis. The time for General Carlin's retirement for age came around very quickly, however, and Colonel Otis was again nominated for the vacancy, though he was outranked in point of seniority by Colonel Shafter.

General Otis was born in Maryland and was appointed to the army from New York. In the volunteer service during the late war he served as captain and lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York infantry and in March, 1865, was breveted colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania and brigadier general of volunteers on the same date for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chapel House, Virginia. During the war he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station,



BRIGADIER GENERAL E. S. OTIS.

Bine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Chapel House, where he was badly wounded.

After being honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, General Otis served as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second infantry from July, 1865, until February, 1880, when he became colonel of the Twentieth infantry. Since the war he has been in command of a number of army posts and has served as commander of several military districts. During the labor riots of 1877 he commanded his regiment in Pennsylvania. Since November, 1877, he has been in command at Fort Assiniboine, Mon., of his regiment, with the exception of about 21 years. when he served as superintendent of the general recruiting service at New York.

LABOR AND FREE TRADE.

A Vast Difference Between What Cleveland Says and Does.

Under our form of government the voice of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfared the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care.

These are the words of Grover Cleveland, penned at the executive mansion April 22, 1888, in a message to the senate and house of representatives on the arbitration of labor disputes. He proposed a proper subject for the chief executive of the nation to deal with, and his sentiments, as expressed, were proper. But what was his meaning? Have his actions proved the honest intent of his words? Or were these words, like so many others that he has uttered, but mere catch pennies—mere bids for debunching the franchise "at the people's expense?" Let us see.

We now have before us the fear of free trade. The Democratic administration proposes to "reform" (save the mark!) the tariff that protects labor. "The welfare of the laboring man should be regarded," and Mr. Cleveland? All that he cares for and the free trade bosses care for is to get cheap foreign luxuries from Europe and wear foreign made clothes. They don't care for American goods or clothes made by American labor.

How will these changes in the tariff affect labor? If the Democratic administration adheres to its platform upon which it was elected to office, it will put a revenue tax upon coffee, tea and sugar. These are three articles of daily use in every household. It means an increase of nearly 10 cents per pound in the price of coffee, 15 cents more per pound to pay for tea and an increase of from 1 to 3 cents per pound in the price of sugar. Besides this the internal revenue tax on beer is to be doubled, so that the workingman will have to pay more money for his beer or else get less beer for his money. But what improved taxes are there to be on the house? Their champagne and other foreign wines will pay 25 per cent less duty than formerly, and their foreign clothes will cost them from 28 to 65 per cent less. The workingman will make this by pay ing more for his tea, sugar, coffee and beer.—American Economist.

Birth Place of the Republican Party.

The honor of the birthplace of the Republican party is claimed by two or three places and especially by the state of Metin. The speech was printed in the old courthouse at Allen, Allegheny

ALLEGHANY COUNTY (N. Y.) COURTHOUSE.

county, N. Y. No less an authority than the late James G. Blaine gave it as his opinion on one occasion that all Alleghany county's claim was good one. A few years ago there was printed an account of the meeting in the old courthouse which led up to the organization of the Republican party in western New York.

Cheap Australian Wool.

During the three seasons ended June 30, 1892, the shipments of wool from Australia increased by no less than 266,000 bales, or 32 per cent of the total quantity. During the year ended June 30, 1893, there was an increase of 96,000 bales additional, making the total increase in the Australian wool clip nearly 500,000 bales within four years.

The consequence of this enormous growth in the Australian production has been a drop of 30 per cent in quality and protection alone has saved the American woolgrowers from being compelled to sell their wool for ruinous money. The Australian clip is liable to extraordinary and unprecedented growth in the future, because arteian wells have been sunk in New South Wales and Queensland, affording an abundant supply of pure water to irrigate the arid lands of the tropics, thus doubling the capacity of the soil.

The writer has lived and worked on a large Australian sheep ranch in the north of Queensland. There were 100,000 sheep running on 200,000 acres of land. One man, paid $5 per week and his rations of a little flour, tea, meat and sugar cared for every 10,000 sheep. He had a horse that fed itself as the sheep did. The sheep lands of Australia are valued at $5 per acre if they will not carry one sheep per acre, at $10 if carrying one sheep, at $15 if carrying one and one-half sheep, and at $20 per acre if the land carries two or more sheep.

There are over 6,000,000 acres of land in one colony of Australia alone, held by only 146 persons, or 30,300 acres to each person. The cheap value of the land has been shown. It is taxed at 1¼ per cent only after its value has reached $12,500, the amount below that not being taxed. Farmers in the United States cannot compete with these "rohher barons" of Australia unless they have protection.

Leave the Tariff Alone.

To Members of Congress, Washington:

Any reduction in the present tariff will be injurious to my business, and also to the prosperity of those around me. I hope you will do all things recommended by the free traders.

Signature.....

Let every friend of protection send the above petition on a postal card to the representative of his district in congress. Begin as soon as congress meets. Ask your friends to do the same. Get them to ask their friends. Send to congressmen of both political parties. Let them know that it is now the wish of the people that the tariff should be left alone. Let the voice of the people be heard in favor of protection and prosperity.—American Economist.

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight derangements, neglected, develop into serious maladies such as

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court. 9th Judicial District.

Mads Noseckin and Charles Lindell co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of No-seka & Lindell, plaintiffs, vs. Otto Bue and Anna Bue, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of said service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

E. M. STANTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Crookston, Minn.
(33-39)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. December 21st, 1893.

In the matter of the guardianship of George Thorson minor.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathea Christianson, guardian of the above named minor, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petition, that the 15th day of January, 1894 at said County Court House in Crookston be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing his account; that the said petitioner be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this Court on the 15th day of January, 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day; and that notice thereof be given.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by the publication of these orders in said county newspaper for three weeks prior to said day of hearing in the PARK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., and by mailing a copy of this order to said Geo. Hendrickson minor.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
(37-39)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-one and 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward Anderson and Anne Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of January, 1890, and duly filed for record in said county, on the 8th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 24 of Mortgages, on page 386 and 387, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed and a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in Village Addition to Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 14 in block 102 Bellows Addition to Crookston; thence east on the line between lots 13 and 14 in said block 102 Bellows Addition and continuing east on the same course to the northwest corner of lot 1 in block 1; thence along said last mentioned line on a southerly direction 25 feet to the place of beginning. Meaning to convey a tract 25 feet front on Dakota avenue by the depth of lot 14 in said block 102 Bellows Addition to Crookston, Minn., with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 15th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

HOWLAND & BICKLEM,
Attorneys.
(33-41)

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MUST FACE DANGERS.

THUS OUR SOULS GROW AND OUR MISSIONS ARE FULFILLED.

Reflections on the Uselessness of Shallow Water Explorers—Where Should the Blame Rest For Many Disasters?—The Responsibility of Paternity.

What would be thought of a ship that was launched from its docks with flour, bulk of meat and flowing wine, built to sail the roughest and deepest sea, yet manned for an unending cruise along shore? Never leaving harbor for dread of storm. Never swinging out of the land girt bay because, over the bar, the waters were deep and rough. Can you would say of such a ship that its captain was a coward and the company that built it were fools.

And yet these souls of ours were fashioned for bottomless soundings. There is no created thing that draws as deep as the soul of man; our life lies straight across the ocean and not along shore, but we are afraid to venture; we hang upon the coast and explore shallow lagoons or swing at anchor in idle bays. Some of us strike the keel into riches and cruise about therein, like men-of-war in a nurse river. Some of us are contented all our days to ride at anchor in the becalmed waters of self-ish ease. There are grass at every port-hole of the ship we sail, but we use them for pegs to hang clothes upon or pigeonholes to stack full of idle hours. We shall never smell powder, although the magazine is stocked with holy wrath wherewith to fight the devil and his deeds. When I see a man strolling along at his ease, while under his very nose some brute is maltreating a horse, or some coward venting his ignobis wrath upon a creature more helpless than he, whether it be a child or a dog, I involuntarily think of a double decked whaler content to fish for minnows. Their uselessness in the world is more apparent than the uselessness of a Cunarder in a park pond.

What did God give you muscle and girth and brain for if not to launch you on the high seas? Up and away with you then into the deep soundings where you belong, O belittled soul! Find the work to do for which you were fitted and do it, or else run yourself on the first convenient snag and founder.

Some great writer has said that we ought to begin life as at the source of a river, growing deeper every league to the sea, whereas, in fact, thousands enter the river at the mouth and sail inland, finding less and less water every day, until in old age they lie aground and gasping upon dry ground.

But there are more who do not sail at all than there are of those who make the mistake of sailing up stream. There are the women who devote their lives to the petty business of pleasing worthless men. What progress do they make even inland? With nails set and brassy stanchions polished to the similitude of gold, they hover a lifetime chained to a dock and decay of their own useleseness at last, like keels that are sunk slugged. It is not the most profitable thing in the world to please. Suppose it shall please the inmates of a bedlam house to see you set fire to your clothing and burn to death, or break your bones one by one upon a rack, or otherwise destroy your bodily parts that the poor lunatics might be entertained. Would it pay to be pleasing to such an audience at such a sacrifice? We were put into this world with a clean way hill for another port than this. Across the ocean of life our way lies, straight to the harbor of the city of gold. We are freighted with a compassment from roomage hold to keep which is bound to be delivered over at last at the great Master's wharf. Let us be alert, then, to recognize the seriousness of our own destinies and content ourselves no longer with shallow soundings. Spread the sails, weigh the anchor and point the prow for the country that lies the other side of a deep and restless sea. Sooner or later the voyage must be made; let us make it then, while the timber is staunch and the rudder true.

When you look at a picture and find it good or bad, as the case may be, whom do you praise or blame, the owner of the picture or the artist who painted it? When you hear a strain of music and are either lifted to heaven or cast into the other place by its harmonies or its discord, whom do you thank or curse for the benefaction or the infliction, whichever it may have proved to be, the man who wrote the score or the music dealer who sold it? You go to a restaurant and order spring chicken which turns out to be the perennial fowl. Who is to blame, the waiter who serves it or the business men of the concern who does the marketing? And so when you encounter the bad boy, whom do you hold responsible for his badness, the boy himself or the mother who trained him? I declare, as I look about me from day to day and see the men and women who, play so poor a part in life, it is not the poverty of their performance that astonishes me so much as the fact that it is as good as it is.

With the parents that many boys and girls have and the training we give society I am perfectly amazed that they ever attain to even half way respectability. Did you ever stop to think, I wonder, what an awful responsibility is laid upon you with every child given to your honor? If you appreciate the case and take the responsibility I shouldn't think you would find much time for other callings. A man who is drawing up the plans for a new house attends to his business closely and doesn't go off on many picnics or sail over seas in pursuit of pleasure while his plans are pending. A man who has entered a young horse for the Derby spends most of his time training the colt. He doesn't loaf about town or read novels or lie abed late; he is alert and on hand if he expects to win the race. Carelessness and indifference never brought a winning horse under the wire yet.—Amber in Chicago Herald.

ARTISTS OF THE ROUNDUP.

Old Time Texas Cowboys Vastly Different From Those of the Present Day.

The old time cowboy is an extinct. He passed in his checks with the free grass and the big pasture and has introduced a new order of cowboy, who sleeps in a house and "obeys orders" or quits. The old cowboy was the companion of his hoss and shared his pleasures and his hardships.

No manager in this big headquarter rockhouse reminded him of his inferior rank in society, nor did any of the modern ranch accessories mar the common dangers, the pleasures and the freedom and equality of the whilom cowboy and cowman. But the ranch in the olden time was a cottonwood logbotse to cook in, and for roof and protection from the weather the slicker was used, and mother earth supplied their beds.

The big brand range and the overhanging sky answered for hoss and hoss. A roundup in 1867-68 was not bounded by wire fences, but the boys galloped out of camp after breakfast, made a wide sweep, and all then drove toward a common center, and lol directly at that point was gathered a herd of stock cattle of all brands, ready for the cut to begin.

The high toned man was unbooed. I remember such a man appeared at the ranch of J. T., in Shackleford county, in 1869. He was a city fellow, and would say "Thank you" and such like. His intense politeness and high toned nonsense aggravated the boys mightily.

Jim B. in particular—poor fellow—was especially fretted by his nonsense, as he called it, and tried to ridicule it out of him, but in vain. At last his resentment ripened into genuine hatred and it was hard to keep the peace between them, for the city fellow had grit too.

Well, one morning in 1869, at Mountain Peak, in Taylor county, long before any one lived in that section, Jim got awfully mad and gave the city fellow a cursing, whereupon a row resulted and bloodshed was barely prevented thers and then. We got the city fellow to ride off, and looked his pease had returned, but one hour later Jim B. and his amiable enemy met off at one side of the roundup. I happened to be near. In a flash the city chap ran before Jim, dismounted, leveled his gun on him and demanded an apology or death.

Jim jerked out two six shooters, but said nothing, and instantly the city fellow fired. Poor Jim rolled off his horse a dead man. I got to them just as Jim fell. He died instantly, shot through the heart. He never mounted his horse and "lit out." We buried him and went on with our herd, two men short, but with no discernible element among us.

Such was the old way. The boys were courteous and kind, they were generous and brave, industrious and honest, but they would not stand any high toned nonsense. A new era has set in. Which is the better we cannot say, but one thing, with all the virtues of Ararat and the neighboring mountains are buried in shadow, the white top of the Scriptural mountain gleams beautiful in the first beams of the sun.

The Armenian people tell this story about the inhabitants of Pharbee:

Once the devil and a Pharbee man laid a wager as to which should first see the sun. The one who saw it first was to hox the other's ears. "Very well," said the Armenian, and he lay down and slept sweetly, while the devil, itching to punish his enemy, stood looking eastward, and with eager eyes watched the white night for the sunrise. Early in the morning, the Pharbee man rose, and pointing to the top of Ararat, which was already shining in the sun, cried joyfully, "I see it!" The devil conveyed along the telegraph wire, "Here is a watching hyre of small. Ordinary shrubs will do." He received this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorder from the time they treat the part affected.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and student of nervous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, has since realized the truth of this statement, and his Restorative Nervine is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system, such as Nervousness, Sleeplessness or unsolicited testimonials is positive proof of the efficacy of this method of treating the remedy annually.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, hysteria, fits, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, or address Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

HOW FLOUR IS MANUFACTURED.

The Various Processes Through Which Wheat Passes to the Mill.

The noises on the inside of the mill are deafening. One who has never been in a flouring mill of the largest size can not realize what a peculiar lot of noises are made by the machinery. As soon as the wheat enters the mill from the long spout which brings it down from the upper floor it falls between two rolls of iron—"chilled" iron they call it, and very hard iron it is too. One of these rollers revolves rapidly, the other more slowly, in order that the separation of the coat, or bran, from the kernel may be more easily accomplished. The wheat first passes between rollers separated just enough to allow the coat to be crushed. It is then carried away to the top of the mill again, to a room where the sun vainly tries to shine in through the flour coated windows far above the city's roofs. It next passes over a wire sieve which separates the bran from the kernel proper.

This bran, which contains much of the flour material, again passes down and is ground once more, this process being repeated four times, making five grindings, each one finer than the one preceding it. Each time the fibrous or bran portions are more completely separated, and at last the bran comes out a clean, brownish husk with every particle of flour removed.

The inside part of the kernel has meanwhile been going through an interesting process. After the first grinding or breaking it passes to a high speed revolving reel covered with a fine wire netting or sieve. Through this reel the finer portions of the kernels pass, coming out in what are called "middlings," a granulated mass which goes back to the rollers for another crushing. This process is repeated through five reels, all but the first being of silk. The last one has 120 threads to the lineal inch. The flour which comes out of the fifth reel, while white in hue, is yet not of this finest or "patent" grade, but is classed as "baker's" or second grade flour.

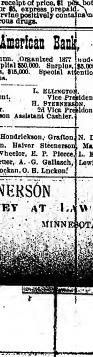
The middlings above referred to are purified by an interesting process. They are passed over a fine wire sieve, through the upper part of which a strong current of air is passed. This holds in suspense the tiny portions of fibrous matter which may have been in the flour, and at last, after this process of middlings purifying has been very carefully carried out, the flour appears a spotless snowy white—the "patent" flour, as it is called. In the process of grinding in this gradual and repeated way, the germ of the wheat, a tiny particle about the size of a mustard seed, is separated from the white flour. It is what one might call the life part of the wheat. If it were ground up, it would not leave the patent flour so white and powdery, so it is separated in one of the sievings and passes into the darker or lower grade flour. It contains, however, the best and most nutritious part of the wheat.

The last thing that happens to the pulverized kernel before it is ready for market is the filling of barrels or sacks. Down many stories through a smooth tube comes the white or "patent" flour. Under the tube is the barrel or the sack, as the case may be, and, as it begins to fill, a steel angur just the size of the tube revolves down into the flour, packing it carefully and solidly beneath the broad blades.—St. Nicholas.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain and nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, loss of stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs. Nine cases out of ten of nervousness arise from derangement of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. The little white lines represent the nerves which convey the nerve force from the brain to the organs. Disease is caused by the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wire. If the wire is broken or severed, a message cannot be sent. Ordinary shrubs will do. To restore this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorder from the time they treat the part affected.



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An Armenian Legend.

Ararat, one of the most majestic mountains in the world, rises 17,000 feet above the vast flat plain which bears its name and reigns over the surrounding mountains. Early in the morning, while all the valleys of Ararat and the neighboring mountains are buried in shadow, the white top of the Scriptural mountain gleams beautiful in the first beams of the sun.

The Armenian people tell this story about the inhabitants of Pharbee:

Once the devil and a Pharbee man laid a wager as to which should first see the sun. The one who saw it first was to hox the other's ears. "Very well," said the Armenian, and he lay down and slept sweetly, while the devil, itching to punish his enemy, stood looking eastward, and with eager eyes watched the white night for the sunrise. Early in the morning, the Pharbee man rose, and pointing to the top of Ararat, which was already shining in the sun, cried joyfully, "I see it!" The devil conveyed along the telegraph wire, "Here is a watching hyre of small. Ordinary shrubs will do." He received this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorder from the time they treat the part affected.

Congress Water.

How many people know that out by the Greenough statue of Washington, east of the capitol, is a vast and cavernous reservoir? Not one in a thousand, but there it is, down in the bowels of the earth, and covered deep beneath the smooth surface of asphaltum. Away back in the thirties congress purchased a spring over east of the present site of Howard university. It is now at the bottom of the unused distributing reservoir. From it pipes were laid to the capitol, and in a pond east of the building the water flowed and was held for the use of the early Solons of the land. In 1876 the reservoir was arched over and covered in, but there it is, and if congress has been neglectful of the people's interests as to a water supply, the reason is not hard to find. Congress has its own private tap. Pipes run into the capitol, furnishing the bathrooms, cellars and water for cleaning purposes. There is an overflow pipe that runs into the pretty little grotto below the marble wing at one side of the main sidewalk and tinkles over the mossy bank in a miniature cascade.—Washington Post.

Hose of Olden Time.

In the very long ago hose were not stockings as now worn, but made long, and were often drawn up even to the waist, and, oddly enough, had pockets in their sides. We read, moreover, that in the time of the Tudors and Stuarts they were of great variety, both of material and color, and for such as could command the luxury were richly trimmed and costly. They were often called "nether stocks."—Harper's Bazar.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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IF THE democrats had been wise—if they had consulted the best interests of the country, they would have framed this tariff bill so as to make the change take place at some future date not earlier than '96. It is these sudden changes in the tariff—especially toward free trade that paralyzes the business interests of the country.

THE rumor that J. J. Hill had decided to cut down expenses by letting out some of his lawyers, Cy. Wellington, R. A. Whiteside and one or two others is emphatically denied by Mr. Hill, and the lawyers offered claim to have heard nothing about it. The rumor appeared in the Minneapolis Evening Journal.

THE Globe has opened the coming campaign with a fib (as usual) by stating that the Republican Central committee met to formulate a slate for the Republican State ticket. The Globe attempts to make big capital out of the plan and investigation business and prejudice voters against the Republican party. There's nothing like being on deck early.

IT was rumored that Scott, of the Chicago Herald had bought the St. Paul Globe which proves to be a false alarm as that gentleman denies the rumor emphatically. It is said that H. P. Hall wants to run the Globe and this would be more in accordance with the fitness of things for Hull has grown up with the Globe—made it all that it is, and deserves to own it—if he wants it.

THE selection of O. H. Myrum, of Ada as a member of the State Central committee was a wise one. Norman county was the only one in the new judicial district to give a republican majority for the head of the ticket last fall and thus receives proper recognition. The election of Henry Feig was also a good one. He has proved to be one of the most loyal workers in the party.

THE Republicans in congress will be wise if after they have recorded their votes against the Wilson tariff bill they decline to use obstructionary measures to delay the passage of the bill—which seems bound to pass anyhow sooner or later. If it is to pass at all the sooner it is done the better for the business interests of the country will it be to have this intolerable suspense ended.

THE leading articles in the North American Review for January are "Income Tax on Corporations," by Hon Wm. L. Wilson chairman of the Ways and Means committee; and "Tariff and Bashness," by Ex-speaker Reed. These two gentlemen present the tariff question from their different standpoints, and each makes out a strong case. Among the other contributions are "How to Prevent a Money Famine" by the comptroller of the currency, "The Hawaiian Question" by Frederic R. Coudert, "Are the Silver States Ruined?" by the governor of Colorado.

THE Republican State Central committee met at the Windsor in St. Paul last week to transact such business as might be brought before it. A. T. Koerner tendered his resignation for the reason that he did not think an active candidate for a place on the state ticket should be a member of the State central committee. The resignation was accepted and Henry Feig, of Atwater, was elected to fill the vacancy. The new judicial district consisting of Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson counties was recognized by the appointment of O. H. Myrum, of Ada as a member of the committee. It was decided to have a grand rally in Minneapolis or St. Paul sometime in February and to have Tom Reed or McKinley or some other big gun to speak. After some routine work the committee adjourned.

THE Tribune gave the county board a red-hot roasting because its bid was not accepted at about one-third less than the Times bid but did not mention the fact that the bid of the JOURNAL was one-third less than that even. Now we do not say that the county board is a corrupt mass of party hungry, but that the letting of the printing to the highest bidder was a rank, corrupt, political job or anything of that sort but, nevertheless, it is a cold, quiet, hard little fact that the JOURNAL'S bid was the lowest by at least $2,500 and nobody can controvert it—nor have they attempted. Perhaps there is nothing in the statutes to COMPEL the board to accept a bid that would save the taxpayers $2,500 of hard earned money, but n due regard to the interests of their constituents would seem to impel them to such a course. The average mind will still hold to the idea that the board should not recklessly expend the public money.

HOUSTON'S SANITY.

In the last issue of the Tribune appeared an article on "County Printing," in which the city of Crookston and her business men are disgracefully slandered—characterized as "thieves, robbers, gamblers," etc. Crookston is held up as about the worst place outside of Indies, and the farmers of the county are told that they should do all they can to disrupt the county and separate themselves from Crookston.

And all for what? Because Mr. Holston—the editor of the Tribune—was not awarded the county printing at the last meeting of the county board. Because three members of the board—Messrs. Kirsch, Rhinehart and Demers—voted the printing to McKenzie—and thus robbed the county of hundreds of dollars—Holston slanders the city of Crookston and vilifies her business men. The article in question is so ridiculous that no one who reads it and understands the circumstances but will admit that the mind of the writer must be deranged—if not permanently at least temporarily. Just look at the absurdity of the thing. Only one member of the board mentioned, Mr. Kirsch, is a citizen of Crookston —and we'll admit this is a sore enough affliction—the other two are farmers, one near East Grand Forks and the other in the town of Poplar River.

Editor Hoskins, of the Alliance Advocate, published at Heming, was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Fergus Falls because of certain libellous articles which he published, and on account of his "queer" conduct when in court. Mr. Hoskins never wrote such a crazy effusion as the tirade of the Tribune editor on "county printing."

MCKENZIE'S GRIEVANCE.

Crookston Times: The Steenerson case to compel the reduction of what rates which was to have come up on the 10th inst. has been postponed indefinitely. This is just what the Times predicted. Mr. Steenerson will keep the case dragging until after the next election. If he gets a nomination he will make a big show of prosecuting it during the campaign. If he gets left the case will be dropped. If the farmers want relief they must get it some other way than through the professional politicians.

The persistence with which McKenzie keeps pounding away at Mr. Steenerson would certainly brig success in any legitimate undertaking, but the animus of the former's actions is so well known that his little thrusts at Mr. Steenerson are only set as a boomerang on the thrower. It still further annoys the little man of the Times when he finds that after throwing slurs at Mr. Steenerson for several years, it has no more effect on that gentleman than the buzzing of a mosquito. McKenzie's grievance dates back to the time when Mr. Steenerson was alderman-at-large for the city of Crookston, and McKenzie wanted his co-operation to secure the city printing at a high figure. This Mr. Steenerson refused to do, and ever since McKenzie has been "getting even." He never loses an opportunity to belittle or besmirch his personal character or public record, hoping that Mr. Steenerson will finally become tired of this continual pounding and would contribute to the financial support of the Times in order to cease the annoyance. But the Times has for two years kept up the pounding—which might be called blackmailing—without the desired result. Unlike some prominent republicans, Mr. Steenerson has refused to contribute to the support of a democratic institution which never says a good word about a republican unless it is to the financial benefit of said institution to do so.

As to the postponement of the hearing in the freight rate case, it was at the request of Attorney Grover, of the Great Northern, who was attending court at Little Rock, Ark., who asked to have the hearing postponed until he returned. As far as Mr. Steenerson is concerned, he has submitted his side of the case, and has only waiting for the defendants to put in their answer. The case will be heard in the near future and whether they win or lose, the Steenerson brothers—Elias as complainant and Halvor as his attorney—will at least have exhausted the only possible means under our present laws, of getting a reduction in freight rates.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

The democrats will find before they get through with the making of a new tariff schedule that they have tackled a dreadful job. Protests against putting this or that article on the free list are pouring into Washington, and the democratic congressmen are hesitating between fealty to the democratic platform and loyalty to the best interests of their constituents. Take any one state, for instance. The people of the iron region do not want iron ore put on the free list as contemplated by the Wilson bill, and claim that such a result would be a heavy blow to the iron industry. The manufacturers of tow claim that a reduction of the tariff on tow would ruin the tow industry in the Northwest. Protests are also made against a reduction of the duty on barley, and the lumbermen don't want free lumber. Out in Montana, a loud and vigorous howl goes up from all parts of the state against putting wool on the free list. The Anaconda Standard, the leading democratic organ of that state, concludes an article on the prospect of free wool as follows: "The Wilson bill is hostile to the welfare of this state and in this declaration the Standard is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of Montana democracy." And so it goes all around; each state has some industry which it wants protected. Tariff reform is a campaign cry and tariff reform as an actual fact are two entirely different eventions, and the former is the only one which the democrats can work successfully.

THE attack of the Tribune upon the business interests of the city apon the business men—and the ladies —was one of the most ridiculous things we ever saw in print. That the editor was smarting under a well deserved rebuke by five citizens of Crookston, aided by a few who do not live in the city is no excuse for the dastardly attack upon the fair name of our city, and the writer should be compelled to prove his assertions or retract and make an humble apology. Especially do the members of Columbia Club owe it to society to see that the charge is duly refuted and the writer held to a strict accounting. Such articles as that, in the minds of right thinking people carry no weight but it is possible that, if allowed to stand unchallenged it might find weight in the minds of some to the injury of the fair fame of our city. No matter whether Mr. Holston is manically responsible or not the Columbia Club should not overlook so gross libel, but should promptly challenge him to prove his assertions or to make what reparation a retraction and apology will do.

At the alliance meeting in Minneapolis Donnelly and Doc Fish engaged in a wordy war (of several hours duration and Doc was emphatically turned down. The verdict was that the job too well put up for Doc to climb over and Doc ought to have known very well beforehand that he would and kept out of it. Donnelly was re-elected (of course) by acclamation.

The East Grand Forks Courier congratulates the people of Polk county upon having a board of county commissioners that will consent to award the county printing to the highest bidder. In the case referred to it will make at least $2000 difference in the amount, and this is the third time the same "economical" deal has been worked. It strikes us as a queer subject of congratulation to the taxpayers.

Congressman Fletcher favors the nomination of Robert Lincoln for president. Mr. Fletcher says of him: "He is the man that the Republican party can elect, and that is the one thing to consider. I have nothing to say against McKinley, but Lincoln is the man for me. Lincoln would make a good, safe president. He is a cool, level headed man, with no weak spots in his record. Every old soldier would vote for him, not only because he is the son of Abraham Lincoln, but for his own sake. Robert Lincoln has never attempted to make any capital out of his father's name."

Commenting upon the action of the Republican State Central committee upon the newspaper question the Duluth News Tribune says: The first thing to be done is to revise local papers. Local committeemen, local Republicans who wish to see their party's policies prevail, local officers belonging to the party, should give their first allegience to the local papers of their party. When public printing is to be awarded the party paper should be favored when election time comes or appointments are to be made. If Republicans habitually forget that their first support is to be given to papers of their own political faith, they must not be surprised if their party grows weak and divided and the enemy waxes strong in their city or county.

THE Moorhead daily News of the 6th inst. issued a double number full of statistics of the improvements in the city during the year of 1893. The total amount foots up the handsome of $161,635 which is indeed a good showing for such a year as the state has been. The News has all the time kept ahead of the procession, is a rattling good paper and deserves a hearty support.

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of Vol. I, No. 1 of the American Citizen, which seems to have sprung into existence on the question as to whether or no Mrs. F. B. Clark, a prominent society lady of St. Paul, has gone to Rome to join the Catholic persuasion.

THE decision of the Supreme court, confirming out the state warrants, will receive due attention from the State Alliance now in session in Minneapolis.

NEWSLETS

Samuel L. Copeland, charged with robbing the Moorhead National bank last summer, has pleaded guilty.

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J. J. Rhodes, of Minneapolis, the secretary of the alleged coal combine sued the legislative investigating committee for damages for forcibly seizing and taking away his books. The members of the committee refused to answer the summons, and the district court sustained them; but the supreme court has decided against them and Mr. Rhodes has secured a judgment for $3,500 against the committee, which will have to be paid by the state. The legislature appropriated $10,000 for that investigation, and nothing has been accomplished except a little advertising for the only Ignatius, who was the head of the committee.

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The Great Northern contemplates another "slight reduction" in the salaries of its employees.

Fashion Notes for Holiday Toilettes.

Elegant tailor made garments or those for the promenade are of plain cloth. They are often beautifully braided or trimmed with a contrasting of another shade. A novel way of using fur is in perpendicular bands on the seams, starting from a fur head at center of the height of the knee. Odd combinations are encouraged, and black and white, though not new, still continue in high favor. The mingling of lace, embroidery and fur form the rich fashions of the present. These items of interest are only a faint idea of the many instructive points contained in the McDowell illustrated magazine from which they have been selected. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs A. McDowell & Co., 4 west 14th Street, New York.

The second edition of the December World's Fair Cosmopolitan brings the total up to the extraordinary figures of 800,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—ninety-four million pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2000 pounds each—in a single line, is close order. this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States.

The Review of Reviews for January is particularly strong in its editorial review of the closing events of the stirring and turbulent year 1893. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor, discusses tariff revision, the relief of the unemployed, recent strikes and labor questions, the Hawaiian question and the Administration's policy with regard to that subject, civil service reform as applied to our diplomatic and consular as well as other branches of the public service, and a great variety of other topics of the day. Portraits and dates are briefly but clearly presented, and this department, entitled "The Progress of the World," presents in some twenty pages a broad and yet frank treatment of affairs political and social from Canada to Cape town.

A Race of Giant Cannibals.

Unlikely as it may seem to some who read these lines, it is a fact nevertheless that there is an island in the gulf of California, not more than 60 miles from the Mexican mainland, which is inhabited by the remnants of a race of giant cannibals. This startling discovery was made by a west coast naturalist early in 1891 and has since been confirmed by both United States and Mexican explorers. Mr. McNamara, the scientist referred to, has a photograph of one of the skulls found by him on the island, that individual, although not one of the largest, being over 7 feet in height. The island upon which they were found is known as the island or isle of Lori, and the original discoverer says that there is every evidence of cannibalism among them.—St. Louis Republic.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Both houses of congress convened at noon.

The Democrats of the house tried hard to bring up the tariff bill for debate, but the Republicans broke a quorum by refusing to vote.

Friday and Saturday were set apart for consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions.

All leaves of absence in the house have been revoked.

In the senate Mr. Frye introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the administration should commence at once and set of interference in Hawaii, pending the investigation of the minister by the senate committee on foreign affairs.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

The senate adjourned over till Monday.

Senator Gray gave notice that he would insist on taking up the federal elections bill Tuesday.

Democrats were again unable to get a quorum of their own in the house and after a short session adjourned.

Senator Hoar of the Republican side introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for his authority for the payment of Special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services.

Friday, Jan. 5.

A bill to bring express companies under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission has been introduced.

United party action in favor of the consideration of the tariff bill was resolved upon at a caucus of Democratic members of the house.

Aided by a few Democrats, the Republicans of the house spent another day filibustering and blocking the wheels of the Wilson tariff bill again.

According to a rule submitted by the house committee the Wilson bill will be voted on Jan. 28.

Saturday Jan. 6.

The senate was not in session.

Republicans and a few Democrats filibustered in the house and successfully prevented consideration of the Wilson bill.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Senator Davis will make a speech on the Hawaiian question.

A quorum was finally secured by the Democrats in the house, and the tariff debate opened by Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee. The final vote on the bill will be taken Jan. 27.

The senate consumed most of the day debating various Hawaiian resolutions.

The senate judiciary committee has reported unfavorably on the nomination of Hornblower as justice of the supreme court.

The senate passed the house bill for the relief of purchasers of timber and stone lands under the act of June 3, 1878, and subsequent legislatory acts.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decision in an Important Northwestern Case Handed Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The United States supreme court yesterday rendered during the day for the first time after the holiday recess and handed down a number of short decisions. One of these was the action of Horatio G. Agle against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway. Agle had a contract to build a section of railroad for the Portage railroad, but was banished from doing the work by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway. Agle finally sued the Portage road, which was desirous of constructing the Portage road. Agle finally abandoned the contract and sued the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha for $200,000 damages for non-performance with his work. The lower court failed to sustain his claim, but the supreme court reversed the decision, holding that the road had so harrassed Agle that he was entitled to damages.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8, 1894.

WHEAT—Quiet and unsettled. No. 2 spring, 90½c; No. 1 hard winter, 89½c; May, 97½c.

CORN—Firm and higher. No. 3, 36c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30½c.

BARLEY—Higher. No. 2, 56½c; sample, 49@55c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 67½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 8, 1894.

HOGS—$3@5 higher. Two loads of good quality were on the market selling at $5.

CATTLE—Firm on good butcher stuff, stockers and feeders; demand steady; everything desirable sold early.

Prime steers, $3.75@4.30; good steers, $3.25@3.65; prime cows, $2.90@3.10; good cows, $2.60@2.80; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; veal calves, $3.50@4.25; heavy calves, $3.00@3.50; stockers, $1.50@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

HOGS—Below but steady.

Mixtures, $4.90@5.0; lambs, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 29c; hogs, 1,100; calves, 2; sheep, 500.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1894.

CATTLE—Steady. Extra steers, $5.00@5.25; good steers, $4.50@4.75; fair, $3.75@4.25; prime to fancy feeders, $3.40@3.75; good Texans, $3.00@3.40; common, $2.75@3.15.

HOGS—Steady. Rough and heavy, $4.90@5.10; packers and mixed, $5.10@5.25; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5.25@5.40; prime light, $5.05@5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady; top lambs, $4.40@4.85.

Receipts: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 38,000; sheep, 16,000.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 8, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 69½; January, 69½c; May, 72½; July, 67½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 8.4c; January, 67½c; May, 69½c; July, 66½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56; No. 2 Red, Rejected, 62½c; cash, 62½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1894.

WHEAT—January closing, 68½c; May opening, 68¾; highest, 69@69¾c; lowest, 68¾c; close, 69c. July opening, 64c; highest 64¾c; lowest 64c; close 64¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Easy. Cash, 65¾c; May, 69¾c; July, 65c.

CORN—Easy. Cash, 35c; January, 35c; May, 39½c.

OATS—Steady. January, 28½c; May, 28½c.

PORK—Steady. Cash, $13.70; January, $13.62½; May, $13.95.

LARD—Steady. Cash, $7.90; January, $7.90; May, $7.97½.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. January, $6.75; May, $6.95.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. F. D. HALL, 317 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them affected me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Royal Baking Powder Has all the Honors in Strength—over 12 per Cent Above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for purities of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial Fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining the exact strength and purity of each, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the creams of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength that tested contained but 133 cable inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of 20 per cent greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent above the average of all other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness except those glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

During the last half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries, has been considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is every where considered the standard blood-purifier, the superior medicine.

The promptness with which Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops hacking cough and relieves refreshing sleep is something marvelous. It never fails to give instant relief, even in the worst cases of throat and lung trouble, and is the best remedy for whooping cough.

Little Lead Pencilsey

Was a beautiful child but he had one drawback, his face was covered with pimples. His grandfather bought a bottle of Hailer's Sarsaparilla and was so pleased with the result that he took four bottles himself and cured his rhenmatism. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

DOLE DIDN'T OBEY.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MAKES ANSWER TO WILLIS.

He Flatly Refuses to Allow the Restoration of the Queen, Although the Demand Was Made in the Name of the President — No Further Attempt to Change the Situation Likely to Be Made.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Warrimoo has arrived here, bringing Honolulu advices to Jan. 1. Most intense excitement prevailed throughout Honolulu until the arrival of the revenue cutter Corwin. After that Minister Willis made his demand upon President Dole to surrender the government to the queen. The provisional government promptly refused and Minister Willis took no further step to force compliance with his order. The excitement then rapidly subsided and for a week before the sailing of the Warrimoo there was perfect tranquility. It is now thought the crisis has passed.

The Corwin Has Free Dispatches.

Since the sailing of the United States revenue cutter Corwin, at 8 o. m. on the morning of Dec. 24, no advices have left here for the coast. That vessel took press dispatches against the orders of the United States legation, but it is doubtful if any of them are landed, as a strict watch will be placed on the vessel as soon as she arrives near the harbor and that she will likely be ordered at once on a cruise.

Application was made by the Associated Press and the special correspondent of the New York World for permission to forward dispatches by the Corwin. This was in each case refused, and dispatches were posted about afterwards through the courtesy of those who shall forever be nameless, even though the United States should endeavor to investigate the matter. The Corwin took the demand of the provisional government to step down and out, but the reply of President Dole had not been made when the Corwin sailed.

Willis' Demand.

The demand of Minister Willis asking the Dole administration to give up the reins of government was made on Dec. 19. The demand is made in the name of the president of the United States and gives as the basis for such action the fact that the queen surrendered her power only through fear of the armed forces of the United States then quartered at Honolulu. Mr. Willis further stated that the provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, nor with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. A written document agreeing to President Cleveland's method of restoration and signed by Queen Liliuokalani was also included in the demand.

Dole's Reply En Route.

The reply of the provisional government was drafted by President Dole and contains between 500 and 600 words. It is an able document and states the case of Hawaii in no pleasing terms. It says the strong points of the reply is that the ex-queen's point of amnesty is not touched. The provisional government, being prepared for resistance, are of the opinion that side issues cannot be justly raised by either Mr. Cleveland or the monarchy.

Mr. L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian minister, leaves Honolulu on the steamer Pekin for Washington. He will take with him a copy of the governments reply to Mr. Willis, which, up to the present hour, has been

Refused to the Press.

In conversation with President Dole it is learned that this refusal has been a diplomatic point not to publish the answer before it has been delivered in the hands of President Cleveland. They have been assured, however, that should the president of the United States delay the delivery of this document, it will at once be made public by Minister Thurston.

The news received here to date has received various comment. Royalists still assert that they believe the restoration will be accomplished by Cleveland and annexationists are confidently declaring no restoration shall take place. The situation has, in fact, settled into one of glaring defiance, in which the royalists themselves admit they would have to show unless aided by the forces of the United States.

GRESHAM TALKS.

No Dispatches Received at the State Department From the Corwin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—For the first time since the arrival of the Corwin at San Francisco, and the recent alarming reports from Honolulu, Secretary of State Gresham submitted to an interview during the evening on the Hawaiian situation. He talked with great earnestness and his replies to the various questions addressed to him consisted almost wholly of denials.

He said if there was any trouble at Honolulu neither the president nor the state department knew anything about it. He declared the department had received any dispatches from the Corwin, but stated that dispatches by the regular course of the mails were expected from Minister Willis on Wednesday of this week. "And whatever dispatches are received at that time," said he, "will be sent to congress at once."

Secretary Gresham stated that neither the president nor the state department knew anything about the Corwin being anchored off San Francisco and if it was there it was not by any order of the executive or the department of state.

Regarding the reports that Minister Willis or the queen were on board the Corwin, he pronounced them fabrications.

THE MOHICAN GETS ORDERS.

Commander Clark Instructed to Prepare for Sea.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 9.—Orders have been given to Commander Clark of the United States ship Mohican to make all needed preparations on board his ship for sea. Shortly afterwards the Mohican was ready and the navy yard tug steamed alongside, taking the Mohican in tow, towing her out in midstream, where she was moored to one of the buoys. Fires are hunked, and the steam kept up ready to sail in a moment's notice. Considerable anxiety continues to manifest itself among navy officers regarding the Hawaiian situation and fears are expressed that trouble has occurred. This opinion has gained credence from the reticence on the part of the Washington officials. Captain H. C. Cochrane, recently detached from the marine barracks, Mare Island, will leave on the next steamer touching Honolulu to take command of the marine guards on board the flagship Philadelphia now at Honolulu.

Bloody Summoned.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 8.—Hon. James T. Bloody has received a telegram from Washington calling him before the Hawaiian committee. He left for the capital during the afternoon.

THE IOWA CONTEST.

Senatorial Candidates Agree on a Caucus Date.

DES MOINES, Jan. 9.—The candidates for United States senator held a conference during the day to decide on a date for the nominating caucus. It was agreed to suggest Friday night of this week. Gear was ready for Wednesday night. Hepburn, Stone and Lacey wanted Friday, and Cummins wanted next week. The result was a compromise date. Perkins, Gear, Lacey and Hepburn want to get back to Washington, so they wish the matter settled as soon as possible. At every headquarters it was a busy scene. Lacey has a host of workers here from his district, and a large number of Des Moines people are on hand to help Cummins. Gear has, besides a lot of Burlington people, the members of the legislature from his district also members from the Third and Fourth districts.

The Legislature Convenes.

The legislative session opened during the day, but the proceedings in both houses were confined to effecting a temporary organization. Canvass to select permanent officers were held immediately after adjournment. At the senate caucus Mr. Conway was made Chairman. The following nominations were made for permanent officers: Secretary, E. R. Hutchins, The Meduse; enrolling clerk, Miss Capitola Marsh; engrossing clerk, Miss Olive Conger; doorkeeper, G. W. Hicks; sergeant-at-arms, S. W. Smith; bill clerk, Mrs. Evo Livingston. In the house caucus the nominations were as follows: Speaker, H. Stone, Marshall county; chief clerk, J. C. Wilcox; engrossing clerk, Miss Mollie Heist; enrolling clerk, Miss Pauline Metzler; bill clerk, Miss Belle Baker; sergeant-at-arms, S. F. Miles.

ALGER FOR SENATOR.

The Detroit Tribune Advocates His Selection.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—The Detroit Tribune, the leading Republican newspaper of Michigan, publishes a column double leaded editorial advocating the election of the legislature that will be favorable to the choice of General Russell A. Alger for United States senator to succeed Senator Stockbridge. It says him "chiefly and particularly because the united action of Michigan Republicans on two great occasions in the history of the national Republican party has made him the logical nominee of the Republican majority."

PAWNSHOP ROBBED.

Three Men Secure Much Plunder in a Chicago Loan Office.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Three desperadoes captured between $5,000 and $10,000 worth of plunder in the Star loan office, 85 Randolph street, during business hours. The men escaped, though police officers quickly began scouring the city for the robbers.

Samuel Green owns the pawnshop. It was in charge of Lionel Greenburg, a cousin. He was bound and gagged before the men began operations on the stock. They were interrupted as they were about entering the plunder by 10-year-old Mary Clements, a neighbor's child. The robbers secured the girl and bound and gagged her. Her absence led to the discovery of the robbery. She and young Greenburg were found helpless in the rear of the building.

Forged Instruments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The forgery of letters in cases of postmasters for appointment by the president is said at the department to be common. The postmaster general has received complaint and the forgery of a letter relating to an appointment in a Missouri postoffice, the name of which is not divulged.

To Create a Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Davis has introduced a bill providing that the senior major general of the army may have the rank of lieutenant general and receive the same pay and be entitled to the emoluments. The bill really revives the grade of lieutenant general. General Schofield will be the beneficiary.

Reinstated Judge Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The pension office has decided that in view of the act of Congress of [illegible] 21, 1892, it no longer has a right to withhold the pension of Judge Long of Michigan, and has directed that he be again placed on the pension rolls.

Prairie Fire in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 8.—A prairie fire has been raging in the extreme western counties of the territory for several days and many farmers have lost everything. It is feared several localities families have perished.

WORLD'S FAIR FIRE.

THE WHITE CITY THE SCENE OF A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

The Fire Started in the Casino, Just East of the Agricultural Building — Music Hall Destroyed and the Big Manufactures Building Badly Damaged—Loss to Exhibitors $10,000,000—One Life Lost.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Fire started in the Casino of the world's fair grounds about 7 p. m., and before being brought under control destroyed the Casino, Peristyle, Music Hall and a portion of the Liberal Arts building. The letter contained exhibits valued at $1,000,000, the most of which were destroyed or practically ruined by the floods of water poured on the burning structures. A strong wind was blowing during the evening, and at one time the entire White City was threatened with destruction. A sad phase of the big fire was the killing of one fireman and the probable fatal injury of three others.

Started in the Casino.

The fire started in the Casino just east of the Agricultural building and south of the peristyle. The Casino was quickly devoured and the flames surged north on the top of the Peristyle, and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the colonnus. The flames then sprang through Music Hall, which corresponds at the north end of the Peristyle to the Casino at the south. While the fire was burning there occurred one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night. Along the top of the Peristyle were scores of statues. The spectacle for those people fortunate enough to be on the sidewalk just east of the Peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings plunging one after another headlong into

The Waters of the Lake Below.

The origin of the fire is said to be revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in the Music Hall says that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the Music Hall and told them to find quarters elsewhere. They left in the direction of the Casino and soon, after the fire broke out and everything on the grounds was terror and confusion.

Fears of looting added to the horror of the scene. At about 10 o'clock with a possible loss of $10,000,000 by fire in the manufacturers' building alone, the authorities began to realize that a large element in the crowd was composed of idlers who, once started in lawlessness,

It Would Be Hard to Control.

Such proportions as could be hurriedly made were set in motion to remove goods and guard other buildings, but all such efforts were the merest child's play. The utter hopelessness of such attempts on such short notice were made apparent at once. The few officers on guard could hardly do more than stand with eyes and grit their teeth, hoping against hope that the flames would speedily be stayed.

The firebeats and engines on the lakeside had by this time subdued the flames in the aisles of the Peristyle, but in the lower colonnade of the southeast side of the Liberal Arts building, and the hopes were raised that the fire had been confined. But shortly after 11 p. m. the flames got beyond control owing up on the top promenade of the Liberal Arts building and the main aisle of the building was a mass of flames, arising from the blazing brands which came from above.

Saving Exhibits.

Remorselessly the fire was hurling itself through the interstices of the big iron arches at the dizzy height above. The flames would twine boa constrictor fashion in and around the mammoth electric light ornamentations which roll the roof. Below these fearful circles of iron, likely to drop at any moment, no man dared to go, even the firemen were venturing within 100 feet. Frantic horses, with heavily loaded trucks, were plunging through the aisles and becoming bored with wreckage or drenched with the falling cataracts of water, most of which fell far short of the topmost flames.

About 10:45 a great iron arch gave way directly above the French wares, and, falling heavily, buried them beneath the burning pile, and they were abandoned. Back of the French wares was the Japanese exhibit, and about it clustered a crowd of scared and frantic Japanese. This, like many exhibits, has not been released from bond and the goods could not be taken from the building.

Firemen Killed and Injured.

The great fire was not without its work of death and injury. For the second time within the history of the exposition the firemen risked life and limb to save the property of others and saddened home as the result. Two firemen, William Mackey and Frederick Ross, fell from the roof of the Manufactures building and Mackey was killed and Getzsecrionsly injured. Four other firemen were caught [illegible] a mass of falling timbers and three are said to be fatally injured. Chief Swenie, who is himself suffering from injuries received at a recent fire, came down about midnight, but Assistant Chief Musham, who had handled the fire from the start, had done it so well that the chief saw no need for changes in the arrangements.

President Higinbotham says: "The loss by water is much greater than by fire. The total loss to exhibitors will not exceed $100,000. All told, the contents of the Liberal Arts building are not exceed $1,000,000 in value. As to the Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall, there is no loss. We are not worried by their burning, as it is the cheapest way to remove them."

The fire was under control at 2:15 a. m.

Too Slow For American Mails.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The government has ordered the removal of the express service from Queenstown to London for the American mails, as they are arriving too late by the ordinary service.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartiest thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 16 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good. In fact I grew worse all the time until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

In health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are suffering, as I would not be without it in my house."
JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

MUTUAL BENEFIT GOOD RULE

THAT'S WHAT I AM

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

BUY

GROCERIES

YOU

GROCERIES

You get what you need,

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit.

Pay a just price.

That's what we mean.

by the

MUTUAL BENEFIT

L. I. BENOIT

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE

FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Pilot.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,

Always on hand at reasonable prices

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Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

Our store closes promptly at 6 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

We had a good holiday trade, and in consequence HAVE A LOT OF REMNANTS, odds and ends, etc., left in our Dry Goods Department, which we will sell away down cheap.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

C. M. TITUS, Principal BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

BOARD $1.75 per week.
TUITION $1.00 per week.
ROOM 65 cents per week.

Rooms furnished, heated and cared for at 65 cts. a week and upwards.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

Address,

C. M. TITUS, Prin., or B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, interest due upon a certain note and mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter Larson and Betty Larson, his wife, to Annie Londahl and bearing date the 29th day of December, A. D. 1892, and given to secure the payment of two hundred two thousand and eight hundred dollars, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock p. m. in Book 89 of Mortgages on page 501, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Annie Londahl, defendant herein, to Henry Hagen, plaintiff herein, by assignment duly recorded in the office of said register of deeds on the 30th day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest due thereon, to-wit, on said premises and fifty dollars attorneys fee as stipulated in said and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure of the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDAHL,
Mortgagee.
H. STEEZESON,
Attorney. [39-43]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Nils and Ada Nis, minors.

On reading and filing the petitions of Isabella Nis and Ada Nis, minors, praying among other things, that they are residents of the county of Polk and state of Arkansas, and are over the age of fourteen (14) years, and are minors, and that they have no estate within and county of Polk and state of Minnesota; and praying that Isabella Nis may be appointed guardian of the estate of Nils and Ada Nis, minors, with the usual powers, etc., granted. And it appearing in the said petition that this court has jurisdiction to sell said minors' estate, and is the most beneficial to said minors, and is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard and a full examination had thereon before this court in the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office in the city of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy hereof once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper of said county, published at Crookston, Minnesota, and by delivering a copy of this order to the said Thomas Nis.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[39-41]

H. BERKHARDT, Proprietor. E. C. BERKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Good First-class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room on 1st floor. No. 28 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 9th Judicial District.

Henry Hagen, plaintiff, vs. Fred Dickinson and Charles Dickinson, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 9th Judicial district, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the said action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint and fifty cents, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 29th day of December, 1893, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated January 5th, 1894.

RICHARD GEORGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Crookston, Minn.
[39-41]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 10th, 1894.

In the matter of the guardianship of Etta L. Benson, Charles V. and Mabel A. Benson, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathelda Johnson guardian of the above named minors, praying for a license to sell the real estate of said minors, consisting of their heads, the disposition thereof and how and in what manner applied of the amount of notes outstanding against said wards, as far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are an existing lien upon the estate, and the improvements which are necessary, and the present condition of said estate, and the value of the lands of said wards which can be sold without injury to the premises that license to be granted.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, town and there to show cause if any there be why license should not be granted to said Mathelda Johnson, guardian as aforesaid, to sell the real estate of said minors, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
[39-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. City of Crookston.

In the matter of the petition of [illegible] Bates for a license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on February 6th, 1894, and terminating on February 6th, 1895, by the following described premises, to-wit: Lot [illegible] and in said county and state, on Main street, on first floor of Beckett block, on Second street, in room number eight, in the city of Crookston, Polk county Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. at the said license to [illegible] of said city, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By order of the City Council of Crookston.
R. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[39-40]

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

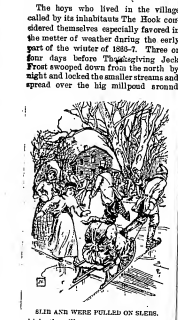
TRY US.

SIX WEEKS' SKATING.

"THE HOOKS"; UNPARALLELED LONG COLD SNAP WITHOUT SNOW.

In Those Days the Crease Skate With Straps and Heel Cutlis Was Monarch of the Ice. Broiled Fish, Roasted Potatoes and Coffee Served Al Fresco.

The boys who lived in the village called by its inhabitants The Hook considered themselves especially favored in the matter of weather during the early part of the winter of 1836-7. Three or four days before Thanksgiving Jack Frost swooped down from the north by night and locked the smaller streams and spread over the big millpond around



SLID AND WERE PULLED ON SLEDS.

which the village was built a film of thick black ice, which for perfect smoothness far surpassed anything that had ever been seen there before. And as the old heads of the village prophesied that the cold snap was likely to be a long one, there was a general sharpening up of skates forthwith!

The skates of today would be vastly amused by the queer skates that were in the possession of the boys of The Hook 37 years ago. There was no club skate there. Most of the boys had crease bottoms with heel calks—"corks," they called them—and every one fastened his skates on with straps. There were a few flat bottomed skates, and most of them were fitted with screws in the heels. These were considered by their owners to be far superior to those of older style, especially as the screw in the heel rendered toe straps unnecessary, but in this opinion the owners of the creasers did not coincide. They held that the crease was a great aid to rapid skating, that it prevented "slewing around," and that those who had the flat skates were offensively devoted to new fangled notions.

When after repeated tests by the eager boys and some of the younger fathers it was found that a uniform thickness of two or three inches had formed, and the 50 or 60 boys of the village and neighborhood were let loose to enjoy the glorious delights of the ice, the contention waned, for it was soon discovered that the superiority rested in the skater and not in the skates. Besides every one was too busy skating to quarrel.

There is no doubt that the weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas were among the most enjoyable ever vouchsafed to the youngsters of The Hook. Nor were the boys and young men the only ones who partook of the frigid pleasure of the time. As the days passed and the temperature remained steadily below the freezing point, almost without wind and with no fall of snow, and the ice got thicker and solider the middle aged men got out their skates or took them away from their sons and exploited themselves on the ice. By the time a fortnight had rolled around the old men took a hand, or rather a foot, in the sport, and there were as many graybeards as rosy cheeked boys daily skimming over the pond's frozen surface.

Great fires were built along the edge of the pond, where the skaters warmed themselves and from which they got light to enable them to skate by night, and finally the women and girls turned out every afternoon to view the fun vicariously and sometimes actually—that

SEEMING IMPOSSIBILITIES.

is, they "sled" and were pulled on sleds by the men and boys and stood about the fires and watched their sliding brothers and sons and sweethearts and fathers and husbands and grandfathers, and wished that women, too, might skate.

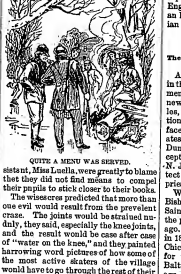
For, singularly enough, the girls and women did not skate. Such a thing was unheard of at The Hook. It was understood by some or the inhabitants of the village that in some places women did skate. Miss Luella Morse, the school mistress, said that in Holland women were quite as expert in their use of the gleaming steel as the men, and for her part she couldn't see why they shouldn't be. This was a very bold idea for any female of The Hook to propound, and the indign who heard Miss Luella declare her belief in the skating rights and abilities of herself and her sisters held up their hands in holy horror.

Miss Luella paled when she saw how her speech affected her hearers, for she had intended to try to learn to skate herself before the glorious opportunity should pass away. If she hadn't been a school mistress whose income was dependent on the pleasure of the villagers, there is no doubt she would have braved public opinion, no matter how strong, but as it was she didn't, to her lifelong regret, and the good people of The Hook saw no "lady skaters" that winter.

As time passed and the ice retained its strength and gloss the skill of the skaters increased, and feats therefore unattempted became common. The playing of "shinney" and "fox and geese" came to be regarded as celling into play no special ability, and the skater who could do nothing more difficult than the "Dutch roll" and skating backward was but an ordinary performer. The stars of the pond learned to write their names on the ice, to skate a long way on one foot and to perform what would now be called the "outside edge," besides divers other seeming impossibilities before not even heard of.

A few days before Christmas it was proposed to have some fishing through the ice, and all hands joined in the sport, and all said that it was strange no one had thought of it before. The result was gratifying. The pond was full of pickerel, and they bit greedily. So abundant was the take that when some one proposed that some of the fish be broiled et the log fires by the side of the pond and eaten by the skaters it was agreed to. The feminine contingent hailed this proposition with joy, for it gave them something to do. The second day of the fish broilings one of the women suggested that it would be a good idea to add coffee to the fish, and then some one proposed to bake potatoes in the ashes, and little by little the meals upon the ice grew in variety until quite a menu was served every day.

This plan was not altogether liked by the mothers of boys, who until then had been certain of seeing their sons at least twice a day when the youngsters got hungry, but it was found to be impossible to break up the practice, and finally everybody joined in the general mania excepting a few who couldn't find it in their hearts to indorse so long a period of devotion to pure pleasure. These persons said that the craze for the skating pond was ruining the winter term of school. The boys and even some of the girls, they pointed out, were prone to "play hookey" and make for the pond upon the slightest opportunity, and, they continued, Principal Jones and his as-



QUITE A MENU WAS SERVED.

sistant, Miss Luella, were greatly to blame that they did not find means to compel their pupils to stick closer to their books.

The wiseacres predicted that more than one evil would result from the prevalent craze. The joints would be strained unduly, they said, especially the knee joints, and the result would be case after case of "water on the knee," and they painted harrowing word pictures of how some of the most active skaters of the village would have to go through the rest of their lives crippled and dependent on crutches. There was also the danger that the ice would break. It was indeed thick, but the great weight it was daily called upon to bear in the shape of a hundred skaters might at any time prove too much for it, "and," said retired Sailor Tom Davies, "then there'll be sich a cotyclism as you won't never fergit—I say you won't never fergit." Just what he meant by "catyclism" no one knows.

Fortunately no one was drowned, though two boys did come near to it by skating into a square of water whence the tavern keeper had removed the ice for his icehouse. These youngsters went "plumb to the bottom to oucst," they said, and proved it, too, by the blue clay they brought up on their skate irons. They were rescued without much difficulty and hustled away to a big fire at the head of the pond, and their clothes dried on their bodies instead of being sent home to worry their mothers, who chanced to be among those most opposed to the sport. The prediction as to strains and bruises came nearer verification, but it ough the doctor did have a pretty good run of "millpond practice," as he phrased it, that winter no one suffered lasting injury.

Two days before Christmas a heavy snowstorm began and lasted for 24 hours, and there was no skating after that until paths up and down the ice had been shoveled clear. That was accomplished by noon of Christmas, however, and the holidays were enjoyed on the ice by all who could turn out. There was no more snow for a fortnight longer, and every day paths were extended a little further, till there was, after all, several miles of them.

On the 19th of the month, however, a storm began that lasted almost a week, and when the clouds cleared away there was quite four feet of snow on the level, and the weight that rested on the ice caused it to stink, become flooded and spoiled. A certain old diary filled with crabbed, boyish handwriting contains this entry for Jan. 21, 1807:

"No more skatting this winter. Think shall now studdy some nites and catch up with my clas."

Traditions of the skating season of 1806-7 are still current at The Hook and its vicinity.

I. D. MARSHALL.

AMERICAN DOMESTIC LIFE.

One Woman Work Too Hard to Suit Countess Salazar—Ideal.

According to Dudley Trollope and other eminent critics of the American character, we of this favored country have an insatiable curiosity concerning the opinions of ourselves and our institutions entertained by distinguished visitors from abroad and are pleased to hear those opinions, providing they are complimentary. It is probable that we have

COUNTESS SALAZAR.

advanced somewhat since the days of the supposititious Mr. Jefferson Brick, for we are now able to listen to mild criticisms of our manners and customs without resentment and to profit by them if they be fair.

At any rate such criticisms are interesting, especially so when emanating from so accomplished a visitor as Countess Salazar of Naples, who represented Italy at the woman's congress in Chicago. She came here for the express purpose of studying the status of the American woman and intended to stay all winter, but could not stand the rigor of our climate and sailed for home a week or so ago. She says she found the domestic life of American women rather disappointing.

"I think I have gone backward rather than forward in some ways since I came," she told a reporter, "and when I go home I think I will write a very original book upon the subject. Your women impress me as being overworked. They have no time for living. They are constantly going from one lecture or reception to another. I met a woman in Chicago who had a charming family and culture and money, but nothing, afternoon and evening she was working and never able to enjoy them.

"The ideal life of women is to live for their families. I would like culture for them the same as for men, and I would like them to write and do decorative work, but all at home. It is sad to see women work. This rushing through life alone is very hard.

"I have seen so many women for whom I would like to find husbands. I have found the upper classes almost always extinct," she said, "idle, selfish and only thinking of spending money and of their own pleasure. They have no refinement of manner without refinement of soul. The working classes are intellectually superior in America."

Countess Salazar is well known in Europe as a lecturer and writer. She speaks English fluently, being the daughter of an English woman and an eminent Italian archeologist.

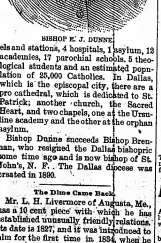
HE WEARS WHISKERS.

The Unique Distinction of Bishop Dunne of Dallas.

A bewhiskered bishop is such a rarity in this country that the hirsute adornments of Bishop Edward J. Dunne, the new head of the Catholic diocese of Dallas, have attracted a good deal of attention in some quarters. Although smooth faces are the rule among priests and prelates of the Catholic church, Bishop Dunne is not the only conspicuous exception, as Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., wears a full tuft of hair to protect his chin, and a few Episcopal priests might be mentioned.

When called to the Dallas diocese, Bishop Dunne was in charge of All Saints' church in Chicago. He organized the parish and built the church 12 years ago. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1846 and was taken by his parents to Chicago the following year. He studied for the priesthood in Milwaukee and Baltimore and was ordained 22 years ago. He is an eloquent and attractive speaker.

The Dallas diocese comprises more than 100 counties and an area of more than 100,000 square miles. In this vast tract there are 59 priests, 80 churches, 70 chap-



BISHOP E. J. DUNNE.

els and stations, 4 hospitals, 1 asylum, 13 academies, 17 parochial schools, 5 theological students and an estimated population of 85,000 Catholics. In Dallas, which is the episcopal city, there are a pro cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Patrick; another church, the Sacred Heart, and two chapels, one at the Ursuline academy and the other at the orphan asylum.

Bishop Dunne succeeds Bishop Brennan, who resigned the Dallas bishopric some time ago and is now bishop of St. John's, N. F. The Dallas diocese was created in 1890.

The Dime Came Back.

Mr. L. H. Livermore of Augusta, Me., has a 10 cent piece with which he has established unusually friendly relations. He date is 1827, and it was introduced to him for the first time in 1836, when he was 7 years old. He promptly marked his initials on it, but soon after spent it in Brunswick by mistake. In 1840, while in Mobile his old friend, the stamped coin, surprised him by returning to his pocket. Two years later he spent it again by mistake in Mobile. In 1847 he received it again in Denver. This time his proposee to hold on to it.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with entire success. I was in labor but one hour, and was entirely free from pain. It is the ordeal of childbirth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND. I feel I would sell my last dollar sooner than be without it."—MRS. SARAH HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges pre-paid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.

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D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical.

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

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EMBALMER AND

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AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.

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—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

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A Garden,
A Village Lot
A Home in the City
or Village or Country.

Or expecting to have one.

IT WILL

PAY YOU

WELL.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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One Hundred Engravings in each volume, bring clearly to the understanding a great variety of labor-saving, labor-helping plans and contrivances, illustrations of animals, plants, buildings, household helps and conveniences, portraits, pictures for old and young, etc., etc.

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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Northwestern Agriculturist.

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up.

The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the manage. AGRICULTURIST ment of the

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist **FREE** to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only **$1.50.**

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Crookston, Minn.

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The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with the superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

183 4 Cts. A MONTH. Polk County Journal +AND+ Cosmopolitan Magazine $2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, and when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
or have a DISORDERED LIVER

If your COMPLEXION is SAL LOW, or TAKE RIPANS TABULES
you suffer Distress After Eating,

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OUT OF THE FRYING PAN OR, THE DEATH LEAP

FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER XXIX.

CAPTURED.

The long vivaced driver gesticulated.

"Mr. Kavanagh engaged this man, sir," said he, "and he'd been here, only he's just gone down to see that the boat was all right."

"That's a lie!" cried the watermen Gordon had found. "Why, him and his mates were in the 'Dog and Duck' when this gent come in, and he'd a seed him if he'd gone in the jug department 'stead of the bar side. Strike me pink, if he wasn't conscientively, holding his lantern in the other's face. 'You ain't no licensed watermen—you ain't nobody of these parts. Why, you ain't nothin but a bloomin furriner, as can't eat fish or drink fresh water like Englishmen!'"

"Anyhow," said Gordon decisively, "I shall take the man in charge, and he's more likely to get through this fog than a man who doesn't know the river well," and turning to me he would have persuaded me to return to the carriage and go no further, but I resolutely refused to accede to this proposal, feeling that the least I could do was to stand by him to the last.

"You will wait here till we return," said Gordon to the driver as he gave me his arm.

The man evidently regretted by the unlooked for turn of affairs, responded with a sullen nod. I looked around for the sea federate, but he had disappeared.

The waterman, carrying the lantern, descended to the water's edge with a swinging gait, and we followed at his heels. The tide was flowing, and as we slowly dragged my hand from Gordon's arm that he might be free to defend himself in case of attack, my reason being swayed by conflicting feelings. Anything might happen, I knew not what. Would these men, balked in the design to get Gordon into their boat, attempt to seize him now? It was possible, his it seemed to me more probable that in view of an alarm being raised by the waterman they would follow us to Fairyboat stairs and make the attempt nearer to the Jey, where they might have the assistance of Putty or any other agents employed in the affair. Nevertheless every sense was on the alert to catch u sign of movement in the still darkness that surrounded us.

The lantern hobbled up and down as the waterman scrambled from boat to boat until he reached his wherry and pulled into the shore. We got into the boat and seated ourselves in the stern. The waterman set the lantern at our feet and pushed off.

"The skiff ain't no manner of good to me," he explained. "I've got to feel my way across. The tide's a running out about three-quarters, and I shall know by the swash of it pretty well whether my boat's right for the Jey."

"Not much danger of being fouled by anything tonight," Gordon remarked.

"No, sir; there ain't nothin but the pollen boat movin tonight, and no craft lying in the Pool betwixt this and Dogness' crick."

Nevertheless before we had gone a couple of yards we ran into something—what it was could not be discovered, for by the time Peter Alexis had got the dark lantern nothing could be seen either ahead or along side of us.

"I lay it's them dangnation furriners aboulin us out of spite. If is had been a Englishmen, he'd 'a' answer us like a man."

He replaced the lantern and took the oars again. For some time he rowed in silence, then, after a pause, he grumbled out semi particularly strong words in an undertone and pulled with once or only. The muttering ceased, and he bled himself to both oars with redoubled vigor. Presently he paused again, and with considerable energy of voice expressions tugged at one oar viciously. After a brief repetition of this singular behavior he said, in reply to Gordon's question:

"What's the matter, master? Why, this is the most mysterious thing ever I knowed. I keeps on a-draggin and a-draggin of her up, and it's just as be as if she kep' on agoing down. I can't get any way on her anyhows. And we ought to be right over by this time. You don't see never a glimmer of light, do you?"

"It's as black as the deuce all round."

"Well, we're bound to get the way on her now if she don't mind. I'm muttered to be bored at the single oar. Then, after pulling in silence for a minute or two, "Mister, it don't seem to me as if you heard anything but my oar a-gole, do it?"

"No."

"That's a good un too. Bother me if I don't think I can smell that teller ship a-layin off Doggess' crick. Cuss me if it ain't taller too. Here, look at this," he cried suddenly, after feeling over the side and dipping his hand in the water. "We're a-goin quicker than the tide."

He caught up the lantern, and casting its light into the forepart of the boat he addressed, with a running accompaniment of expletives:

"If I didn't think so! It's them noder handed furriners playin this game on us. They've got a line on us, a-towin us down."

Setting down the lantern, he scrambled forward to disengage the grapnel by which we were being towed, and before he had time to accomplish this the boat in front backed, struck our bow and ground down alongside us. For a feeble moment the lantern was sufficient to reveal some dusky object bearing down upon us, and Gordon on the side of our boat and another stretched out to seize the lantern, the figure of the waterman kneeling on the thwart, and his face turned in exasperation toward the offensive "furriner." Then an oar swept down and struck him on the head, a man from the other boat trundled over the side into ours, the lantern was snatched out and dropped into the water, and we were left in utter darkness.

The waterman had fallen over with a grunt, stunned, and now lay quiet enough in the bottom of the boat. All we heard was a murmured command and the splash of oars in front of us.

Gordon had started to his feet at the moment Meech fell, shouting a hasty demand for an explanation, but he got no answer, and the extinguishing of the light rendered him powerless, and in brief consequence to assure me that no harm could come to me. The whole affair was inexplicable to him.

The watermen carrying the lantern descended to the waiter's edge.

not knowing that the object of this attack was to take him prisoner. I myself could not see how it was to end, for I still thought that Gordon was to be taken to the Marshalsea.

A whistle was blown in the boat that towed us, and another whistle was promptly on great distance, immediately replied. I concluded that this signal was made from the shore, and, in the darkness and the darkness let me to think that we were nearing Fairyhouse Stairs. But as we approached it the light took a reddish glare, not to be mistaken for the light of a gas jet. The whistle was blown again and replied to as before, only this time it sounded quite near, and at the same time a white light began to descend from the level of the red.

"This is the oddest thing in the world," said Gordon in a tone of perplexity. "That seems to be a ship's light in front of us, and the lantern is evidently coming down the side."

Then I understood the position of affairs. Gordon was to be taken on board the Russian vessel and not to the Mariner's Jey, as Kavanagh had intended.

In a few minutes we were drawn along side the dark hull of the steamer. On the little platform at the foot of the side steps an officer in a long cloak was standing, with a bright, bullseye lantern. The light dazzled me when he directed it in our faces. The man who had scrambled into the boat drew us close to the platform and held us in that position.

The officer raised his hat and said in Russian:

"Will the Prince Tarss Borgensky be good enough to step on board?" I knew enough of the language to understand that.

"What does he say, mademoiselle?" asked Gordon.

My heart sickened for an instant. Int unconscious my courage I replied:

"He says Tarss is on board and wishes to see us."

"Great heaven!" Gordon exclaimed, rising. "I see how it is now. They've got poor old Tarss. I'm afraid it's too late for us to help him, but we must go up and see."

"Here, where um I?" growled the waterman from the bottom of the boat. "What's all this here."

CHAPTER XXX.

A TRAP.

The Volga was already coaling up, and heard the clank of furnace doors and the scraping of shovels as we passed the engine room. The officer who had received us led the way to the deck cabin, a couple of men following close at our heels.

The cabin was well lit. An elderly, sharp visaged man, in a close fitting official costume, was seated at the table in the middle, with writing materials and a pile of documents before him. He was conveying his cap as we entered. The officer placed chairs for us near the table, and begging us to be seated quitted the cabin, the two following him.

The elderly man, with emotion, now that my part was played, but Gordon remained standing, his brows bent, his countenance overcast with pain. He knew that Tarss had been taken prisoner. Again the officer, speaking in Russian, begged him to take a seat. Gordon turned to me. I dropped my head ashamed to meet his eyes. "I don't know what he says, but I suppose he wants me to sit down," said he. "Will you tell him, mademoiselle, that we have come to see Tarss, and that's all we want?"

I made no reply, but remained silent with downcast eyes.

"I beg your pardon," he said with earnest solicitude, "I forgot that you—that that blow must naturally fall heavily upon you. You are ill?"

I shook my head.

Once more the courteous official offered a chair, and Gordon refusing it with a curt "No, thanks!" he shrugged his shoulders, and seating himself at the head of the table took up a paper and began to read from it in Russian. Gordon stopped him in the first sentence.

"If you are reading that paper for my benefit," said he, "allow me to tell you that you are wasting your time. I don't understand a word of Russian."

The old gentleman, who had seated himself on the left hand of the officer, leaned forward, and, speaking for the first time said in fairly good English and with a trace of accent, his shrill cracked voice:

"Surely the prince has not been expelled so long as to forget his native tongue!"

"I'm not a prince, and my native tongue is English," Gordon answered stoutly.

"Ah! I understand," she old gentleman responded with the same ironical blandness. "You wish to plead mistaken identity."

"I don't know what you mean. I have come on board to see Tarss—Prince Borgensky—as his request."

"Pardon me, I was at the head of the stairs when Count Rodersdorf invited the prince—addressing you, of course, in the third person—to come on board."

At the name of Rodersdorf I lifted my head in surprise to look at the officer. Was this the relentless enemy, the "bloodhound" that Kavanagh had gone to such lengths to outwit—this polite, middle aged, not unmerciful, certainly not ferocious looking man?

"What on earth does this mean?" asked Gordon, turning to me. Then, getting no response, he addressed the officer: "I will you answer me one question, please? Is Tarss on board this vessel?"

"If you are not Tarss, he certainly is not," was the direct reply.

"Then I am not Tarss. There is no necessity to stay here any longer."

He turned as if to go. To that instant Rodersdorf touched a gong and slipped his hand into the holster. Almost simultaneously the two burly fellows who had followed us to the cabin stepped in and stationed themselves before the door; each armed with a revolver. Gordon stopped abruptly.

"Pardon me," said the elderly gentlemen as if nothing had occurred to break the thread of the discussion, "there is a necessity to stay. We have a warrant for the arrest of Prince Borgensky, which Count Rodersdorf will proceed to read to you if you choose to hear it, and until you can give satisfactory proof that you are not Tarss Borgensky you must consider yourself a prisoner. Of course," he continued with a shrug and a smile, "I need not point out to you that resistance is perfectly useless and may be fatal."

"My name is George Gordon. I can give you my card."

The old man held up his hand derisively as he said:

"We are quite aware that you have adopted that name, and also that you have lately been living at Grandison Chambers, Adelphi terrace. The count has been watching you closely for some time. There is an accurate description of your person, if you would like to see it. We have taken the utmost pains to assure ourselves of your identity before taking this important step, you may be sure."

"Hang it! If you will not believe my word, what proof can I give you?"

"The simplest in the world—showing your papers."

"Papers!"

With a smile, as if at Gordon's affected ignorance, the old gentleman drew from his pockets a well worn document and shook it as he said:

"The papers which every one is compelled by police regulations to carry."

"Papers, sir!" Gordon cried fiercely, "what humiliation is only put upon those who merit it by their crimes."

"Do you wish me to believe that an Englishman is not obliged to produce papers of identification at the request of the police?"

"One unless he is a ticket of leave man." The old gentleman, in complete astonishment, communicated this information to Rodersdorf, who shook his head with no less a smile.

"This young lady will tell you that I am not Tarss," said Gordon.

"We cannot expect any young lady to incriminate her friend. We are very well acquainted with Mlle. Anna Soulikoff, and has saved you thrice from apprehension, but she will not succeed a fourth—and you may not by such simple means as you suggest."

"Will the evidence of another friend convince you?"

"Undoubtedly, if t'e friend is reliable."

"You seem to be pretty well informed upon some points," said Gordon after a few moments' reflection. "Perhaps you know a gentleman named Kavanagh?"

"Perfectly well."

"You will accept his evidence?"

"Without hesitation."

"Very well," said Gordon triumphantly "I will send for him."

"Perfectly needless," said the old gentleman despondently—"per-fect-ly. Perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Kavanagh, like myself, is the paid servant of the police?"

"A paid servant of the czar!" Gordon exclaimed, overwhelmed with astonishment.

"And the most trusted agent of his excellency, the minister of police."

A glimmering of the truth dawned upon Gordon, and his stertor nature taking the ascendant he turned fiercely upon me and said:

"Am you, too, a servant of the czar—a police spy?"

I bowed my head before his wrath; The old gentleman answered for me.

"Unfortunately Mlle. Soulikoff is our most determined adversary, and we would know who owe so much to her."

Gordon regarded him and then me in utter bewilderment. Rodersdorf took up the order of arrest, again saying a few words in Russian.

"If you have no other evidence to offer, Count Rodersdorf will proceed to read the warrant. Time presses."

"It's a farce, I tell you, reading the thing to us. You have no power to arrest me."

"The fact that you are a prisoner proves the contrary."

"That is an abuse of power for which you will be made to pay dearly. You have no authority to arrest even Tarss in British territory."

"No matter where we find the Prince Borgensky, we need no higher authority to make him our prisoner than that of the czar," the old gentleman, pointing to the seal on the order.

"I warn you again that I am not the prince, but a British subject."

The old gentleman shrugged his shoulders, raised his eyebrows and spoke to Rodersdorf, who gave a short, derisive laugh, and then losing patience replied in a few short, peremptory sentences which my limited knowledge of Russian did not enable me to follow. But he addressed Gordon rather than his companion.

"What does he say?" Gordon demanded with not less impatience.

"Count Rodersdorf wishes to know if you expect him to take your simple denial against the evidence of his own eyes. He says it is not the first time you have met, and he is somewhat astonished that you do not recognize him, as no further back than this morning you passed him twice in walking up and down the Adelphi terrace with Mr. Kavanagh."

Gordon started, and fixing his eyes on Rodersdorf seemed to recall his face to mind.

"And all this!" expostulated the old gentleman, raising the pile of identifying papers. "For example," he added, picking up a photograph that slipped out, "you would not have us believe that this is not your portrait?"

Gordon took up the photograph and regarded it in bewilderment. It was undoubtedly his own portrait, but mounted on a card, with the printed name and address of a photographer in Moscow. The only explanation was that the photograph had been removed from the Anglian passport and pasted on the Russian one. But for what purpose was still an unfathomed mystery to him.

"You perhaps deny your own handwriting?" said the old gentleman, handing a letter.

"That is not my hand. I cannot even read the character in which it is written.'

"Here is one written by you in the ordinary European hand."

"That is not my writing. I can prove it. Give me a sheet of paper."

Writing material was given to him, and he wrote a couple of lines quickly.

Rodersdorf and the old gentlemen examined it and exchanged a few observations.

"The prince has altered his hand ever deadly," said the old gentleman in a complimentary tone; "but, as the count points out, that is a slight achievement for one whose skill of hand is known all over the world."

Gordon dashed down the pen in a rage and thrust his hands in his pockets.

A humorous idea seemed to have occurred to Rodersdorf, and a rapid dialogue ensued between him and his secretary, at the end of which the old gentleman, turning to Gordon said:

"Admirably as you have played this little scene, you cannot expect us to take that exhibition of convincing proof that you are not Prince Borgensky. We are need to the very last degree, and we must be deceived. At the same time, to remove even the faintest trace of doubt, we shall be happy to facilitate the means of your power every means of immediately proving your identity. There is a paid reliable person with whom you wish to communicate."

"You shan't have a line of writing from me," said Gordon: "not a scrap that can be twisted into a snare to serve your purpose."

"In that case, relying on the evidence he has and the perfect honesty of our preference, Barry Kavanagh, we have only to request formalities and remove you to Russia, where you will be dealt with in accordance with the pleasure of the czar."

"As you please."

At a sign from the secretary, Rodersdorf again took up the paper, which he this time read through without interruption. Coming to the end, he nodded to the guard at the door, who at once opened it and laid hands upon Gordon. He made no resistance, but without a word passed out of the cabin, apparently too absorbed in thought to take heed of immediate circumstances.

I made a movement to follow him, but the officer laid a hand on mine and now stood by the door interposed.

"We have not done with you yet," he said with a smile. "Be seated a moment."

I seated myself in the chair he pushed to me.

For a few minutes he and the old gentleman conversed in a jargon that I could not understand. Then Rodersdorf addressed me in a courteous manner:

"I am sorry, mademoiselle, I suppose?" he continued rudely "You understand English?"

"Not such Russian as you two have been speaking together," I replied, speaking, as I had usually done, in broken.

"Oh, if you understand French, we cannot be overheard in that language. Now, then, your name is Aurn Solikoff?"

"I never heard the name."

"Ah! and you were not born at Kieff?" he said, glancing at a paper.

"No."

"And of course you haven't got my passport?"

"No."

"The same old game," he muttered, with a shrug, glancing at the old gentleman.

"And also, of course, you have not been living for nearly a year under the protection of Prince Borgensky?"

"Sir," I replied, with pride.

"Oh, come! It's something to get that admission out of you. Well, having lived with him so long, you must have also heard something about Siberia?"

"Yes," I replied, for I saw I acted in a bold a tone as I could assume, my heart pitabing at the hint.

"Who is going?" he echoed slowly. "You are if you're not prudent."

He gave me a look of threat to sink into my mind by speaking to his secretary.

"Now then, I want you to put your whole your life answer me this truly. Who is the man who has just left this cabin?"

"He is the minister of the country."

"Mademoiselle herself by her own word and act has raised a doubt—a very trifling one—whether we have captured the real Prince Borgensky or not. Of course, if he is not the prince we dare not take either him—whatever

'Round Home.

Three new cases of fever are reported in the Beckitt block.

Two children of Harry Norrie are reported to be down with the fever.

Little Lois, daughter of Fred and Mrs. Durand, is reported to be convalescent.

Monday and Tuesday will easily pass for the coldest days of the winter, so far.

W. E. Slocum returned last week from a two weeks visit at the old home in Iowa.

Sam Greenhalgh welcomed a young son and heir on Christmas week—a sort of a Christmas present.

McArty & Lash the painters, returned last Friday from Thief River Falls, where they have been engaged for the past month.

Prof. O. McClellis, principal of the Fosston schools, passed through the city Saturday on his way home from a trip to Iowa, where he spent the holidays.

T. J. Christensen associate principal of the Normal college, who has been struggling with typhoid fever for about four weeks, is able to be around again.

The second week in January opened out the coldest on record this winter. "When the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen."

The business men and citizens of Crookston who have been helping to keep alive the Crookston Tribune, must wonder what they have been paying out their money for.

Will Peterson and W. E. Walker drove to Fisher on Friday. Will says out of $400 that he had to collect he got $80 and thinks he never did see times so hard before.

Wheat opened the second week in January stronger, with an upward tendency. It commenced the week at 50 cents for 1 hard. It is the opinion of the best informed that very little wheat remains in the hands of the producer.

Rev. R. H. Battey will preach morning and evening at Mentor next Sunday, where he will lecture on Temperance on Monday night, and institute a Good Templars lodge. On the following Wednesday evening, January 17th, he will lecture at Fertile, giving an illustrated lecture at the Congregational church.

The American Good Templars lodge held open session this week Tuesday evening. A good audiance of those not members had the pleasure of listening to a rich program. Recitations, readings and debate with a spicy bundle of "news items" were given. By the way four new members have come into this lodge within the last ten days.

Benj. Benson came down from the town of Knute last week, and went up to the clerk of the court's office where he quietly took out a marriage license (all unbeknownst to everybody) and this week the happy ceremony that makes him a benedict will be performed—but nobody knows it—it is a profound secret so we cannot tell it till next week.

Geo. W. Truax writes from Cleveland, Ohio, that times are exceedingly hard there. He says: "It has been a relief to hear that times are not as hard in Minnesota as in Ohio. There are thousands of men out of employment here. I do not like it here as well as in Crookston; it rains about every day. The thermometer registers 62 to-day; the mud in the country is up to one's knees. Please remember me to all inquiring friends and especially to my G. A. R. comrades."

Postmaster Dawley informs the JOURNAL that in the latter part of December he received from the department at Washington 50,000 Columbian postage stamps, and early in January 80,000 more with the cheering intelligence that the office is still entitled to 20,000 more of the big Columbia masters. The government is making heroic efforts to work off its surplus of Columbian stamps and it looks like it would take about one year more to accomplish the task.

The numerous cases of typhoid fever in the city and the fact that new cases are continually developing, seem to suggest a cause that should not be difficult to ascertain. Some opinions ascribe it to the free use of unfiltered river water, while others think it comes from the fact that the sewerage in the manner has been pumped over the trench all summer at the outlet of the sewer. Whatever the cause may be, to the JOURNAL it seems plain that it is the duty of the proper city authorities to institute measures to ascertain the cause if possible so that the proper steps may be taken to prevent a further spread of the disease. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

A certain business man, (whose name for the present shall be called Mud,") said to a JOURNAL man, "I tell you that Holston is a slick one—deeper than any politician in this city! Why, he just dotes on that black eye goes around among the farmers and shows it to them as an evidence of how he is suffering in the cause of reform—got it while trying to secure a low rate for the county printing etc." But did he? If he had been acting in the interest of farmers he would have advocated the JOURNAL'S bid as that was by far the lowest as every sensible farmer can readily see at a glance.

Fred G. Rauch, who has been employed for the past year in the grocery store of his brother Adolph, has purchased his brother's interest therein and took control on Wednesday morning. Fred has grown up in our midst, is a young man of sterling qualities and the JOURNAL has no doubt that he will do well in business for himself. His brother, Adolph, has not yet announced what he intends to do in the future.

Chris. Houghton: "I think the notice of the county board on the printing contract was an outrage upon the business interests of the county, and was wholly for political reasons. There is no justice to the taxpayer in obliging him to pay two prices for everything he has and this notice of the board suggests something rotten in Denmark that deserves investigation."

The Tribune last issue had an article concerning C. P. DeMers and forgot to put head letters to Mr. DeMers' name, which so operated upon Mr. DeMers' sensitive nature that he rescinded the defect by putting a small cap head on the editor of the Tribune.

A young lody under her appearance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Young this week, and now Tom is gently singing "After the ball," and wondering why it could not have been a christmas present.

The committee of citizens appointed to act with the council committee consists of H. Steenerson, John McKinnon, Ole Hagen, DeForest Buckin and H. E. Cooke.

Mrs. I. N. Simmons returned Sunday from Wisconsin, where she spent three months at the home of her brother, who died soon after her arrival.

Commissioner C. P. DeMers has sometimes been accused of dirty jobs but the one he did in Asselin's saloon, last Thursday evening seems to meet with universal approval.

County Attorney Holston is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Corbett—Mitchell fight—wants to match County Commissioner DeMers against the winner.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Red River Valley Land and Investment Co., held Wednesday, the old officers were re-elected.

Miss Susie A. Schouweiler is quite ill with typhoid fever at the home of her sister Mrs. A. J. Rauch.

Hugh Thompson, who has been under the weather with la grippe is reported convalescent.

John Schlevolight was called to Red Wing last week on account of the ill-health of his parents.

The funeral of D. F. McDonald will be held at St. Mary's church to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

H. R. Nolan was registered at the Clarendon hotel, St. Paul, this week.

Policeman Tweten is again on duty on the force.

E. G. Davis starts this week for a trip to Boston.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS LOST.

What the Threat of Free Trade Has Already Cost the American People.

When we come to analyze the exact position of the country, comparing it with a year ago, the more we analyze it the less reason is there for being surprised at the result of the last election. The people have carefully examined into the condition that confronted them, and they have found that it is not a theory. The best indication of the actual business movement of the country is found in the clearing house returns of the banks. Let us see what these have been since the present administration assumed office last March, as reported to Bradstreet's:

	1892.	1893.
March	$4,010,619,622	$3,000,671,400
May	4,244,261,220	3,014,220,127
June	4,024,006,737	4,015,128,293
July	4,127,603,264	4,057,261,170
August	3,946,213,088	4,013,405,513
September	3,911,655,497	4,072,264,170
October	3,993,590,193	3,410,207,253
Total	$32,057,567,175	$28,580,753,125

Here we see that, with the single exception of the month of May, there has been a decrease during each and every month from April to October inclusive in the volume of the banks' clearings of the country as compared with the business reported during the corresponding months of 1892. During the month immediately succeeding the occupancy by Mr. Cleveland of the presidential chair the decrease in the volume of trade throughout the country was $3,000,000. During May it gained, but during June it fell off by $360,000,000, during July about $100,000,000, during August by $1,167,000,000, during September by $1,448,000,000, until the climax was reached last month, October, when the loss of business throughout the country aggregated $1,487,000,000.

Thus within seven months there has been an aggregate net loss in the volume of trade throughout the country of $5,000,000,000 in those cities alone that reported their bank clearings to Bradstreet's. Five billion dollars less money circulated in the ordinary channels of trade and commerce in wages, in the manufacture of goods, in the employment of labor, in the demand for goods, all of which have found and round, diminishing in its daily course the earnings of the people—this is what the present administration has done to the country with its threat of free trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that there was an uprising of the people last election. The condition confronting them has proved to be vastly different from the anti-climax theory that was promised them, and they resented it.—American Economist.

The Traits of Protection.

The original wealth of the United States was in 1860 $16,000,000,000, one-half of which was destroyed during the civil war. In June, 1865, our wealth was exceeded the imperial figures of $60,000,000,000, earning $7,000,000 each day. In 1880 the wealth of the United States was $415 per capita; in 1887, $1,000 per capita. In these years of protection the United States has exceeded over one-half of the sum added to the world's wealth during that time. We nearly equal Great Britain in the production of iron and excel her in the production of steel. In 1860 manufactures in the United States amounted to $1,800,000,000; in 1887 to $7,000,000,000. Our total industries now amount to $11,000,000,000. The western states manufactured nearly as much in 1887 as the whole country in 1860. The southern states alone now make 10 per cent more pig iron than was made in the United States in 1860. The annual product of the United States exceeds that of England by more than one-half, and our trade is double that of England. England has increased her commerce less than six times since 1860; the United States has increased her commerce more than six times. While England has increased her export trade four times, the exports of the United States have increased eight times. In these years, from the third rank among powers, we have risen to the first. Up to 1860 the entire exports of the United States were $9,000,000,000; since then they have amounted to $14,000,000,000.

Defend the Homes of America.

Wherever the people had an opportunity to speak on Nov. 7 they condemned free trade. Wherever the voice of American citizenship was permitted to make itself heard it uttered an emphatic protest against the crime and folly of striking down American industry to serve the greed of foreign monopolists. The mendets of the strongest commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Iowa were expressed in unmistakable terms. Last year New York voted for the Democratic national ticket by a plurality of 45,918. This year, leaving out of account the extraordinary vote against Maynard, the Republican plurality in New York is 24,194. New Jersey voted for the Cleveland electors by a plurality of 14,074. Last November she declared against free trade by a plurality of 22,152. Pennsylvania increased her presidential Republican plurality of 62,767 to a plurality of 156,198. Massachusetts increased her Republican plurality from 20,000 for Harrison to 85,818 for Greenhalge. Iowa, Republican by 22,685 last year, is now Republican by 82,886. Ohio, which voted for the Harrison electors by only 1,073, gave William McKinley the magnificent plurality of 51,847. Taken altogether, the total Republican plurality in the popular vote of these six states in 1892 was 83,318. This year it is 381,108.—New York Press.

Set the Wheels In Motion.

The process by which the vast industrial machinery of the United States can again be put in motion is simplicity itself. All that is necessary is for congress to strike out the enacting clause of the, starvation wages bill.—New York Press.

A Noble Spirit.

Last week the JOURNAL received a letter from one of its valued subscribers that is so full of pluck and a determination to succeed that we take the liberty to make extracts from it for the benefit of our readers. It is such a spirit as this letter breathes that conquers all difficulties and wrings success from the most untoward circumstances. The writer says:

"PRINCE COURT: I have been waiting time after time thinking I should get a little together for you for the Paper. I know I am several years behind time but this year seams Just as bad as Last year. And Again It was not I had 200 bushels of Wheat to sell this year. Last year the Hail Storm tuk Every Cereal that I had I could not pay all my debts then which comes on me this year so this years crop don't amount to Sheet. I for my part have wished many a times that I had you paid up the Money wont Resch but I wont steal them; if It was the case that I drunk them up but I don't; I have plenty of work on the farm year in and year out. Own No hired help to pay out Money to nor Cant Efford Nether top Buggies nor fine Clothes; I loves Cigar but I don't know when I last could Efford to by one, this year the Store keppers has turned Spot Cash and the makes it pretty tough and aught sake of Potatoes and sometimes a few dozen of Eggs thats how we get oure Coffee for it will Resch for very Little More. Now Mr. Cooke how do you think I feel around the heart when I meet with your little pieces in the JOURNAL going to put some hugh subscriptions and the hardest when I meet with Enny honest man I think feels as if he had the heart desese. At least I do. To-day I have one cent for stamps—have to borrow the other, but however bad It Loks I am not going to give up; I have got one son and it is now 16 year Old and Sune will be quite a little help I am not Rely disentfeasied with my home for All it has progressed Slowly; I have had several visits from the higher Powers Above—five Storms and Death have visited me but I manuged to hold my head above waters through it all and I am in hopes that if god gives me health will manuge to keep it Above for a while yet One thing I am glad of is that I have not got In vith the Mortgage Co. yet. It will now be 14 years since I started Farming here. I have not in that time been sued for a Dollar Nor Envy Amount and I am in hopes that you will save me from such Troubles as that. The only way I see is to give my note due next fall if that will do. I can't expect a newspaper man to work without his pay and while I do not want to get along without the JOURNAL I believe a man should do without what he can't pay for in some way."

Of how many homes in this broad land is the above true picture! But how many men think you are prepared to meet the vicissitudes of life with the unconquerable spirit of determination to succeed evinced by the writer of the above? Such an indomitable spirit as that would carry many a man through troubles which he now allows to conquer him and is well worthy of emulation.

Indignation Meeting

A mass meeting was held in the city hall last Saturday night, ostensibly for the purpose of passing resolutions condemnatory of the Tribune's recent attack on the business men of the city. A committee consisting of P. M. Rhodal, L. E. Gossman, Elias Steenerson and A. Bydal, was appointed to look into the matter of the letting of the county printing, which was the cause of the Tribune's attack.

The following notice was handed us by a member of the Salvation army:

The attention of everybody is called to the fact that Capt. Riggles and Lieut. Burge are to hold a "farewell" in the Salvation army barracks on Sunday evening, January 14th; also a swearing in of recruits during the evening. All are cordially invited to attend the farewell meeting. New officers will be on hand to take charge next week.

Don't forget Rev. Squire's 'Round the World lecture at the M. E. church this (Thursday) evening.

The Rebekah Lodge installed its officers on Tuesday evening after which an ample collation was spread for its many friends, followed by a social hop in the lodge room until the wee sma' hours.

For Sale.

A new milch Jersey cow. Inquire at this office.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Rev. Flink Flunk on Resignation.

Always be prepared for de worst; dash breddern, an den, if de best is wot falls to yer lot, ye'll be obla to engage in de bodily, an when yer luck changes ya won't hab dat nil gons feelin dat de man has who expecks cherry in an always finds himself amongst de great shany ob de left.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

The continual succession of boils, pimples, and eruptions from which many suffer, indicates an impure state of the blood. The most effective remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It could Efford to by one, this year the Store keppers has turned Spot Cash and the makes it pretty tough and aught sake of Potatoes and sometimes a few dozen of Eggs thats how we get oure Coffee for it will Resch for very Little More. Now Mr. Cooke how do you think I feel around the heart when I meet with your little pieces in the JOURNAL going to put some hugh subscriptions and the hardest when I meet with Enny honest man I think feels as if he had the heart desese. At least I do. To-day I have one cent for stamps—have to borrow the other, but however bad It Loks I am not going to give up; I have got one son and it is now 16 year Old and Sune will be quite a little help I am not Rely disentfeasied with my home for All it has progressed Slowly; I have had several visits from the higher Powers Above—five Storms and Death have visited me but I manuged to hold my head above waters through it all and I am in hopes that if god gives me health will manuge to keep it Above for a while yet One thing I am glad of is that I have not got In vith the Mortgage Co. yet. It will now be 14 years since I started Farming here. I have not in that time been sued for a Dollar Nor Envy Amount and I am in hopes that you will save me from such Troubles as that. The only way I see is to give my note due next fall if that will do. I can't expect a newspaper man to work without his pay and while I do not want to get along without the JOURNAL I believe a man should do without what he can't pay for in some way."

Pills of people send 2c to the Heller Prop. Co. Blair, Nebr., for a sample box of Australian Salve, and a box frequently cures a case of piles.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dickens made himself immortal with his "Pickwicks" and "chops and tomato sauce." If he had lived in these days he would have said Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup in addition of "Chops" etc.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Go to the California wine house for home wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

$10.00 Reward

For the man who stole a bottle of Haller's Bark Wire Liniment from my barn last Friday. I can't get along without it.

For sale by F. L. Durand

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Duluth to Northern Pacific coast points and return $65.50; to San Francisco and return to Missouri river, $60.50 to Los Angeles and return to Missouri river $90.00.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Coughing lends to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the prettiest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

INVENTORY SALE.

UP TO January 14th

Every Article in Our Store

GOES FOR COST

Come Prepared

To Take Advantage of this Inventory Sale.

THE FAIR

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Cor. Main and Robert Sts.,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894. NO. 40

Great Northern Railway
TIME CARD.

CROOKSTON. MINN.

Leave.		Arrive
10:25pm Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West superior.	10:40pm Daily.
7:30a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, ¬and Fern, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points.	7:25a.m Daily.
8:00a.m. Daily. ex. Sun	Going north to Enfield, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Ballock and Point Vin cent.	5:30p.m. Daily ex.Sun.
2:00p.m Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00p.m. Mon. Wed. Friday.
9:00 a.m Tues Thurs. Sats.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Mentaah, and Fosston.	3:30p.m. T. T. F.

Pacific Coast trains run Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars. Buffet-Library—Observation—Smoking Cars. First and Second Class Coaches. Family Tourist Sleeper, etc.

Connections at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains to and from Lake Superior points, Chicago, St. Louis and the East South and Southwest.

Through Sleepers between Crookston and Chicago.

Crosses the Rocky and Cascade mountains in daylight, giving passengers a chance to see some of the most scenery in America.

Steamer and rail connections at Seattle for Puget Sound points, British Columbia, Alaska, Japan and China.

Connections at Beaver's Ferry, Idaho, for Kootenai river and lake points; at Wenatchee, Wash., for Lake Chelan; at the upper Columbia and the Okanagan points.

Tickets sold and baggage checked for all principal points.

For publication and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

W. W. FERAN, Agent, Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast al	7:54 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Pembina, and points north, al	8:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

The North-Western Line.
(C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Cars. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 8:45 p. m., St. Paul 9:35 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 5:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth. Also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accomodations call on your home agent and for map folder free; address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

35

For Sale Cheap. -

A high grade Singer sew, new mitch. Apply at this office.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Vlava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [30-tf]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes see at the Calfornia. [6-tf]

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's, Dye excels all other in coloring a brown or black.

GRINDING AGAIN.

The Adjourned Term of the District Court Convened Last Monday.

Haivor Steenerson Wins His Case Against L. Waterbury & Co.

Mrs. Johnson and Her Mare claim the Attention of the Court.

MONDAY, JAN. 15TH 1894.

Court convened at 10 a. m. after a vacation of three weeks.

The first case called was that of H. Steenerson vs L. Waterbury & Co. This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover for services claimed to have been rendered to the defendants in the fall of 1888. In the Fred Buse matter, with which many of our readers are familiar.

Mr. Buse was in the mercantile business at Red Lake Falls, and bought twine of L. Waterbury & Co. to the amount of about $6000 and gave his notes for the same. Waterbury's agent, Mr. Bennet, came up to look after their claim and employed Miller Foote & Sweatt to proceed to collect the same. They issued an attachment and sent the sheriff to take the property of Buse. In the investigation it was found that Mr. Buse had acted fraudulently in the disposition of his property. Seeing that criminal proceedings might grow out of the matter, Mr. Steenerson was called in by Mr. Miller to take a hand in the criminal proceedings. Two conversations were had with Mr. Steenerson. A few weeks later the attachment proceedings were dissolved and a receiver appointed, who took charge of all the property. Buse was afterward arrested at the instance of another creditor, C. Anltman & Co., for taking a false oath. Soon after Mr. Steenerson desired to be released from his arrangement with Mr. Miller. This Mr. Miller refused to do. Mr. Buse was brought before justice and gave bond. He then skipped to Canada and has not been within the jurisdiction of this court since. No further proceedings could be had against Mr. Buse. In March of 1888 Mr. Steenerson told Mr. Miller that he had not yet received nay pay for his service in the Waterbury case. Mr. Miller thereupon gave him a check for $50. Later Mr. Steenerson wrote a letter to Waterbury Co. in New York, claiming $1,000 for his services in the above case. They refused to consider his claim, and in 1890 he brought this suit. The ground for the claim is that he was prevented from rendering services in favor of Buse by being thus retained by Waterbury & Co.

The case was tried in the court in March, 1892, and a verdict for $500 rendered in favor of Mr. Steenerson. The defendant moved for new trial and it was granted. Plaintiff appealed to Supreme Court, but the order of the district court for a new trial was sustained.

A jury was then called in the case of C. Stuhr vs John Rae. This is an action on a promissory note. The defendant gave the plaintiff his promissory note, some time in June, 1892, for $130.33, payable October, 1892. The defense set up was, no consideration. No appearance on the part of the defendant. The court directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $130.75.

In the matter of the presentment against F. J. Duffy of East Grand Forks, found by the Grand Jury at the May term, on motion of the county attorney it will be brought before Justice Gossman for a hearing.

This case of Bank of Fosston vs Ludvig Olson is an appeal from justice court by defendant. It is an action on notes. The defendant claims usury and asks that the judgment of the lower court be reversed. The court took the matter under consideration.

TUESDAY.

The jury in the case of Steenerson vs Waterbury & Co. brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $50. E. M. Stanton for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendant.

Kendt Markinson vs Emil Johnson settled by arbitration.

A jury was next called in the case of Kary Kilpatrick vs Great Northern Railway Co. This is plaintiff, and action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for having been put off the train between Crookston and St. Hilaire. The plaintiff claims that on November 23, 1892, he purchased a ticket for first-class passage from Crookston to St. Hilaire; that when he boarded the train to go there was only one car for passengers, that being divided into two parts, one a smoker and baggage department and the other for passengers; he could not get a seat, and refused to deliver or show his ticket, or pay any fare until supplied with a seat; at Shirley he was put off the train by the conductor. He brought suit for $1,000. After the evidence was all in, a verdict was directed for the defendant on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove facts sufficient to allow him to recover. H. Steenerson for plaintiff, and J. W. Mason for defendant.

The case of Knute Quandre vs A. T. Ilng et al was next in order, and a jury was called: A. R. Holston acting as counsel for plaintiff, and Wm. Wurts for defendants. The action is brought to recover damages claimed to have been caused by defendants, as town officers of the town of Sanders, opening ditches that drew the water from its natural course, and thereby flooding plaintiff's land. The plaintiff prays for an injunction to have the ditches closed, and for damages to the amount of $150.

During a recess in the afternoon the parties came to an agreement, the case was settled and the jury discharged. The injunction to keep the ditches closed is made perpetual, the plaintiff allowed damages to the amount of one cent, and each party pay his share of the costs.

A jury was called in the case of Nettie Johnson vs Amy Grandquent, Mortagne & Buckler for plaintiff, and H. Steenerson for defendant. The action is brought in replevin. About ten years ago the painter A. Woods Co. got judgment against Bertham Johnson, Nettie Johnson's husband. Last summer Mrs. Johnson sent a mare, "Maud," owned by her to Crookston to take part in the races. The judgment that the Woods' A. Wood Co. had against Mr. Johnson was assigned to Steenerson Bros. and they attached the mare while she was in Crookston. Mrs. Johnson replevied the animal, and brought suit to replevin. The value of the mare is put at $1,000. Mrs. Johnson claims ownership, having bought the animal for $165.

A verdict was given in favor of plaintiff, allowing her the possession of the mare.

Queer Phenomena of Valting Bodies.

I am unable to say who first noticed the peculiar caprices of a suspended heavy body dropped from the top of a high tower, but it is nevertheless a certain fact that such objects deviate more slightly to the east of the perpendicular line. Persons of inquiring turn of mind who ask why this is as it is may find answer in the following: All falling bodies partake of the earth's eastward motion to a greater or lesser degree. Therefore during the time occupied by a stone in falling from the top of a high tower or other eminence the earth's rotary motion has carried it an appreciable distance to the east. The initial impetus of the stone has carried it to the eastward also, therefore it strikes the earth to the east of the perpendicular, varying in degree according to the height from which it has fallen.

A curious article on this subject can be found in the Leipzic Zeitungof May 6, 1889, page 8. The author of the article, who has given it the title of "A Nonperpendicularity of High Towers," claims that the tower on St. Peter'sschedral at Rome leans 18 inches to the east.—St. Louis Republic.

Removing Glass Stoppers.

Sometimes it is very difficult to remove a glass stopper from a bottle. A cloth wet in hot water generally is sufficient, but if this does not succeed the principle is to expand the neck of the bottle by heat and not the stopper. With hot water the latter is affected equally with the neck, and thus the desired effect is not produced. By holding the neck of the bottle about half an inch above the flame of a lamp or candle, however, in a few seconds the most obstinate cork will generally be moved. Care must be taken to turn the bottle rapidly and not allow the flame to touch the glass, as it might crack it. When the glass is thoroughly heated, a steady pull and twist will almost always bring out the stopper.—Exchange.

Bobby Burns and the Mayor.

On one occasion, arriving at Carlisle on horseback, Bobby Burns is said to have turned his steed out to graze for a while, and the animal strayed as to a messlow belonging to the corporation as got impounded. Although the horse was given up to him, the poet retaliated upon the mayor, whose tenure of office was to expire on the very morrow of the incident, as follows:

Was e'r puir poet sae befitted?
The matter drunk—the horse committed;
Puir hawkless beast! Tak' thee nae care;
Thou'll be a horse when he's nae mair mayor.
—Dundee News.

A STUBBORN BLAZE.

The St. Louis Hotel Falls a Victim to Flames on Sunday Afternoon.

The Firemen Work for About Eight Hours on the Burning Building.

No Insurance on Building—$2,000 on Furniture and Fixtures.

About 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the department was summoned to attend to a right healthy blaze that had opened up a flourishing business at the Hotel St. Louis and for about an hour it was a matter of doubt which would conquer—fire or water, but at about 10 o'clock the last spark seemed to be extinguished and leaving one line of hose attached to a hydrant ready for instant use, and two watchmen, the boys sought their supper and their beds, leaving the hotel practically a wreck with the third story entirely consumed and the lower stories and basement thoroughly drenched and very much demoralized. When the department first reached the scene, dense smoke was pouring from the roof, and very soon the entire cornice along the south side was in a blaze. Between the plastering and the sheathing boards, sawdust had been filled in, when the house was built and this becoming dried out, afforded the finest kind of a chance for the fire to work and for some time baffled the best efforts of the department to reach. The house was full of guests at the time the fire broke out several of whom were sick in bed, and so quickly did the raging element spread that some of the sick ones had to be taken down the fire escape which is in the rear end of the building. Mrs. Cox, the landlord's wife, Miss Porter Parsons, a teacher in the Stewardson Normal School, and Mrs. W. D. Wheeler the assistant cook's wife, and Frank Farnham, the Main street barber, were all sick and had to be taken out by friends. Most of the boarders lost all of their wearing apparel, and the entire outfit of furniture and fixings were ruined either by fire or water, upon this there was an insurance of $2000 in companies represented by Cook & B. Gorgas. This house was built in 1886 by Frank Jerome, opened by him as the Hotel Jerome. He ran it awhile then leased it to M. Pillatmuit who re-named it Hotel St. Louis. Isadore Fortier next took charge, conducting the house for two years or so when E. Le Page leased it for awhile, surrendering to Mr. Jerome who last spring leased it to M. E. Cox, of Grand Forks, the present landlord. There was a mortgage of $7,000 upon it which, we believe was foreclosed less than a year ago. Unfortunately there was not a cent of insurance upon the building. Our reporter interviewed Mr. Cox soon after the fire but at that time, in the unsettle state of things existing, that gentlemen could not say what steps he should take in the matter. Mr. Jerome being away in Dakota we could not learn what his plan about attempting to reconstruct the building is. We should have estimated the loss upon the building was thoroughly overhauled, raised up and repaired and at the time of the fire contained 56 rooms and was one of the most completely hotels in the city. The loss of it will be a severe blow to our city in case it should be found impracticable to rebuild. The department worked like millers, hour after hour and many of our citizens joined in the good work. Had this fire occurred during the prevalence of a high wind no earthly power could have saved adjoining property and no knowing where it would have ended.

SORES.

Most of the boarders at the St. Louis hotel lost all or nearly all of their wardrobes. After the fire was discovered the smoke became so dense it was all some of them could do to get out before smothering. That's one of the good effects of sawdust in the walls.

The sick ones taken from the hotel found temporary shelter at the residences of Frank Bivins Esq. Later Miss Parsons was taken to the Commercial and Frank Farnham to the hospital.

The boys poured about four feet of river water into the Hotel St. Louis cellar. They poured in five streams continuously for about eight hours.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. Some say a pipe, some a cigar stub and some one thing and some another, but no man can say for sure what was the cause. One thing there is no question about—It was the most stubborn fire in the history of Crookston.

The guests of the hotel, who lost their effects in the fire are: Miss P. Parsons, Geo. N. McGregor, O. K. Berget, J. F. Fanulmu, J. A. McWilliams, Axel Swanson, S. C. Johnson, Cyrus Sweet, F. E. Lowe, Dan McCarty, Annie Anderson, Carl Kruug, M. A. Bratrand, Misses Etta and Maggie McRoberts.

Boen's Attitude

Commenting on Boen's attitude the Minneapolis Evening Journal says: "Congressman Boen, of the Seventh district, has been giving some Populistic views on the Wilson bill and the income tax.

Mr. Boen says the Populists would like the whole estimated deficiency in the revenue, growing out of the reduction of duties, to be supplied by the income tax, but he certainly enough states in the same breath that "as Populists we believe in indirect taxation." As the income tax is essentially direct taxation it must be concluded that Mr. Boen favors indirect taxation for the Populists and direct taxation for the other fellows. The income tax is a great fad of Populism. They have been clamoring for it ever since the party was organized because they think that such a tax will fall most heavily upon "Eastern plutocrats." Anything which will give "Eastern plutocrats" any trouble the Populists will endorse. So many Democrats entertain the same idea that the ways and means committee, through the Populist affinity, decreed such a tax.

Mr. Boen says the Populists will support the Wilson bill, provided the income tax measure goes with it, although he says his party regards the Wilson measure as "the first step in a series of reforms." Mr. Boen's position is peculiar. He is opposed to the Wilson measure as it stands, but he will support it if the income tax is added. Evidently Mr. Boen is not a Populist of the first water."

Mistreprecat the Taxpayers.

—Thief River Falls Press—At the meeting of the board of commissioners of Polk county last week the following resolution was introduced by Commissioner Kirsch:

Whereas, The Crookston Daily Times and St. Hilaire Spectator and East Grand Forks Courier were awarded the county printing—theirs being the highest bid put in and their proprietors having a collusion and string on Commissioners Kirsch, Rhinehart and Demers. The bids of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and Crookston Tribune ranged all the way from one to two-thirds lower than the successful combination. Thus again do our honorable (?) commissioners disrespect the law and continue to misrepresent the taxpayers.

Populism on the Wane.

Rev. Squier will give to-night the lecture which he attempted to give last Thursday night. A new lot of tickets have been obtained, and another supply of gas has been procured, so there will be no hitch about the stereopticon part, of the entertainment this time. No admission fee will be charged, but those holding course ticket should go early, as seats will be reserved for them until 7:45. Lecture begins promptly at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Squier will take his audience from New York to Japan via Hawaii. The talk on Hawaii, and the views to be shown will be especially entertaining at this time.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Was a beautiful child but he had one drawback, his face was covered with pimples. His grandfather bought a bottle of Hadler's Sarsaparilla and was so pleased with the result that he took four bottles himself and cured his rheumatism. For sale by F. L. Durand.

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensable that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness. There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

TUESDAY FEB. 6th

Is the Date Agreed on For the Hearing in the Freight Rate Case.

The G. N. Ry. Co. Will Then Put in Its Answer to the Complaint

The attorneys of the Great Northern railway company have agreed that they can make their answer to the complaint of Ellen Steenerson in the freight rate matter, by February 6th, and that date has been fixed upon as the time when the matter will come up for hearing and argument before the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners.

Moen's Prediction.

On the 8th inst. the Times announced that the hearing of the freight rate case has been postponed indefinitely, and with the wonderful foresight and penetration which Mac has gained in the occupation of slandering Haivor Steenerson for two years, he predicts that the case will be kept dragging along till after the next election.

On the 11th inst. the Times announced that the hearing has been set for February 6th.

'Tis too had to spoil a valuable prediction like this, and the only way you can retrieve yourself Mac, is to make another one.

No Indictment Found.

Attorney Steenerson returned Friday from St. Paul, where he succeeded in getting a verdict of acquittal in the cases of C. J. Orvik, of this city and Thos. Hougerud, of Fosston, charged with selling liquor to Indians. No indictment was found against Larson, the man held on a charge of counterfeiting, for passing a store order.

Misrepresent the Taxpayers.

—Thief River Falls Press—At the meeting of the board of commissioners of Polk county last week the following resolution was introduced by Commissioner Kirsch, Rhinehart and Demers. The bids of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and Crookston Tribune ranged all the way from one to two-thirds lower than the successful combination. Thus again do our honorable (?) commissioners disrespect the law and continue to misrepresent the taxpayers.

Fire at Ada.

Rev. Squier will give to-night the lecture which he attempted to give last Thursday night. A new lot of tickets have been obtained, and another supply of gas has been procured, so there will be no hitch about the stereopticon part, of the entertainment this time. No admission fee will be charged, but those holding course ticket should go early, as seats will be reserved for them until 7:45. Lecture begins promptly at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Squier will take his audience from New York to Japan via Hawaii. The talk on Hawaii, and the views to be shown will be especially entertaining at this time.

Populism Everywhere.

Beginning with a small local sale in a retail drug store, the business of Hood's Sarsaparilla has steadily increased until there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the United States where it is unknown.

To buy Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admitted in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands of would-be-competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine before the American public, and probably greater than all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers combined.

Such success proves merit.

If you are sick, is it not the medicine for you to try? Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Laxe's Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

THE PARKS OF PARIS.

A FOREST OF TREES AND FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

An Immense Perspective Unequaled in Any Other City In the World—The Champs Elysees, the Loveliest Thoroughfare in Paris—Wonderful Gardens.

There are not less than 130,000 trees in line within the walls of Paris, without including those which are found in private gardens, so vast and numerous in certain aristocratic quarters, nor those of the public gardens. And note this further fact that outside the public ways there exists in this city, in the form of parks, gardens and public squares, a total service of about 3,000 acres.

Beside trees, there are plants and flowers throughout the town. When it is time for Paris to take off her winter toilet and make her appearance in spring attire, it takes nearly 500,000 flower plants, distributed by hundreds of gardeners and their assistants. The total number of plants often employed for the toilet of this town at one time is about 2,000,000.

The rare exotics which produce them are situated in various parts of the city. In the Bois de Boulogne, near the race course of Longchamps, are the nursery grounds of trees with caduceus leaves. At Auteuil, on the road to the village of Boulogne, in a sandy soil, excellent for their propagation, are placed a collection of ruminous trees, plants with persistent leaves and heath mold plants. On the banks of the river Marne, at a village called Petit Bry, the plane trees that are planted along the boulevards are cultivated, and finally, ont at Vincennes, near the barrier and just beyond the fortifications, a large assignment of land is reserved for ornamental plants.

The central establishment is near La Muette, ont at Passy. It is one of the most considerable horticultural laboratories in the world, and has 30 conservatories.

In some of these Paris gardens there are so many diversities of plants that I dare not attempt to enumerate them. Without them, and the hundreds of thousands of others in Paris, many persons would bend over their daily labor and pass their lives having had not any other spectacle before their eyes than that of narrow streets or the somber courtyard of tenement house, workshop and factory.

I wish my readers could see Paris between the Louvre and the wide avenue end of the Bois de Boulogne, a distance of about five miles, and full of trees.

They begin with two pretty little garden spots in a narrow open space between those two edifices. Here plants are occupied on one side by the ministry of finances, on the other by the National gallery. Then comes a wide, bare space, badly paved with great blocks of stone and called the Place du Carrousel. Beyond its small arch of triumph that Napoleon once topped with booty from the Vatican begin the gardens of the Tuileries.

Here there are orange trees in immense wooded tubs planted green, and there is almost no grass at all. At its beginning is a part of the Jardin des Tuileries, which was only opened to the public in 1859, and it covers the ground where once stood the palace. Thence, seen through trees, through marble statutes and statuary of many kinds, an immense perspective slowly rises and gloriously terminates with the Arc de Triomphe. The details are ravishing, the ensemble is of extreme grace and grandeur; no other city on earth can show its like. West of the Tuileries gardens is the grand open space known as the Place de la Concorde, and after that comes the Champs Elysees, an elysian field where wide belts of varied shrubs are encircled with choicest flowers, where the grass spreads widely out here and there, and where great clumps of rhododendrons and lofty trees shroud buildings that are occupied as cafe concerts, restaurants, dioramas, a circus and the Palais de l'Industrie.

The Champs Elysees was thus laid out in 1800, but the work were so well done that it looks as if they were always thus established. This garden park of street and public garden finishes at the Rond point, a circular open space, where several streets end, and where there are fountains, beds of flowers and rich mansions. From the Rond point to the Place de l'Etoile, or triumphal arch, where all is breadth, dignity and airiness, the avenue of the Champs Elysees is built up with private mansions. Though here and there a grocery, a carriage storeroom or a drugshop have crept in to mar this aristocratic bearing of the loveliest thoroughfare in Paris. On either side of the roadway stretches a row of trees, and these, turning around the arch of triumph, continue their way down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, which leads to the park of that name.

It is a thoroughfare that grandly shows to what beauty avenue gardening can be brought. It was made entirely through private land, half the expenses being borne by the state on condition that an iron railing of uniform design was to be constructed along the whole length of each; that a strip of about 50 feet in breadth he left for the gardens between this railing and the main road, and, further, that no kind of trade or manufacturing should be carried on in any of the buildings adjoining. The total length of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne is 1,350 yards, and its width is 155. It consists of a central roadway 120 feet wide, of two asphalt sidewalks each 40 feet wide, of a "rotten row" for horseback riders, of two long pieces of garden with grass and trees and flowers and of two bordering roads in front of the private residences.

I cannot begin to tell you of all of the beauties of trees and shrubs and plants which Paris can boast of, much less can I describe in full those other promenades called the Bois de Vincennes, the garden of the Buttes Chaumont, the Parc de Montsouris, etc. In all, Paris possesses 6 parks, 44 squares and 97 gardens.—Boston Herald.

THE ATCHISON FAILURE.

Some Interesting Facts About the Road and Its President.

A disastrous year for railroads, as well as for many passengers who rode on them, was 1893. Seventy-one roads, representing about one-eighth of the railway mileage of the country, passed into the hands of receivers. Of all these failures the downfall of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe probably created the greatest financial sensation. The road has been a favorite with foreign investors, and its collapse has considerably impaired their faith in American securities. The Atchison system has over 9,000 miles of track and has had an immense influence in the development of the southwest. It fairly gridirons the state of Kansas, and its ramifications embrace such widely separated centers as Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston, Guaymas on the gulf of California, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver.

J. W. REINHART.

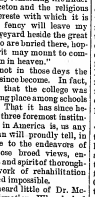
Mr. Joseph W. Reinhart, the young president and one of the receivers of the road, is the author of the famous Atchison reorganization of 1889, by which the various branches of the line were amalgamated. He came to the road as an expert railroad accountant, having served in that capacity with striking success under the receiver of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad. Mr. Reinhart's plan for reorganization was not only accepted, but he was promptly made fourth vice president and general auditor of the Atchison. In 1891 he was elected first vice president, and when President Manvel died last winter he was placed at the head of the system.

Mr. Reinhart was born in Pittsburg 42 years ago and has been in the railway business since 1869, starting in the offices of the Richmond and Allegheny road in July of that year. After being auditor of that road he went to the West Shore and afterward to the Lake Shore. Mr. Reinhart introduced many economies in the Atchison system during the past year, but says the road was unable to cope with the general business depression, which reduced its earnings to such an extent that it could not meet the January interest on its bonds.

Senators Plumb and Pomeroy were prominently identified with the early history of the Atchison line, which was established on the old Santa Fe trail. It was originated by Colonel Cyrus K. Holliday, one of the founders of the city of Topeka. He drew up the charter and procured its adoption by the territorial legislature in 1859. The first 29 miles of road were built completed in 1869, and then the line was opened for business in Feb ... y, 1873.

DR. M'COSH IN RETIREMENT.

How the Venerable Ex-President of Princeton Passes His Declining Days.



DR. M'COSH.

Since he resigned from the presidency of Princeton college over five years ago the venerable Dr. James McCosh has continued to reside at the college in a plain, substantial little house built especially for him from his own designs, calmly waiting that great event which he foresaw 25 years ago, when, in his letter accepting the presidency, he wrote from Queen's college, Belfast, "I devote myself and my remaining life under God to old Princeton and the religious and literary interests with which it is identified, and I fancy will leave my bones in your graveyard beside the great and good men who are buried there, hoping that my spirit may mount to communion with them in heaven."

Princeton was not in those days the institution it has since become. In fact, it is well known that the college was weak and fast losing place among schools of the first class. That it has since become one of the three foremost institutions of learning in America is, as any old Princeton man will proudly tell, in great measure due to the endeavors of Dr. McCosh, whose broad views, enlightened methods and spirit of thorough-ness achieved a work of rehabilitation that many believed impossible.

The world has heard little of Dr. McCosh since his resignation. When he had shaken off responsibility, he settled publicity and settled down to enjoy a hale old age and well earned rest. He is 82 years of age and has just completed his twenty-first book, and it is not to be wondered at that he does little writing but enjoys what whatever he may do hereafter will be merely fragmentary in its nature. He still walks a mile every day, and attributes his physical preservation to the fact that he has always lived plainly and never neglected exercises. He is fond of telling how he used to walk 60 miles a day when he was a young man in Scotland, and his mind apparently dwells a good deal in the long ago.

Dr. McCosh was born in Ayrshire in 1811. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh and ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1835. He took an active part in organizing the Free Church of Scotland in 1843 and in 1851 was made professor of logic and metaphysics at Belfast. He was elected president of Princeton in 1868.

Football Salaries In England.

The members of the British Football league have resolved that $700 shall be the maximum salary for a league player. No club shall pay more than $50 bonus. If a player desires to be transferred, and his club agrees, the management of the league shall fix the amount to be paid for such transfer. For a violation of these rules the guilty club is to be fined $1,000, have six points deducted from its score and be liable to expulsion.

THREE CLOSE CALLS.

NARROW ESCAPES HAD BY WORKMEN IN A PULP MILL.

One of Them Crushed to a Shapeless Mass Between Iron Rollers—Another Whirled Around on a Belt—Thrilling Experience With a Log Jam.

"I never hear of persons narrowly escaping death or surviving extraordinary injuries," said the New York representative of a big pulp mill company, "that I do not think of some remarkable instances of the kind that have occurred at one of our mills in the northern part of this state. On one occasion a workman named Wolf was engaged in cleaning a machine used at a certain stage in the process of pulp manufacture. The principal feature of this machine was two very heavy iron rollers—one above the other. When in operation, the upper roller was pressed closely down on the lower one, and they revolved in opposite directions. To clean these rollers the upper one was raised seven or eight inches, the machine of course being at rest.

"In the course of his work Wolf, who was a young German, thrust his head and shoulders between the rollers to see better to clean the lower roller. While he was in that position some careless person turned on the water power. The rollers started at once, and before the alarm could be given and the water turned off Wolf was drawn closer through between the rollers and dropped on the other side, as much life gone out of his appearances went, as anything could be. I happened to be in that part of the mill at the time and saw the frightful mishap.

"I ran to where the limp form of the workman lay and dispatched a messenger at once for a doctor, merely as a matter of form, however, for that anything could be done for the shapeless mass of humanity never entered my mind. It was impossible to lift the body. We shuffled it on to a blanket and carried it to the unfortunate man's home. I noticed that, although there was not the slightest evidence of consciousness, Wolf was still breathing and that his heart was beating. When the doctor came, he declared that from the shoulders down there was positively not a single whole bone left in Wolf's body. He said there was not one chance in ten thousand of the man living.

"It would take 10 doctors a week to set his bones," he said.

"He incased the body in plaster from the neck down, and when he came next day was amazed to find that Wolf was still alive and had regained consciousness. Wolf lay incased in plaster for several weeks. His bones knitted and grew together again, but in such a way that when he was able to get around he was covered with knobs and ridges and angles and corners and angles from head to feet. But he was alive. He was our night watchman for 10 years after that and is alive today.

"Another time a workman in a different part of the mill named Sonneman was caught in a big belt by a cloth apron he wore, and before they saw what had happened he was whirled seven times around the pulleys, striking the ceiling with tremendous force each time. When he was taken up for dead. I examined him before the doctor came, and there wasn't even the skin of an abrasion or bruise on his body. Ten minutes later; when the doctor came, he was as black as coal all over. There wasn't a spot on him that was not discolored.

"The doctor examined the man carefully, and to his amazement found that there was not a bone broken anywhere about him. His injuries were so slight that he was at work again within two days. Yet he had passed seven times through a space between the pulley and the beam not over seven inches wide.

"Once the dam of one of our mills became so clogged with logs that they interfered with the water power. It was necessary to release the jam or shut down the mill. The work would necessarily endanger the lives and limbs of all who engaged in it, and volunteers were asked for, handsome extra pay being offered. Plenty of men were ready to take the risks, among them Pat O'Brien, an Irishman, 61 years old. He insisted on being one of the gang and joined it against the protest of the superintendent.

"The work of releasing the log jam went all right until the key log that held the main jam was to be removed. There lay the danger. The key was removed, and the men made a wild dash to escape the rush. They all got out safely with the four, among them the old Irishman, Pat O'Brien. These four were caught among the logs and went over the falls, a sheer descent of 85 feet. Men and logs went over together, and everybody supposed that the men would be ground to atoms. But a most astonishing thing happened. In falling a number of logs fell on end in a group, their upper ends coming together, forming an almost perfect tent, or peaked hut, with the down stream side open. The men had escaped injury, not only from the logs in the fall, but from the tremendous plunge itself, and it was as they landed in the water and in the tent of logs formed with them, beneath its shelter. They saved them from being drowned by the water that poured down from the great height.

"There was constant danger of the shelter of logs being forced from its lodgment by the pressure of water. In view of the latter danger, and to cause to rescuing them, the three young men of the party urged old Pat O'Brien to be hauled up first. He objected, preferring to be hauled up until his companions had been rescued, when he took his chance and was hauled safely up. He had scarcely been lifted above the shelter of the logs when it gave way, and the logs went crashing and timbering on down the stream. I have heard of wonderful escapes of death, but never anything so wonderful as that."—New York Sun.

The foothill cry of the Augusta (Ga.) college is amusing: "Hobble, gobble, razzle, dazzle, sis, boom, ah, Augusta, Augusta. Rah! rah! rah!"

S. S. S.

Heals Running Sores.

Cures the Serpent's Sting.

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In all its stages completely and permanently. 1000 in testimonials. It removes the poison and builds up the system. Medical advice and book on disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Mads Hesselle and Ole Hesselle, plaintiffs vs. Ole Hesselle and Anne Sure, his wife, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above Named Defendants and Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint is now on file in the office of the clerk of the above named court and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will in this action apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 16, 1894. E. E. PETERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Crookston, Minn.

(1-25-10)

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, December 26th, 1893.

In the matter of the guardianship of George Hendrickson minor.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathea Hendrickson, guardian of the above named minor, it is ordered, pursuant to the prayer of said petition, that a hearing be had for examining and allowing his account; that the said guardian exhibit his account to this court at the Probate Court room in Crookston on the 19th day of January 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, before said County.

Ordered further, that public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said account by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., and by mailing a copy of this order to Mrs. Hendrickson minor.

C. H. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

(27-29)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and eighty-three and 10-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of January, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 31 of Mortgages, on page 1, executed and delivered by Ole Hesselle and Anne Hesselle, his wife, mortgagors, to Sverdrup & Parcel, Company, of Chicago, Ill., mortgagee, and assigned by said mortgagee to Mads Hesselle, by assignment dated the 2nd day of January, 1890, and, which power of sale has become operative, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 31 of Mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted, at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: All of that portion of lot 20, 21 and 24, in block 1, Ogle Addition to Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota as follows: Commencing at a point on the line between said lots 20 and 21, Robertson Avenue 75 feet in a southwesterly direction from the northeast corner of said lot 20, thence in a southeasterly direction and at right angles to Robertson Avenue 75 feet, thence in a line parallel to Robertson Avenue 75 feet to the west line of said lot 24, thence northerly on said west line of said lot 24 and lot 21, 75 feet to the line between said lots 21 and 20, thence easterly on said line between said lots 21 and 20, 75 feet to the place of beginning, according to the plat of said addition now on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law. Subject to redemption within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 27th, 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & BICKLEN, Attorneys. (49-41)

THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH.

Established in 1868.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

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Delivered by mail.....$4.00 per year.

WEEKLY.

By mail.....75c per year

ALL of the News of St. Paul, of the State of Minnesota, of the Northwest, of the News of the Northwest, of the News of the United States of the News of the World.

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THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

To the business man, the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the teacher, the politician, in short to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public, and who wishes to keep fully abreast of the Times, is a full set of

North American Review

Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages—impartially, as both sides of the story when the course of events brings it to the front, and by the ablest writers whose opinions are most valued. The articles does not partake of the most liberal or conservative in order to insure articles from the highest authorities. The North American Review is the only periodical of its kind which has a recognized place as

A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women. Published monthly. $5 a year.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
3 East 14th Street, New York.

The North American Review and Polk County Journal One Year $4.50.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Percy Hagen, plaintiff, vs. Fred Dickinson and Lucy Dickinson, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District court of the 11th Judicial District, in and for the county and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment and apply to the said court for the relief demanded in said complaint, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1893, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated January 5th, 1894.

EUWARD GEORGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.

(28-5)

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

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L. E. GOSSMAN, Attorney-at-Law,

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Reckitt Block, - Crookston, Minn.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 25 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

RAZORS HONED.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THEY VOTED FOR PROTECTION IN THE FIRST CONGRESS.

Loss of One Billion Dollars In the Value of Farm Products Since Last Year—The Effect of the New Duties—A Very Gloomy Outlook.

A large majority of the first congress of the United States were farmers. They saw the necessity of encouraging and protecting manufacturers in order that they might be free from servile and dangerous dependence upon foreign nations, for the arms, the implements of farming and other machines needed for their own safety, production and independence. They also saw the necessity for providing a market for crops they had raised, which could best be done by building up the home factories and increasing their home industries. The result was that a protective tariff was passed and signed by Georges Washington, July 4, 1789. Subsequently agriculture became more extensive and prosperous, commerce increasing with wonderful rapidity. Old industries were renewed, and many new ones were established; all branches of domestic trade were prosperous, and our revenue soon became sufficient to pay the expenses of congress, which it is not now with the fear of free trade.

The secretary of agriculture in his annual report, just submitted to congress, points out that a very large share of our imports of foreign goods consist of agricultural products, which he thinks should be grown in this country. Among others he mentions wool, tobacco and sugar, all of which are directly and deliberately attacked by the new tariff measure before congress. If Secretary Morton be sincere in his desire to build up agriculture, there is evidently some difference of opinion in the cabinet, because the president has expressed his approval of "my" measure submitted in the shape of the new free trade bill.

The object lesson of free trade has been thoroughly and practically brought home to farmers by the publication of the December crop report by the department of agriculture. This shows that as compared with a year ago there has been a decrease of 2.4 cents per bushel in the price of corn, of 10.1 cents in the price of wheat, of 3 cents per bushel in the price of rye, of 2.9 cents in the price of oats, of 3.6 cents per bushel in the price of barley, 7.3 cents per bushel in the price of potatoes and 1.41 cents per pound in the price of cotton. The aggregate value of this loss to farmers will reach very nearly to $1,000,000,000, an enormous loss to our agricultural industry. Farmers will have that amount of money less to spend, but the effect of this decrease in their purchasing power has not yet been thoroughly experienced either in our wholesale or retail trade.

The department of agriculture has shown our farmers that they have lost nearly $1,000,000,000 under the present free trade administration, so that they may in a measure be prepared for what is to follow. It appears from recent English statistics that the value of farm products which have been imported into England has increased by almost $500,000,000 since 1855 in a few of the leading staple crops. Within the past seven years the increase has been 44 per cent, while the increase in population was only 5 per cent, thus showing that the development of the agricultural industry in a free trade country is both rapid and complete.

The difference between the duty upon foreign horses imported under the McKinley tariff and the duty fixed under the new free trade measure is $11 per head; the difference in the duties on sheep is 82 cents per head, and on hogs 25 cents per head, so that farmers who raise stock for market must look for lower prices.

The price of barley this year is the lowest ever recorded, and in order to keep it low in the interests of the English brewing monopoly in this country it is proposed to reduce the duty by 20 per cent, thus giving Canadian farmers a better opportunity to supply the British beer trust in this country.

With the price of oats down below 20 cents per bushel and the duty reduced from 15 to 6 cents per bushel, as is proposed under the new free trade tariff, our farmers may look for a price of about 20 cents per bushel for the next season's crop of oats.

There is great rejoicing in Canada over the proposed reduction of 15 cents per bushel in the duty upon potatoes, and the same enthusiasm exists in Germany and the United Kingdom. This does not only mean that farmers will receive 15 cents per bushel less for potatoes grown in this country, but it will probably be a much greater difference, because the potatoes grown in our coast states, which have hitherto supplied the seaboard market, and those grown along the Canadian border, which have supplied our northern markets, will be forced farther east and south, in competition with potatoes grown in the largest potato growing sections of the country. Then the dealers will have to change their own way and will force prices down to any point they please; probably one-half of what they have been recently paying.

The importance of free apples to foreign farmers has not yet been discussed. It is a matter of fact, however, that for upward of 10 years past the fruit growers in Australia have been agitating more or less for the removal of the duty on apples, claiming that they could at least supply the Pacific coast markets with apples in our winter season, when the fruit of good keeping

TRAINING BOTH HANDS ALIKE.

No Good Reason Yet Advanced Why It Should Not Be Done.

In one of his essays in a book entitled "Brushwood," the late James T. Fields wrote: "If I was a boy again, I think I would learn to use my left hand just as freely as my right one, so that if anything happened to lame either of them the other would be all ready to write and handle things just as freely as if nothing had occurred." And undoubtedly a great many of us would learn to use both hands alike if we had our lives to live over again. Of all the young women who came under my instruction while in charge of the School of Domestic Economy of the Iowa Agricultural college, not more than one in twenty-five could sweep properly. The ratio in this respect of those who came under my instruction at Purdue university was about the same. And as far as my observation extends this ratio will hold in regard to women generally.

As a rule, women, old and young, do not know how to handle a broom. Their right hands only have been trained. Their left hands have been neglected. When a women takes hold of a broom it is with the right hand near the top of the handle and the left hand toward the corn, and instead of changing and reversing them as occasion demands she always keeps them in the same position. Whether she sweeps to the right or to the left, the position of her hands remains unchanged. And her body is contorted and her muscles strained in the performance of an operation that would exercise these organs harmoniously, if the hands were so trained that each could be used at will and were changed as demanded by the changes in the position of the sweeper.

I refer to women sweeping merely to illustrate my point. The same can be said concerning the training of the hands in numerous other branches of women's work that it is unnecessary to mention, and so far as the use of the left hand is concerned men are in no better condition than women. Men and women are in this respect maimed and handicapped alike. Why should such a state of things exist? Why, in this age of manual training, should we overlook and neglect the education of the left hand and continue to train the right hand at the expense of the left? No physician or physiologist has ever given a sensible reason for so doing, and we seem to adhere to the custom merely because it has been ever down to us by our ancestors.—Jennees Miller Monthly.

A Smuggling Scheme.

Passing through Bledsoe street with a friend, I chanced to pass the establishment of a firm of "dolders and repackers" of dry goods. Before the door were a hundred or more little bales of goods, bearing odd markings, but showing that they were destined for a firm in Texas, doing business in a town near the Mexican line.

"Do you know," asked my companion, "why those goods are put up in such small packages?"

Upon replying in the negative he continued: "They are to be smuggled across the Mexican line. The goods are purchased in their original packages and delivered here. The wooden boxes are discarded, and the goods subjected to hydraulic pressure and haled. Each bale contains about 30 pieces, or half the contents of an ordinary dry goods box.

"The goods are then shipped to Texas, and all marks removed. When all is arranged some night the little bales are slung across the backs of mules, two bales to each animal, and with an armed escort the train proceeds along the border to some distributing point in Mexico, where the goods are sold to Mexican traders at a good profit.

"Smuggling in this manner is quite extensively carried on between this country and Mexico, the United States getting in return for its dry goods, which are the most easily handled, cheap Mexican coffee and cigars."—New York Herald.

America's Only Frontier Belt.

What is supposed to be the only treeless belt in the United States lies between the city of Los Angeles and the Pacific ocean. It traverses the foothills of the Cahuenga range and has an elevation of between 200 and 400 feet. Its breadth it is perhaps three miles. The waters of the Pacific are visible from it, and the proximity of the ocean has of course something to do with banishing frosts. During the winter season this tract produces tomatoes, peas, beans and other tender vegetables, and here the lemon flourishes, a tree that is peculiarly susceptible to cold. Tropical fruits are also cultivated with success, and in connection with this fact it is interesting to know that a part of the covered territory has been acquired by Los Angeles for park purposes, and it is only a question of time when the city will be in the unique distinction of possessing the only tropical park in the United States. Strange to say, only the midway region of the Cahuenga range is free from frost, the lower part of the valley being occasionally visited.—New York Evening Post.

Oscar Wilde's Latest.

The way of the wit is hard. Oscar Wilde, moved by the ready appreciation of the English people, has been led to make some remarks which even his admirers are not applauding. He has been making some observations on the subject of Puritans and the theater. After devoutly hoping that he would not be offered a baby carrie," Mr. Wilde added, "I quite expect to see any day in the evening papers, 'Great Discovery in Egypt. Ten more commandments by Oscar Wilde.' "—Exchange.

Making a Sure Thing of It.

"What in the name of Jupiter have you sewed up all the pockets of my overcoat for?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"My dear," said Mrs. Wilson, "I have an important letter to my mother that I want you to post."—Boston Home Journal.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her limbs. The nerves in such a condition that we had to keep her in bed. Our family physician, Dr. Miles, of Elkhart, Ind., prescribed Dr. Miles' plutos, and are positive we owe our daughter's life to them. would have had that terrible affliction. She had employed physicians, but we received no benefit from them. Our daughter is now rapidly gaining weight, having taken three bottles of Restorative, now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and sympathetic troubles have entirely left her, and she attends school regularly, and enjoys life with comfort and ease. She has recovered entirely from her nervousness, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines and would not allow him to buy it, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, and before it was all used I could see a change was wrought. Mrs. DIKEMAN, Box 62, Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 10th, 1894.

In the matter of the guardianship of Zida I., Henry E., Charles T. and Arthur M. Mathelda, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathelda Lee, guardian of the above named minors, setting forth that the estate of said minors contains but has come to her hands for the disposition thereof, and how much remains unbound of the amount of debts outstanding and owing against said wards, so far as the same can be ascertained, with the charges of administration; and the taxes, assessments and other charges which are or existing upon said real estate, and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation thereof, and praying a description of the lands of said minor wards which it is proposed to mortgage; and praying the license to her granted to mortgage the lands of said so described.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said above named wards, is insufficient to pay all debts which may accrue of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments and other charges which are or may be-come due on the estate, or for the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of the real estate, or any part thereof.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause why a license should not be granted to said Mathelda Lee, guardian aforesaid, to mortgage the said real estate of said wards for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens, and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By Court,
C. M. BENSON, Judge of Probate.
120-61

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Isabella and Ava Nix, minors.

On reciving and filing the petitions of Isabella Nix, ward, ANN NIX, guardian of said wards, setting things, that they are residents of the county of Tyrrell and state of Arkansas, and are each over the age of fourteen (14) years, and all minors, and that they have property in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota; and praying that they may be allowed to choose and elect as to whom C. Stafford Bigelow, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and it appearing to the court that said Bigelow resides at Tyrrell, Yell county, Arkansas, is the next of kin and nearest relative of said minors, and is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard and a full examination had thereon before this court on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Probate Office in the city of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county of Polk, and by delivering a copy of this order to the said Thomas Nix.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
120-61

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, interest due upon a certain note and mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Lundahl and Thorsteen Ellefsen to Annie Lundahl bearing date the 1st day of December, A. D. 1890, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars interest thereon specified, which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 26 of Mortgages, on page 1, and no suit being expressly provided, and the said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof or said mortgage indebtedness by the said mortgagors, it shall be lawful for the said mortgagee to declare the whole amount of said mortgage indebtedness due, and whereas the said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole amount of said mortgage due, and has given the notice and according to the terms of said mortgage and to collect the same, and no action or proceeding having instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-nine, range forty-eight in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, which has become operative by reason thereof, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDAHL,
Mortgagee.
H. SVERKENSON,
Attorney.
120-151

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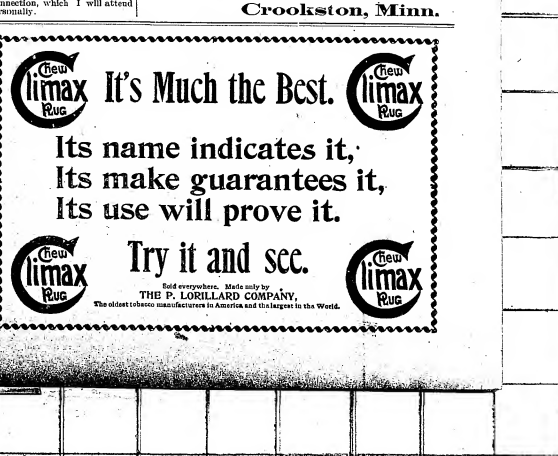

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Egerton L. P. Hunt is a candidate for auditor on the republican state ticket. Hustler early in the day yet for anything except a still hunt we should say.

THE State editorial association meets in Minneapolis on the 15th and 16th of January.

DOC FISH'S paper, The Great West will be moved to Aberdeen, South Dakota and take a national scope. Doc is getting too large for a small bailiwick like Minnesota since he downed the ange.

H. A. Foss formerly editor of the Normanden, published at Grand Forks, has started a paper at Mooshead, which he calls the Nye Normanden. (New Normandon.) He has taken into partnership a Mr. Lund, who was formerly with him in Grand Forks.

AND now it is said that Queen Lil intends to sue the United States government for a big pot of money, alleging big damage to her character. Before what tribunal she will bring her case is not stated and it is a matter of conjecture what tribunal would have jurisdiction. Why don't she bring suit against Grover for breach of promise? That's the only chance she has for recovering a cent.

THE president finds that his efforts to right the deposed queen Lil upon the throne at Hawaii and undo the work of the previous administration is a bigger job than he thought and has given it up—refers the whole business to Congress, where it should have gone in the first place. His actions in this matter have been very peculiar to say the least.

MCKENZIE never neglects an opportunity to slur the Norwegians. In his attempt to whitewash the board's action on the printing deal, he says that our offers to print the proceedings in the Red River Dalen amounts to nothing because nobody but Norwegians read that paper anyhow, and they don't amount to anything in Polk county.

THE boys do not take kindly to the "educational" idea by means of the New York Tribune. While theoretically it might be a very pretty idea, practically it would be the most absurd thing the committee could do. Local papers can and do do more good for the cause in a week than any foreign paper could do in a month. Local papers can get at the seat of the disorder and apply the remedy every week while the foreign paper would not hit it once a year.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

Again the Times attempts to excuse the commissioners for awarding the county printing to the highest bidder, and tries to mislead the people as to the amount paid by the county for printing. The financial statement of the county treasurer shows that in 1892. W. E. McKenzie drew $3,126.39 from Polk county for printing and stationery, and that $1,172.65 was paid other concerns, principally for blank books, blanks, stationery, etc., making a total of $4,297.04 paid out under this head in 1892. The financial statement for '93 is not out yet, but it is safe to say that the printing and stationery account will not fall short of $4,700, and there is no question but it will exceed $6,000 for '94. The acceptance of the Times bid this year requires that all books, blanks, stationery and printing required by the county shall be furnished by the Times, therefore that institution can reasonably expect to get over $5,000 out of the county this year.

As the Times, for obvious reasons, failed to publish the bids, even in the commissioners' proceedings, the JOURNAL prints them in this issue, so that those who care anything about this matter can compare them, and approximate the difference, taking $6,000 as the estimated amount to be paid by the county for the work. With the exception of stationery, which is but a small part of the county printing, the JOURNAL'S bid is one-half, and in some things almost one-third that of the Times.

As to the matter of circulation, if the JOURNAL didn't have a bigger circulation than the Times it would have ceased to exist long ago, as the Times has been built up and carried along at the expense of the county, while the JOURNAL has had to depend on its own resources.

The Times—on the advice of its legal advisor, Mike Kirsch—says the JOURNAL'S bond was illegal. This is news to us and to the attorney who drew it, and we would like to find out wherein it is illegal. The Times gives this as one reason why the board could not accept the bid of the JOURNAL. This is very, very funny. When the bids were opened and read by the clerk he announced after each one: "This bid is accompanied by a sufficient bond," and then without for a moment considering the bids or the bonds, Commissioner Kirsch produced his little resolution—which had been prepared beforehand—it was read and the printing voted to the Times.

As will be noticed by the bid of the JOURNAL, the commissioners' proceedings—the most important matter to the taxpayers—were to be published in the Red River Dalen in the Norwegian language, not in English as claimed by the Times.

Take the Times article right through, and it is a mass of misrepresentations and misleading statements, and on a par with other articles which concern the welfare of that institution.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

In the Daily Times of January 16th, 1892, appeared an article in defense of the county commissioners for awarding the county printing to the Times whose proprietor had agreed to publish the proceedings three lines and financial statement in the Times and Red River Dalen, which latter sheet was held up by the Times as being a good medium through which to reach the people.

The JOURNAL'S bid this year proposed for the publication of the aforesaid items in the Red River Dalen at a much lower rate than was paid McKenzie in 1892, and the JOURNAL also agreed that the official proceedings of the board should be published in the Norwegian language in the Dalen, whereas under the Times contract in 1892, they were published in English.

In the Times of January 11th, 1894, is another effusion about county printing, and the publication of any county work in the Dalen is held to be absolutely worthless.

A comparison of the two articles is amusing to say the least, and below will be found extracts from each:

1892.	1894.
The object of the law requiring the publication of the financial statement and other official notices of this county, was to get them before a reading taxpayers. The Times has a very full circulation, supplying with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and meeting the publication requirements made through medium that reaches nearly, if not quite, all of the taxpayers, and at a slight additional expense. The Times has always been prompt in fulfilling their pledges to their constituents, and in doing their duty to the taxpayers, than by accepting the infinitely inferior offer at slightly reduced rate. There is no further room for any question but that the superior circulation of the Times and Red River Dalen is worth the extra consideration, over four times as great as that of the JOURNAL and the 140 concern (McIntosh and Fisher Bulletin) is the reason why any doubt that the commissioners did their full duty in awarding the printing to the Times at the much lower bid, according to circulation.	The JOURNAL asserts that its bid was almost one-half that of the Times. The JOURNAL offered to do the work for 25 cents a description, and publish it in English in the Red River Dalen. The Times, according to McKenzie, charged for an item, whether it consisted of a word or a column, the publication in the Norwegian paper was worth nobody's dollar, as those who take the paper, as a rule, do not read English, and would not be able to comprehend a word of what was published. Practically then the JOURNAL'S bid was 25 cents a description for one paper.

The Increase of Gold.

Minneapolis Journal: The forthcoming report of the director of the mint contains some figures about gold production which show the thorough weakness of the silver men's reiterated statement that gold is becoming very scarce and dear, and its retention as the commercial money standard of the business world is "impossible" to the farmer and everybody else.

The report, as foreshadowed, shows the total gold production of the world in 1892 to have been $181,817,000 an increase of 10,000,000 over the product of 1891. The estimate for the present year is $142,000,000 at the lowest calculation, and the United States' contribution this year is $36,000,000 as compared with $33,000,000 in 1892 and $27,000,000 in 1891. The Australasian mines have produced $30,000,000 in 1893, as compared with $22,000,000 in 1892. In Russia and Australia there is an increase. When it is recalled that before the California gold discoveries 45 years ago, the world's product averaged only about $42,000,000 a year in this same period it now produces within $6,000,000 of that sum, it is evident that gold is not getting scarce. The supply of gold is keeping fully up to the demand for it as the commercial standard of money value throughout the business world. There is for this country no difficulty about maintaining the gold vaule of all our currency so long as we keep silver in its proper places as money but not the money standard.

Factories and Farmers.

Wherever southern manufactories have been started and sustained, southern farmers have changed their modes of farming. The increased factories around them indicate increased profits, and it is an undoubted fact that their lands have increased in value not less than 25 per cent. Personally I can testify, if need be on oath, that having an iron furnace to the south and to the south of my farm has increased its market value 50 per cent, and that the profits at this increased value are larger than before the furnaces were built. The furnaces have not interfered with my labor, but by importing labor have given me more labor. I am glad to say that the market price of labor has been increased, but with greater profit to me.—Hugh McElderry.

Protecting Vegetables In Winter.

It does not seem to be generally known that light in the winter time is the chief agent in the destruction of vegetables otherwise hardy, and especially light shining brightly on the frost before it is thawed. Water has, of course, to be sprinkled, and if the vegetable plants are set closely together and covered with branches, to keep out the rain, it is generally all that is required. Water must be sprinkled, or else rotting may result. For this purpose it is good practice to invert vegetables. The cabbage especially bears exercise this attention. They are almost always inverted when placed together under boards or covers for protection, and, in fact, where no covering at all is used they will keep perfectly well when placed. Mechanic Monthly.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Mrs. Kocinda of Montgomery froze to death.

Pelican Rapids has a new newspaper. The Sentinel.

Lumbermen met at Winona to discuss uniformity of grades.

The Hutchison city council is agitating the question of waterworks.

Congressman Hall denies that he is anxious to be minister to Sweden.

The Winona grand jury will investigate the nickel-in-the-slot machine.

Minnesota horticulturists held a four days session at Minneapolis last week.

J. B. Foreman & Co., general merchants of Olivia, have assigned. Liabilities heavy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Locy of Pelican Rapids celebrated their golden wedding last week.

The state board of health re-elected Drs. Hughes president and Dr. Hewitt secretary.

The Syndicate block, Minneapolis, was damaged by fire to the extent of $100,000 Sunday.

In Minneapolis last year 6,370 arrests were made and fines to the amount of $48,207.07 collected.

Jim Slim, wanted in Minneapolis for the murder of J. R. Harris, has been caught back from St. Louis.

The silver anniversary of the Father Matthew Temperance society was celebrated at St. Paul last week.

The annual chicken show of the Minnesota Poultry association will be held at Minneapolis Jan. 17 to 23.

Ed Kennedy, convicted at Duluth of highway robbery and sentenced to the reformatory, escaped from jail.

Governor Nelson has issued requisition papers for a fourth suspect in the Harris murder, arrested in Chicago.

The City of Duluth has offered work to married men out of employment, and has appropriated $13,000 for this purpose.

Miss Annabel Harries, aged 20, daughter of ex-Congressman Harries, died of quick consumption at Caledonia.

Lumbermeggers of the United States will hold a national congress in St. Paul beginning April 29 and continuing four days.

L. P. Saule & Sons will build a 1,000,000 bushel elevator in Duluth, near the Imperial mill. Work will commence at once.

The second annual meeting of the Minnesota conference of charities and corrections was held at Minneapolis last week.

Three saloons at Sacred Heart have closed because most of the "old timers" swore off and new customers were scarce.

The valuable government barbarism was exhibited at the world's fair has been secured for the state normal school in Winona.

Miss Mary N. Mason, daughter of Colonel Mason, and Lieutenant J. T. Moore, of the Third Infantry, were married at Fort Snelling last week.

The adjutant general has ordered that commandants in the militia give a bond of $1,000 for the care and safekeeping of the state property in their charge.

Governor Nelson has reappointed Robert A. Smith of St. Paul and T. H. Shevlin of Rochester as members of the board of trustees of Minnesota hospitals for the insane.

The New Normanden is the name of a Norwegian newspaper just established at Moorhead. H. A. Foss, formerly manager of the Grand Forks Normanden, is the editor.

The Child-Hinrichs Grain company has incorporated and commenced business with elevators at Glencoe and Browaton. They expect to erect elevators at other points this year.

Donald Grant of St. Paul has resigned the presidency of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Minnesota, and C. N. Hunt of Minneapolis has been named as his successor. Mr. Grant has been a faithful friend to his ministerial studies.

At the annual meeting of the state agricultural society at St. Paul last week Colonel John S. Stephens was elected president, Ed Weaver of Mankato first vice president, and A. P. Hendrickson of St. Paul second vice president.

Uland & Holt, attorneys for C. A. Smith & Co., Minneapolis, state that the litigation in the famous pigeon case will not be appealed, the decision of Judge Searle and Baxter being accepted by all sides, and the case recognized.

At the annual meeting of the state agricultural society at the state capitol, Colonel John S. Stephens was elected president for the ensuing year. Ed Wesvar of Mankato first vice president, and A. P. Hendrickson of St. Paul second vice president.

The grand lodge A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota in session at St. Paul last week elected the following officers: Grand master, C. L. Brown of Morris; deputy grand master, C. L. West of Austin; assistant grand warden, J. F. Lawton of St. Paul; junior grand warden, A. T. Stebbins of Rochester; grand treasurer, J. H. Thompson of Minneapolis; grand secretary, Thomas Montgomery of St. Paul.

Duluth Gets It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Eastern committee of the Western Passenger association met today and made a one fare rate for the round trip to the convention of the National Educational association, to be held at Duluth in July. The 30-day return limit on tickets will probably be abolished, and the time fixed at four days. That's still indefinite, however.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The reported resignation of President Peixoto of Brazil is denied.

An Indiana congressional convention endorsed Senator Voorhees for president.

Serious disturbances, said to be due to Balmaceditsts, have occurred at Santiago.

The iron and steel works at Bessemer, Colo., will resume Monday, giving employment to 2,000 men.

Burglars attempted to rob Corbett's quarters at Jacksonville, Fla., but were scared away by bullets from the pugilist's pistol.

Jefferson barracks, the United States recruiting station located near St. Louis, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000.

General Nelson A. Miles will recommend the purchase of the government buildings at the world's fair for removal to Fort Sheridan.

The mercury fell to 9 deg. below the freezing point at Los Angeles, Cal., Monday night and it is estimated that one-fifth of the orange crop of the state is ruined.

Thursday Jan. 11.

Pork advanced 77 1-2 cents per barrel at Chicago.

M. Flobert, the inventor of the Flobert carbine, is dead.

Colorado coal dealers have formed a combine and raised prices.

Chief Justice William Penn Lyon has retired from the supreme court of Wisconsin.

Arrangements are being made to connect Tiffin and Fostoria, O., by an electric street railway.

The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company bank at Milwaukee will resume Monday.

Valliant, the anarchist who threw the bomb in the chamber of deputies Dec. 9, has been sentenced to death.

Charley Bennett, the famous base ball catcher, was run over by a Santa Fe train at Topeka and lost both legs.

John E. Koetting, the absconding cashier of the South Side Savings bank of Milwaukee, is on trial in that city.

Friday, Jan. 12.

It is said Peter Jackson, the pugilist, is a physical wreck on account of dissipation.

The widow of William Molyneux Thackeray, the distinguished author, is dead.

A Burlington passenger train was held up by five masked men near St. Joseph.

M. Dupuy has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 290 to 67.

Seven men were killed and another fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at Adolphi, O.

Electric street cars have ceased running at Ironwood and Hurley, Wis., on account of the deep snow.

It is announced that Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini, the tenor of her company, are to be married at an early date.

Two boys were burned to death in a fire at Dickinson, N. D., and their mother and two sisters are not expected to live.

The Ohio District United Mine Workers decided to submit the question of a cut in wages low enough to meet the existing reduction to the local organizations.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Red Island railroad has laid off 18 freight crews.

The report that Louis Kosanth has died was untrue.

Licenses have been issued at Jacksonville for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Governor Algeer will decline to be a candidate for United States senator.

The agent of the Adams Express company at Kokomo, Ind., was robbed of $600.

Peacemaker Hearing threatens to move out of the Chicago federal building unless it is repaired.

Andrew Bodwin, the defaulting cashier, has been sentenced to six years in the Ohio penitentiary. He pleads guilty.

Fire in the ocean city hotel at Milwaukee drove the guests out in their night clothes. One fatality ocurred.

The executive committee of the national Republican committee has adopted resolutions favoring the admission of all the territories.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Three grain elevators and two malt houses in Chicago were burned. Loss, $300,000.

Fire damaged the business portion of Ipswich, Mass., to the amount of $125,000.

Ore has been struck in the Bull mountain tunnel, Colo., which assays $1,000 to $10,000 per ton.

An application has been made in court at Topeka for a forfeiture of the charter of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The establishment of an orphan asylum and girls' school at Jerusalem is being discussed by Chicago Hebraws.

Illinois commandery at Chicago last week resulted in a tie between Ives and Schaefer. The purse was divided.

Thomas Hatcher, a Chicago, statute printer and one of the best known Kansans, was stricken with apoplexy at Topeka. The doctors say he cannot recover.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Fifty horses were cremated in a Cincinnati livery stable.

Heavy rains have caused much damage to Washington state.

A two days rabbit hunt at Lamar, Colo., resulted in the killing of 4,900 of the animals.

A large sized church war has developed at Greenburg, Pa., over a kirmess entertainment.

The latest report from Honolulu is to the effect that the ex-queen has heart disease and is likely to die at any time.

The Abend Zeitung, Berlin, says that Prince Bismarck, after suffering from neuralgia pains, has been seized with a severe attack of catarrh.

J. D. Bonds, Putnam Gay and his son John Gay were hanged by a mob at Russell, Kan. Their alleged crime was the killing of Fred Dinning north of that place.

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a victim to severe from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 125 pounds; I now am long of 150 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and since, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe that the action of Sarsaparilla is to be the best in the market today."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

IT RAINS.

It rains
And the leaves fall thick and fast,
As the bough, bare of its autumn blast;
The sparrows flutter, a sheltering cave,
And the voice of the wind is like one who grieves.

It rains.

It rains.
And the team goes on afield
To tend the soil for another yield;
The farmer sits by the kitchen fire
And smokes his pipe—or calls his hire.

It rains.

It rains.
And the fire burns merrier and bright,
And she smiles that the twilight shimmers by her;
Her babes at play by will, their tops on the floor.

It rains.

It rains.
And with voice with emotion choked,
A mother, in grief, bends her great white throne,
"Oh, Father, leave me not alone!"

It rains.

It rains.
And the tall trees sadly state
Their drenches by the new made grave,
And the grief-stricken hearts burst forth again,
As they think of the dear one cold in the rain.

It rains.

—A. Wills Lightborn.

Betsy Patterson Bonaparte.

Mme. Betsy Patterson Bonaparte, the sister-in-law of an emperor, was born in Baltimore, and after living many years abroad returned to her native land, where she passed the last years of her life.

One of the old lady's crack stories in her latter days was of a lesson in etiquette given her by the hotel butler on her host. At breakfast she motioned to him and handed him her cup, wishing a second cup of tea. Uncle Bob, instead of taking the cup to his mistress, at the head of the table, put it down with a great flourish on the sideboard.

"But I wanted another cup of tea," said Miss Bonaparte.

"Did you, mum?" bluadily asked Uncle Bob. "You see, mum, you put your spoon in de saucer, an' that means you doan' want no mo' tea. When you wants some mo' tea, de s'ect way is to put de spoon in de cup—like dis," and Uncle Bob gravely illustrated the "s'rect" method of procedure.

The family were on thorns, expecting an outbreak from the sister-in-law of an emperor, although there is no doubt that a black skin in the white man's kitchen would face an emperor himself, but Betsy was only amused and laughed heartily.

After 50 years of money getting and money saving, she realized in the latter part of her life how little it all was and explained grimly, "Once I had everything but money! Now I have nothing but money."—Boston Transcript.

What Decided Him.

"It's no use," said the poet to the barber, "I will have to get my hair cut."

"All right. Want it pretty short?"

"Close up. I want the job attended to thoroughly."

"Long hair ain't in style any more, ventured the barber in an effort to be genial.

"It isn't the style I care for. Just a few minutes ago I was introduced to a man and heard, 'Which do you play, football or the piano?'"—Washington Star.

His Wife's Sum.

An old farmer, intent on making his will, was asked by a lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied: "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect what it is. We've been married for upward of 40 years, and I've always called her my old woman." The lawyer left a blank to be filled up when his old woman's name was ascertained.—New York Mail and Express.

FIFTEEN KILLED

AND TWENTY-FIVE OTHERS BADLY INJURED

In a Rear End Collision On the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—One Express Train Crashed Into Another During a Dense Fog.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 16.—About two miles from Hoboken and a few hundred feet from the drawbridge across the Hackensack river at 8:20 a. m., the Orange accommodation crashed into the rear of the Dover express on the Morris and Essex branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The scene of the accident was on the long meadows through which flows the Hackensack river. At least eleven lives paid the penalty of some one's carelessness and the list of known injured is 27, some of whom will probably die. So far as learned, one cause of the accident was the heavy fog which prevailed. Both trains were well

Filled With Passengers

on their way to their daily avocations and it seems a miracle that the death list was not increased many fold. The Dover express had slowed up to make sure that the drawbridge was all right. The Orange accommodation engineer, who should have done likewise, failed to take this precaution and crashed into the rear of the preceding train. The last car on the express was a combination baggage and smoker, and into this plunged the huge engine, cutting through the woodwork and sending splinters in all directions, with a force that showed the tremendous speed at which the train was traveling. The coach ahead of the smoker was telescoped by it, the roof torn out and the seats

Torn and Twisted

as though they were made of paper. The roof was thrown ahead and partially telescoped the third. For a moment the passengers did not realize the awful situation, but in the next the shrieks of the wounded and dying and the noise of escaping steam told them that an awful calamity had occurred.

After a few minutes something like order was followed in the work of rescue, and the victims were rapidly taken out from amongst twisted iron and splintered timbers. The dead were so covered with dust and blood that it was almost

Impossible to Identify Them.

The dead and wounded were placed on the train and taken to Jersey City, where many friends and relatives who had heard of the accident had already gathered. Ambulances were there in readiness, and those of the wounded who were unable to go home were taken to the hospitals, while the dead were taken to the different morgues to await identification. The dead are as follows: William Ferguson, Summit, N. J.; William R. Adams, Summit, N. J.; William Turner, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Edward Kinney, Barnardsville, N. J.; John Fish, Summit, N. J.; Walter K. Parrinton, Short Hill, N. J.; John M. Bilmer, Summit, N. J.; J. F. Ryan, Milburn, N. J.; Edwin Morell, Summit, N. J.; James Doty, Barkerville, N. J.; Donald Cameron, Newark. Of the injured six will die.

THE BRIDGE GAVE WAY.

Five Men Killed in a Railroad Accident Near San Rafael, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 16.—A frightful railroad accident occurred at Austin creek bridge on the North Pacific Coast railroad. An engine with six men on board was crossing the bridge when the bridge gave way and the engine crashed down a distance of 40 feet into the stream below. The stream was greatly swollen by heavy rains. All the men were drowned except Conductor Brown. The dead are: Frank Hart Sahins of Cazadero, Engineer Briggs, Fireman Collister, Rice Brenner, Tom Gonld.

CONFESSED MURDER.

Proprietor of a Milwaukee Hotel Strangled a Guest and Fired the House.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Rudolph J. Pechmann, proprietor of the Cream City hotel, in Walker's Point, has confessed the killing and burning of his guest, Frank Schlim. Schlim was found dead after the building was partly destroyed by fire last Friday morning, confessed at once that he strangled his aged guest for the purpose of robbing her, and afterwards fired her room. He failed to secure the woman's money. Pechmann is now in jail.

INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

They Capture the Island of Negenbo, Killing Forty of the Garrison.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—The insurgent forces have captured the island of Engenho, killing 40 of the government garrison and taking 80 prisoners. The insurgents in Rio Grande Do Sul are burning villages and strangling all prisoners who fall into their hands.

Strike Probably Settled.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 16.—Reports from Black Hills mining districts indicate that the trouble culminating from employment of non-union men by South Dakota mining companies will be adjusted and work resumed. Up to noon Governor Sheldon had received no notice that troops would be needed to protect life and property.

In a Worse Raid Log.

DAWSON, Jan. 16.—Several sportsmen from Jamestown, including Dr. Dupuy with his pack of Italian greyhounds and a number of the Dawson Gun club, had a grand wolf hunt. Ten wolves were killed by the dogs. The party was mounted and not a shot was fired.

Universal Suffrage Rejected.

DRESDEN, Jan. 16.—The diet by a vote of 60 to 14 has rejected the motion of the Socialists for universal and equal suffrage at the district elections.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Friday has been fixed for the consideration of the Hornblower nomination in the senate.

The senate after a secret session took up the federal elections bill, but it was laid over informally until Monday.

In the house Mr. Wilson finished his speech on the tariff, and Mr. Burrows opened the debate for the Republicans.

Senator Pettigrew called up and secured the passage of his bill appropriating $200,000 to pay settlers on the Crow Creek Indian reservation who were deposed from their lands by an order issued by President Cleveland during his first administration.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Senator Davis delivered a speech on the Hawaiian question and denounced the administration's policy.

Representatives Johnson of Ohio and Dalzell delivered tariff speeches in the house. Johnson's was an outspoken free trade argument. He denounced the delay of the Democratic party.

Representative Holman has prepared a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to conclude a treaty for a protectorate over Hawaii.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Commissioner Blount was before the senate committee investigating Hawaiian affairs.

Hawaiian affairs occupied the senate most of the day. Senator Davis finished his speech and excited the mirth of his colleagues by his description of what he termed the "harlequin shoe."

Except for a two hours recess there was ran uninterrupted flow of tariff oratory in the house again from 11 a. m. until 10:30 p. m. The principal speeches were those of Mr. Breckbridge of Kentucky, Mr. Springer of Illinois, Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Harter of Ohio.

Friday, Jan. 12.

The senate was not in session.

The house discussed the tariff bill to the exclusion of other business.

Saturday Jan. 13.

The senate was not in session.

The house, after listening to the president's Hawaiian message and correspondence, again took up the tariff discussion.

Monday, Jan. 15.

The consideration of the tariff bill under the 5-minute rule began. Only three amendments were disposed of, some of material moment. The attempt of Messrs. De Forest and Sperry (Dem., Conn.) to secure the adoption of an amendment increasing the duty on Sumatra cigar wrappers above the present rates was defeated. The debate concluded on a lobbying charge between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Reed.

The legislative session of the senate was short and uneventful, nearly the whole day being devoted to executive session in consideration of the Hornblower nomination. The morning hour was consumed by the introduction of petitions and bills. In executive session Senator Hill opened the fight against Hornblower for associate justice of the supreme court, and Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, the only Democratic member of the judiciary committee who supported Mr. Hornblower in the committee room, made a strong appeal for confirmation. After a general discussion, lasting throughout the afternoon, Hornblower's nomination was rejected by a majority of six.

TREASURY CASH.

Carlisle Says He Will Have to Issue Bonds Very Soon Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Voorhees in which he makes a statement of the condition of the treasury, and of the necessity for measures being taken for its relief. He says that the time of the house has been assigned to the tariff bill until the 20th inst., and for this reason he appeals to the senator to take the initiative in a measure to replenish the treasury. He odds that if prompt action is not taken by congress, it will be necessary for him to issue bonds under existing laws.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15, 1894.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady. No. 2 spring, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; May, 69½c.

CORN—Dull. No. 3, 35c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c.

BARLEY—Lower. No. 2, 49½c sample, 3-2@50c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 67½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 15, 1894.

HOGS—Be lower, following the decline at Chicago.

CATTLE—Steady, but quiet.

SHEEP—Steers, $3.50@3.90 good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.00@2.75; good cows, $2.25@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.25; light veal calves, $3.50@4.50; strong veal calves, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $1.25@2.25; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.75.

SHEEP—Steady.

Natives, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.25.

Receipts, 300 cattle, 50.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16, 1894.

WHEAT—January closing, 65¾c; May opening, 69¾c, highest, 69¾@69¾c, lowest, 69c, close, 69¾@69¾c; July opening, 67¾c, highest, 67¾c, lowest 67¾c, close 67¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 15, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¾c; January, 69¾c; May, 69¾c; July, 69¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; January, 66¾c; May, 69¾c; July, 65c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 67c; No. 3, 65c; rejected, 46c. On track, 67¾@69¾c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1894.

CATTLE—Prime steers scarce and steady; coarse and common stock in heavy supply and 2 @5c lower.

HOGS—Opened a trifle lower, but closed strong at Saturday's prices. Rough and heavy, $4.90@5.10; packers and mixed, $5.15@5.35; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5.35@5.45; prime light, $5.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime sheep and lambs steady, others 25@10 lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 50,000; sheep, 20,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Easy. Cash, 60½c; May, 65¾c; July, 65¾c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 36½c; January, 37½; May, 39½c; July, 39½c.

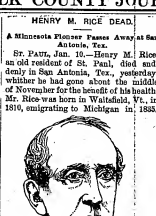
OATS—Steady. Cash, 29½c; January, 27½; May, 30½; July, 29½c.

PORK—Higher. Cash, $12.45; January, $12.45; May, $12.95.

HENRY M. RICE DEAD.

A Minnesota Pioneer Passes Away at San Antonio, Tex.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 16.—Henry M. Rice, an old resident of St. Paul, died suddenly in San Antonia, Tex., yesterday, whither he had gone about the middle of November for the benefit of his health. Mr. Rice was born in Waterford, Vt., in 1816, emigrating to Michigan in 1835.



HENRY M. RICE.

He came to Fort Snelling in 1839 and was connected with that post as entier for some time. Later he became agent for a trading company and established trading posts from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North. Mr. Rice settled in St. Paul in 1848 and was one of the townsite owners. In 1849 he was elected to congress as delegate from the territory, and was re-elected in 1853. He was elected United States senator in 1858, serving until 1863. Mr. Rice's remains will be brought to this city for burial.

EVERY MEMBER PRESENT.

Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee in Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The executive committee of the national Republican committee met at the Arlington hotel at noon. Every member was present or represented by proxy. Thomas H. Carter resigned the chairmanship of the executive committee on account of business. Joseph H. Manley of Maine was chosen temporary chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Carter continued as chairman of the local committee.

General Clarkson offered a resolution of thanks for ex-Chairman Carter "for his superior and faithful service," and it was adopted.

The report of Treasurer Bliss was read and a vote of thanks tendered him.

Mr. William M. Hahn of Ohio was elected secretary of the executive committee, and it was decided that five members should constitute a quorum.

JACKSON INAUGURATED.

Iowa's New Governor Takes the Oath of Office.

DES MOINES, Jan. 12.—It was Republican day in Des Moines. Frank D. Jackson was inaugurated in the presence of fully 10,000 Iowa people. It was a fine day for the event—bright, sunny, clear and cold. Republicans from all over the state came here for a two-fold purpose—inaugurating Governor Jackson and helping swell the senatorial fight. The inaugural parade formed at the Savoy hotel shortly after 2 p. m. and marched through the principal streets to the state capitol, where the inaugural exercises were held, Lieutenant Governor Bestow presided.

GEAR THE WINNER.

Iowa's Congressman Named in Caucus For United States Senator.

DES MOINES, Jan. 16.—The Republican caucus for the nomination of United States senator assembled during the evening in the hall of representatives. The public was excluded from the floor, but was allowed seats in the gallery. Several candidates originally entered the field. Of these Gear had the largest number of supporters, and as expected, had the largest number of votes on the first ballot. It was voted that no nominating speeches would be allowed and that the ballot be taken. Gear was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 57 votes.

BENNETT'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Fuller Appointed to the Supreme Bench of South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—Governor Sheldon has appointed H. G. Fuller as a member of the supreme court to fill the judicial circuit to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of Judge Fuller. Both newly appointed judges appeared before presiding Judge Carson and were sworn in.

Re-Elected Donnelly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—Donnelly is again president of the state Farmers' Alliance. The election took place amid great enthusiasm, and Mr. Donnelly responded to calls for a speech by stating he desired re-election as an endorsement. There were three ballots for secretary, the place going finally to A. E. Henderickson, who got 105 votes to 54 for C. H. Johnson. State Senator B. M. Probstfield was unanimously elected treasurer and L. C. Long state lecturer.

To Amend Iowa's Liquor Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—Bills were presented in the lower house to allow the manufacture of liquors in Iowa, to amend the prohibitory law, to pay bounties for the manufacture of beet sugar and to prevent and punish prize fighting.

Noted Correspondent Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Colonel Frank A. Burr, one of the most widely known newspaper correspondents in the country, died during the day in Camden.

STATE BANK TAX.

Opponents of Repeal Score a Victory in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The opposition to repealing the tax on state banks scored a victory in the committee on banking and currency, and it was agreed that the entire question be put aside until after the tariff debate closed. This was carried and the meeting summarily ended with the state bank men in a minority.

Two Deaths in a Bi zzard.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12.—Two deaths are reported in the Northwest district from Wednesday night's blizzard. Robert Mills, a farmer, was returning home from this city to Headingly. He lost his way and was found dead in the morning. James McHorrister, while drunk, laid down on the river bank and perished in the gale.

$200,000 for Unemployed.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—The city authorities have sold $200,000 in 4 per cent municipal bonds at a premium of $11,000 to the Citizens Savings and Loan association. The funds derived will be used in improving the parks and thus furnishing employment for a large number of idle men.

Smashed the Record Again.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The total of eastbound shipments last week again broke the record, being 129,035 tons against 126,700 for the corresponding week of last year and 79,700 tons for the corresponding week of 1892.

Mrs. S. A. Morrow
Doud's, Iowa.

Hives

Like All Other Blood Diseases, Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been a sufferer for several years with hives, and have tried everything I could hear of, from friends, or ordered by physicians, but nothing cured. In fact, I

Seemed to be Getting Worse

Finally I read about hives being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try the medicine. Before half a bottle was gone I was almost cured, and now, being on the second bot-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

tle, I am entirely cured and take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who suffer from this distressing ailment. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped me in many other ways." MRS. S. A. MORROW, Doud's, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, ... President.
D. ELLINGTON, ... Vice President.
O. G. HJELMSTAD, ... Cashier.
A. P. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—C. Hendrickson, Grafton, N. D.; O. G. Hjelmstad, Crookston, Minn.; Hans Erlandson; J. W. Wheeler, E. F. Pierce, L. E. Gaffey, D. Ellington, O. Hjelmstad, Lewis Ellington, J. H. Lockee, O. H. Lucken.

Profitable Employment.

LOOK THIS UP. BE YOU

MANOR WOMAN! I may be, but who you have been looking for. The Specialty Manufacturing Company, 4th First Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn., wants an agent in every county to sell one of the most useful, thoroughly practical and best selling articles ever invented. It is something that every household, mechanic, teacher, business man, farmer and laborer in the land ought to have. Just what it is you will learn when they see it. To secure territory at once is important, as it sells on sight and is over 500 per cent profit. Send at once stamp for full description, discounts, territory, etc. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO GENERAL AGENTS.

[The article above referred to has been examined at this office. It is certainly a thing of rare merit, and all that the manufacturers claim for it.—ED. JOURNAL.]

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, by the petition of the undersigned, on file in said City Council, for the intoxicating liquors at retail, in quantities not less than one gallon, at the store room now occupied by said applicant, situated on Second street, in said City of Crookston, in the county of Polk, for the term commencing on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1894, and ending on February 1st, 1895, the following person and at the following place as proposed to said application, to-wit: F. W. Mack, as first floor at Reckii block, as Second stated, in said number eighty, in the city of Crookston, Polk county Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City council of the city of Crookston, in the council chamber in said city, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said City, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1894.

(SEAL) R. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

Our store closes promptly at 6 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS

We had a good holiday trade. and in consequence HAVE A LOT OF REMNANTS, odds and ends, etc., left in our Dry Goods Department, which we will sell 'way down cheap.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

C. M. TITUS, Principal BENJ. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Proprietor.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

BOARD $3.75 per week.
TUITION $1.00 per week.
ROOM 65 cents per week.

Rooms furnished, heated and cared for at 65 cts. a week and upwards.

A golden opportunity for educating a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

Address,
C.M. TITUS, Prin., or B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A GOOD RULE

CASH SYSTEM EXCHANGE OF VALUES

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179. Minneapolis. Minn., and get sample of goods **FREE** to make the strongest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

L. I. BENOIT

SELLS GROCERIES

YOU BUY GROCERIES

You get what you need.

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit.

You pay a just price.

That's what we mean by the BENEFIT MUTUAL

Don't Miss the Chance

of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and some body wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;
Mossella & Lindell, Proprietors.

THE VALLEY Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED ——RIVER HARD WHEAT.——

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand at reasonable prices

A SYMPHONY IN SNOW

PREPARING FOR A WINTER CARNIVAL IN QUEER OLD QUEBEC.

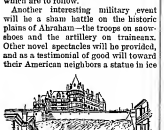
A Week of Frigid Festivities in Which Snowshoe Clubs Storm an Ice Fortress and Fight a Mimic Battle—Quebec's Attractions to American Visitors.

The historic and picturesque town of Quebec is preparing for an ice carnival —one of those frigid festivals that have long been associated with the name of Montreal, and which were for a time successfully imitated in St. Paul until the winter climate of that thriving city grew too hot to support an ice palace.

In previous winter carnivals an ice palace modeled after those of St. Petersburg has been the center of attraction. Quebec proposes to substitute for this feature a vast ice fortress on the old walls of the city. Here will be given a spectacular representation of the memorable assault of 1773, in which General Montgomery lost his life.

The assault will take place at night and will be made by the combined snowshoe clubs of the city, gorgeously caparisoned and led by an experienced officer. The fortress will be defended by regular troops, and much is expected of the illuminations and pyrotechnic display which are to follow.

Another interesting military event will be a sham battle on the historic plains of Abraham—the troops on snowshoes and the artillery on traineaux. Other novel spectacles will be provided, and as a testimonial of good will toward their American neighbors a statue in ice



CHATEAU FRONTENAC FROM LOWER TOWN.

to General Montgomery, modeled after the one in front of St. Paul's church in New York, will be erected on the spot where the general's remains lay for 40 years before their removal to the American metropolis. Altogether the week beginning Jan. 29 promises to furnish a festival of unusual interest and magnificence.

But aside from the novel spectacles in ice and snow, the picturesque pageantry and mimic warfare, there is much to interest American visitors in quaint old Quebec. The city is situated on a high ridge on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river and from its impregnable position has been called the Gibraltar of America. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town.

A large part of Upper Town is taken up with the grounds and buildings of religious societies and corporations, prominent among them being the site of the Jesuit college, founded in 1632. The suburbs of St. Louis and St. John extend southward and eastward. Lower Town takes in the suburbs of St. Roch, St. Sauveus and Boissenville, extending to the junction of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers. The business part is near the wharves, is the market place, in which can best be seen every type of the Canadian, from the country folk to residents of the city. Women are in the majority, and the French and English languages are mingled in the babel of tongues. The most original characters are the peasants, who are genuine ones in gray homespun—the man wearing long legged moccasins and felt hats, while their wives look easy and comfortable in straight skirts, loose sacks and broad hats, all homemade.

One of the striking contrasts between ancient and modern Quebec that impress the visitor is the view of Chateau Frontenac from Lower Town. This magnificent building is one of the newest structures in Quebec and is surrounded by houses more than two and a half centuries ago.

Near the market is the little Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, one of the first churches built in America, the walls dating about 1600. Quebec's first building and the first garden in Canada are also near, and in the same locality Champlain founded Quebec by erecting his house in 1608. It was on Champlain street that the houses were demolished and people killed and injured by the landslide from Dufferin terrace a few years ago.

St. Roch is the pure French quarter. The houses are generally small and of irregular shape to suit the street angles and quiet tastes of the occupants. But, although small, they are most invariably built of brick or stone and have a comfortable, substantial look, with no suggestion of the shanty. Nearly all the shops and stores are under the living rooms of those carrying on business. There are scarcely any signs on the streets. Even the corner grocery store does not blaze with golden letters. It dis- ·s in a window a broom or at the door a bunch of birch bark.

Midwinter is the city's grandest season. There are blockades of snow, trees are bare and country houses buried beneath the white mantle, but the people light their fires, and all is sociability. The market place is thronged with sleighs and peasants in furs. A snowy twilight gives Quebec a still more striking aspect. The distance is hidden in the gray obscurity; gables, dormers and chimneys loom out in single groups, and the view of picturesque individual forms changes suddenly at every step. The place is muffled and veiled. People creep into their collars, bow their heads or even turn their backs to the wind to get breath as they hurry on to shelter. The women of Quebec are always attractive from their healthy and wholesome appearance. They are not at all hours going to or returning from mass or confession. Their manners are unobtrusive, their voices sweet and low and their bearing toward the opposite sex modest.

WARWICK CASTLE.

A Peep Into the Famous English Palace of the Kingmaker.

One could spend days looking at the pictures at Warwick and at the sculptures and curios. There is a table, the slab of which is made of fine marble mosaic, lapis lazuli, and precious stones which belonged to Marie Antoinette. In the red drawing room are rare specimens of Limousin enamels, also Bohemian glass and Venetian crystals. This room leads to the cedar drawing room, whose walls are 10 feet in thickness. One of the many valuable and beautiful ornaments in this room is a bust of Proserpine, by our American sculptor Power.

The "living rooms" of the castle extend 330 feet in length, and each window gives charming views of the grounds. In one of these rooms, the gilt drawing room, is a Florentine mosaic table, enriched with precious stones, brought from the Grimani palace in Venice. Its value is £10,000, which, pleaso remember, is $50,000 of Yankee money. The Grimani arms, the pope's triple crown, lion of St. Mark, doge's cap, keys of St. Peter and cardinal's hat are illustrated in jasper, onyx, amethyst, malachite and cornelian on its surface.

A moment after leaving the gilt drawing room and wo are in the state bedroom, where good Queen Anne slept, and in which her big dreary looking bed still stauds. We don't seem to know much about Queen Anne's belongings, thae her bed and traveling trunks at its foot aronse our interest. In these trunks were her majesty's clothes. They are sensible, ponderous trunks, covered with brown leather and studded with brass nails. Even an American baggage smashing porter would have found Queen Anne's trunks "too large an order" to destroy. George III presented this bedstead, with its faded crimson curtains and its 15 feet high posts. Over the fireplace hangs a fine portrait of the queen herself painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is in this state bedroom that Queen Victoria slept when she visited Warwick castle with the late prince consort. I don't know whether she occupied Anne's bed, but if so I hope it was more comfortable than it looks.

From the bedroom is a boudoir, literally crammed with paintings. Here is Holbein's "Henry VIII;" "A Bear Hunt," by Rubens; "Head Christ," on copper, by e follower of Correggio; "Charles II's Beauties," by Lely; a "San Sebastian," by Vandyke; "Card Players," by Teniers, and a Salvator Rosa landscape.

Mr. Kelly has always been an earnest Catholic, and a few years ago Pope Leo XIII appointed him chamberlain of the cape and sword, an honor which has been conferred upon but two Americans. Mr. Kelly was compelled to decline, as his health would not permit a journey to Rome.

Mr. Kelly's castle's state dining room was harned out in 1871, but it has been reprodnced on the old lines and is a truly regal apartment. On either side of the massive fireplace, where mony a Yule log has slowly burned itself out to white ashes, there are gilt Venetian figures. Above the fireplace hongs Ruben's sketch of Henn. There is also in this room a droll portrait of George III in the arms of his mother.

The castle boasts a Shakespeare room, designed and added by the late earl, and to which the county of Warwick presented the Kenilworth bed'st in ancient oak. Into this room have been collected all procurable Shakespeare relics, and resting on an old clav footed oak table are all the works, with the admirable edition of Shakespeare of the late Halliwell Phillips.

The place has been called the castle of the kingmaker. Who can visit this historic home and not desire to reread Lord Lytton's—or Bulwer's, as you please—"The Last of the Barons," whose text or composition is furnished by the annale of this wonderful castle and its powerful earl, Richard Nevil. —Boston Herald.

Your Best Young Man.

"You can't always just tell what your best young man is going to develop into," said the girl in the blue jacket. "Now, I know a young man, and when I first met him I said to myself: 'At last! Here is a real live man without a fad.' And I was happy in the thought that he wouldn't talk football or theosophy to me. But it didn't take mo long to find out my mistake. Of all the fads I ever heard of that man's fad is the very worst.

"He does tricks with cards and can juggle things," continued the girl in the blue jacket, as her eyes grew bright and her cheeks pinkish. "At luncheons he fishes his handkerchief out of my sant and finds his gloves in my jacket pocket. If you hand him a glass of water, he'll turn it upside down and ask you blandly why the water doesn't run out. At home he makes life miserable for me, and he goes every day and tells this girl and have her sweep up the remnants of the teacups that he breaks. He balances peanuts, guitars, swords, in fact, everything that he can find—on the end of his nose. I can't do anything with him. I am trying very hard to make him angry so he'll quit calling, but he is so absurdly good natured that I fear I shall never succeed."—St. Louis Republic.

Butler and Father Ryan.

When General Butler was in command at New Orleans during the rebellion, he was informed that Father Ryan, priest and poet, had been expressing rebellious sentiments and had said he would even refuse to hold funeral services for a dead Yankee. General Butler sent for him to Lodge and began rounding scolding him for expressing such un-Christian and rebellious sentiments. "General," the witty priest answered, "you have been misinformed. I would be pleased to conduct funeral services for all the Yankee officers and men in New Orleans."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Wherein They Were Alike.

"My money bought those horses," said the millionaire wife to her impecunious husband as the family turnout drove up to the steps.

"Yes; it bought me too."—Newport News.

READY TO RETIRE.

Eugene Kelly's Millions and How He Made Them.

Of more than ordinary interest to a great many readers all over the country is the announcement that the New York banking firm of Eugene Kelly & Co. will dissolve in the spring, and the aged founder of the house will retire from business. For many years Mr. Kelly has been known as a liberal philanthropist and a generous friend of the needy home rule. He once contributed $20,000 to the parliamentary fund and was very active in securing contributions from others.

Eugene Kelly is a son of Thomas Boyne O'Kelly of Mullaghmore and was born in County Tyrone in 1808. The family had once been very wealthy, and one of its members served in the Irish parliament in Dublin in 1585. The O'Kelly estates dwindled until finally Thomas Boyne felt constrained to drop his "O"

EUGENE KELLY.

as a luxury he could not afford, though he always lived on his rent roll and was never obliged to engage in business of any kind.

Eugene Kelly was fairly well provided for when he came to this country 50 years ago and took a clerkship in the store of Donnelly & Co. in New York city. He soon went west to Kentucky and afterward to St. Louis, where he married and soon after became a widower. Mr. Kelly established the New York house of Eugene Kelly & Co. in 1850 and in 1857 married Miss Margaret Hughes, a niece of the late archbishop of New York. When the gold fever broke out in California, he assisted in establishing at San Francisco the banking house of Donohoe & Kelly, a firm that still exists. All of Mr. Kelly's business ventures have been prosperous ones, and he retires with a fortune estimated at about $10,000,000.

A WORTHY MEMORIAL.

A Public Library to Commemorate William Blackstone of Branford, Conn.

The ambition to live in the esteem of posterity has probably done more for the diffusion of a knowledge of literature, art and science than any other cause. To this honorable impulse we owe most of our colleges and academies, libraries, art galleries and museums, as well as hospitals and charitable institutions of all kinds. A new benefaction which is worthy of notice and commendation is the James Blackstone Public library, which is being built at Branford, Conn., by J. W. Blackstone, president of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Mr. Blackstone was born in Branford, and though he has long lived in Chicago time, distance and prosperity have not effaced his love for his native town. When this library is completed, he will present it to Branford as a memorial to his father, James Blackstone.

Branford is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shore of Long Island sound about eight miles from New Haven. The library will occupy a prominent corner and command a fine view of the village and its environments. It will be a fireproofed steel building in the pure Ionic style of Greek architecture. The exterior will be light pink Tennessee marble with a finely rubbed surface. It will have a frontage of 129 feet and will be 102 feet deep. The library proper will have a capacity of 100,000 volumes, and beside this will be a lecture room 40 by 60 feet, art galleries, a gymnasium, reading and students' rooms.

The main entrance will lead through a marble portico and vestibule to the rotunda, which will be in the form of an octagon finished in marble and surmounted by a semicircular dome supported on eight marble columns. From the rotunda will open the library and reading rooms, the librarian's room, the catalogue room and the students' room. Opposite the main entrance will be a side entrance and staircase hall, also finished in marble, from which will open the lecture hall. From the staircase access is obtained to the gymnasium in the basement and picture galleries and parlors on the second floor and also to the gallery of the lecture hall. The entire woodwork of the building will be antique quarter sawed oak, with the exception of the lecture hall, which will have a finish of natural mahogany. The rotunda will have a mosaic floor, which will contain a series of mosaic panel pictures illustrating the origin and development of printing and bookbinding. The completed building will cost about $250,000.

THE BLACKSTONE LIBRARY.

The bituminous or soft coal output in the United States now aggregates 106,000,000 tons annually.

CURES RISING BREAST.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest remedy for the relief of expectant mothers ever discovered. Having used it in my own case, and in each of my confinements, "Mother's Friend" has never failed to relieve me of all pain, and I recommend it to all who are about to become mothers. MRS. M. M. BROWN, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will not suffer much the second without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Augusta, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth on my eighth child. Will recommend it to all. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

B. BUSKIRK, Proprietor. R. C. BUSKIRK, Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON. MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 222 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON. MINN

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

John Wyatt

THE UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Besides carrying a full and complete line of COFFINS, CASKETS AND BURIAL SUPPLIES.

Has the largest and most complete stock of

Pictures, Picture Frames,

—AND—

Picture Framing Material

—In the city.—

Office 160½ Broadway,

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OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HAVING

A Farm,

A Garden,

A Village Lot

A Home in the City

or Village or Country,

Or expecting to have one.

IT WILL

PAY YOU

WELL

To secure he invaluable help, the Best Information in the thousands of Farm, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions given in the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

All prepared by thoroughly experienced, intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, help clearly in the understanding a great variety of labor-saving, time-helping ideas and methods. Illustrations of animals, plants, buildings, household articles, and numerous pleasing pictures for old and young, etc., etc.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE For any one to consult these pages without getting many hints and suggestions, each one of which is worth many times the small cost of this Journal for a whole year—only $1.50 postpaid. Sample copy free on application. Address

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Northwestern Agriculturist.

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published n Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,

TIMELY TOPICS,

USEFUL INFORMATION,

INTERESTING ARTICLES,

and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up.

The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the manage- AGRICULTURIST ment of the

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist FREE to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50.

Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,

Crookston, Minn.

A HIGH-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is no longer a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors; with over 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

18 3-4 Cts. A MONTH. Polk County Journal AND Cosmopolitan Magazine $2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, and when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, or have a DISORDERED LIVER, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION ISSA' LOW, or you suffer Distress After Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and Intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 65 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

LORD, OWEN & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

CHAPTER XXXII.

I CONFESS TO COWARDICE.

"My dear girl," remonstrated Gordon, "is any one slaying it in a stuffy cabin, with nothing to breathe but yellow fog, in a position to see things in anything but a gloomy light? Are you yet in a condition to form an important judgment on theaffair? Now, if you had been pondering the matter with a clear head, as I have been doing for the past week"—

"But you don't know all the facts," I said, interrupting him.

Pulling his beard, he reluctantly admitted that that was true. "And," he added: "it's a fact that I've had to draw a good deal on my imagination to squares things comfortably. However, we are not going to discuss the matter today. It can easily stand over till you are stronger, and then if it's necessary we'll have all the facts and make the best we may of 'em."

I assented to this proposal with a sigh, knowing that the truth must be told, but I was grateful for the delay, feeling so feeble and downhearted.

We staid upon deck until the sun sank in the golden west, but the kind hearted fellow said not another word on the subject that obviously caused me such depressing anxiety. He knew a great deal about ships and the sea and told me many stories of his adventures in a yacht with a small launch on my imagination to squares things comfortably. However, we are not going to discuss the matter today. It can easily stand over till you are stronger, and then if it's necessary we'll have all the facts and make the best we may of 'em."

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We staid upon deck until the sun sank in the golden west, but the kind hearted fellow said not another word on the subject that obviously caused me such depressing anxiety. He knew a great deal about ships and the sea and told me many stories of his adventures in a yacht with a small launch that more than once I was forced to smile.

We were cheered by Rudersdorf and the old gentleman, who, seeing by the openness of our manner that we were not hatching plots, marked their satisfaction by promising that we should come on deck the following day if the weather held fair.

The wind freshened in the night, but the sea was not enough disturbed to prevent my going on deck after breakfast, though I found it difficult to keep my feet under this novel condition of things.

Gordon was waiting for me at the head of the stairs in a fur jacket he had brought from one of the sailors. He had a pipe in his mouth, and his face was radiant with boyish delight.

"I'm glad to see you have not been ill," said he, taking my arm to steady me.

"Oh, that's all past."

"Seasick, I mean."

"I don't know how any one can be sick on the sea," I replied, looking out over the dancing waters. They seemed to me as broad in their strength as they had been beautiful in their calm repose, and the fresh air gave me newlife.

He glanced at me in perplexity as he steered me across to the corner he had already prepared. We seated ourselves, and

Rudersdorf sent us a couple of rugs and a tarpaulin, with which we made ourselves very snug and comfortable.

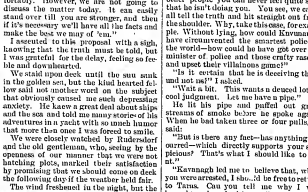
"You a bit puzzled, mademoiselle," said Gordon, when Rudersdorf and his secretary had left us. "Frenzied one or two marks you made yesterday, and what you said just now, one would think you had never been on the sea before."

"I saw it for the first time yesterday."

"Then how in the world did you get across from Russia?" he said, in amazement.

"I have never been in Russia. I fancy I was born in Shudwell. Anyway I lived there so long as I can remember and have left it till last year."

"But—you speak French like a native."



His pipe went out as he listened.

"That's because I speak nothing else at home, because I could not speak English," I like you or anyone else who has been chivalrous, because Taras wished me to begin a new life, and break away from all that had gone before."

"Look here, mademoiselle," Gordon said stopping me with apprehension in his tone, "if this sort of thing will upset you, you know"—

"No, no. I'm strong now. I must tell you what I had not the courage to tell you yesterday. I ought to have told you the first thing, because I'm going to ask a favor by your kindness until I know whether you can forgive me or not."

"Oh, I say, don't you know"—Gordon expostulated uneasily.

Disregarding his remonstrance, I told my story as simply as I could, relating all that had taken place between Rudersdorf and myself truthfully and with a desire to say nothing which might hide his judgments.

His pipe went out as he listened. Satisfiment holding him spellbound. We looked each other straight in the eyes until I had spoken the last word. Then I dropped my head and waited in trembling uncertainty for his verdict.

He did not leave me long in doubt as to his present feeling.

"You are a brick," he said; "a regular brick!" and taking my hand he pressed it warmly.

"I—I didn't expect you to think so," I said.

"Why, you don't think I could have any grudge against you, do you? Why, you have helped me to do me more than I should willingly have done to save you? Think of it I had not risked, and if it were otherwise that would not alter my esteem for you—not a bit. It's this deception that I admire you for. A real, genuine, womanly woman, don't you know, should stick at nothing, but go bang through thick and thin for a man. Judith, I believe, would go as much for me if it came to the stick. If not (and know it)—well, she would be my Judith, that's all. Don't give way, little woman," he continued, seeing my lips tremble perhaps, for his generous enthusiasm touched me greatly. "You have done all that you could do, and it's bound to turn out right. I have unbounded confidence in Kavanagh."

"Have you?" I asked hopefully.

"I should think so! Why, he's one of the finest, shrewdest, cleverest men I know. Don't be such a fool, I can tell you."

"No, I didn't think he might be that exactly, but"—

"I see. You thought it possible that he might be something worse. Well, that's excusable, for when a man owns up to doing other people's pay can mean fee'd quite sure that he isn't doing you. You see, we can't all tell the truth and hit straight out from the shoulder. Why, take this case, for example. Without lying, how could Kavanagh have circumvented the smartest police in the world—how could he have got over the minister of police and those crafty rascals and upset their villainous game?"

"Is it certain that he is deceiving them in that?" I asked.

"Wait a bit. This wants a deuced lot of cool judgment. Let me have a pipe."

He lit his pipe and puffed out great streams of smoke before he spoke again. When he had taken three or four puffs, he said:

"That is there any fact—has anything occurred—which directly supports your suspicions? That's what I should like to get at."

"Kavanagh led me to believe that, when you were arrested, I should be free to return to Taras. Can you tell me why I was brought on board with you?"

"You would come, you know."

"That there is evidence enough that he did not come of my own accord I should have been brought here by force. From the very outset it was known on board here that I was to be taken away with you."

"Hang me if I can explain that arrangement. Can you?"

"Yes; it was necessary to get rid of me."

"Why?"

"That I might not tell tales."

"But if the whole story is to come out"—

"It is not to come out." I said, with the emphasis of conviction. "He never intended that it should. If this affair were made public, inquiry would lead to the discovery of his share in it, a discovery that would be fatal to him."

"But the truth must come out at some time," he remonstrated, still with his face turned from me.

"Why, whom can we tell in Russia? Who will hear our voices when we are in Siberia?"

"But the police must learn in time, by his words, that Taras is still free."

"Is it likely that they will send you back to England to prove their fault?"

He knocked out his pipe and stood on the deck before he made any reply. Then, drawing a long breath, he said:

"Well, we shall see if you are right, mademoiselle, when we get to Archangel."

"Too late," said I, with deep contrition in my heart. "I ought to have found that out before."

"Oh, my dear girl!" he cried, turning again quickly to me with the genial warmth that characterized him, "whatever turns up you must always be held blameless. You're not the only one deceived. Here am I to justify you, lel its a lamb by the men I professed to know, so no more self reproaches." Then, giving my hand a hearty shake, he added, "Are we not companions in adversity?"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WE ARE ALLOWED TO SEE.

We were allowed to see each other no more until we reached Archangel, and then only at a distance, as we were hurried from the train which brought us from the port into the vast square barracks in which we were suttled off to prison.

In that moment Gordon waved his hand to me and smiled encouragingly, but I knew that the merciless, despite his sanguine temperament, could find no comfort or ground to base hope upon.

About an hour after my arrival I was taken down to an office, where the minister of police sat at the head of a writing table. The only other persons present were Rudersdorf and the old gentleman. Their manner was obsequiously deferential toward their chief, sharp and severe toward me.

With a slight inclination of the head he told me to take a chair, and fixing his dark, penetrating eyes upon me he said:

"Mademoiselle, do you deny that Taras, Prince Dimitri, is your friend?"

"No," I replied proudly, for in the dearest friend I have in the world." These words were spoken in a low tone, so that I saw everything as in a mist, but I breathed them into Rudersdorf's ears, and with the minister's eyes firmly, and with the resolve to keep my emotion down.

"Then you admit," the minister asked, "that your have aided in bringing him here?"

"I have done no such thing. The man you know here is not Taras, but George Gordon. If you are the minister of police you will know that when you see him."

"Admitting that this is George Gordon, why did you aid in bringing him here?"

"To set Taras free after being murdered by your agent, Rudersdorf."

"Is this the first time you have endeavored to save your friends?"

"No; I have balked Kavanagh in two if not three attempts to secure my ruin."

"And you hoped to save Taras a fourth time by substituting George Gordon, to mislead our agents?"

"Yes."

"You thought to throw off the pursuit by making us believe that we had captured Taras?"

"Yes."

"Then what are you so anxious now to make us believe that he is not Taras?"

"Because Kavanagh made me believe that the moment you discovered the mistake Rudersdorf would be banished in disgrace, while a public outcry would compel you to abandon any further effort to remove Taras from England."

"You are candid, at any rate," said the minister, after exchanging a swift glance with Rudersdorf.

"I want you to know the whole truth."

"In that case, will you be good enough to give me the particulars of the attempts made by Mr. Kavanagh to kidnap Taras?"

I narrated the events as simply as I could. When I came to an end, the minister wrote a few lines, handed the paper to Rudersdorf, and rising took up his hat.

"What are you going to do with me?" I asked.

"During the inquiries which must necessarily be made to ascertain the truth of your statement you will be detained. You will be provided with every available comfort, and in consideration of the straightforward manner in which you have given information, if there is any reasonable concession I can make"—

"George Gordon—I want to see him," said I, for I felt the need of a companion.

The chief looked grave then, after giving some instructions to Rudersdorf, he said to me:

"You shall see him tomorrow morning," and with a slight bow left the office.

I was taken back to the cell, and as the door closed with a clang, and I looked around the four bare whitewashed walls, with their one barred window high up, showing but a few lashes of leaden sky, I placed myself where was the corner that had been promised me.

In the evening the warder brought me a bundle of thick serge clothes and a greasy sheepskin coat, telling me that I should have to wear them for my journey, and that I must get up when I was called. Then was the usual intimation I had received that we were to be removed from St. Petersburg. The minister had spoken only of a detention. He had said that I should see Gordon the next morning, but was it only to say "goodby?"

Before it was light the warder entered my cell, and wearing a candle on the shelf which served as a table told me I must be dressed in 10 minutes. In 10 minutes I was dressed in my ill fitting clothes, looking more like a white bear than a human creature in the great sheepskin coat which touched the ground at my feet and was furnished with a hood and a collar band, which left nothing visible of my face except my nose and eyes. A pair of enormous boots lined with sheepskin and great disfigureless gloves of the same kind added still more to the unsightliness of my appearance. The warder brought me a mug of tea and some cried fish and bread, and while I ate my breakfast made up the clothes I had worn into a bundle for me to take with me.

I was taken down into the yard, where, to my great joy, I found Gordon arrayed in a suit similar to my own, by which I concluded that he was to go away also. I think he was us less pleased to see me. He gave me both hands, and we stood there for a few moments, perfectly grateful for

"You are going with me?" we said, at last and simultaneously.

"Yes," said he, "though where we are going I can't say."

"Orkutsk, I believe."

"Orkutsk, hey? Well, that's got a sort of outlandish sound about it. But what does that matter? We shall come here again before very long, that's a certainty."

the minister have it pretty straight, I can tell you. Threatened him with The Times and all sorts of punishment."

A sledge was brought into the yard, for the ground was already covered with snow. It was drawn by three horses, and with a bell in the arc over the saddle. Inside there was a lot of baggage and letter bags, for this, I believe, was the mail sledge. The driver arranged it so as to form a comfortable seat under the hood, and gave us a couple of pillows, he himself sitting in front. When we were ready to start, a couple of mounted Cossacks came out.

"This is our bodyguard," said Gordon. "Didn't I promise you that we should be treated like princes? A prince! Wait till I've lit my pipe, and one of us, I know, will be as happy as a king."

The Cossacks, peering in at us, were the queerest expression imaginable. Never before perhaps had they seen an exile indulging out for Orkutsk with such a jovial happy-go-lucky air as Gordon's.

"Five o'clock," said Gordon, looking at his watch as we passed under the lamp which was the entrance of the prison. "They haven't taken a thing from me, though of course I was searched for incriminating papers—not a thing. That's a conviction proof that our detention was merely formal and that we are bound by nothing more than red tape—in fact, I don't feel like a prisoner. Do you, Darcy-Vaux?"

It was indeed hard to realize that we were still in the iron grasp of the police when the Cossacks, drilled into silence, were out of sight. My despondency mingled with the hopeful light which was cast upon me by my friend, and my spirits rose under the exhilarating influences of the journey. The air, though intensely cold, was perfectly still, the stars shone sharp and bright in the sky, the snow was firm, and the horses sped along swiftly to the musical clash of the bells over their necks.

We did not stop until we reached the guardhouse, where the horses were changed. There we had a very good meal, and after that the indispensable cup of tea we started afresh, quite pleased to go on.

"This is something like a journey disgrace enough!" said Gordon as he lit another pipe and nestled up in his corner.

"Yes, if there's nothing worse than this!" said I, but not at all in a tone of misgiving.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WE MAKE OUR ESCAPE.

It was getting dark when we overtook a train of miserable looking men carrying pelts and clanking chains along the road. About an hour later we reached the stage, where we were to stay for the night.

I had learned much of the horrors of these stations and the loathsome "lazarets" or sleeping places, in which the convicts were herded, and I had seen them in the sketches of paintings exhibited by Taras. It was therefore astonished to find that but in which I passed the night so decent and habitable. It was not overcrowded. There was a rough carpet on the floor, and the only real hardship was the absence of bed and bedding, for we had to sleep on a sloping board and in our clothes.

I was much better off than my companion, who was thrust into a den built to accommodate 250 prisoners, with no less than 170 inmates of all sorts, and the horrors of that night were many, I believe, than he could make light of, for he was extremely reticent upon the subject. All that he said to me was that he had found no room to lie down, and had breathed a little atmosphere of his own by smoking all night.

"However," he said cheerfully, "that's all past, and I shall make up for a sleepless night by a good long snooze this afternoon—if we don't see the end of our journey before."

But we were on by another mail sledge, but with the same guard who had left St. Petersburg with us.

The Cossacks never left us throughout our long journey, which continued without any break, save the nightly halt at a convict station, for three weeks after we had passed through Moscow. Snow fell frequently during this period, without a change in poor Gordon. His spirits seemed to be inexhaustible, his buoyancy, his gayety to be a little forced, his pipe more frequent.

But despite the bitter reflections that would force themselves upon me, I was grateful toward me disguised my own feelings.

Sufficed to the smoke, I reeled and should have fallen, but Gordon, grasping my arm, forced me to bend down—for he dared not open his mouth to speak—and dragged me on. Almost unconsciously I staggered on until at length we got air to breathe and saw the plain stretching out, and all red in the light from the fire, to the dark line of the forest trees.

We waited there until another fall of roof or walls within the palisades caused a further glow in the brightness of the light.

"Now's the time," whispered Gordon, springing to his feet. "I can't see three fellows, nor they us. If this only lasts a couple of minutes, we may get out of their range."

I rose quickly, and greatly restored by the few minutes of rest we spent over the hard snow, haud in haud.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WE MEET WITH A SQUADRON.

Darkness compels us to keep on the outskirts of the forest, for within the obscurity was an impenetrable that we should have had to grope our way from tree to tree, only maybe to find, when light came, that we had been traveling in a circle. The noise of the smoldering kamenas at least indicated the direction we were not to take, and the light of the stars was sufficient to enable us to keep a tolerably straight course. We were cheerful enough as we plodded on. Only, as it began to grow light, we cast apprehensive glances behind us for pursuing Cossacks, but not a speck rose out of the great white plain. The remains of the stage were last to be seen. There were a couple of habitations or living creatures between us and the dark line of far distant forest which bounded the horizon.

"It's odd," said Gordon in a tone of perplexity, after looking about on the snow around us, "it's odd that there are no marks of feet. I saw by the taket on the wall last night that there were 600 and odd in the lazarets, and one would think that some of that number would have taken the path we have chosen. There were but two ways to go."

It was a mystery to me also, but I thought it an advantage, for the majority of the convicts we had passed on the road were looking villains, the number of unshackled prisoners nearly equal to the brutal officers—being very small indeed. Besides this, it seemed to me that the fewer footprints there were in the snow the less were the chances of a single convict being in our direction, as there would certainly be a better chance of making captives in the other. We had a large start, and seeing that into the forest and sat down under a canopy of the snowy branches over the meeting boughs of the great pines.

We were not cold, for there was no wind, and exercised and thoroughly warmed by blood, but we were tired, and already before we suggested the question, "What are we to eat?"

But we said nothing on the subject for some time, fearing to betray our own misgivings. At length Gordon, after looking back at the forest, said:

"Awfully quiet in here, isn't it?"

"I should call it a horrible grim wood to me. Indeed the stillness was, in the true sense of the word, awful.

"Taras told me there were wolves in the forests. Are they good to eat?"

"Well, I've never tried 'em," he answered evasively, concessing whatever disagreeable reflections this question may have suggested, "but one thing is certain, they wouldn't eat us if there were nothing for them to eat. If we could knock over a rabbit now, or even an old crow, we could soon make a fire to cook him, and then we should be right as rain."

He had mechanically filled his pipe and was now about to light it. He stopped, and with his head carefully concealing the small number of vestas that remained in his box. When they were gone, there would be no yet awhile.

"I say, do you think you could smoke a cigarette without a match?" he asked, with a wonderful comfort at all times, but when you're in a hit pinched, you know."

He pulled out his tobacco pouch temptingly. I told him I would rather not try it yet awhile.

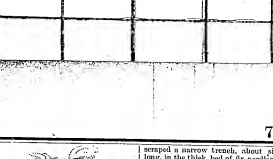
"I think I shall enjoy it more presently," said he, returning the pipe in his pocket.

Then I noticed by the limpness of his mouth as he put that away that his tobacco was nearly all gone.

When we began to feel chilly, we walked on again, keeping under the shelter of the trees, for we dreaded the smoke," said Gordon as we skirted that way.

We waited one breathless minute, and then as a roof fell in, throwing up an oddying column of sparks, which drew off the attention of the warders, we slipped quickly behind them and rushed into the smoke.

We were seen. A voice called to us to stop, and a shot was fired after us. But we were already lost to sight. The smoke, blinded us, and stumbling over the bodies of those who had been trampled to death in the frantic struggle to escape we reached the open gateway.



Stumbling over the bodies of those who had been trampled to death.

Here we found the gates open, and the guard who had left St. Petersburg with us lying dead across the threshold, his head battered in with the butt end of a musket. Gordon declared that it was not yet time to think about changing the watch; so, not unwillingly, but perhaps selfishly, I dropped off asleep.

I awoke a second time to find him still patiently sitting on guard at my feet, but he got down in the same manner and would not permit me to take his place. And when, after a third space of sleep, he allowed me to come out, I saw by the grey light between the trees that the night was past. Then having gained more wood on the fire, and handed his stick over to me with instructions to give him "a crack over the toss" with it if I heard the slightest sounds or detected any movement in the surrounding trees, he crawled into the trench, and in a few minutes was snoring sonorously.

I was thoroughly awake now, and protesting that he could sleep no longer, and that there was nothing to disturb us we reconmenced our onward march.

I have no need to dwell on this part of my history for further testimony to the patient courage, generosity and unceasing kindness of George Gordon is unnecessary, and nothing occurred to break the terrible monotony of our journey through the dreary forest until the fourth day of our escape. In the afternoon of that day we came upon a road cut through the forest, and debouching upon the plain. This discovery threw us into a state of excitement. It was like a vision of water in the desert.

Not a soul was in sight, but there were marks of sledge runners in the snow which had fallen the day before.

"It's not a main road—that is evident by its narrowness," said Gordon, grasping my hand.

"What shall we do?" I asked, trembling violently.

"If it only leads to a town, we're all right. And so one would be as dangerous as to refuse us food, seeing how pinched and done up we are. It's the right road, it leads to a town—why, then, we stand a good chance of being mode prisoners again. What do you say to following it for a while I go on and reconnoiter?"

"No! no! If you go on, I will go with you."

And hope for the best," he added stumbly, pressing my arm to his side and stepping out.

The road seemed as endless and deserted as the forest itself. Then, leaning more heavily on Gordon's arm, I plodded wearily on, with feet that seemed to clog the ground, until my companion, seeing that my strength was well nigh spent, said:

"Do you hear that bell?"

"I thought I had got to sleep and never woke again," I murmured faintly.

"Ah, you'll not say that when we get a load of black bread and vodka before us," he replied, smacking his lips. We cursed for nothing beyond that simple fare.

We made our usual preparations for the night.

"One more," said Gordon, closing his face after taking out a match to light the fire.

We sat down on the windward side of the blazing sticks and began to pick fir cones to pieces, having discovered by accident that some were full of kernels and seeds that were eatable. From this engrossing occupation we were nearly startled by hearing a low laugh, and looking up we saw a man standing near us with a sack slung over one shoulder and a bow and arrow in his right hand.

"Who are you?" cried Gordon, springing to his feet.

"Evan Demremember," the man replied in tolerable English. "You've seen me before—[illegible] better than this."

As he spoke he pushed back his hood and thrust out his chin, showing a red beard, an impish face and a merry twinkling, disproportionately large for the size of his head, but perfectly bald. I recognized him as the man who had stood beside us by the burning kamenas.

"You have been an odd place for your fire," he said, with another chuckle, as he threw down his sack carefully and seated himself on it. "One can see you are novices. An old hand at this sort of thing—one of the large family of Demremembers, for instance—would have taken the precaution to see whether a hollow tree would blow into the road or not before lighting up. But perhaps you are tired of liberty and savine food. Are you?"

"Why do you ask?" Gordon demanded.

"Because your smoke is blowing straight down, and the posthouse is not 500 yards distant. You must have been unknown to the prisoner or shoot any refugee that comes within his reach."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

'Round Home.

Remember the free lecture to-night at the M. E. church.

Mrs. Dr. Dampier is a victim of typhoid fever.

For a nice elk dish of the largest and choicest oysters try Mrs. Rose's restaurant.

Rev. J. G Smith, pastor of the Congregational church is very sick with typhoid fever.

Lobs Durrand has now fully recovered from the attack of fever, which at one time was very serious.

Grand Forks papers deny that there are over 1000 cases of sickness in that city. They say that 600 is the limit.

M. R. Brown returned from St. Paul on Saturday morning, where he had been to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Lots of wood coming in on the Fosston line these days. It is very much cheaper this year than last and cheaper fuel than coal.

January 13th and 14th were bright, beautiful days, warm and balmy as spring time. Such days help wonderfully to while away a cold winter.

O. L. Lawson came in from Fosston Tuesday evening. Speaking of the printing deal, he said: "I consider that an outrage upon the taxpayers of Polk county."

S. R. Sylvester received a telegram Saturday from his brother C. R., who lives at Thompson, N. D. saying that his wife had died on Friday night, after an illness of one week.

M. R. Brown: I have been in St. Paul several times a year for the last 36 years, and I must say that I never saw the city quite so dull and lifeless as at the present time.

Geo. Hurvey, familiarly known as "Scotty" returned to the city Tuesday, and has accepted a position with J. J. Molstad. He has been located at Moorhead since leaving here last June.

The fire-bell brought the department out on Monday morning to attend to a fresh blaze in the ruins at the St. Louis hotel. The incipient blaze was quickly subdued this time however.

John A. and G. A. Carlson have opened up the Reckitt block next market and intend to conduct a first-class shop. They will keep a good supply and variety of meat on hand and by charging reasonable rates, they expect to get a fair share of patronage.

Ed. Murtin returned from St. Paul on Monday morning. His wooden leg has given place to an artificial one which is so natural that one could hardly tell it from a real flesh and blood limb. Ed. feels justly proud of this invaluable addition to his family.

Iver A. Krohn has purchased Fuller's restaurant in the McKinnon block and takes possession in a day or so. It will be remembered that Mr. Krohn started this restaurant a few years ago and made money enough to retire to his farm and run that for several years.

McKenzie belongs to the Columbia club yet he takes Holston's assault upon that institution very quietly. He don't call him into the courts to prove his assertions. Perhaps, for reasons best known to himself, and not many other members of the club, he don't want to hear what Holston might have to say in court.

McKenzie's claim to have had the only legal bid before the board is all balderdash—the veriest rot. He says the JOURNAL'S bonds were not right, insinuating that as one reason why our bid was not accepted. He knows that our bid and our bonds were as good as his own and he also knows that not a single mother's son of that board saw nor even one of the bonds until after the printing contract was awarded. He knows that not one minute of time was spent in considering which of the three bids was for the best interest of the county. He knows that the three commissioners met somewhere outside of the auditor's office and agreed to support the Times before one of them had seen a bid or a bond or say thing about it and yet he has the effrontery to say that the business was honestly attended to.

C. O. Christianson is laid up with the grip.

Mrs. Wright is reported ill with typhoid fever.

Fred Mix left last Monday for a trip to St. Paul.

And now our weather prophet predicts a pretty spring.

Judge Benson attended the marriage of his brother, in Woodside last Sunday.

Philip Zeh and Chas. A. Robbecke, of United River Falls, registered at the Commercial Monday.

T. B. McManus: I have collected between two and three thousand dollars of internal revenue since I was appointed collector for this district.

The Crookston Normal School and Business College is enjoying a boom since the holidays. At the present rate of increase it will not take long to fill it to its utmost capacity.

During the fire on Sunday evening Mrs. Milligan made coffee and served to the boys of the fire department and those who were helping to put out the fire. An act that is worthy of emulation.

Lots of hay on the market during this pleasant weather. Selling all the way from $3 to $5 per ton according to quality and time of day; i. e. if drek is coming on and the hauler has far to go he may accept $3 for $5 hay.

During the illness of the pastor, Rev. J. G. Smith, evening services at the Congregational church will be omitted. Morning service will be continued at the usual hour followed by Sunday school.

The Times insists that Capt. Dunlavs will soon be appointed register of the U. S. Land Office in this place. Well, it would be a wonder if Grover should appoint an old soldier to office. We will not believe it until we see it an accomplished fact.

The state enumerator G. A. R. will be held in Minneapolis on February 13th and 14th. These duties were chosen to accommodate each of the old boys as are oftlose thus affording them a chance to take in the editorial doings.

At some hour to-morrow Bonheyer looks his last on scenes of this earth—and the world will breathe much freer when freed from the incubus of such a fiend in human shape. It is hard to tell why such brutes are created or what good purpose they serve.

Hon. Henry M. Rice died at San Diego on Monday, at the age of 78 years. He came to Minnesota in 1839, and has played a most important part in the history of our state. He has held many offices of trust within the gift of the people, and was always a high-minded, public-spirited man.

The stereopticon business at the M. E. church failed to work perfectly, and for that reason Mr. Squier could not do his subject justice so he will delay the lectures he would have given then to-night (Thursday,) at the M. E. church building free to all. He guarantees the machine to work to-night. All who enjoy a fine lecture should not fail to attend.

Something less than 1,000 of the personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Bunn, armed with bushels of provisions till you couldn't see, invaded the dwelling place of that worthy couple on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to make themselves at home in great style. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Talk about short crops! Why the wheat nint a patchin to a cord of wood that was sent us on subscription that was so extremely short that we could only make ¾ of a cord of it by measure the very best we could do. However, there is one consoling thought about it—it is liable to last, for about half of couslets of logs too big to go into our largest box heating stove and we will bet the price of the wood that no living man can ever reduce it to a proper size with an axe—and to use dynamite (the only thing that ever would phaze it) would be worth more than the first cost of the wood. We don't very often kick and we have seen some extremely tough samples of wood before now, but we must say that this is a little the toughest all 'round wood we ever did encounter —it looks like the buck-logs of the revolutionary fathers.

It is rumored that E. LePage will succeed Postmaster Dawley in due season. Mr. Dawley has been one of the best postmasters Crookston ever had, and it will take a mighty good man to beat him. The Grand Army boys and the janitor's many friends have been hoping that Fred Mix would get the plum—but Grover don't have much time for old soldiers.

The dwellers on Simpson's Wood land addition are wondering who originated the brilliant idea of going to the great expense of grading the streets over there in these hard times. The council committee promises to thoroughly investigate the matter and report on its merits. If they will do that they will find that no one over there wants the work done at present. The streets are good enough for all practical purposes at present, and the idea of adding this burden to the taxes is extremely unwise and absurd. No one seems to know just who did originate the brilliant (?) idea.

Try one of Dan's oyster stews at the Island restaurant.

The tenderest steaks, the choicest roasts, the finest meats of every description, go to the Reckitt block meat market.

Miss Anna Thune, sister of Will Thune, will spend the winter in Decorah, Iowa.

Dan McKinnon is still on deck at the ideal restaurant on Second street, ready to serve the world with the eating public in his own inimitable style. If you are hungry try Dan.

For a choice steak go to the Reckitt block meat market of Carlson brothers.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

JAPANESE CLANSMEN.

Sons Who Died to Avenge Their Fathers. The Forty-seven Ronins.

No crusader of the west, no viking of the north, cherished a higher ideal of loyalty and chivalry than the clansmen of old Japan; no Corsican more ruthlessly handed down a feud from generation to generation or exacted from son and brother the execution of a sterner vendetta. The Saxon man of today triumph in the fact that their own swords have avenged in this generation the defeat inflicted on their forefathers in the year 1,000, by the Todengawa clan. "

Legend and drama recount every day to eager ears the stories of sons who died to avenge their fathers, unaware that they might slay the foeman who had caused the death of their lord. The favorite heroes, well in keeping with estimation the place assigned by us to Robin Hood and his men, are the 47 robbins, a name given to men who have lost their clanship.

Their lord was obliged to commit hara kiri, or felicitel suicide, for having within royal precincts drawn his sword on a noble who had insulted him, and these stanch vassals decided to sacrifice and his young son and visiting cards stuck into little tablets above them as tokens of the respect in which they are held by those who know their story and deplore their doom.

Mr. Black records that at a review of British troops in 1864 at Yokohama a great daimio was watching with interest the maneuvers of their regiments and batteries of artillery stationed there. At the conclusion he was asked to allow the escort of his retainers who had accompanied him to go through their drill and tactics, to which he readily consented.

Turning to Sir Rutherford Alcock, who was inspecting the troops, he promptly said:

"My retinue is small, and their tactics are not worthy of notice after what we have seen, but there is not one man among them who, if I say die, will not unhesitatingly sacrifice his life at my command."—Nineteenth Century.

The Repairs Were Made.

The Rev. Mr. Adams of Leominster was an eccentric character and had no hesitation in speaking his mind, either to congregation or to individuals. He was about to exchange with a neighboring minister, a mild and inoffensive man, who knew the blunliness of his disposition and said to him in advance:

"You will find some panes of glass broken in the pulpit window, and possibly you may suffer from the cold. The cushion, too, is in bad shape, but I beg of you not to say anything to my people about it. They are poor and disinclined to think of repairs."

Before Mr. Adams left home that Sunday morning he filled his pockets rags and took it with him. When he had been in the pulpit a few minutes the draft began to make itself felt, and he deliberately took a handful of rags from his bag and stuffed them into the window. The sermon dwelt upon the duties of congregations toward their ministers, and as soon heonne very sentimated, and brought down both the with tremendous force upon the pulpit cushion. The feathers scattered in every direction, hat passing boly to exclaim, "Why, how these feathers fly!" he proceeded with his discourse.

He had fulfilled his brother minister's request of not addressing the congregation directly on the subject, but all the same he had effected his point. Next Sunday the window and cushions were found to be in excellent repair.—Youth's Companion.

HERE ARE THE BIDS

For County Printing—Read and Compare Them.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota:

In consideration of being given all of the job work, stationery, legal notices, financial statement, delinquent tax lists, commissioners proceedings, and all other matters required to be published; and in further consideration of having the Crookston Times designated the official paper of said Polk county, the undersigned, publisher of the Crookston Times, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Polk county continuously for more than one year, and having over 250 bona fide subscribers as required by law, hereby submits the following bid:

For publishing financial statement, commissioners' proceedings, and all official notices required to be published, 72 cents per folio for the first insertion and 30 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. All such official notices, financial statement and commissioners' proceedings to be also published in the East Grand Forks Courier and St. Hilaire Spectator without extra charge.

For publishing the list of delinquent taxes, two cents a description for each of said papers, viz: The Crookston Times, East Grand Forks Courier and St. Hilaire Spectator. Said list to be published in all three of said papers.

For doing the job work, as follows:

Linen Letter Heads, per 1,000	$5 50
Common " " "	3 00
Linen Note or Memorandum Heads, per 1,000	4 00
Common " " "	2 00
Envelopes, 6a, per 1,000	4 00
" 6¾, "	4 25
" 10a, "	5 00
" 11a, "	5 50
" 12a, "	6 00
½ sheet blanks, one side, per 1,000	4 50
½ " " two sides "	6 00
¼ " " " "	3 50
Printing 50 copies of Court Calendar, 32 pages, per printed page	2 50
Printing Note Circulars, per 1,000	5 50
" Cards " "	2 75

All other job printing or stationery at prices to be agreed upon by the county auditing committee or officer purchasing same.

A bond in the sum of $2,000 for the proper performance of said work is herewith submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. MCKENZIE.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

Gentlemen: I the undersigned editor, publisher and proprietor of the Fertile, a weekly and legal newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, in consideration of the prices hereinafter named and in consideration of having said Tribune designated and made the official paper of Polk county for the year 1894 in which shall be published all of the official proceedings, delinquent tax lists, financial statement and all other official county and legal notices required to be published during said year.

Charges of publication to be as follows viz: I will publish the financial statement, the proceedings of the board of County Commissioners and all other official or legal notices for the ensuing year in the Fertile Journal, published at Fertile, Minnesota, and the Polk County Gazette, published at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, all legal publications printed and published in said county, for fifty cents per folio for first insertion and twenty-five cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.

Delinquent tax lists at six cents for each description; compensation to be equally divided between said papers.

SERVICE AM FOR JOB WORK.

I will also do all job work for said county at the following rates viz:

Letter heads, linen, per thousand	$4 50
" " common, "	4 00
Note heads, linen, "	3 50
" " common, "	3 00
Envelopes, 6 inch, good quality, per 1,000	3 50
" 6¼ " " "	4 00
" 10 " " "	4 50
" 11 " " "	5 00
Blanks, ½ sheet, one side, per 1,000	3 50
" ½ " two sides "	5 00
" ¼ " " "	2 00

All other job work and stationery at usual rates; job work and stationery to be furnished by the said Tribune, Journal and Gazette equally and in equal portions to said papers.

A bond of two thousand dollars accompanies this bid.

Dated this 2nd day of January, A. D., 1894.

A. R. HOLSTON.

CROOKSTON, Jan. 2, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order in relation to doing the county printing for the year 1894, we have the honor to submit the following proposition:

Believing that the official proceedings of the county commissioners, the delinquent tax list and the financial statement of the county should be given as much publicity as possible, we agree that on condition of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL being made the official paper of Polk county for the year 1894, we will publish the aforesaid proceedings, tax list and financial statement in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and Red River Dalen, and agree to done at the following rates, viz:

Proceedings of the board 25 cents per folio.

Delinquent tax list, 3 cents per description.

Financial statement and all other matter requiring publication, 40 cents per folio for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The proceedings to be published in the Red River Dalen in the Norwegian language.

We also agree to do the job printing for the county at the following rates:

Letter heads, linen, per 1,000	$5 00
" " common, "	4 50
Note or memorandum heads, linen, per 1,000	4 00
" " common, "	3 50
Envelopes, No. 6, per 1,000	3 50
" No. 6¼ " "	4 00
" No. 10 " "	4 50
" No. 11 " "	5 00
Blanks, ½ Sheet, one side, per 1,000	3 50
" ½ " two sides "	5 00
" ¼ " " "	2 00

All other work at proportionate rates.

COOKE & HAMMOND.

To show at a glance the difference the bids on the principal items of expense to the county, place them together thus:

	Times.	Trib.	Jour.
Tax list per description	3c	3	3
Proceedings per folio	72	50	25
Financial statement and other notices	72	50	40

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Envelopes, No. 6, per 1,000	3 50
" No. 6¼ " "	3 50
" No. 10 " "	4 50
" No. 11 " "	5 00
Blanks, ½ Sheet, one side, per 1,000	3 50
" ½ " two sides "	4 50
" ¼ " one side, "	2 00
" ¼ " two sides, "	3 00

All other work at proportionate rates.

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	Times.	Trib.	Jour.
Tax list per description	3c	3	3
Proceedings per folio	72	50	25
Financial statement and other notices	72	50	40

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

THE GOLDEN SALVE.

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN WANTS A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY.

She Has Abandoned Hope of Getting Back Her Throne, but Will Ask Uncle Sam to Pay Her a Large Sum For His Failure to Restore Her According to Promise—Grounds of the Action.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 15.—The Australia brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu that ex-Queen Lilinokalani has entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now pushing arrangements for bringing a claim against the United States for an immense amount of money. The correspondent says that this information comes from a source which makes it trustworthy; that agents of the ex-queen now in the United States have informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of the annexation of the islands, and that all further effort on her part to regain her lost position

Will Be Utterly Useless.

It is stated that, acting on this information, and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the provisional government, Lilinokalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions, and will seek pecuniary reward in a claim for heavy damages against the American government. It is understood that her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his message to congress; by Secretary of State Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland, and by Commissioner Blount in the report of his investigations, and upon the further fact that the recognition of the justice of her cause and acknowledging that a wrong has been done her, the United States endeavored to induce the provisional government to surrender in her favor.

QUEEN LIL'S CLAIM.

It Would Have to Be Submitted to Congress for Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The rumor that ex-Queen Lilinokalani is about to bring suit against the United States for a large sum of money, basing her claim for damages on the president's recent Hawaiian message and Secretary Gresham's letter, has created a good deal of interest in official circles. The claim cannot be brought by an individual against the government, and there is no method of procedure through the courts by which the ex-queen could present her claim. The only course which Lilinokalani can pursue is to submit her claim against the United States. This congress would have to approve before the claim could be considered by the court of claims. In fact, the only recourse of the ex-queen is to congress, where, in view of her present unpopularity, she could hardly expect to meet with satisfaction or success.

THE HAWAIIAN PROBLEM.

A Solution Will Soon Be Offered to the House by the Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Chairman Holman of the house committee on foreign affairs and Representative Hooker conferred as to the proposition which would be submitted in congress for the solution of the Hawaiian problem. After the talk Mr. McCreary said:

"The solution to the question will undoubtedly be ready to submit to the house on Jan. 29. Regarding what Holman said: 'I will not present my Hawaiian resolution pending my talks with Mr. McCreary for the members of the foreign affairs committee are acting very fairly in trying to solve the problem. One thing is certain—that the question of restoring Lilinokalani to the throne is for all time abandoned, not only in executive, but in congressional circles. It will never be heard of again."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Latest Hawaiian Correspondence Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The president sent a message to congress Saturday on the Hawaiian question. The document contained all the correspondence on the subject not heretofore transmitted, including the latest instructions to Minister Willis and the reply of President Dole declining to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States to surrender in favor of the ex-queen.

Piles of people send 2c to the Haller Prop. Co. Black, Nebr., for a sample box of Australian Salve, and a box frequently cures a case of piles.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dickens made himself immortal with his "Pickwick" and "chops and tomato sauce." If he had lived in these days he would have said Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup in addition of "Chops" etc.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

$10.00 Reward

For the man who stole a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment from my store last Friday. I can't get along without it.

For sale by F. L. Durand

The Northern Pacific railroad has just put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to Pacific coast points. These California tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop over points under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring so to do, to spend the winter in Southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit, as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

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St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and return to Missouri River $80.00 and to Los Angeles and return to Missouri River $90.00.

For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn. (30-50)

Just received a fine invoice of California wines for medicinal purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

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For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Goat and The Ostrich

have the reputation of being able to digest everything, but neither of them has had to live on food cooked with Hog's Lard. Men, women, and children have, however, taken their lard, and entertained their dyspepsia for generations. Cottolene is now an acceptable substitute for lard and not been discovered. It is here now—science's latest boon for the kitchen and the family.

Cottolene

Is the new, dainty, odorless, pure, and satisfactory substitute for lard. Every member of the family can eat and digest the food into which it enters. Bright housekeepers see this point and use Cottolene.

For sale at grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO.

Polk County Journal

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894. NO. 41

DISTRICT COURT.

Doings of the Justice Mill, in Detail, Since Our Last Issue.

The Jury in the Swift-Withers Case Disagree and are Discharged.

Several Other More or Less Important Actions Disposed Of.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th.

The case of the State of Minnesota vs Carl Anderson was called. The defendant was charged with selling mortgaged property. Mr. Laughlin of Fisher was the prosecuting witness. Two notes were given for the indebtedness, and a chattel mortgage given to secure the notes. The notes were not in court, and when it came to the matter of the amount due on the notes the counsel for defendant, Mr. Goss man, objected, and the case could not proceed without the notes in evidence, as they were the basis of the debt, and the case was dismissed.

A jury was then called in the case of Sarah Swift vs John Withers. This is an action in replevin. It appears that Mr. Withers was a dealer in horses, having shipped a car load or two from Montana in the fall of 1892. He sold them around through Polk county. In the spring of 1893 he had twelve head left, and of these he sold a pair to Mrs Swift. Early in the spring, it is claimed, Withers bargained to sell the remaining ten to the plaintiff for $350, and Mr. Swift was to dispose of them, taking cash and approved notes, and turn the same over to Mr. Withers. The plaintiff, it is further claimed, if she could not dispose of them, was to give her note for them. The defendant claims that he was to sell them to plaintiff for the amount if she would secure her by a mortgage on her farm. The horses were brought up from Fertile to Mrs. Swift. Defendant claims she refused to secure the payment for them as desired, and the bargain was off. The horses and other property belonging to Mr. Swift had been taken from him under that claim on the chattel mortgage sale. He needed horses to put in his spring crop. Defendant claims he was to stay and sell what horses he could, and Swift was to use some of them for the cost of his board and keep for the horses. He traded and sold six of the horses, getting for them money, oxen, cows and sheep. Some time in the spring he drove off this stock and the unsold horses. Now Mrs. Swift brings suit to recover possession of this stock under the claim that she was the owner, having purchased the horses for which they were exchanged. On Thursday morning the case was summed up and given to the jury. After being out all day they were unable to agree and were discharged by the court. E. M. Stanton for plaintiff, and Ed. George for defendant.

THURSDAY.

Another jury was called for the consideration of the case of Catherine Snelling vs John McLennan. L. E. Goss man for plaintiff and Ed George for defendant. This action is brought by plaintiff for $756 for board for her father and mother whom she kept from the fall of 1888 sometime in '93. Plaintiff claims that her father agreed to pay her $8 per month after he came there. The defendant claims he did not agree to pay anything for his and his wife's board. The jury handed in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250.

Hervier Tessier vs Town of Lake Pleasant was next called. The plaintiff sues the town for keeping one Miss Arnaeus DeMars whom he claims was public charge and the town should pay the expense. The point at issue was whether she had resided in the town of Lake Pleasant one year prior to her dependance. She went to the house of the plaintiff on August 12, '91 and considered that her home thereafter, her trunk and little wordly possessions were also at the house of the plaintiff. She did some work with different peoples at different times after that. Early in the spring of '92 she became unable to do further work and was sick for eleven months at the house of plaintiff after that time. She is now and has been for some time past at county hospital. Plaintiff sues for $250. A. R. Holston counsel for plaintiff and Wm. Watts counsel for defendant. The case was given the jury just before adjournlaw, and Friday morning returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $189.

FRIDAY.

In the case of Bank of Fosston vs Ludvig Olson, argued before the court a day or so ago, the court reversed the judgment of the court below, and held that the cashier of the bank is the proper officer to loan the money of the bank and the bank is liable for his acts.

A jury was next called in the case of James P. Marcum vs Polk county. Wm. Watts counsel for plaintiff and A. R. Holston for the defendant. The plaintiff appeals from the decision of the appraisers in estimating the damage to his farm by reason of the drainage ditch which runs along the western edge of his farm taking about four and one-fifth acres of his land. The damages awarded him by the appraisers was $160. The plaintiff claims $400 damage. The case occupied all the day up to five o'clock when it was given the jury and on Saturday morning a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff assessing his damages at $336.

A motion to dismiss was argued in the of J. P. Johnson & Co. vs Otis J. Vaule. The plaintiff was allowed to amend his complaint and the case went over to the May term; plaintiff paying five dollars cost.

SATURDAY.

Fontaine & Anglin vs City of Crookston is an action wherein the plaintiff sues to recover for the use of an engineused by the defendant in pumping water and sewerage out of the sewer on Third street next to the Great Northern R. R. tracks during the time of the cave-in of the sewer. The cause was used day and night between December 10th 1892 and March 17th, 1893. Plaintiff sued for $294 and got a verdict of $275.

The case of Victor Robinson as assignee of Mast, Buford & Burwell Co. vs W. G. Hunt and John S. Klug was next called. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and Wm. Watts for defendant. This action was brought to recover on a promissory note for about $200. Action by attachment on the goods of Huggard, Larson & Co. for a threshing outfit. The defense was that the engine, being a second-hand one, was not a good one, and that the note of was transferred to the plaintiff after maturity. The evidence showed that it was transferred to the plaintiff, and that the engine was used all one fall and part of the following season. A verdict was directed for plaintiff in the sum of $211.76.

M. Monson vs J. W. Galloway et al, H. Steenerson for plaintiff, and Wm. Watts for defendant. The plaintiff brings suit against Board of Supervisors in the town of Rosebud to vacate a road along the line of plaintiff's property, and to recover damages for injury to his crops by reason of the fence being torn up and thrown on his wheat field. On Monday morning a verdict was given in favor of defendant.

MONDAY.

Ludvig Olson vs. M. P. Losey is an action in replevin to recover ownership of one car. Later plaintiff sued under chattel mortgage. Plaintiff set up the claim that the mortgage was void for usury. Not having pleaded usury he was not allowed to introduce evidence on that point, and the case was continued to the May term, with twenty days to answer his complaint. Os Vaule for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant.

The case of J. P. Johnson vs. Ole J. Vollnal, appeal from justice court, was taken up next. This is an action of account. The plaintiff is a merchant at Mentosh. He sold goods to defendant. Defendant gave a note against him for something like $60. Defendant paid plaintiff $25.75 and agreed to endorse the balance of his account on the note and settle up. Defendant afterward sold the note and plaintiff had to pay it in full. He brings this action to recover. A verdict was directed in favor of plaintiff for $58.18.

Case of Edward Anderson vs. W. E. Haynes and Geo. O'Reilly was continued by consent.

The cases of Merchants' National bank of Grand Forks, vs. J. E. Sullivan, were continued by defendant paying five dollars in each case.

The case of Millers and Manufacturers Insurance company vs. Gilbert Olson, Appeal from lower court. Plaintiff moved to dismiss the appeal and motion granted. Appeal dismissed and judgment of court below sustained.

TUESDAY.

The case of Miller & Manufacturers Insurance Co. vs Fred Edenholm was called. Appeal from justice court by defendant. The appeal was dismissed by appellant.

John Peterson vs B. A. Wahl was the next in order. Neither plaintiff nor defendant were present. Mr. Vaule for the defendant moved dismissal. Mr. Holston, counsel for plaintiff, failing to show sufficient cause for continuance, as he proved, the case was dismissed without prejudice.

WEDNESDAY.

The case of James Morrissey vs Chas. H. Smke was taken up. A. A. Miller for plaintiff and Ed George for defendant. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover $160 yet unpaid on work done by him on the patent car coupler Mr. Smke was then having made at plaintiff's shop. Defendant claims the charge outrageous and refused to pay the bill.

A CORRECTION.

In the case of Stiepstad vs. G. N. Railway, reported in our last issue, the name of A. C. Wilkinson should have appeared as counsel for defendant. The railroad company sent a Mr. Mason up to assist Mr. Wilkinson, but they might have saved themselves the trouble, as Mr. Wilkinson had already prepared a defense, and was amply able to take care of the case.

Important to Shippers.

State Weighmaster J. G. McGrew requests the JOURNAL to call the attention of shippers to sec. 6, chapter 29, General Laws of 1893. If shippers will comply with the provisions of this law it will save much trouble in trading shortages when they occur, for the shipper's card will show what he claims to have put in the car, and if on its arrival it is found to have much less, as is sometimes the case, the supervising weigher will call attention of a second party to the apparent shortage, then if the shipper can prove that he shipped the amount he claims, it will show that the loss occurred between the elevator shipped from and the terminal station. The clause referred to is evidently the following: "Shippers must attach cards on the doors of all cars shipped by them giving the number and initials of each car, date of shipment and exact weight of grain in such car."

Horses for Sale.

Having concluded not to ship in any horses this year I am prepared to sell on commission for any one any desire. I have barn room for 40 head and am prepared to furnish feed and care at reasonable rates. For full particulars call at the stables on Main street or address me through the post-office, Crookston, Minn. M. R. Brown.

[41-46]

The North-Western Line.
(C., ST. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Couches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 p. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m. Modern Day Couches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accommodations call on your local agent and for map folder free address

T. W. TEABDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

35

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Fire in Gervais' Store Does Several Thousand Dollars Damage.

Frank Hertz Leases the Opera House and Commences Renovating.

Another Fire.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, discovered, by patrolman John Kyle, in the basement of Gervais & Gervais nummouth dry goods store in the Odd Fellow's block. The department was soon on deck and a little lively effort soon quenched the flames and saved the building. The fire evidently caught in a pile of combustible material down in cellar in the rear of the store, it is thought from ashes thrown from an upper window. The fire worked up and around a window-casing, almost totally destroying it and burning some new carpets and other material adjacent. The flooring underneath and the floor joists were burned considerably, but the damage to building and stock was fully covered by insurance.

Under New Management.

Crookston theatre goers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Frank Hertz has leased the Grand Opera house, and will personally manage that institution for the coming year —and perhaps longer. He has already had the house given a much needed cleaning, and when opened again it will be as clean as a pin. Being an inveterate theatre-goer, Mr. Hertz is well qualified to judge of the character of most of the theatrical companies traveling this way, and he will book nothing but first-class shows. As he expressed it: "When I call the people I have got a first-class attraction it will be first-class. I did not take the house with the expectation of making money out of it, but I want to see it put up on where it ought to be."

Mr. Hertz has already demonstrated his ability as a business man, and will undoubtedly conduct the opera house on business principles.

Preaching Temperance.

Rev. R. H. Battey, in addition to his missionary work in the northern part of the state, is devoting considerable of his time to the cause of temperance just at present. On Monday of last week he gave a lecture and organized a Good Templars lodge at Mentosh, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday he delivered three lectures at Fertile, and on Friday organized a lodge at that place, with a membership of thirty-eight. He has prepared a series of lectures which appeal to the pocketbooks rather than the sentiments of the people, and he finds that in these times this is the most effective way of dealing with the temperance question. The Fertile people were very much interested, and for three nights they filled the Congregational church to overflowing to listen to the reverend gentleman's discourses. This week he lectures at Argyle on Tuesday evening, Northcote on Wednesday and Hallock on Thursday.

Changed Hands.

J. V. E. Wyatt has disposed of his undertaking establishment to G. S. Chesterman, who for the past year has been engaged with R. G. Woodham. Mr. Chesterman will continue the business in the present location on Broadway, and will keep on hand a supply of coffins, picture-framing material, etc.

Mr. Wyatt has not yet decided what he will do beyond making collections and straightening up his affairs.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending January 20th, 1894.

Bowes, Lucie — Leyden, Josefh
Walton, Curtettes — Pederson, Hans H
Swanson, Mrs. A

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

Little Lord Fauntleroy

Was a beautiful child but he had one drawback, his face was covered with pimples. His grandfather bought a bottle of Heller's Sarsaparilla and was so pleased with the result that he took four bottles himself and cured his rheumatism. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Wesday, Jan. 16.

The bill to repeal the federal election laws was taken up in the senate. Senator Palmer opened the discussion in an argument in favor of the bill.

Among the amendments to the tariff bill adopted by the house is one making lumber free only to those countries which admit our lumber free.

Several minor amendments to the Wilson bill were agreed to by the house, the most important being that to increase the duty on condensed milk to 2 cents a pound.

Almost the entire afternoon was spent in discussing the date upon which free wool and the corresponding reduction on woolen goods should go into effect. No conclusion was reached.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Two hours time was consumed in discussing of the federal elections bill in the senate.

The senate rejected the nomination of J. Scott Harrison, brother of the ex-president for surveyor of customs at Kansas City.

The house has decided to allow free entry in bond of machinery and materials used in the construction of ships built for foreign account.

An amendment by Mr. Burrows provoked considerable discussion. It substitutes the print wool schedule for that proposed by the Wilson bill.

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The ways and means committee suffered a defeat in the house. The amendment naming Aug. 1 as the date at which the wool schedule of the Wilson bill shall go into effect was defeated and in its place it was voted that it take effect immediately upon passage of the bill.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Walthall, senator from Mississippi, has resigned on account of ill health.

The senate passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to General Stark.

Several resolutions condemning Secretary Carlisle's action in issuing bonds, were introduced in the senate.

Almost the entire day in the house was spent in continuation of the debate on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duties on wool, with the result of its defeat by a strict party vote. About an hour before the recess Mr. Johnson, the Ohio free trader and single taxer, offered his amendment to place ralls on the free list. This led to what will generally prove to be one of the most interesting discussions of the present tariff debate.

Friday, Jan. 19.

The senate was not in session.

In the house, argument between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dalzell over the proposition to put steel rails on the free list, was continued during the day. When the vote came the amendment was defeated, but only about 40 Democrats voted with their colleagues of the committee, while 70 voted with Johnson and the radicals.

Saturday Jan. 20.

The senate was in session.

The president vetoed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill.

The house refused to restore the present agricultural schedule in place of the one provided in the Wilson bill.

The house listened with great attention to the reading of the last Hawaiian correspondence. The letters of President Dole evoked Republican applause, while those of Mr. Willis were cheered by the Democrats.

Monday, Jan. 22.

The senate debated Mr. Call's civil service resolution, and the resolution of Senator Peffer questioning Carlisle's authority to issue bonds.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham to be justice of the supreme court. Senator Hill will oppose his confirmation. Peckham is a "anti-snapper."

The sugar schedule of the Wilson bill occupied the entire day in the house. Many amendments were offered and debated and it was 4:30 p. m. when the voting began. When the final vote was taken it was difficult to tell just what the effect would be, but as nearly as could be told the sugar bounty and duty were entirely abolished. The contention was so great that it was decided best for the committee to rise and find out over night just where they were at.

John Drew on Acting.

The actor, unless he be in nature perverted, must exhibit in his life the effect of his calling, a calling desirous of the same results as other arts—the advancement of the human mind through the ministration of beauty and truth—an advancement out of which necessarily flow increased civilization and augmented happiness for the human race. —Scribner's Magazine.

A Great Poser.

Spencer—I don't see how Columbus ever found time to discover America.

Ferguson—Why not?

Spencer—As far as I can gather, he appears to have spent most of his time having his picture taken.—Brooklyn Life.

The register of a country hotel in Maine one day recently contained names of Mongolians, Russians, Prussians, Italians, Turks, Greeks, Canadian French and Germans, each written in the owner's language.

A powder made from a fossil shell, known as "the devil's thumb" is reported both as a cure and a preventive of whooping cough in many parts of England and Ireland.

The man who walks through life on a carpet of velvet and has a nice time of it is the one who thinks twice before he speaks once, and then doesn't say much.

Accordions were invented in 1829 by Mr. Damian of Vienna, and a single German firm now manufactures over 17,000 a year.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1894.

WHEAT—Firmer. No. 2 spring, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; May, 69c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 38c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28½@28½c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 49c; sample, 42@45c.

RYE—Firm. No. 1, 47½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 22, 1894.

HOGS—10@15c lt. hrs; yards cleared early to packers. Range of prices, $5.10@5.15.

CATTLE—Steady; good demand for steckers and feeders and butcher cattle.

Prime steers, $3.90@4.15; good steers, $3.60@3.90; prime cows, $2.30@3.10; good cows, $2.15@2.90; common to fair cows, $1.40@2.25; light veal calves, $3.90@4.30; heavy calves, $2.90@3.90; stockers, $1.80@2.75; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.80@2.25.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading.

Auctions, $4.00@5.25; lambs, $5.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 200; cattle, 100; calves, 10.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1894.

WHEAT—January closing, 70c; May opening, 69c; highest, 69½c; lowest, 69c; close, 69¾c; July opening, 69½c; highest, 70c; lowest, 69½c; close 69c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 36c.

OATS—Firm. No. 3 white, 29½c; January, 29½c; May, 29½c; July, 29½c.

PORK—Firm. January, 13.85; May, $13.40.

LARD—Steady. Cash, $7.40; January, $7.40; May, $7.55.

A Tariff Commission.

The suggestion comes from Newark, N. J., that the tariff be taken out of politics. This is not a new idea, but it now assumes for the first time some practical form, with an outline for procedure by Mr. Samuel R. Alvord, who for the full and proper advocacy of his suggestions has published in this week the first number of a weekly paper called The Tariff Commission.

As the name of the paper implies, the idea of Mr. Archer is that the tariff of the United States be under the entire control of a commission of 15 members. The commission, it is suggested, should be divided into three parts of five members each, one part to represent the government, one to represent labor, and the third to represent the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country.

Our new tariff contemporary explains its ideas very completely, and we advise all our readers to send for a copy of the first number. The subject is one fraught with the utmost importance. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a permanent protective tariff, that would not be subject to continual strife by forcing at the hands of incompetent malefactors, would tend to the progress and advancement of the American nation to a degree that we have hitherto never experienced. Business could be established permanently and continue in an even course irrespective of politics and the fear of what may be the result of our periodical congressional elections. Such can be said in favor of the project, which should not be lightly cast aside.

One of the Best.

"The best compliment I ever had," said a well known lawyer the other day, "was paid by an old lady in an adjoining town, where I once went to take part in a Fourth of July celebration. I was a young man and always prided myself of never using a set speech. That day I was on the programme to read the Declaration of Independence, and I put all the power I had into the line.

"When the exercises were over, an old lady, who was present in her finest, came up to me and said, 'That is one of the best declarations of independence I ever heard. You must have spent a powerful long time writing it.'"—Philadelphia Call.

As Seen Through Window Glass.

Speaking of the terrible condition of labor, Mr. John P. Eberhart, president of the Window Glass Workers' assembly, No. 300, K. of L., writes that the bad conditions seem to grow worse and adds that "I doubt not they will continue to do so unless we succeed in keeping Wilson's reductions and cowardly makeshift from the statute books. May God help the poor this winter, for if the timbers keep on nothing of human nobility can avert unheard of suffering, and no man can see what direful consequences may ensue. We are in the toils of the enemies of the people, and it seems that men in such positions as mine will have all they can do to try to manage the work of keeping the souls and bodies of the unemployed together until they may have an opportunity at the polls to do right what they did wrong a little over a year ago."

KING OF NO KINGDOM.

THE ROMANTIC LIFE OF MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

His People Conquered by the British, He Removed to England With an Allowance. Tried to Stir Up the Sikhs Again, but Was Nipped and Forgiven by the Queen.

A decade ago Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who died in Paris recently, was a well known figure in London, whose photograph was on sale in the shop windows. He was born in 1838, the son of Runjeet Singh, "the lion of the Punjab," that doughty East Indian sovereign who was the founder of the Sikh kingdom and the cause of so much trouble to England. There have been two Sikh wars in the last half century in which the relatives of Dhuleep Singh figured. The first was in 1846, when a Sikh army of 60,000 men invaded the queen's Indian empire and fought four pitched battles, the final result being the retreat of the invaders across the Sutlej and the surrender of Lahore to the British. By the terms of the peace Dhuleep Singh, the infant son of Ranjeet, was recognized as rajah.

The second Sikh war broke out in 1848, but it proved to be short lived, the British forces under Lord Gough succeeding in destroying the Sikh army and in annexing Punjab to the queen's possessions. As a result of this way young Dhuleep Singh received an allowance of £50,000 from his conquerors.

He, with his mother, moved to England, became a Christian, and on his estate in Suffolk cultivated the hobbits of an English gentlemen. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, who used annually to spend part of the shooting season at Dhuleep's country home.

The maharajah's first wife was a little Syrian maid whom he met in Cairo in 1864, when on his way back from Bombay, where he had gone to take back to its native soil the body of his mother that it might be there cremated. The muharnee died in 1887, and a couple of years later—in 1889—he married in Paris Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill.

Dhuleep watched closely the advances of Russia into Asia, and when he thought the proper time had come he renounced Christianity and issued a manifesto to the Sikh nation claiming the throne of his father. But his renunciation of the creed of Baba Nanuk and his suspected illegitimate birth—it was asserted by the Sikhs themselves that he was the son of his mother through an intrigue with one of the rajah's water carriers—had long since estranged the feelings of the people, and if it had been possible to create a Sikh rebellion in the Land of the five Rivers there were other princes better able than this maharajah to lead such an enterprise.

The British made short work of his pretensions. He was traveling with leisurely dignity on his great mission in a F. & O. steamer, when at Aden he was informed that a return passage had been secured for him, and that he would not be permitted to land in India. A Sikh rebellion would have been a serious matter for England, for never were the British forces more sorely fought than on the battlefields of Moolan, Chillianwallah and Ghuznee.

There were at that time about 10 regiments of Sikhs in the Indian army, acknowledged by British officers to be the finest in the service, and in most of the Punjab regiments there was a very large proportion of Sikh soldiers.

After his abortive attempt to stir up the Sikhs into rebellion against British rule, Dhuleep went to France, thinking to enlist the sympathy of the czar in his behalf, but his greeting was not overwarm. So the king without a country established himself in cosmopolitan Paris, where he lived up to the time of his death. Life on the continent seemed to unsettle somewhat the domestic morals of this oriental Christian, and an hereditary predisposition to polygamy asserted itself. The maharajah recently expressed deep regret for the course of hostility which he had pursued toward England, and her majesty, by the advice of her ministers, was graciously pleased to accord her pardon to him.

General Dick Taylor of Louisiana used to tell a story of an encounter with the Dhuleep. While he was staying in 1871 at Nottingham with the Prince of Wales, the maharajah was of the party. One morning Taylor arose early and strolled out into the grounds to a small summer house in which there was a Hindoo idol brought back from India by the prince. As he came near he saw some one, who proved to be Dhuleep, standing in front of the idol executing certain movements, evidently of worship. The truth probably is that Singh never had abandoned the true faith of his fathers.

The religion of the Sikhs was founded by Nanuk, who died A. D. 1538, and who left for the guidance of his followers an inspired volame hearing the very unexphonious title of the "Granth." This book is held in great reverence and is carried every morning in solemn state to the Golden Temple of Immortality at Amritsir, where it is venerated by some 5,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people. When Europeans visit the temple, they are required to remove their shoes. An exception, however, was made in the case of the Prince of Wales.

The tomb of Runjeet Singh, the father of Dhuleep, is at Lahore, the capital of the province of Punjab. It is a white structure, with a dome and five minarets. Runjeet's mausoleum is in the center of the building, under the dome. On the top of the tomb is a white rose surrounded by five white lilies carved in stone. The white rose is in memory of the great rajah, and the lilies that of his five wives, who threw themselves on his funeral pyre. The mother of Dhuleep Singh declined the honor of being burned alive.—New York Times.

SUCCESSFUL IN POLITICS.

Mrs. Day Has Twice Been Elected State Librarian of Kentucky.

Mrs. Mary Brown Day is a plucky little woman who not only believes that there is room for women in politics, but

MRS. MARY DAY.

who has demonstrated that there is also room for woman in the office. Completed at the disposal of victors in political battles. She has just been for the second time elected state librarian of Kentucky by the legislature. Mrs. Day is a slight, delicate

appearing woman, but has shown great energy and shrewdness in pushing her canvas for the position and has twice been victorious in the face of well organized opposition. She is a descendant of the Russells, one of the pioneer families of the state, and her father, Captain John W. Russell, held positions of trust under President William Henry Harrison. Mrs. Day was educated at Frankfort and New York, and some 14 years ago became the wife of W. B. Day, a Chicago newspaper man. Her husband died a year later, and she was compelled to support herself. She returned to the old Russell farm near Frankfort, which her ancestors settled nearly a century ago, and soon became a very successful farmer. The rewards of farming were hardly sufficient for her needs, however, and she turned her attention to political life.

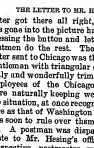
As she had an army of relatives who possessed influences and another army of friends throughout the state, she thought the office of state librarian was about what she wanted and announced herself a candidate in 1888. Sickness at home prevented her from actively looking after her canvass, and she was beaten. In 1890 she was prepared more thoroughly for the struggle in the legislature, and success crowned her efforts. At the recent election she was again a candidate, and although four other ladies with very strong backing swept the race against her she succeeded in carrying the day after six exciting ballots had been taken. She attends thoroughly to business, never forgets to draw her salary and is in many other respects a model state librarian.

SIDE WHISKERS AND MAIL MIXED.

How the Picture Letter Craze Operated on Washington Hesing and P. B. Armour.

Two distinguished citizens of Chicago —Philip D. Armour, the pirate porker's Nemesis, and Washington Hesing, editor, politician and postmaster—have each child since many superfluous hairs and scars mixed, whether the wind blows or not. There is ordinarily no connecting link or affinity between such distinguished ornaments and the regular Chicago mail delivery, but as some original New Yorker has begun the practice of sending letters to the World's fair city bearing no other address than the picture of a fat man with luxurious "lace curtains" flowing from his cheeks, and as both Messrs. Hesing and Armour are naturally equipped and look somewhat alike, the postmen of the western metropolis are so puzzled that they are in the verge of parcels.

The crank is doubtless the same man who caused an epidemic of suicide in the postal service a few years ago by directing a letter to a number on Lasted Flint street, Hub of the Universe, when he meant it for Milk street, Boston. The



THE LETTER TO MR. HESING.

letter got there all right, and now he has gone into the picture business and is pressing the button and letting Chicago postmen do the rest. The first picture letter sent to Chicago was that of a florid gentleman with triangular side whiskers truly and wonderfully trimmed, and the employees of the Chicago office, who were naturally keeping well posted on the situation, at once recognized the picture as that of Washington Hesing, who was soon to rule over them as postmaster. A postman was dispatched in hot haste to Mr. Hesing's office, and the prospective postmaster was filled at once with pardonable pride over the efficiency of the postoffice force and the widespread fame of his whiskers.

The next day, however, when the same postman brought him another side whisker pictured letter, he felt strongly moved to tear his own barnsides with rage, for from the manner in which the whiskers had been worn off the top of the head Mr. Hesing was sure that the picture was meant to represent Mr. Armour and not himself. The whiskers, too, were not near so bushy, spreading, luxuriant and well blocked out as his own, and the budding postmaster felt something ought to be done in a postoffice where the employees could not tell Hesing whiskers from Armour whiskers at a glance. As Mr. Hesing has been Chicago's postmaster since Jan. 1, every employee has doubtless become a whisker expert by this time.

Where They Drew the Line.

At a recent ball in a Welsh mining town a chalk line was drawn along the center of the room, and beyond this line no tradesman was allowed to dance. Banklerks, solicitors and their select friends held one end of the room, while tradesmen and their sisters and sweethearts were rigidly confined to the other end.

Hats Taking in the Fair.

An army of rats has taken possession of the World's fair buildings, and since the closing of the exposition they are to be seen in droves in all parts of the grounds.

GOOD INDIAN CROW DOG.

His Escape and Return After He Had Been Sentenced to Death.

Judge A. J. Plowman of Deadwood, S. D., attained national renown in 1888 when he defended Crow Dog for the murder of Spotted Tail. The memory of Mr. Plowman's plucky legal fight, in which he carried that celebrated case to the United States supreme court and secured the acquittal of his red skinned client when the hangman's noose was about to tighten around the neck of the condemned prisoner, still lives in the minds of the legal fraternity throughout the west.

In speaking of the matter Judge Plowman related an incident of the trial which has never before appeared in public print.

"After Crow Dog had been sentenced to be hanged," said his eminent jurist, "I went to Washington to lay the case before the supreme court of the United States. I instituted habeas corpus proceedings to secure his release on the question of jurisdiction. While in the nation's capital I was surprised to receive a telegram announcing that Crow Dog had escaped from prison. I returned to the reservation where I had completed my business at Washington, and then I learned for the first time the cause which prompted the famous Indian to escape. It seems that he was walking in the corridor of the jail one day when a half breed told him that he would surely pay the penalty of his crime and that the supreme court would not interfere. This caused Crow Dog some uneasiness. He was quick to act. He watched his opportunity to escape and did so. That stoical Sioux, who had the reputation of being a man with a heart of marble, deliberately struck out on foot over 200 miles of country to the reservation. Subsequently he voluntarily returned and gave himself up, with the expectation of going on the scaffold. In response to the question why he made the trip and returned so soon, he replied that he did not want to die without seeing his squaw and papoose once more.

"Events proved that he spent one day at his hogan bidding his family what he regarded as a last farewell, and then, with a wave of his dusky hand, he mounted a pony on his return trip to the jail from which he escaped. Crow Dog is now on the reservation, hale and hearty. He is following the pipe of peace and has no desire to wage warfare on the government. He is a good Indian."—Omaha Bee.

Early Ideas About Hair.

All the ancient philosophers held curious ideas respecting the growth, functions, structure, etc., of the hair and many superstitious customs grew out these old opinions. The early writers on the makeup of the human body almost invariably refer to the hair as being an excrement fed on substances similar to itself. They supposed that it generated in the fuliginous vapors of the blood; was exhaled by the heat of the body, becoming firm and fibrous upon being exposed to the air, and was the fluid of the spider web ideas. In these days every ideal respecting the growth and character of hair is changed. It is now agreed that every hair properly and truly lives and receives its nutriment from the body. True, they take upon themselves the nature of parasitic plants; they grow as vegetation does, but yet such, as to have a distinct life; and economy. That they derive their existence from the juices of the body there is no doubt, but that food is not taken from the nutritious juices, for we know that hair will thrive even though the body starve or be wasted by disease, or even after the animal life has ceased to exist in the flesh or skin to which they are attached.—Chicago Tribune.

Insoluble Azo Colors.

The use of the insoluble azo colors, which are produced when an amine is diazotized and combined with naphthol, is said to have been patented in France for producing designs on cotton fibers by printing, the method adopted being the same as is now used in printing with the mineral colors. As an example the production of a red is instanced, this being obtained by printing on a color made with 400 grams soda ash, 100 grams of the color lake made from para-nitraniline and tetanaphthol, 80 grams gum water, 140 grams water, neutralizer, one in one, and 70 grams neutral chromate of soda. On the printing process being accomplished the goods are dried and steamed and then passed into a bath containing 50 grams oxalic acid and 50 grams sulphuric acid to each liter, the tissues being afterward well washed in water.—New York San.

Restaurant's Capture.

The notorious Corsican bandit, Bastanzi, was a man of considerable erudition, had been educated at Pisa, knew Latin and had belonged to the medical profession. On one occasion he was going to Sartene on a vessel which stopped at Ajaccio. Knowing that the gendarmes were after him, he did not attempt to land, but as he had a fine voice and could play the guitar began to beguile the time of waiting he got out his instrument and began to sing and play. A fisherman in his port recognized the voice and likewise remembered the song. He went and informed the authorities, and it was thus through his love of music that Bastanzi was arrested. "I saw him land," says M. Levis. "The handcuffs were on his wrists, and the guitar was slung round his neck."—Contemporary Review.

Easily Answered.

"The subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Village Debating society is 'What Is Truth?'"

"Indeed! Well, that is a question that should be easily answered."

"I'm not of your opinion. What is truth?"

"Truth is what two persons speak when they fall out with each other."—London Tit-Bits.

Tariff For Revenue Times.

During the depression brought about by the free trade period of 1893, the whole country went into liquidation; bank loans and discounts fell off more than one-half; the money loss to the country was not less than $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the tremendous strain upon the moral sense of the people. All prices fell off ruinously; production was greatly diminished, and in many decent homes practically, hundreds of thousands of workmen were idle, with no hope of employment, and their families suffering from want. Our farmers were without mark.ts; their products rotted in their barns; their lands, teeming with rich harvests, were sold by the sheriff for debts and taxes. The tariff which robbed our industries of protection failed to supply the government with necessary revenues; the national treasury, in consequence, was bankrupt and the credit of the nation very low. In the first six years after 1884 the revenue fell off 35 per cent, and the government was obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay current expenses.

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For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, strengthens the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT having been made IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty-one and ; 75-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Samuel Anderson and Anna Anderson, his wife, to Security Trust Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1890, and, with a power of sale thereof contained in said mortgage, duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of January, 1890, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., in book 51 of Mortgages, on pages 381 and 382, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz.: that portion of lots 20, 21and 22, in block 1, of Ogle's Addition to Grand Forks, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Southerly line of said lot 22, 25 and 75 feet Westerly from the Southeast corner of said lot; thence Northerly and parallel with the Easterly line of said lots 22 and 21, 50 feet; thence Westerly and parallel with the Southerly line of said lot 22, 25 and 75 feet to the Westerly line of said lot 22; thence Southerly along said last mentioned line of said lot 22, 50 feet to the Southwest corner of said lot 22; thence Easterly along the Southerly line of said lot 22, 25 and 75 feet to the place of beginning, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, and moreover, as provided by law, the disbursements allowed by law, subj ct to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 18th, A. D. 1893.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & BUCKLER,
Attorneys. 133-141

McKINNON BROS.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

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Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

1894. $1.00 WELL SPENT. 1894.

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Invites your patronage. Everything the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed at casual hrtig it, and it to me with your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.
HAZARD'S HONER.

EWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota state fair for '94 begins Sept. 9.

Fire at Monticello, did $10,000 damage.

West Concord will vote on incorporation Feb. 13.

St. Paul underwriters are organizing a salvage corps.

A. D. Davison, a resident of St. Paul since 1856, is dead.

Hesnggi, the St. Paul wife murderer, has been declared insane.

Peter Wolford, one of the leading capitalists of Minneapolis, is dead.

Mayor Wright of St. Paul declines to be a candidate for renomination.

Fire destroyed the plant of the American Cereal company at Minneapolis.

The matter of dividing the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota is under discussion.

Nearly half a million dollars were spent in improvements at Faribault, in 1893.

The postoffice at Willardton, Clay county, has been abolished. Mail to Barnesville.

Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, O., lectured on municipal reform at Minneapolis.

The grand jury found bills against Forster and Bergman, Wood Lake blind piggers.

The store of Shiels & Bringgold's, at West Concord, was burglarized of $150 Worth of goods.

John Sloan, the half breed who murdered his Indian wife, has been convicted of manslaughter.

The constitutionality of the Minnesota insanity law has been attacked in a case before the supreme court.

The body of Peter Liagenberg, supposed to have committed suicide, was found in the river at St. Paul.

Arthur A. Coswell, formerly editor of the Anoka Herald, has purchased The Northwestern Tourist, at Minneapolis.

A young man living in the town of Warsaw, is under arrest for pulling the tongue of a pony out by the roots.

At Harris, Tuesday, 476 loads of potatoes were delivered by farmers, aggregating 15,000 bushels, or 20 carloads.

Clay for making vitrified brick has been found within 10 miles of St. Paul. It is also said to be excellent for red pressed brick.

The annual report of the trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home shows that there are 261 members at the Home at the present time.

The supreme court has denied the motion for a new trial for Dr. Pearce, convicted of abortion at St. Paul and now serving a seven year sentence.

Sylvester, the 23-year-old son of ex-Chief Justice Charles O'Brien, who left Caledonia Jan. 2 for Notre Dame, Ind., is who was reported missing, has turned up in Chicago.

Superintendent Hoskins of the Twin City Rapid Transit company has been fined $50 for operating cars not ventilated as provided by the state law. The case will be appealed.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural society at St. Paul, Mr. Cram was elected for his fourth term as secretary and superintendent of grounds. A. B. Moffatt of Mankato was also re-elected treasurer.

Rev. Father Connelly, the Catholic priest convicted of criminally assaulting Miss Julia Sullivan, a member of his congregation, at Two Harbors has been sentenced to 20 years and three months imprisonment at hard labor.

The semi-annual report of the state board of correction and charities shows the total number of prisoners of all classes in the state on Dec. 31, 1893, to be 1,068, against 1,092 in June of the same year. The city workhouses of both St. Paul and Minneapolis contain less prisoners than one year ago.

Some miscreant placed a dynamite cartridge inside the storm protection of the front door of the Exchange bank of Farmington, and when it exploded it blew the front of the bank proper all out, besides wrecking the counter and inside glass protection on top of the counter. As there were no funds in the vault, the bank having gone out of business, no reason can be assigned for committing the act.

A VALUABLE VOLUME.

Received by the Minnesota State Historical Society.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.—The Historical society has received a very important and valuable volume from the quartermaster general of the United States army. It gives all of the laws, rules and regulations relating to the uniforms of all soldiers who served in the Continental or the United States army from the inception of the Revolution until the present time. Plates in water colors further illustrate the subject, bringing before the eye the colors and styles of the suits worn by the old Continentals, officers and men, the minute men, the volunteers, independent and militia companies of that time, and the regulars of all branches and all times during and since the revolution. The illustrations of general and staff uniforms are portraits of noted soldiers of the times they cover, making a volume that will grow in value with time.

Used Brass Knuckles.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 23.—Jack Gallagher, a notorious character, is under arrest here for the probable murder of Chet Eddy of Menahga. During an altercation Gallagher struck Eddy with steel knuckles and jumped upon his prostrate body. Eddy is not expected to live.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The sultan of Morocco is organizing an army to proceed against the insurgent Riffs.

The Pullman Palace Car company is reducing its forces of employes all over the country.

The postoffice department at Washington has ordered the issue of the large sized postal cards.

There are rumors again that Senator Hill is to marry. This time gossip points to Miss Scott, a niece of Vice President Stevenson.

General Wesley Merritt has been granted leave of absence and permission to go abroad, and will be relieved for four months by Colonel Swaine.

The total of eastbound shipments from Chicago last week again broke the record, being 129,055 tons, against 125,700 for the corresponding week of last year and 79,780 tons in 1892.

The treasury department is informed of the arrival of the cruiser New York at Rio. The United States now has at Rio the New York, San Francisco, Newark, Charleston and Detroit.

Thursday Jan. 18.

T. Dwight Thatcher died at 1 o'clock p. m. at Topeka.

The prosecution in the Coughlin trial has rested its case.

E. P. Wilbur has been re-elected president of the Reading road.

The Third National bank of Detroit has gone into voluntary liquidation.

An opium smuggler giving the name of S. E. Davis was caught at Spokane. He confessed and $10,000 worth of opium was recovered.

A project is on foot looking to the construction of an extensive network of railways in Central Asia.

The charge of manslaughter against the engineer of the wrecked Michigan Central's fair train has been dismissed.

William Smith was arrested at Chicago. He is wanted in Kansas City for attempting to murder a man named Courer there.

Friday, Jan. 19.

The unemployed in Berlin are estimated at 80,000.

San Domingo is said to be again on the ragged edge of a revolution.

Two Northern Pacific directors, Messrs. Barney and Bull, have resigned.

The Illinois state building at the world's fair grounds was sold for $1,650.

Governor Waite has called a wool growers convention for Feb. 5 at Denver.

The Illinois steel works will resume Monday, giving employment to 1,400 men.

Judge Tuthill gave Attorney Scanlan an unmerciful scoring for publishing an interview stating he feared the Coughlin jury had been "fixed."

One policeman and two masked robbers were wounded in a running fight at Danville, Pa. The robbers were carried off by other members of their gang.

A big express deal has been consummated by which the United States company gets the entire Milwaukee system and the American the Northwestern, practically shutting out The Adams.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Montgomery made 19 knots an hour on her trial trip.

General Emile Mallinet, the father of the French army, is dead.

There is grave trouble in Samoa, and consuls have applied for warships.

Jack Carkeek defeated Jack Brady in a wrestling match at Massilon, O.

The question of an international monetary conference is being agitated in Berlin.

The Colorado legislature is still deadlocked on the question of immediate adjournment.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says business continues to improve slowly.

The report sent out that Mexican revolutionists had captured the city of Chihuahua proves to be incorrect.

The national congress of miners, in session at Leicester, Eng., have passed a resolution in favor of the nationalization of mines.

Monday, Jan. 22.

New York banks now hold $102,954,450 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The house sub-committee has ordered a favorable report for a new postoffice building at Chicago.

Deputy marshals ran down the Tabak, I. T., robbers. One was killed, one captured and one escaped.

The 918th anniversary of the founding of the city is being celebrated at Leon, Mex., with the usual Mexican attractions.

Todd M. Pettigrew, cashier of the First National bank of San Dunes, Wy., has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The Heavilon shops, designed for the the use of mechanical engineering classes and built at a cost of $180,000, were dedicated Friday at Purdue university.

The death score in the Lockawanna accident at Hackensack has been increased by the death of Charles E. Minchner at St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken. Two others are in a critical condition.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The condition of George W. Childs is more favorable.

Secretary Benjamin Belknap has retired from active service in the navy.

Grand Rapids, Mich., citizens paid $1,000 as the result of a gambling raid.

The defense in the Coughlin trial at Chicago has begun the introduction of evidence.

Surgeon General Wyman advocates a national leper hospital. He says the disease is spreading in this country.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage announces that he will resign on the 30th anniversary of assuming his present pastorate.

Half a million dollars worth of old Spanish coin and jewelry was unearthed in the state of Gandarjara, Mex., last week.

Governor Fishback of Arkansas has announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States senate now held by Senator James H. Berry.

A MEMORY OF LOIS.

The day when Lois walked with me
September skies were blue,
The woodbine on the wayside wall
Had faced the autumn sun.

In gown of changing green and rose,
With many sleeves of white,
With sash in bows and flowing folds
And bodice trim and tight.

Her low combed hair was parted in the shade
Of fallen chestnut burrs.
The checks of mellow autumn hues
Are not more ripe than hers.

It seemed the mushrooms showed their caps
To win her eyes of brown,
And for one look into their depths
The orchard boughs bent down.

A blossom of the early fall
That later days would chill—
Dear girl, somewhere those eyes must rest
Yet!

A gleam of summer still.

The rank weeds choke the orchard way
Where once we went and came,
And mosses make the marble gray
That long has borne her name.

But with each still September day,
As Lois walked with me,
She fills before my vision now,
A happy memory.
—Cora A. Matson in Springfield Republican.

Christmas Greeting.

A merry, merry Christmas to all you girls and boys,
A jolly week of holiday with Christmas games and toys.
A ton of roasted turkey, cranberry sauce and pie,
A lot of good plum pudding if you're good and do not cry.
Let every happy youngster keep the toys he likes the best
And give his poorer neighbor his choice of all the rest.
Let every one do something to make the angels smile
And plant a pretty white stone at the end of this year's mile.
—Buffalo News.

Like the Celestial City.

St. John's vision of the celestial city will almost apply to our present municipalities in one respect, now that the electric globe is turning night into day. "And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it."—Boston Transcript.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.

Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the bow and when the bow is firmly locked in place by the pin, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark.

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of Isabella Nix and Ava Nix, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Isobelth Nix and Ava Nix, representing, among other things, that they are minors, residents of said county and state, and that they are under the age of fourteen (14) years, and are without guardian that they have estate within said county of Polk and state of Minnesota; and praying that letters of guardianship of said estate may be to John C. Judge, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, granted. And it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Thomas Nix, of Tell City, Indiana, is the next of kin and sole surviving relatives of said minors, and is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard and a full examination had thereon before this court at a special term thereof to be held at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Probate Office in the city of Crookston of said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county of Polk and by delivering a copy of this order to the said Thomas Nix.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1893.

By the Court, C. M. Brown,
Judge of Probate.

130-41

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, interest due upon a certain note and mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter Lemonand Betsy Lemon, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1892, and bearing date the 25th day of December, A. D. 1891, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars, interest thereon payable annually, which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock p. m. in Book 69 of Mortgages on page 281, and is being expressly provided in and by said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness by the said mortgagors, Peter Lemon and Betsy Lemon, husband and wife, then the whole amount of said mortgage indebtedness due, and whereas the said mortgages has elected to declare the whole amount due, and whereas there is at the date of this notice and according to the conditions of said mortgage due and unpaid the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and the further sum of fifty dollars attorney's fee as provided in and by the terms of said mortgage in case of foreclosure or proceeding having been instituted to foreclose said mortgage to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twenty-one, township one hundred and forty-nine, range forty-eight (149-48) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of said sale as provided by law.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDALL,
Mortgagee.

H. STERNESSON,
Attorney.

129-40

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the spinal cord, and that the special function of the brain is to receive impressions and transmit orders to all parts of the body through the nervous system. Hence the importance of keeping the nerves full of nerve force, for when the supply is exhausted then a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how important the element of the nerve centers will be in the arrangement of the various organs which they control.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, and from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great statistics of statistics in small doses diseases in that they treat the organ and not the cause of the nerves which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, and among them being the facts contained in the above statements, that the ordinary methods of treatment of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, and from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great statistics of statistics in small doses diseases in that they treat the organ and not the cause of the nerves which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, and among them being the facts contained in the above statements, that the ordinary methods of treatment of chronic diseases are due to weakness, dullness, confusion, pressure, neuralgia, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases so called, and caused by wonderful secretions of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principles. Dr. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or will be sent by Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth and West	
Crookston	Superior,	7:54 p.m.
Daily	Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.	

Handsome Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -

In connection, which I will attend to personally.

SOME OF THE THINGS

You will need this winter are:

Diamond Feed Mills, large and small, belt or geared, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Victory Fanning Mills to clean your seed wheat for spring. They are the best on earth or any part of Canada. A new set of Harness, either single or double, heavy or light.

We Have All These.

As well as other seasonable goods, such as Bob Sleds and Cutters, and lastly a good supply of

HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD

We deliver promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Fairbanks' Public Hay Scales, most convenient in town.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES

And see our goods before you buy. By the way, you will probably want a new Drill or Seeder this spring. We have something of interest to show you in this line.

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DULUTH:
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MINNEAPOLIS:
28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,
GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

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It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regnvidlng them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Naire, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to **WOMANKIND FREE** to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

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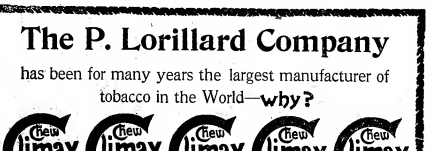
has been for many years the largest manufacturer of tobacco in the World—**why?**



CHEW CLIMAX PLUG and the reason why will be as clear to you as the noonday sun.

IT'S MUCH THE BEST.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of County, 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

It is said that "Reed has not yet decided whether he will run for re-election or not." That's where Reed differs from his constituents. They have already decided that he will—not.

The Tribune fired off its big gun too previously in its efforts to inaugurate the county seat war. It will prove a boomerang, and will not even leave him an empty congressional nomination.

The Little Falls Transcript comes out with a boom edition all the same as though Fuller hadn't just lost the fat post-office at that place. The Transcript has ever been a good paper, fully alive to the best interests of its city and county.

An exchange says that Donnelly is amenable to prosecution under the game law for slaughtering fish out of season. Oh no, that wouldn't do at all, for all you could oblige him to do would be to restore the game to the state.

The East Grand Forks Review uses the printing award as an argument for county division. Can't see how that would help you any, D. P. R., as you would take one of the commissioners along with you, and besides you would always have Duffy with you.

It is said by those on the inner circle that Senator E. E. Lommen has the call on the nomination for congress. This is surely to annihilate, for Holston has been making up faces for two years in the vain hope of securing that nomination for himself.

The new democratic postmaster at Little Falls took the liberty to move the postoffice without the advice or consent of his constituents and a great howl went up thereat—but Peter holds the fort, gloriously indifferent to the wishes of the people. And yet people were howling for a "change" last fall.

Congressman Boen has a scheme for tariff reform—a sort of a double-header that he thinks would prove a panacea for all the woes that (he says) we suffer. So far as any one knows, the scheme is about as practical as his shiekwater navigation business.

If the democratic administration would only decide what it wants to do and do it it would be better for the business interests of the country. As it is they decide on one thing one day and undo it the next, which wishy-washy policy keeps business paralyzed.

If the Wilson bill should pass our farmers, who have barley to sell will see a point that perhaps they have not thought of before and will (if they never did before) appreciate what the republican policy means. It takes a bitter experience to teach some people, but object lessons of this kind will generally convince the most obtuse intellects. We hope, however, that they will not be obliged to learn their lessons in this way.

The populist papers are clamoring for the nomination of S. M. Owen for governor and that is where they show their inconsistency, as Mr. Owen is not in sympathy with their platform, being a man of too good common sense to endorse all its fallacies. To be consistent with their doctrines they should take such a man as Donnelly or Peck, but Donnelly sees defeat already and Peck they have driven from the state. Owen would do to head an independent movement, but as a populist—never.

The Wilson bill, since it was framed in committee is said to have been so emasculated that even its originator does not know it any more. There is said to be great opposition to it among the democratic members, and doubts are expressed as to its final passage. It seems to have been an emergency measure in the start, rendered necessary from the peculiar construction of the democratic platform and many democrats are thoroughly convinced that the republican tariff policy was all right after all.

The Times seems to consider that personal abuse of the publishers of the JOURNAL is sufficient to cover its offense against the best interests of the county in the county printing matter, and hence uses no other argument in its defense. Well, perhaps that is the best course for him to pursue for his actions cannot be defended upon the ground of the best interest of the taxpayers of the county.

The Corbett-Mitchell mill is said to be a failure as Mitchell has signalized an unlike. There are those who have freely predicted that Mitchell would never meet Corbett in the ring and these now claim the sprain to be only an excuse. We don't know and we don't care how it is.

The question of who will succeed W. B. Dawley as postmaster is none of our political darn business, but here's hoping the administration will give us as good a man as Dawley. The contest is said to stand between Major Mix and E. LePage, with Dawn backing LePage—that settles it. LePage has the call.

The democrats of Otterrail county are kicking themselves extremely hard because Senator Hoppe has secured a new office under this administration. Well, what could you expect? Hoppe represented the only power a democrat ever had in that county and why should he not reap the reward?

The sage nonhuttes Owen for Governor on the populist ticket. This means one of two things—either Donnelly sees that he couldn't be elected or else he has an idea that he can call the turn on the United States senatorship. In any event it means an office for the sage, you can bet your last dollar.

Mayor F. P. Wright has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election to that office. Col. Wright has been one of the best mayors St. Paul has ever had, the only objection to him coming from democratic sources, and for the reason that he is not a democrat. St. Paul democratic papers can't tolerate anything short of a democrat for mayor.

E. C. Carruth, manager of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, took a trip to Bismarck lately, and it is said in Grand Forks that the object of his trip was to try to sell the Plaindealer to the Populist state officers. The democrats of Grand Forks will feel encouraged now to help build up the Plaindealer, knowing that sooner or later it is likely to fall into the hands of the populists.

Speaking with a prominent populist the other day he said: "Fact is we have got to manage some way to get some brains into congress. We have been going along about this business altogether too long for our own good. I reckon Senator Lommen is about the only man we have who could exactly fill the bill." It is none of our business but we risk the opinion that they could nominate many a worse man than Lommen.

Senator Washburn has introduced a bill granting right-of-way for the Duluth & Winnipeg through White Earth reservation. This fact gives color and substance to the rumor that the Duluth & Winnipeg road intends to build into the valley in the near future, and if so it is very probable that their route is one of the points that it will reach. This country needs direct connection with Duluth.

Detroit will offer a candidate for State auditor on the republican ticket in the person of W. J. Morrow, who is the present auditor of Becker county. Mr. Morrow is one of the old-timers of Becker Co., and has held various offices of trust in that county where everybody is Billy's friend. The writer has known him since '76 and has never known anything wrong with him. If, however, there is anything in being in the swim early, Bob Dunn and C. P. Hunt have the whip-row on Billy.

The Globe hints that a certain St. Paul politician will try to use Governor Nelson to further his own aspirations for senatorial togs. The Globe should know Kute Nelson well enough by this time to know that he is his own man and wears no man's collar. Governor Nelson, however, is the peer of any man in this state and does not have to borrow his light from any man. Preeminently a man of the people himself he understands thoroughly the needs of the common people and is not obliged to fawn upon the favors of the wealthy, even had he any desire so to do so. If Knute Nelson should ever desire a seat in the United States senate he will go there upon his own merits and not at the behest or by the wonts of any rich man as the Globe intimates. The Globe has for two years faithfully tried to kill off Nelson without avail and should now turn its attention to some more promising subject.

It is really delicious to note the harmony existing among peoples party leaders in this county. The Hillsboro Spectator—Harry Ives' paper—says that "it is such papers as the Tribune and such men as Holston who are doing inestimable damage to the people's party." He this as it may, it demonstrates the fact that men, like republics, are ungrateful. The JOURNAL always understood that it was Holston's action in the convention that nominated Judge Ives, that made the latter the candidate for the republican, who had a strong following but not enough to get him the nomination, turned his support over to Ives and of course that gentleman was nominated. But don Harry is figuring on going to the legislature—believing that his single will carry him through—and he may think that a combination with the Times will help his cause. This may account for his seeming ungratefulness.

THE CITY ALL RIGHT.

There is some grumbling heard because the city is temporarily hard-up. But there is really no cause for kicking. Crookston is to-day in better shape financially than any city or town in the northwest. Comptroller Walsh informs us that there is only about $1,000 in unpaid claims and that there is probably about $1,500 due the county hospital.

To offset these claims there is $11,000 due the city from the county for unpaid taxes, and of this amount the county will probably be able to pay the city between $8,000 and $9,000 at the March settlement, which is not far distant. The city will then be able to settle its unpaid claims, and have a balance left to work on until the June settlement. Besides this the most of the liquor licenses will be payable in June and July, and if the city has no more unusual expense, we will be in good shape, and there will be no necessity for issuing bonds. The embarrassment is only temporary and the present condition of affairs is due solely to the freezing of the sewer under the Great Northern tracks, which has cost the city $6,000. If there shall be no more trouble with the sewer in the future, the city will soon regain the ground it has lost and have money in the treasury without resorting to the issue of bonds.

AGAIN THE PARALLEL.

Times, Jan. 18, '94.

The Times would rather see time errors in a convicted of an attempt to capture the county printing at twice the gross now being paid, than to have it shown that it deliberately lied to or deceived its readers.

There you are on your own evidence convicted of a willful lie published with intent to deceive your readers for you know well that the JOURNAL offered to publish the proceedings in the Dulch in the Norwegian language, and in the face of that knowledge you deliberately state that we offer to do it in English. Comment is unnecessary.

Over Eight Billion Dollars Lost.

The more we hovva of a free trade administration the worse it is for the country. We have already shown how much the volume of business growing to five and six billions of dollars, but it has now exceeded eight billions of dollars taken from trade during nine months' experience of the four of free trade; beginning with the month of April, immediately after the assumption of office by the party now in power. The total bank clearings, as reported to Dredstreet's, have been as follows:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,018,319,272	$5,006,677,400
May	5,584,562,287	5,431,338,000
June	4,524,009,727	4,915,751,393
July	4,137,000,864	4,530,172,172
August	3,540,212,938	4,510,105,713
September	3,511,815,027	4,720,205,710
October	3,883,580,893	5,470,262,181
November	4,051,057,344	5,443,253,918
December	4,023,130,657	5,444,000,000
Totals	$37,540,208,023	$46,795,560,500

These figures are instructive. They show that the longer the present administration lasts the worse it is for the country. Where the loss was $8,000,000,000 last July there were nearly $9,000,000,000 loss in December, an increase of 400 per cent in the work of destruction within a half year. The shrinkage between the Christmas trade of 1892 and 1893, nearly $9,000,000,000, was a terrible injury to the wholesale and retail trade of the country. During the nine months of mismanagement of the country's affairs by this free trade administration the entire loss in the volume of business at those cities only which report their bank clearings exceeded $8,000,000,000. The "change" has cost almost $1,000,000,000 per month at a few cities only.—American Economist.

Kill the Bill.

Strikes out the enacting clause of the Wilson bill, and within a month every factory will be busy, every worker will be able to secure work, and the multitudes of households now suffering hardship and cheerless will again enjoy the sunshine of comfort and independence! Remove the threat of free trade, and we shall have our old prosperity back again. Workingmen, you can do this, and you alone! The congressmen whom your ballots elected are not your masters, but your servants. If you want bread, if you want work, if you want your families to be comfortably fed and clothed and sheltered, demand that your representatives shall defeat the bill that has paralyzed industry and robbed more than 1,000,000 men of employment! It matters little how you protest, whether individually by letter or postal card or in unison by petition and by mass meetings. But act with vigor and act at once! Kill the starvation wages bill!—New York Press.

BIDS CALLED FOR.

CARLISLE INVITES PROPOSALS FOR $50,000,000 TEN-YEAR BONDS.

The Proceeds to Be Used In Building Up the Gold Reserve—The Bonds Will Bear 5 Per Cent, but Will Be Sold at a Price to Make Them Virtually 3 Per Cent. Bids to Be Opened Feb. 1.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Carlisle has issued the following circular inviting proposals for 5 per cent bonds:

By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of $50,000,000 in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of $50 and upwards, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after 10 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the treasury department office of the secretary until 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of February, 1894. Proposals shall state the amount of bonds desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscription proposes to pay, the place where it is desired that the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the subscriber to deposit the amount of his subscription. Failure to specify the above particulars may cause the deposit to be rejected.

As soon as practicable after the 1st day of February the allotments of bonds will be made to the highest bidders therefor, but no proposal will be considered at a lower price than $1.17323, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved.

TO ENJOIN CARLISLE.

Knights of Labor Officials Instruct Sovereign to Bring Proceedings.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—A special to The News from Philadelphia says: The following dispatch was sent from the Knights of Labor headquarters after consultation among the officers present:

J. R. Sovereign, general master workmen, K. of L., Des Moines, Ia.:

Secure counsel once to before the United States supreme court immediately. Enter injunction proceedings against Carlisle restraining him from issuing $50,000,000 of bonds. The interests of the people upon whom the burden of all taxation to pay the interest and principal of all the bonds fall, require that you should immediately take this step against the secretary of the treasury, enjoining him from incurring any further debt while the resources of the government, if properly applied, are sufficient to meet all lawful demands.

[Signed] John W. Hayes,
General Secretary-Treas. K. of L.

The following telegram was received in reply by Secretary Hayes:

Case submitted to counsel. If there is reasonable grounds to force standing of order, injunction proceedings will begin at once.

[Signed.] J. R. Sovereign,
General Master Workman.

INCOME TAX BILL.

The Various Features of the Bill Officially Given Out.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The full text of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax has been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee. It is probable the measure will be submitted to the house at once. As yet details of the income tax as finally agreed to have not been made public. The Associated Press is able, however, to give a summary of the essential features of the tax as it will be submitted to the house.

The bill provides that the income tax is to go into effect Jan. 1, 1895, and that the first collection on incomes is to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure at the uniform rate of 2 per cent tax on incomes over $4,000 is fixed.

There is to be made obligatory on all persons receiving additional incomes of over $3,500 to make a return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over by the income collector and a tax list is made up of those whose incomes exceed $4,000, and it is levied on those exceeding the sum of above $3,500 and under $4,000, but the committee deemed it expedient to allow this margin of $500 below the exemption point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who are subject to the tax.

In case a person having an income of over $3,500 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the revenue assessor to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income, but this examination discloses that the income is above $4,000, the income is subjected to

A Severe Ordeal

under the law, and the party failing to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offense and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

The main purpose in framing the law governing income tax was to avoid an inquisitorial operation of the law. The committee believe that it will do away with the necessity of having assessors prying into the private business of people unless the latter have a taxable income and try to evade the law. It is estimated that not more than 85,000 persons will be subject to this tax, so that a great majority of citizens will not have to make returns.

The tax upon corporations includes every phase of corporate stock. This tax is general and it is without the $4,000 exemption allotted to individual incomes. It is provided that including the tax on corporate stock, the corporation

Shall Pay the Tax

and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholder. It is made the duty of each corporation to take 2 per cent of each annual corporate income from the amount set apart for the stockholder, and pay the total to the internal revenue collector in the locality. Severe penalties are provided for failure to make the proper reduction from the dividends of stockholders or for a failure to make the return to the revenue collector.

The entire business of the levying and collecting of the tax is placed in charge of a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The different revenue districts of the country are also provided with deputy collectors, who will especially manage the collection of the income tax.

ANOTHER HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

Latest Correspondence Sent to Congress by the President.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The president in a brief note of transmittal submitted to congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are letters passing between Minister Willis and President Dole, in one of which the minister complains of an utterance of President Dole as reflecting on the president of the United States; a letter from President Dole in which he specifically inquires if Minister Willis' instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last messages of the president to congress, and the last instructions of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis.

The most important part of the correspondence consists of a long letter from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, containing enclosures of correspondance between President Dole and himself.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The president has transmitted to the house some additional Hawaiian dispatches from Minister Willis. The retirement of Vice President Hatch is announced and the election of W. C. Wilder to succeed. The executive council, the correspondence says, has been increased from five to five persons, a minister of foreign affairs being added. The president has heretofore discharged the duties of that office. A petition and memorial addressed to President Cleveland from the Hawaiian Patriotic league, claiming to represent 5,000 loyal voters, is enclosed by Minister Willis without comment. The memorial alleges a conspiracy of Minister Stevens and the men in the present provisional government, and deny that the present provisional government represents the people of Hawaii. Specifications are made of alleged incleme ncy in the provisional government.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

State Central Committee and Democratic Association Met at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Democratic state central committee and the Democratic Association of Minnesota held a joint session at the Ryan hotel at 2 p. m. The afternoon session was devoted wholly to routine business matters and a discussion of the methods most desirable in securing harmonious action between the two militant branches of the party organization.

The business meeting of the association resulted in the election of all the old officers.

In the evening there was a banquet at the Ryan.

Chairman Wilson Indisposed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Chairman Wilson was indisposed last night and did not attend the meeting of the ways and means committee. He was not sufficiently ill to remain away from the committee proceedings, however, and when it became necessary for him to take charge of the tariff debate he was able to do so.

Seven Boats For Lewelling.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease has written a number of letters to populists throughout the state, informing them that she is preparing to hold seven meetings in the state, one in each congressional district, for the purpose of denouncing Governor Lewelling and his administration.

Adjournment Agreed On.

Denver, Jan. 22.—The legislative conference committee reported unanimously in favor of adjournment after the passage of the bills for the construction of state canal No. 1, the Twin Lake reservoir and any other measure that will give employment to labor, and an appropriation to pay the expenses of the assembly.

Combined Revolutionists.

Washington, Jan. 23.—John McCandless, who was a member of the committee of safety at Honolulu, during the revolution, was before the sub-committee on foreign relations during the day. He sustained the action of the revolutionists and that of Minister Stevens.

Bandit Evans on Water.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—An afternoon paper publishes a statement that the bandits Evans and Morell are safely out of the state and are sailing on the high seas free from pursuit.

Yellow Fever Raging.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23.—It is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at the port, owing to the yellow fever epidemic. The deaths from this average 11 daily.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent nature I stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people, who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other maladies a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

GEO. VINE

—IS STILL OFFERING

Low Prices on Meat.

Three lbs. round steak.....25c
" " best sausage.....25c
Best sirloin steak, per lb.....10c
Best porterhouse steak, per lb.....10c

Fresh and Salt Meats,

SAUSAGE, WEINERWURST,
FISH AND GAME in season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk. } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on February 6th, 1894, and terminating on February 5th, 1895, by the applicant in the building in said city described as being situated on the south side of Main street, between Ash and Elm streets, on Second street, in room number eight, (8), in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council of the city of Crookston, in Polk county, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[39 2t]

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA "BURLINGTON" AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE - BURLINGTON

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Ivory Carving In China and Japan.

In China and Japan ivory has been carved, the ivory balls inclosed inside one another being specially noted. Many theories have been formed as to how these balls have been cut. Perhaps a practicable one is that a ball of ivory was taken, around the upper and lower ends of which four small holes were carved, and, beginning with drilling in size toward the center until the axis of the one hole met the axis of the other or lower one, right angles to the center of the ball, and that then small tools were inserted, and a thin layer of ivory forming a part of a circle from one hole to its lower corresponding one, was cut and loosened from the whole mass. So, gradually cutting from one hole to the next one, a complete inner circle was eventually loosened, the circles themselves afterward being cut into the required pattern.—Chambers' Journal.

Ramesu and the Dog.

Many eccentricities are pardoned in musical geniuses, especially by those who do not suffer from them. Unfortunately the object of a musician's wrath is quite apt to be unable to appreciate why he has offended.

One can fancy the possessor of the untroined voice who figures in the following story thinking hard things of the celebrated composer Ramesu.

One day Ramesu while calling on a lady fixed a stern glance on a little dog who sat in her lap and was barking good naturedly. Suddenly Ramesu seized the poor little fellow and threw him out of the window.

"What is the matter?" asked his hostess, much alarmed.

"He barked false!" said Ramesu indignantly.—Youth's Companion.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Another Pioneer Gone.

Mr. Dennis O'Reilly, of Fisher one of the best known men in that section of the country, died at his home in Fisher on Wednesday, January 17th after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. O'Reilly was born in Ireland 69 years ago emigrated to Canada when a boy where he spent a portion of his life, coming to Minnesota in the seventies; after a short stay went back to Canada, afterwards bringing his family out to Fisher in the spring of 1880, where he has since resided surrounded by his family and respected by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. O'Reilly had a host of friends who along with his bereaved family will sincerely mourn his loss. He leaves a wife and grown up family consisting of three sons and two daughters, the eldest of the sons being councilman, George O'Reilly; the second son, Michael has been chief marshal of the village for eight years, the third son, William has been assisting his brother George in his business since he quit dueling. The eldest daughter is married to Mr. John Johnson of Fisher, the other daughter Linda is at home with her mother, the youngest daughter Nellie having died some years ago. The funeral of deceased on Friday was attended by one of the largest concourses of people ever gathered for a like purpose in Fisher. Suitable services were rendered by Rev. Father Hendricks both at the church and at the grave. The large gathering assembled spoke more for the high esteem Mr. O'Reilly was held in than words could express. The JOURNAL extends its sympathy, along with the many friends of the deceased, to his beloved wife and family in their bereavement.

Mentor.

MENTOR, Jan. 22d, 1894.

MR. EDITOR:—There is a curiosity or a conundrum in Mentor, and we write hoping to be enlightened. It is a new born democrat; its sticker with us is, how it was brought about so quick. We take it for granted that the democratic party is its father, and are informed that early literature is its mother, and all come about in three months, and the child is being exalted in the Mentor postoffice. Strange what great and sudden changes are wrought in some people's political views for small pecuniary gains. I am afraid that some principle, on a larger scale, is what disturbed the financial prosperity of this nation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Woodside received a letter last Saturday, which contained the sad news of the death of their daughter, Mrs. John Dalnard. She died at their home in North Dakota. Mr. Dalnard arrived here with the remains of his beloved wife to-day. The funeral and burial will take place to-morrow at the residence of the parents of the deceased.

The sick reported last week, so far as we can learn, are all improving.

OLD SUNGLE.

Mallory Items.

MALLORY, January 25th, 1894.

Much sickness prevails.

Mrs. Nesbitt, the aged mother of the Nesbitt boys, is on the sick list.

Our genial Postmaster O. Osmundson, was a county seat caller on Wednesday.

Aleck Colter, Arthur Robertson, Alice Bowen, Mary Osmundson and Lillie Colter are all sick with the prevailing malady.

Daniel Geddes came from his home in Manitoba to visit his brothers. Will and David, was taken with typhoid fever and died on Tuesday at two p. m. The remains will be taken to his old home in Canada for interment.

Our little community was saddened by the death of Robert Fleuling, a young man about 21 years old, third son of Wm. Fleuling. The second son John is now lying dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the bowels and his condition is considered critical.

David Morrow is somewhat under the weather.

Jim Cummings visited Crookston on Wednesday.

THE OVINE AND THE FLOWER.

I shrank to meet a rod-encrusted scrim,
And then he seemed to grunt in accents rude,
"Hush! he not proud, for in this fat of mine,
Behold the source of richness for your food!
I fed and saw a field that seemed, at first,
One gaint mass of roses pure and white,
With dewy buds 'mid dark green foliage nursed.
And, as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,
The summer breeze that bended that earthern scene
Whispered, "Behold the source of Crotoleine!"
—M. E. Witmer.

Life Is Misery

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial. Hood's Pills cure all liver ill.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON.—The tariff debate has served one good purpose. It has shown how far apart the Democrats from different portions of the union are on this great question. If the Democratic majority in the House was any where near that of the Republicans in the fifty-first congress the bill would never go through. It is observed that the majority of Democrats are in favor of tariff reform in spots. We find one man saying that the present duty is just right on the particular industries in his district, but it should be cut down on everything else. While some of the Democrats have been declaiming against the Wilson bill, some one has noted them if they would support the measure if the duty on the particular product in which they were so greatly interested should be altered to suit demands as now, in every instance they say they would. The fact is it would be impossible to arrange the tariff till satisfactory to all sections, and some have got to give away. It now looks as if the Wilson bill would be amended in the Senate out of all recognition, and sent back to the House, and that the two houses will not agree and that the bill will fail.

* * *

Of course there is to be taken into consideration the strong personality of Cleveland. He may be able to force the bill through. There is no doubt that he has great power in his party, and that he is not afraid of exercising it. The way he has held the party to his Hawaiian policy is one of the surprising things of the session. In spite of the unpopularity of that policy and the feeling that exists, not a single Democrat has spoken out against it; and more than that, they have gone to great lengths to prevent any man saying anything against it in the House. In the Senate it is different. There you can't prevent a man from talking, and some good ones have been made.

* * *

Of all the speeches on this subject none have been greater than that of Senator Davis. The Senate listened to him with marked attention. Minnesotians were especially interested. Senator Washburn sat by him all the time and Representatives Kiefer, Baldwin, Towney, McCleary and Fletcher came over and listened; while the galleries contained many citizens of the North Star State.

* * *

Commissioner Lochren is proving a much better executive officer in the pension bureau than was at first anticipated. It took him some time to get hold of affairs in the office, but now he knows what is going on. More than this the deputies are not having as much to say as before. There may be those who do not agree with his policy and who think he has been too serious, but there are none who will say aught against his ability or integrity.

* * *

Senator Washburn expects to have something of a fight to secure the establishment of a weather station at some point in Southwestern Minnesota where it will be useful to the agricultural interests of that section. He has had for several months the co-operation of the Department, but there are no funds. He will try and get enough added to the appropriation bill to secure this station and while he will no doubt be successful in the Senate, he will have some trouble to keep it on in the House. He will have to rely on the influence he once exerted in the House when he was a member to do that body as he now is in the Senate.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Voothis and Son, of Cameron, Ohio, say that it has gained a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnstown, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, Whona, Miss says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace

"In buying a cough medicine for children" says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Odgen, Utah, never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. I particularly reccomend Chamberlain's because I have found it to be safe and reliable. It is intended especially for colds, croup and whooping cough. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

PROHIBITION DEAD.

FORMER DECISION OF SUPREME COURT AFFIRMED

And Prohibition Is Declared Not to Be a Part of the Constitution, Never Having Been Legally Adopted—History of the Case Decided.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—The supreme court has affirmed its former decision, holding that the prohibitory amendment is not a part of the constitution of the state, having never been legally adopted. The case was brought before it in the action of J. A. Harvey, the president of the State Temperance alliance, against W. M. McFarland, secretary of state. The defendant refused to issue a certified copy of the constitution containing this provision on the ground that the supreme court had decided it was not a part of the constitution and the plaintiff therefore practically asked and brought an action for writ of mandamus to compel him to issue such copy, notwithstanding the ruling of the court. Judge Conrad refused to grant the writ, and the former decision of the supreme court, as well as that of the district court is affirmed. Since the suit was commenced the State Temperance alliance has ceased to exist, and it is safe to say the prohibitory amendment is now dead forever.

Overthrew Usury Laws.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 23.—United States Judge Parker, in a case involving loans through agents, practically overthrew the Arkansas usury law. He held the agent to be agent of the borrower, not the lender.

BOMBERGER HUNG.

The North Dakota Murderer Expiates His Terrible Crime.

CANDO, N. D., Jan. 20.—Albert F. Bomberger, the murderer of the Krieder family was hanged at 1:40 p. m.

Bomberger, accompanied by the sheriff ascended the scaffold at 1:30. He was calm and hid his friends good-bye showing but little signs of weakening except in the pallor of his face and a slight trembling of the limbs as the sheriff's deputies stepped forward to pinion his arms and feet. He refused the offices of the minister who was present and when asked if he had anything to say, turned to a few witnesses who were present in the inclosure and said:

"I am sorry for my crime and hope no one will follow in my footsteps. Good-bye."

The black cap and noose were then adjusted, and at 1:40 p. m. the trap was sprung that by the taking of one life was to avenge the cruel murder of six people.

The execution was witnessed by large numbers of people from the surrounding hills.

Howard Hanged.

LEBANON, Mo., Jan. 20.—Wils Howard was hanged at 9:15 a. m. for the murder of a deaf mute in Marion county, Mo., in 1890. He died without confessing.

BOYS INJURED.

Fatal Accident to a Coasting Party at Chippewa Falls.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 23.—A fatal accident happened to a party of 12 boys while coasting on Cameron street a street set aside by the city for such purposes. When the sled was half way down, and going at the rate of 80 miles an hour, it crashed into a horse and cutter which was coming up hill on the run. All the boys are badly injured. The most serious are the 15-year-old son of E. Zaspirat, who had the scalp and the side of his head torn off, exposing the brain. He cannot live; Harry Webb, leg broken and internally injured: Zeeno Brisbois, who has the flesh torn off of his leg from the ankle to the hip and is otherwise injured; Dan Herring, who has his head and face badly smashed and is internally injured fatally. Murphy, driver of the team, was informed of the danger by a policeman. It is supposed he was drunk.

NO STRIKE ANTICIPATED.

Southern Iowa Miners Will Probably Accept a Small Cut.

CENTERVILLE, Ia., Jan. 23.—There will probably be no strike of miners in Southern Iowa this season. A big meeting was held here, when some attempt was made to induce the men to strike against the cut. Some 2,000 men are affected, but realize that the dull market makes it impossible for the miners to keep running on higher wages, and as their present wages are sufficient to maintain them through the winter, they conclude that it will be better to work on till better times come before making a protest.

Iowa Miners Strike.

DES MOINES, Jan. 23.—The Des Moines miners went out this morning, the operators last night refusing to accept a reduction of 10 per cent as a compromise. The operators offered to settle on a 15 per cent basis, but this the miners refused.

A New Iowa Industry.

WEST UNION, Ia., Jan. 23.—Three car loads of walnut logs will be shipped from Lansing for England. This timber is hauled and sawed square and nothing less than 18-inch stuff will be used. They go via Baltimore and will furnish ballast for a vessel.

Mrs. Hanbrough Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Hanbrough returned from New York during the morning. He says Mrs. Hanbrough's condition shows slight improvement, but the fears that she is not yet out of danger.

Field Released on Bail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Edwin M. Field was brought before Justice Barrett and was released on $35,000 bail.

After the Grip

Headache—Pain in the Back —That Tired Feeling

System Built Up By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Merit Proven.

Mrs. Wilfred Johnson

The following is from Mrs. Wilfred Johnson, whose husband is a mail clerk on Kellogg, Minn., of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I had an attack of the grip last winter, from which I did not fully recover. I was all run down and suffered with severe headaches. Pains in the back and such a tired feeling made me think for death to relieve me from my intense sufferings. Atlast

Like a Drowning Person

grasping at a straw, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before it was gone I noticed a great change. I purchased a second and third bottle and with it could convince every one what an excellent medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

proved to be in my case." Mrs. WILFRED JOHNSON, Box 4, Kellogg, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

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Special Attention to Collections.

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E. GLENDYE, ... Vice President.
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A. P. HARRY, ... Assistant Cashier.

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LOOK THIS UP. SE YOU

MAN OR WOMAN! It may be just what you have been looking for. The Specialty Manufacturing Company, with Pine Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., wants an agent in every county to sell one of the most salable, thoroughly practical and best selling articles ever invented. It is something that every lawyer, doctor, minister, teacher, business man, farmer and student in the land ought to have, and most of them will buy on sight when they see it. To secure territory at once means money to you. Send 2 cent stamp for full particulars, testimonials, DOCUMENTS TO GENERAL AGENTS, etc. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSING AGENTS.

The article above referred to has been examined at this office, and is certainly a thing of rare merit, and all that the manufacturers claim for it.—ED. JOURNAL.]

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Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 23d, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Helen Mary Cowan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Christian C. Hoch, executor of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of the outstanding claims said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the names, ages, and residence of the heirs of said deceased; excepting the homestead of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the improved portions or lots thereof, the persons entitled to the same, and praying for the license and authority to sell the lands therein described as granted to sell. And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Christian C. Hoch, executor aforesaid, to pay said debts, the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of said debts, and costs of expenses, to sell the whole of said real estate.

Therefore ordered, that said petition be heard in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county; then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said executor to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, expenses or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

By the court.
M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

SUMMONS

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 10th Judicial District.

Henry Hagen, plaintiff, vs. Fred Dickinson and Charles Dickinson, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the 10th judicial district, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $1,000 and interest and $50 costs, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1893, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated January 5th, 1894.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Crookston, Minn.

[20-4t]

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AND

BIG BARGAINS.

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Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fib.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

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SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 179, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods **FREE** to make the strongest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon

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McKinnon Block, Crookston

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of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and some body wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mossetin & Lindell, Proprietors.

DAYS OF MERRIMENT.

"KING REX," THE JOLLY MONARCH OF THE MARDI GRAS.

Difference Between Carnival Observances In Europe and America—History of the Displays In New Orleans—Preparations For This Year's Show.

THEY are making great preparations for the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans this year, and they say that the display of 1894 will be finer than ever before attempted. Mardi Gras falls on Feb. 6 this time, and already many strangers have spoken for places at the hotels.

Mardi Gras is observed in Mobile and Galveston as well as at New Orleans, but nowhere else in America has it obtained much foothold. The Mardi Gras of these cities is an American modification of the carnival of the cities of southern Europe. On both sides of the Atlantic the festivities held just before the beginning of the Lenten season serve as a sort of goodby to good times till after Easter. Indeed the very word "carnival" (carni-vale) is supposed to signify "farewell to flesh" and was applied to these festivities because no good churchmen may eat meat during Lent. In all the carnival cities, whether on the banks of the Tiber, the Seine or the Mississippi, one of the chief features of the period is "light hearted gayety. But there are great differences between the carnival observances of the old and the new worlds. In Europe the fun is more spontaneous—more extemporaneous, so to speak—and entered into more for its own sake than in America. There are excesses there unheard of here, and there is also far less of systematized and imposing display.

This latter feature of the carnival in New Orleans dates back only to 1857 and is doubtless the result of ungrafting upon the Latin idea of harlequin frivolity the American bent for organization. In the old days, when the creole element was supreme in the Crescent City, the last few days before the beginning of Lent were celebrated by promiscuous maskers upon the public streets, and there was much rude fun of a sort somewhat similar to that which characterizes the same period abroad.

The organization of parades was attempted several years before it was accomplished, but the first appearance of the Mystic Krewe did not occur until the evening of Feb. 24, four years before the beginning of the civil war. The first parade was a satisfying success. The characters in the procession, which was held in the evening, represented the denizens of the infernal regions as depicted in Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the unique display was followed by a brilliant ball at the Varieties theater. From this time until the war storm broke over the land the Mystic Krewe paraded yearly, with annually augmented splendor, but after 1861 it was suspended until 1866, when the festivities were revived and have been repeated every year since, save when interrupted by pestilence or political upheaval. The Mystic Krewe, however, disappeared in 1884 and was not seen again for five or six years.

The first day parade took place in 1872, when "Rex, king of the carnival," assumed regal power over the city for 24 hours. His sham sovereignty was extended over all classes, including even "the strangers within the gates." This new departure was a success from the start, so much so indeed that the reign of Rex was shortly extended to cover two days, on the first of which his majesty arrives, and on the second of which the Mardi Gras parade proper is held. In 1873 and the year following the "Knights of Momus" appeared on New Year's eve, but in 1876 this organization became a feature of the carnival itself. In 1878 the "Phunny Phorty Phellows" added themselves to the parades, in 1882 the "Krewe of Proteus" appeared, and every year since then these divisions have increased their gorgeousness or new ones have been added until it is

THE REX PROCESSION.

safe to say that in these last years of the century Mardi Gras in New Orleans affords the most imposing and showy annual spectacle that is to be seen in America.

A most praiseworthy circumstance connected with these parades is the fact that no advertising features are allowed. The most northern parades the artistic and fantastic floats are followed by a long line of floats furnished by leading business houses, which vie with each other in the attractive advertisement of their wares. It is undoubtedly true that the rigid exclusion of this feature from the Mardi Gras displays has had much to do with the general success of the exhibitions. Another thing which has contributed to the success of the spectacles from year to year is the effort made to present something novel in each succeeding parade. The first year, as has been stated, the subjects were drawn from Milton's "Paradise Lost." Some of the features since then have been "The Feast of Belshazzar," "Lalla Rookh," "The Five Senses," "The History of Louisiana," Spenser's "Faerie Queen," Homer's "Tale of Troy," "The Myths of China," "Hindoo Mythology," "Realm of Flowers," "Legends of the Middle Ages," "Treasures of the Earth," "The Culprit Fay."

Although the Mardi Gras proper lasts only two days, the city is in holiday attire, and its citizens are in holiday mood for quite a week. The weather in New Orleans in February is almost always delightful, being about the same as April weather in New York or Cincinnati. The blue skies, and the warm sunshine, and the picturesque peculiarities of the southern city are of themselves great attractions to visitors from more northern latitudes, and the old town bagins to fill with visitors some days before the actual date of the giving over of the place to the reign of Rex. Those who arrive late have in recent years been obliged to get along with such accommodations as they can get, and the hotels and lodging houses are invariably crowded. The streets are gayly decorated with bunting and greenery and brilliantly illuminated at night. The people are attired in their best, and their best is bright with colors, so that the ocean is gay beyond the descriptive power of the pen or the artist in black and white.

The appearance of Rex on the day preceding Mardi Gras has come to be almost as much of an event as the grand Mardi Gras itself. Sometimes the carnival king and his queen arrive by rail and sometimes by ship, but in either event they are received with all the pomp and circumstance that should accompany the welcoming of conquering royalty. It is understood that the real personality of the royal personages shall be unknown of the multitude, but of late years this knowledge has generally leaked or been given out, and till the world knew two or three years ago that the queen was Miss Nita Shakespeare, daughter of the mayor then incumbent. Before the doings were over on Mardi Gras night the king was known to be S. P. Walmsley. Thus it will be seen that, although it is because of the creole influence that the Mardi Gras is held, the Anglo-Saxon element has gained control of the carnival.

The parade of Rex begins at as nearly 11 a. m. as possible, and it is to the credit of New Orleans and those who control the

PASSING THE CLAY STATUE.

Mardi Gras that the start is usually on time. Early in the morning citizens and strangers begin to occupy advantageous points of observation along the streets, and by 10 o'clock the thoroughfares are crowded. The blare of trumpets and the beating of drums announce the coming of royalty and his train, the parade being headed by the king's Own Royal Band, followed by a stately car containing the boeuf gras or prize ox.

Following near come the gorgeous floats representing the historical or mythological scenes chosen, the car on which sit enthroned in splendor the ruling monarch and his consort, and last of all the miscellaneous maskers. These last are a motley crowd, some got up elegantly and tastefully, some attired in the most shabby costumes and dingy tinsel, but all fantastic and mirth provoking to the throngs of native and visiting sightseers, who are all of course in the mood to be amused. This parade lasts from three to four hours, and when it has passed the streets empty themselves as if by magic, for the crowds must hasten home to eat and prepare for the glories of the night.

It is in the evening that the "Krewe of Comus" and the "Knights of Proteus" and sometimes other organizations enliven the streets. The parade of these bodies is shorter than the day parade, and for that reason perhaps the crowds along the route appear denser. The brilliance of illumination on the floats, on many public and private edifices and in the form of torchlight processions is added to the general excitement, but the miscellaneous maskers are absent because of police regulations, enforced in order to protect the unwary from possible mischievously inclined, who if disguised would be aided in their malevolent designs.

This prohibition as to masks does not extend to those who are hidden to one or more of the fancy entertainments which wind up the day's festivities and are in many respects the most splendid of the observances. There have been two or three of these of late years, first in importance being the ball and reception of Rex himself, held in the Carnival palace, next the tableaux and ball of Comus at the Grand Opera House, and third the tableaux and ball of Proteus at the French Opera House. Besides these, which may be termed official, there are numerous other balls in the city, which is literally given over to mirth and merriment and the mazes of the waltz.

Though the Mardi Gras festivities of New Orleans are increasing in importance every year, the tendency is constantly toward organized display and not to individual license, and the uprising of "confetti" and flowers, the racing of riderless horses through the streets and the night masking of all who will, so important features in European cities, are not in evidence. The Mardi Gras observances of Mobile and Galveston are also attracting more attention yearly, and there is no one who does not applaud the spirit of joyousness which these festivities indicate.

I. D. MARSHALL.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

The White Squadron's Commander Reaches the Navy's Top Round.

By the retirement of Rear Admiral George W. Baltimore Commodore John G. Walker is advanced another round on the naval ladder and accordingly the vacant rear admiralty, the highest office within the reach of one of Uncle Sam's gallant sea dogs. The sensation of being one of the six active rear admirals of the United States navy will not be

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

exactly a novelty to him, however, for the reason that as acting rear admiral in command of the famous white squadron he took the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Yorktown and Dolphin, five of our modern cruisers, in a grand swing around the circle to show the nations of the globe that Uncle Sam was regaining his old time prestige as one of the rulers of the seas.

Rear Admiral Walker was born in Hillsboro, N. H., nearly 59 years ago. In 1850 he was graduated from the United States naval academy and saw a great deal of service during the civil war. As lieutenant on the Connecticut he assisted in blockading the Atlantic coast in 1861 and was on the Winona when she sided in capturing New Orleans and Vicksburg. He was made lieutenant commander in 1863, and co-operating with General Sherman in the Yazoo river campaign forced his way through the Yazoo pass and commanded the naval battery that shelled Vicksburg from the rear. After the fall of Vicksburg Walker captured Yazoo city and was in command of the DeKalb when she was sunk in 15 minutes by a torpedo. In 1865 he commanded the Shawnut and aided in capturing the forts near Wilmington, N. C. Several years ago he was made a commodore.

The pay of a rear admiral at sea is $6,000, on shore duty $5,000; on leave or waiting orders $4,000. Besides Belknap three other rear admirals will be retired this year under the age limit law. They are Bancroft Gherardi, A. E. K. Benham and John Irwin. The last named is now in command of our naval forces at Honolulu. There are about 30 living rear admirals on the retired list at present. In point of seniority Gherardi is now ranking rear admiral of the navy.

TO SAIL TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

The Pioneer of a Line of Palatial Lake Steamers.

The launching at Cleveland the other day of the new steamship Northwest, which is destined to carry passengers between Buffalo and Duluth, was an event of more than ordinary importance in the history of lake navigation. The North-

THE NORTHWEST.

west is not only the largest vessel ever launched at an inland port, but is the finest, swiftest and most pretentious passenger ship that ever plowed the waters of the great lakes. Indeed some of the fresh water seadogs who witnessed the launching ventured the opinion that she is too palatial and expensive to prove profitable in the passenger traffic. The Great Northern railway evidently has no misgivings on that score, however, for it has not only expended $750,000 on the Northwest, but is building a sister ship to the Northland, which will cost as much more.

The new steamers are expected to make 20 miles an hour in the open lake and 13 miles an hour in the rivers and to accomplish the distance between Buffalo and Duluth in 66 hours. The service will begin in June.

The Northwest is in a large measure a combination of transatlantic steamship and modern lake steamer, with the best points of both. She is 383 feet long over all and has a molded breadth of 44 feet. Her depth to spar deck is 34 feet 5 inches. Until last spring these dimensions were not excelled by any boat on the lakes. The big steamer Centurion is but a few inches longer.

In power the Northwest is not only without an equal on the lakes, but is more than double her nearest competitor. For her size she has greater power than the favored ocean greyhounds. Reckoning like her was ever before attempted off the Atlantic. The two quadruple expansion engines are expected to develop 7,000 horsepower.

Being designed exclusively for passengers, the Northwest has no freight hold worth the name. She has room for 1,000 tons of coal in the bunkers, and the accommodations for passengers are of the most elegant description. The company expects to carry a large number of emigrants, and quarters are provided for them on the lower deck.

Should the Northwest and Northland prove profitable four or five more steamers will be built and a daily line between Buffalo and Duluth established.

An Improvised Compass.

The points of the compass may be determined with the aid of an ordinary watch. It is simply necessary to bring the watch in such a position that the hour hand is directed toward the sun. The south then lies midway between whatever hour it may happen to be and numeral XII on the dial. Suppose, for instance, it is 4 o'clock and the timepiece is held in the position indicated. The direction of the numeral II will then be the exact south. If 8 o'clock the numeral X will indicate the exact southerly point.

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LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McCLENDON, Beans Stn., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. MRS. L. M. ARERS, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, cor. 8th Place, New York.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 16th, 1894.

In the matter of the guardianship of Ezra L. Henry E., Charles T. and Alfred L. Johnson, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Mathilda Johnson, guardian of the above named minors, setting forth the amount personal estate of said minors, and her bond as guardian thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; that the rents, issues and profits of said real estate, and the proceeds of sales thereof, can be ascertained, with the charges of administration, and the claims, assessments and other charges which are a existing lien upon the estate and the improvements which are necessary for the preservation of the estate; and praying for a license to sell so much of said real estate which it is proposed to mortgage; and it appearing to the Court that it is needful and necessary to sell such real estate for the purposes mentioned in said petition.

And it appearing by said petition that the personal property of said minors is insufficient to pay all debts with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon the estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary for the preservation of the estate, and to keep the same in repair.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court at a session thereof, to be held at the Court House in said county, on the 20th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said Mathilda Johnson, guardian, to mortgage the said real estate of said wards for the purpose of obtaining funds for the payment of such debts, charges, taxes, assessments and improvements, or for making such necessary repairs.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed or published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 16th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By Court,

132-417 C. M. BERDAHL, Judge of Probate.

The Northwestern Agriculturist.

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

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For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

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JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the manage- AGRICULTURIST ment of the

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That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50. Address all communications to

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OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE

BY FRANK BARRETT.

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FREEDOM AT A BUBBLE A DAY.

"You seem to trent the dinger pretty lightly," said Gordon. "Perhaps you are tired of liberty."

"Not a bit of it. I have just bought freedom for three days at the rate of a rouble a day, and here it is," said Ivan Dontkremember, striking the sack on which he sat.

"What have you got there?" Gordon asked eagerly.

"Freedom, I tell you, for three days. It's indispensable. How long do you think you are going to keep up on fir cones? Twelve hours at the outside, I should say, by the look of madam."

"What have you got in the sack, I ask?" Gordon repeated savagely.

"Bread, and I'll guard it as I would my life," Ivan Dontkremember answered, catching the gleam of desperation which lit my eyes as well as Gordon's.

"We are starving; we have eaten nothing for four days. You must give us some."

"You can get as much as you want at the post. Schemyl must keep his prisoners alive till the guard comes round to collect them. Why should I shorten my term of freedom to prolong yours?"

Gordon looked at me. "Shall we give ourselves up?" his eyes asked, and mine answering "Yes," he held out his hand to me and said:

"Come."

I am afraid you are leaving with a bad opinion of me," said Ivan Dontkremember as I rose. "That's the worst of being perfectly reasonable—one's sure to offend some amiable fool. Now, if you only had a white fur two—"

"What!" cried Gordon, tearing open his coat to get at his note case. "You will sell your liberty?"

"Of course I will. Schemyl always keeps a good stock on hand on the chance of a moneyed customer turning up. Five roubles more where this came from," he continued, untying his sack and producing a loaf. "It's rather a high price—a rouble a loaf, pretty nearly half a crown of your money —but then poor government officials must live."

Without a word Gordon snatched a note from his case, thrust it into Ivan's hand and took possession of the loaf. Then, with horrible laughter, we tore the loaf in two and ate with the ravenous fury of starved beasts. For a time we forgot everything but the animal joy of satisfying our craving appetite. Other Ivan spoke to me or not I do not know. It was not until our hunger had been appeased that we could think of him.

"What right have you to put temptation in a poor devil's way?" he growled. "Do you know the value of the note you gave me?"

Gordon shook his head, still eating.

"A thousand rubles—three years' freedom! Lifelong freedom, who knows? Take it back, or I may be tempted yet to knock you on the head."

He pushed the note into Gordon's hand and leaning away sat for some minutes on his knees, dropped his bristly red beard in his palms and rocked himself slowly backward and forward, seeking for the fire.

Gordon looked at him and then at me in silent perplexity; we both doubted whether the little man was in his right mind. Free only planning money! and yet bewailing that Gordon still held the note in his hand. "Ivan Dontkremember said angrily:

"Put it away, I tell you—hide it up. Don't you know that the forest is alive with desperate men? Any one of them would murder the pair of you to get that. Why should you risk it? Necessity knows no law but self preservation. If you know it was in my mind to brain you as you sat there in an access of animal ferocity? At least you would have gone out of the world happy; it would have saved you—and the government—years of trouble, and me too. Oh, there was enough justification. Reason was on my side and opportunity as well. You would have done it in my place. There was murder in your eye when you asked for bread. Bread leonly a means to living; the end of living is freedom. A man will fight for life while there's a hope of freedom; when that hope is gone, he will blow his brains out."

"With your view," said Gordon, "I am surprised that you did not at least make off with the note."

"Perhaps I overlooked that alternative in the greater temptation to kill you. The probability was that you had other notes in your cave—money enough to make escape certain."

"If you felt yourself justified, why didn't you kill me?"

"For fear of a reason—a sentimental one. Something in your face, in your face—not the murderous expression in it, you may be sure—deterred me. I felt, just at the critical moment, as if I were about to kill my dearest friend. And I can't shake off this womanly feeling while I look at you—think's the queer thing."

"Some personal resemblance?" Gordon suggested.

Ivan Dontkremember nodded gloomily and turned his eye again on the fire.

"It's an odd coincidence that my resemblance to a Russian has not only saved my life, but was the cause of my life being illegally."

"What Russian?" asked Ivan, turning quickly.

"Then—Prince Borgensky."

"Turse!" cried Ivan, starting to his feet "Is he alive?"

"He was when we left him not two months ago."

"Where was he then?"

"In London."

"Thank the fates!"

"You know him?"

"Who knows Russian who lived five years ago does not know Turse?"

Then he broke into Russian, spouting, pointing Turse with pointed fingers in words that I failed to follow. Suddenly he checked himself, and turning to us he said, as if to excuse himself:

"I have been dead five years and buried in the fortress of Petropaulovsk. One knows nothing there. There was no political prisoner in our gang—all outthroats and scoundrels—they could tell me nothing. What should they know of Turse?"

And after a pause he added, with a pathetic tremor in his voice:

"I thought he must be dead, too—my friend."

His walked slowly round the fire to indulge his reflections, touching an ember here and there absently with his stick. Coming close to where I sat, silent in sympathy, he said:

"Did you know him—Turse?"

"Intimately."

"Is he well? What is he doing? How does he pass his days? Tell me all about him."

"You can answer these questions better than I," said Gordon, nodding to me.

I spoke, telling of our everyday life and of the work Turse was doing.

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed Ivan gleefully when I had described the groups of stationary. "He still sticks to his guns, the good fighter Turse. But do they leave him alone—the police?"

"Why, no more luck!" Gordon replied, and then he told of the attempts made to kidnap Turse and of the bungry chance by which I had saved him, though he afterward my success not to chance, but to courage and dereliction.

"I beg your pardon," said Ivan, bowing to me. "I did you an injustice, thinking that you English women could do nothing but faint. But who is it at the bottom of this conspiracy—do you know that?"

"I am ashamed to say he's a countryman of mine. At least he speaks the same language," said Gordon.

"An Irishman!" asked Ivan sharply.

"Yes."

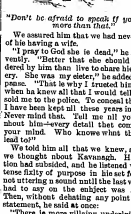
"Fitzmaur! Quick!"

"Barry Kavmagh."

"Infernal villain!" muttered Ivan through his clinched teeth.

"Do you know him?"

"Yes, and with good reason. Is he married? Do you know of any woman who calls herself his wife? A woman—she should be 30 now—with blue eyes and a timid, pretty face. Do you know her?" he asked eagerly. "Don't be afraid to speak if you know more than that."



"Don't be afraid to speak if you know more than that."

We assured him that we had never heard of his having a wife.

"I pray to God she is dead," he said fervently. "Better that she should be murdered by him than live to share his treachery. She was my sister," he added after a pause. "That is why I hate him. But when he knew all that I would tell him he sold me to the police. To conceal that fact I have been kept all these years in prison. Never mind that. Tell me all you know about him—every detail—no matter how trivial. Who knows what this may lead to?"

We told him all that we knew, all that we thought of Barry Kavanagh. His education had subsided, and he listened with intense facity of purpose in his set features, not uttering a sentence till the last word we had to say on the subject was spoken. Then he turned upon me with the question, or statement, he said at once:

"There is some villainy underlying this than you dream of. Does he owe you money?"

"A trifle—a few pounds upon our last game of cards, that's all."

He rose to his feet once and asked a question which was not intended for my ears. Gordon shook his head in the negative and then asked:

"Was there sufficient reason for his sending us out of England?"

"For getting rid of mademoiselle, certainly, but for nothing more. Otherwise there was motive enough for an ordinary villain, but not enough for such a villain as Kavanagh."

"At any rate, now we are here, we may begin to suspect with his help that poor old Turse will we left alone unless the minister of police, who must know that I am not Turse'——"

"Oh, he knows that well enough!" said Ivan Dontkremember with a bitter laugh. "Kavanagh wouldn't attempt to deceive him. His agents have been carried out with his consent. The minister's ironclad contract was to satisfy his avenger the czar. That is done, and Kavanagh is given sufficient guarantee that Tarsa shall be heard of no more. He will be allowed before that term ccrps to burst, unless"—he added cynically—"unless after a moment's pause he asked abruptly, "You have money?"

"Plenty—in London."

"But here?"

Gordon did not know how much he had. Just before starting he put a notebook containing all the ready money he his pocket on the chance of money being needed for the rescue of Tarsa, and some of these notes he changed into Russian money at Moscow. He pulled out his case again, and counting it found that besides the note for a thousand rubles he had two of a hundred and five English notes of £5 each.

"Not enough," said Ivan in a tone of disappointment. "But put them up. Guard them as you would your life. They may be worth more than that even."

With the fear that some of the escaped convicts might even now be watching us, I turned my head, and slanting among the scattered trees behind me I distinctly saw a white face standing out of the darkness.

I sprang up with a cry of alarm. Gordon was by my side in a moment. "There's no danger," said Ivan, who had stepped forward a couple of paces with his stick tightly grasped. "It's only my friend, bonest Schemyl."

Schemyl stalked across the opening, a pistol resting on his shoulder—thinking aoout, I suppose, the reward he was losing by leaving us behind," said I.

"Oh, don't you bother about us. If the old rascal and all his pals like to come in a rabble, we shall still have 900 left. And that will carry us on capitally—oh, old chap!" he asked, turning to Ivan Dontkremember and clapping him familiarly on the shoulder, as though he had completely made up his mind to break down all barriers and be as they were going to be friends for brotherhood and good fellowship.

"There's no alternative," said Ivan gravely when he had overcome the shock of this accident. "We must go at once where we are, get some sort of a map, make our way to the frontier on foot, and so escape."

"Why, certainly. It sounds as if there were something in that," said Gordon.

"Not much, I am afraid. The difficulties are enormous, especially with the winter upon us. The chances of running the blockade is very small indeed."

"Any chance is better than none at all. Come, my dear sir, this will be nothing to leaving us."

"Yes or no?"

"Yes, of all. Why shouldn't I go with you? Do you think I am selfish, after all we've gone through together?" I asked, my eyes filling with tears.

"Heaven forbid I should do you that injustice. But those children—you have left our friend speaking of—remember you are only a girl, though quite as brave as the best of us."

"I won't hinder you. You shall never hear me complain," I urged.

"I have not the slightest doubt that whatever happens you will be brave in the encounter and be a help, as she certainly would be a comfort to me," said Ivan, with more courtesy and kindness than he had yet shown me. "But there is one serious objection. This journey may occupy months, and during that time we are doing nothing to save Tarsa."

My heart sank within me in shame. I had forgotten Tarsa—Heaven forgive me!—for the moment.

"At my moments Kavanagh may receive orders to release Tarsa. The prospect of that at once would inevitably lead to the latter being given. When it is given, Kavanagh will obey it ruthlessly."

"I will go to him," said I, as eagerly as I had prayed to stay with Gordon the minute before.

"It is advisable to look well at that before you decide," said Ivan. "It is by no means certain that you would go—indeed, Schemyl, with the greatest incentive to get rid of us through, very fast. Some trusted confidant may think it advisable to betray him; some jealous official may be dissatisfied with his influ. At that case you have all hope of seeing Tarsa again. If you remain—and on the road, you don't never—this friend again. You will be banished as they made these attentions in my appearance, and still more heavily when a duel will complicate the matter. As we walked across the room, my hands folded, and assuming a cruel leaden eyelids, with the step of an elderly person, to look at my self in the glass. For a moment or two I stood gazing before the mirror in amazement, for it is no exaggeration to say that I did not know myself. I looked like a woman of advanced age who "has seen trouble," and the general effect was heightened by the appearance of fatal debility in my dress.

Thus dressed, I arrived in London on the morning of Feb. 5—three months without a letter—with the dress of my captors.

"Keh, mum!" asked a porter, touching his cap as I stepped out of the train. I nodded assent.

"Your wheeler," he called, without hesitation. So better compliment than that could have been paid to the perfect disguise I had assumed.

"Where to, lady?" asked the cabman at the next moment.

"Carter street, Houndsditch," said I in the falsetto of old age.

The owner of Carter street I discharged the cab. A few doors down I saw a shop with the name of Lazarus over it. Lazarus, further," I entered and told the clerk Lazarus I wished to see Mr. Lazarus himself.

"What name?" he asked.

"Tell him I have come from Petsr Schemyl," I replied.

I was shown into a private office, where a stout, dark eyed man with a black beard received me. He eyed me curiously as I took out from my purse the notes from the purse which now contained my precious money. It was not the first mysterious visit or perhaps who had brought him a message from the heart of Russia.

He took the minute sheet of closely folded thin paper, carefully opened it, and having read it in London," said Gordon.

"You are to give me an order for £200, he said.

"Here it is," I replied, giving up the last of the papers with a feeling of relief.

"There may be some difficulty in cashing this," he observed, raising his eyebrows as he looked at the bank note. "Have you any objection to going with me to the bank?"

I agreed to this proposal, and he sent for a cab, in which we went together to Lombard street.

"You had better come in with me," said Mr. Lazarus. "An introduction is sure to be wanted."

We entered the bank, and he presented the strange order. The clerk examined it and then took it into the manager's office. After a brief interval of two minutes he returned, and handing the paper back to Mr. Lazarus said:

"I am sorry to tell you that we cannot cash this order at sight."

"Can I see the manager? The irregularity can be explained."

"It is a question of irregularity. We have examined Mr. Gordon's account and find that he has only £100 to his credit. If you draw the whole of his deposit the day he left—that is," the clerk said, correcting himself as if he had made a mistake, "should have said, "on the 12th of November last year."

Mr. Lazarus turned to me and raised his eyebrows in silent interrogation.

"I left for all his interest on the day he went away?" I gasped.

"On the 13th of November," the clerk replied.

Mr Lazarus handed me the order with a bow of mock civility, shrugged his shoulders as he nodded to the clerk and turned on his heel, evidently wishing it to be understood that he washed his hands of the affair and had nothing more to do with me. I followed him to the door thunderstruck, unable to reason under this terrible blow.

"I am sorry I can do nothing," he said, turning him on the pavement as he was about to step into the cab.

"Well, I advise you to be more careful in the future. It's a lucky thing for you that the manager did not think it worth while to put the matter in the hands of the police."

In speechless dismay I watched the cab drive off, feeling that with it all hope was going beyond recall, and then, bewildered and helpless, I yielded to the stream of hurrying city men and somehow I found into a quiet turning, where it was possible by a poor creature to collect her scattered wits.

Stupidly, in my desperation, I looked round as if I might find guidance at hand. There was not a soul in the court but a man in a white sleeve, painting something on a doorpost. My heart sickened as I realized a fact. Then suddenly my eyes rested on the painter's hand. He was writing a name on the doorpost. I spelled out what he had written, "E. Pelham, solicitor, second flr——"

A ray of hope flashed upon my darkened mind. I had heard Tarsa speak of getting a solicitor's address in the first instance of business. Might not this solicitor advise me? I had intended to pay him—the rest of the English notes Gordon gave me. There could be no harm in trying if I kept up my assumed character and took proper precautions. I went up to the second floor, and after pausing for a minute outside the freshly painted door on which I read the name of the solicitor I entered the office with every sense on the alert. I remember that then a very unwinded door creaked as I pushed it open; that there was a strong smell of paint; that everything was painfully new. Even Mr. Pelham himself seemed new, he was so attentive, so anxious to get me into his inner office as soon as he learned that I wished to have his advice upon an important question. He was a thin, eager, little man, with a clean shaven face and a pleasant, birdlike expression in his sharp, close twinkling eyes. He reminded me of a sparrow with a large brood on the look-out for the smallest crumb.

"Do you know any one named Kava nagh?" I asked when we were seated face to face at his writing table, with the spotless blotting pad and the new stationery case and writing materials between us.

"Well, madam, I can't say that I do," he answered reluctantly.

"Any one named Gordon?"

"Gordon, Gordon, now," reflectively. "No, madam. You see, madam, my practice has up to now been in another port of the metropolis."

"Perhaps you know Prince Borgensky?"

"I have heard of him of course, but I have not the pleasure of knowing him."

"Can I rely upon your not repeating a word of what I tell you to any living creature?"

"Absolutely, madam. You must understand that my professional reputation would be ruined if I betrayed, even by wans of care, anything confided to me by a client."

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 7:54 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Leave Crookston Daily

'Round Home.

Carl Kretschmar, of Thief River Falls, was in the city Monday.

Halvor Stenerson went to Detroit to attend court Monday evening.

District court will convene at Ada on the second Tuesday in February.

Two of the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kol. Schroeder are reported ill with the fever.

See the notice of M. R. Brown elsewhere in this issue and govern yourselves accordingly.

K. K. Austin has purchased the Erickson saloon on the corner of Broadway and Second street.

E. K. Austin has purchased the saloon formerly conducted by T. J. Orvick, in the Opera block.

Ole Hagen: My paper, the Rodhuggerin is meeting with more success than I expected in these times.

Rev. J. G. Smith is reported on the mend and if no unfavorable complications develope will soon be convalescent.

Hicks—predicted that January would go out cold and January seems bound to fulfill Hicks' predictions.

The sick ones in S. L. Collins' family are reported to be doing nicely and Collins is correspondingly happy.

Mrs. ft. Burkhardt and their oldest son have been quite ill during the past week, but are reported convalescent.

Mrs. Braley has been a very sick lady and her condition considered very critical. She is reported out of danger at present writing.

Miss Olive Tweeten will have charge of the general delivery window in the postoffice until a new postmaster is appointed.

Charlie Robbeke was in from Thief River Falls on jury duty last week, and chipped in to help out the JOURNAL'S exchequer.

Lyan Carruth came over from Dakota on Monday evening to see his sister, Mrs. Dr. Dimpier and returned Tuesday morning.

I. W. C. Moser has been very sick for about two weeks at his home in Euclid, with typhoid fever. At last accounts he was improving nicely.

W. G. Spears, of Red Lake and Chief Mouseding were in the city Monday en route home from Thief River Falls, where Mr. Spears had been transacting business with the chief of the pine land estimators.

Bob Leich, Fontaine & Anglim's accommodating grocery clerk returned on Tuesday morning from his former home where he was called on account of the serious illness of his mother. He left his mother convalescent and doing nicely.

Councilman George Ortlieb of Fisher has been very sick for the last two weeks with typhoid fever, but is getting somewhat better. The death of his father was quite a set back to him.

Sam Sutor, of Fosston, passed through the city on Tuesday on his way to visit the old home in Chatham, Ont. Sam's friends insinuate that he will be married before his return.

John Dalnard, who was on the police force for awhile (and who was one of the best men who ever netted in that capacity in this city) passed through the city on Monday with the body of his wife en route for Mentor for burial. Mr. Dalnard had not been married very long and his bereavement comes with crushing force.

Senator Burkhardt is expected up this week. The senator has a long pull for the nomination as state treasurer on the Republican ticket, and if nominated will of course be elected. He has many friends in this neck of the woods who would like to see him secure the nomination.

Col. Stadsvold came in from Fosston on Tuesday, to transact business at the county seat, and to get some of the Queen City ozone.

The partnership heretofore existing between Craig & Wilson has been dissolved, Mr. Craig retiring. Mr. Wilson will continue to do business at the old stand.

John Wyatt: The directors of the driving association will hold a meeting on the 26th of this month, and the annual meeting of the stockholders occurs on the 5th of February.

Chas. Misner: I expect a pull of three necked, bald-headed eleans from Everett, Washington. I have eaten what they call "cleans" in this man's country at three or four shillings a dozen, but I can assure you they ain't in it by the side of a Washington clam. They are the best I Everett."

A home-sick wanderer in western lands writes: "Please sent me some money right away quick auick. I wish I don't leaf mine brudder and mein mudder and vent avay off cold vest already and ven I got me back some more times I know me vell enuff to stay here all de times don't id?"

An East Grand Forks man is agitating the idea of bringing artesian water into the city from a well located some miles east in the country. He thinks he could pipe it into a tank for a cent per gallon or perhaps a trifle more. It is said that people are giving the project serious consideration.

A little boy came to live with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cox at their temporary quarters in the residence of A. A. Olds Esq., on Monday of this week. It will be remembered that Mrs. Cox was taken from the burning building at the time of the St. Louis hotel fire to the residence of Mr. F. Bivins, and later Mr. and Mrs. C. sought temporary quarters with Mr. Olds.

Engineer White: "Talk about sickness in Crookston! Why we are not in it with Grand Forks, and yet a Grand Forks paper would try to make out that Crookston was a very unhealthy place. I think the river water is responsible for the prevailing sickness in both places, and I wonder why Crookston people will persist in using it when artesian water can be had so easily. I tell you Grand Forks people would give a great deal if they get such water so easily."

It has become such a notorious fact that Commissioner Demer's actions on the county board are controlled by Commissioner Veseth, that a correspondent of the Minnatonk Tribune is moved to suggest that Demer be considered as personal property, and should be assessed to his owners. The correspondent thinks that in the printing deal Demer should be assessed to Klosch and McKenna, in the amount of $2,500, as he yielded that much profit to the latter. It is quite a pertinent suggestion.

John Ristow was in from the farm on Monday. John says he has passed through a siege of sickness such as he does not care to repeat again right away. Says for the last four weeks he has had to be up nearly all night with the sick ones but they are all convalescent now. He speaks in the highest praise of Dr. Lankester, of Fisher who was his physician. Says John: "I tell you Dr. Lankester is the best man I ever saw in cases of typhoid fever. I just believe his care saved some lives in my family all right enough and I count him one of the best physicians I ever had in my family."

Chief Gonyea and K. R. Nerland returned from St. Paul Wednesday morning, where they had been as witnesses in the U. S. Court. Our readers will remember that sometime since a man was arrested for passing a bill of spurious money at T. G. Thompson's place. Later a charge of passing counterfeit money was lodged against him, and a United States Marshal took him to St. Paul. On trial he was cleared on the ground that the bill was not a counterfeit of any money in existence.

Those personal tax notices are giving everybody the blues.

Marens Johnson was in the city on Wednesday looking up business matters.

Tuesday night was the coldest for January, and one of the coldest for winter.

John O. Bihlu, of Mentor, was transacting business at the county seat this week.

The Fertile Journal says it will oppose division on the line proposed at the coming election.

Peter Renne, a son of Ole P. Renne, is associated with Fyge A. Kroton in the restaurant business. The boys will make a good team.

Now that Bombergers is worked off in good shape whatever will the Crookston Philanderer of Grand Forks have to talk about?

Our warm spell took a violent cold and Sunday dawned cold as Greenland. We have our consolation that such weather cannot continue many months yet.

Comrade Swift, of Mentor, dropped into the post meeting last Friday evening. The attendance this winter is encouraging.

On Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hathaway received the sad intelligence that their only remaining daughter, Emma, is very low with consumption at her home in Maine and her death is expected to occur any day.

Miss Lizzie Zarracher came home from her school at St. Hilaire on Friday evening, quite ill.

Many of our subscribers have remembered us during the past week, for which they have our sincere thanks. The JOURNAL will continue to put forth its best efforts in behalf of all the people and the evidences of appreciation which we have are encouraging.

Miss Emma Veronneau went over to Grand Forks on Saturday to see a sick sister.

Quite a number of Odd Fellows and members of the Rebekah lodge went down to Ada last Saturday, to assist in organizing a lodge of Rebekahs there.

Postmaster W. B. Dawley tendered his resignation last week, having accepted the position as traveling salesman for the company where he was at work when he was appointed.

Duluth is rejoicing in the prospect of another million bushel elevator in the near future. L. T. Sqiie & Co., have secured a site on the Rice's Point and will build before another fall.

The adjusters, some of them, arrived on Wednesday and spent the day looking over the losses by the recent fires. The others arrived this morning and the losses will probably be adjusted to-day.

Hellock and St. Vincent are agitating the subject of encouraging the cheese factories. Kittson County farmers have come to the conclusion that the all wheat idea is ruinous.

The lecture at the M. E. church last Thursday evening was well attended and enjoyable. The house was crowed to its utmost capacity and many went away being unable to obtain seats.

M. R. Brown predicts that horses will sell in this market the coming spring at from 25 and 50 per cent less than before, for many years. As will be seen by his notice elsewhere he will be prepared to handle horses on commission for all who desire his services.

Speaking of the Times; peculiar methods, the Fertile Journal says: "We do not believe in throwing mud at our contemporarys, but can't help but remind the Crookston Times editor that he had better sweep from in front of his own door yard before he accuses others of wrong doing. As a publisher of a legal newspaper we had as good a right to compete for the county printing as the Times, and we can truthfully say we used only honorable means in competing for the same."

If the use of river water is the cause of the cases of typhoid fever—and it certainly would seem to be, it is folly to continue its use from the fact that artesian water can so readily be procured. It is a fact, though, that some people still persist in the use of river water in spite of the fact that some physicians have warned people against its use, and urged them, if they must use it to boil it first. Whether it is the river water or not the artesian water is by far the most healthy and should be given the preference. If we could not get artesian water at all how we would wish that we could.

The Grand Forks News speaks of the return of some East Grand Forks jurors from Crookston alive and well, as though it was a miracle that they escaped without catching the fever. While it is not a subject for us to rejoice over, as neighbors, it is yet a fact that goes with to contradiction that Crookston does not begin to have the number of fever cases that Grand Forks has had, and very few fatal ones, and it does not look well in a Grand Forks paper to say anything about local localities—unless talking about its own.

Ole M. Omlie was over from Grafton last Friday and dropped in to see us in the matter of that subscription. Says that while times are indeed somewhat stringent, he thinks the Northwest is not the worst place in the world.

A private letter to the JOURNAL from D. Jacobus, Vancouver, assures us of the continued health of himself and family. He says that "Democratic times" overall even in that land o' leal, to a greater extent, we should think than here. Late sends his regards to old friends and expecting the G. A. R. boys.

Otto Koeppe reports great dissatisfaction with what he has seen of the western country, and will get back to old Polk county just as quick as circumstances and steam will permit. He thinks he can be quite content to remain at home once he is safely back. Says people in Polk county don't know anything about hard times and never will till they take a trip to the western coast, then they will find out what hard times means.

Editor Hydal took a trip to Fargo last week.

A. W. Foss, the genial publisher of the Thirteen Towns at Fosston, was in the city on Tuesday en route for the old home in Canada, for a two weeks visit with the old folks for the first time in four years.

Dordall & Martin is the name of the new firm that has purchased and is operating the saloon lately owned by Dahle & Bergstrom, corner of Main and Second street.

Chas. Henderson, of Argyle, stopped over Tuesday night on his way to St. Paul.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna Monday rustling around the city.

John McPhee, the hustling manager of the Lockhart farm, was doing business with our merchants Tuesday. Jack has just returned from a visit to his parents in Bruce county, Ontario.

E. M. Bivins: "I consider sheep-raising far more profitable than wheat-raising. I have a flock of something over 300 Shropshires, and have reached that point when we don't have to worry about the price of wheat I am happy to say."

Speaking of the candidacy of Senator H. Burkhardt for state treasurer the Redwood Gazette says: "Senator Burkhardt, the Wabasha senator for many years, is out for state treasurer. The Senator is an honest German-American citizen who has many friends and few enemies, all over the state, and if nominated would be a good runner."

Sad announcement of the death of Agnes Kops was received in this city on Thursday of last week. Miss Kops was for some time a resident of this city where she had many warm personal friends to whom this sad announcement comes as a personal bereavement. The Grand Forks Herald says: "The death of Agnes Vernet, eldest daughter of Charles and Mary de Bruyn Kops, occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock after an illness of eighteen days. Miss Agnes was born in Faribault, Minn., February 16th, 1873. She had resided with her parents in this city for several years past and was a general favorite in a large circle of friends. Miss Kops recently completed a two years course in voice culture under a leading teacher of Minneapolis, and her voice, now hushed in death, gave promise of remarkable achievement in the musical world. The funeral will probably take place Friday afternoon. The afflicted family are indeed profoundly bereaved and have sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Our genial friend L. C. Courvette, ex-treasurer of the city, says it's all right. He is not a newspaper man neither has he been (De) nemunerated, and the way it happened was this: He was driving home the other night in the cutter when the team took fright and threw him out onto the railroad track. Says he had heard that "frogs" were good eating but never supposed they were so hard to take. He is getting along all right now but his face did look like he had successfully run a daily for a week.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Dampier have been very anxious during the past week over the condition of Mrs. D. who has been very low with the fever. Her brother in Dakota, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Carruth, and other Mrs. Al. Muller, in Washington, were summoned to her bedside by wire on Monday, as her condition was considered very critical. Since that time she has alternated between favorable and unfavorable symptoms with the result still trembling in the balance. Her friends continue to hope for the best.

The baker Riehle, who went out to the county with Otto Koeppe et al, writes that he shall be back just as soon as he gets rich-e-nough to pay his fare back.

Dr. M. Legace reports business looking up somewhat. Times have seemed so out of joint that even the horses could not afford to get sick, but Mike sees things coming his way again.

County Treasurer J. T. Beaudry is sending out postal notices of personal taxes due. By the way we had the idea that it was against the law to send out duns on postal cards.

Roy Arnold, who runs north on St. Vincent, line has been laid up 10 days with quinsy.

Gustave Dorman is another victim of the fever. Taken down last Saturday.

A. N. Priester passed through the city on Wednesday morning enroute for East Grand Forks to attend the funeral of Adam Mundigal.

Mrs. V. D. Carruth was expected to arrive this morning from Washington summoned by telegraph to the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Dampier.

E. G. Carruth came over from Grand Forks on Tuesday evening to see his sick sister Mrs. C. E. Dampier.

The North Star Literary Society of Crookston Normal school & Business College gave its first entertainment last Friday evening. At present the society is strictly for the students and their friends. A literary programme and debate every Friday evening.

Frank Williams left for his old home Monday evening accompanied by his mother. Frank has had a tough old siege but is convalescent and with no drawbacks, will be all right now.

Some genius advises farmers to buy up now a quantity of wheat equal to the amount each intended to raise next summer and keep it till next fall and next summer raise barley and oats. Very good advice, maybe but where is the average farmer going to get the money to buy the wheat with?

Owing to the sickness of several of the managers of the North Dakota Milling Association at Grand Forks the Valley Roller Mills quit grinding for the present.

The Great Northern train from the west Tuesday night was 12 or 14 hours late.

The Farmer's Tribune of Minneapolis gives facts and figures, which go to show little encouragement for the future of wheat. Can't see much hopes for good prices for next crop even.

Frank Kratka was in from Thief River Falls this week.

Hicks predicts cold, stormy weather for February and March, with an abundance of snow. "February will end in cold, winter weather. March promises to be an unusually hard month."

E. E. Abbot was in from Mentor on Monday. Rep orts that his two daughters who were very ill are slowly but very encouragingly.

As we go to press this Thursday afternoon the condition of Mrs. Dr. Dampier is reported critical in the extreme. Her mother, Mrs. V. D. Carruth, arrived from Washington by way of the Northern Pacific this morning.

Gen. LeDuc, of Hastings, was in the city Tuesday taking bones to the lovers of the equine race. The General had 8 entries at the World's Fair and captured 7 premiums. He has modest ideas.

Corn took a boom early in the week, which had a tendency to firm wheat up.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Vlava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Same, sure cure for piles. 1. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

How "Adam's Apple" Obtained Its Name.

It originated from a superstitious tradition that a piece of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate stuck in his throat and produced the swelling.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Piles of people send 2c to the Heller Prop. Co. Blair, Nebr., for a sample box of Australian Salve, and a box frequently cures a case of piles.

For sale by F. L. Darnad.

Dickens made himself immorta with his "Pickwick" and "chops and tomato sauce." If he had lived in these days he would have said Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup instead of "Chops" etc.

For sale by F. L. Darnad.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

$10.00 Reward

For the man who stole a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment from my barn last Friday. I can't get along without it.

For sale by F. L. Durand

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house.

For a choice steak go to the Reckitt block meat market of Carlson brothers.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring tp do so, to spend the winter in southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and return to Missouri River $80.50 and to Los Angeles and return to Missouri River $90.00.

For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn. [39-50]

For a pain in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation that is very blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact is much superior to any plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. If used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

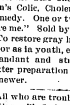
The tenderest steaks, the choicest roasts, the finest meats of every description, go to the Reckitt block meat market.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just now, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of a few Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

"For the past two or three years I have been subject to cramping in the stomach," says Mr. W. A. Baldwin, a hardware merchant of Boonville, Dallas Co., Iowa. "I have tried a number of different remedies; the best one being Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. One or two doses always cure me." Sold by S. A. Wallace.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

All who are troubled with Constipation will find a safe, sure, and speedy relief in Ayer's Pills. Unlike most other cathartics, these pills strengthen the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore the organs to normal and regular action.



NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by printed agent or agents, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Head Pains, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lack of Confidence, Wakefulness, Nightly Emissions, all Drains, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs, caused by Self-abuse or over-exertion; Youthful Indiscretion, or Excesses and Indulgence. Each package contains One Month's Treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee to cure or refund money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Guarantee issued only by S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894. NO. 42

Historical Society

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Halvor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Judson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District .....Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court.....Nils Mohn.

County.

Auditor.....C. O. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmen
Sheriff.....Arny Grundjean
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Commissioner.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Sprogaard
Second District.....Anton Lindeu
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....A. B. Stephens.
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournet Block.
Clerk .....E. C. Carrath
Office in Times office.
Treasurer.....Joseph Mathews.
Office in County Treasurer's office.
Assessor.....A. C. Schmidt.
Office on Second Street
Engineer .....W. F. Arnold.
Office No. 33 Hoskitt Block.
Chairman Health Department.....Dr. Dampier.
Office in Fournet Block.
Justice of the Peace.....C. S. Spendly.
Office in McKinnon Block.
Justice of the Peace.....E. E. Gossman.
Office in Fournet Block.
Postmaster .....W. B. Dawley.
Assistant Postmaster.....Olive A. Helverson.
Constable.....A. E. Lacey.

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Anderson,	E M Rivius	Crookston	
Augsa,	J M Palmer	Angus	
Black River,	P A Erickson	Wylie	
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray	
Badger'	P N Savelrud	Mentor	
Brandsvold,	Olo Nelson	Fosston	
Belgium,	Henry Beyer	Euclid	
Belelet,	A P Frank	Warren	
Highland,	Halvor Omundson	Fisher	
Crookston,	H O Flanders	Crookston	
Crookston, city,	E C Carrath	Crookston	
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston	
Chester,	P J Mattson	Lindsay	
Deanesville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks	
Euclid,	H C Miner	Euclid	
Eden,	Bert A Slyke	Ogre	
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston	
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren	
Fanny,	John O. Tenney	Crookston	
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher	
Fisher, vil.,	Fisher	Fisher	
Fertile, vil.,	L B George	Fertile	
Gd Forks	E O Forks	E G Forks	
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks	
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebrigtson	Fertile	
Garden,	John Hansen	Hagsel	
Gentilly,	H T Gondron,	Gentilly	
Gervais,	John Deforge	E L Falls	
Grove Park,	E Abbott	Mentor	
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay	
Hammond	Ernest Hamm	Crookston	
Hagelen,	Ole Heudrickson	Northland	
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lengsville	
Hunnerville,	O Gunnulson	Mallory	
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nebeville	
Keystone,	J S Gedden	E G Forks	
Kertsouville,	Fred Senoli	Gentilly	
King,	O A Wilson	Ardenton	
Knutes,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine	
Lake Pleasant,	August Brandelle	R L Falls	
Lambert,	Samuel Gehrken,	Lambert	
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile	
Lessor,	Chas Nelsness	Orella	
Lowell,	Olo Christenson,	Crookston	
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hnot	
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory	
Norden,	H D Brandson	T. R. Falls	
Northland	M S Mcezger	Northland	
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren	
Onstad,	W A Marlo	Melvin	
Parnell,	S W Dixon	Crookston	
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks	
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie	
Queen,	Ole Hanson	Fosston	
R L F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls	
Red Lake Falls,	Bdelg Bartil	R L Falls	
Sois,	D C Hallock	Edna	
River Falls,	K O Gigstad	St. Hilaire	
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire	
Rosmo,	P Bonkind	Nehy	
Russia,	M E Bendtsker	Fosston	
Sanders,	Orens Simmons	Crookston	
Sanderville,	Nils S. Anderson	St. Hilaire	
St. Hilaire,	Henry Nelson	Northland	
Steiger,	J S Johnson	St. Hilaire	
Sullivan,	Wenger Swanson	Wenger	
Tabor,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks	
Terrebonne,	P J Cernacsek	Tabor	
Tilden,	Edmour Parisse	Terrebonne	
Tyrnell,	A O Stortzon	Nehy	
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nehy	
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Bimdal	
Woodside,	O J Tapley	Mentor	
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire	
Blumhardt,	Owner Wick	E G Forks	
Thief river Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls	

Libie Lord Fanuterary

Was a beautiful child but he had one drawback, his face was covered with pimples. His grandfather bought a bottle of Haller's Sarsoparilla and was so pleased with the result that he took four bottles himself and cured his rheumatism. For sale by F. L. Durrand.

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Jury Finishes Its Labors and is Discharged by the Judge.

A Few Court Cases Will be Heard by the Judge In Chambers.

A Gloom Cast Over the Entire City by the Death of Mrs Dampier.

Mr. Wells Minor of Euclid, Also Falls a Victim to Typhoid Fever.

THURSDAY JAN. 25TH.

The two cases of Merchants National Bank of Crookston vs Carl Kretzschmar were taken up. The two cases, being almost the same as to facts involved, were, upon agreement of counsels tried together as one action. A. C. Wilkinson counsel for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton, in the absence of Mr. Steenerson, counsel for defendant. The action was brought to recover on promissory notes held by plaintiff against defendant. The notes were given in 1886 for several thousand dollars. Defendant gave as collateral to the Merchants Bank—before it was a National Bank—judgments and accounts for collection and if collected to be applied on payment of said notes. He also gave a deed to Mr. Ross, individually, the then cashier of Merchants Bank. But it does not appear of record that said mortgage was ever transferred to the bank. The case did not get to the jury, but a verdict was directed, upon motion of plaintiffs counsel in favor of plaintiff for $14321.19.

The case of Joseph Netzer vs City of Crookston was then called, Messers Steenerson and Stanton counsels for plaintiff and DeForrest Buckles and R. J. Montague counsel for the city. Plaintiff sues city for damages done his premises, the Germania hotel, during the time of the cave-in of the sewer under the Great Northern railroad, which caused the sewerage to back up and start in the cellar. He claims to the amount of $2,300.

The jury were taken over to view the premises and see the damages and the location.

FRIDAY.

The Netzer case consumed the day.

SATURDAY.

The jury in the case of Netzer vs City of Crookston received its instructions from the court and retired to deliberate. In two hours a verdict was returned in favor of plaintiff for $800.

A jury was called in the case of Patrick Kelly vs Levi Broullette. This is an action in replevin. It appears that defendant raised a crop on the farm of his father in Town of Gentilly in 1893. H. T. Gondron of Gentilly had a judment against Michael and of Levi and Edmond Broullette. It appears that Edmond claimed the crop and gave a chattel mortgage on it to Mr. Gondron. Mr. Gondron issued an execution and had the crop—about 100 acres of wheat—sold in August; the plaintiff buying it for $90. Levi Broullette the defendant replevined the wheat. Plaintiff rebounded it. The defendant is still in possession of the crop. Plaintiff sues for return of the wheat or in case return cannot be had, the value of $90. The case went to the jury shortly before noon, and in a short while a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff; that he is entitled to the possession of the property or the value of it, $90.

After calling a jury in the case of Ingebrit Anes vs Hugerud & Sorum and opening the case, court adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

The last Herring is now on the griddle to fry. This case, being the last above named and an action in replevin. It appears that the defendant had a chattel mortgage on two cows, a pony and buggy, etc., the property of plaintiff. The amount was $85. Plaintiff came to Fosston to settle the debt, but had no feed for the stock. He fixed up a deal with plaintiff got a bill of sale in addition to chattel mortgage he already held and took the property. Plaintiff also got eight thousand feet of lumber. The defense claimed by the plaintiff was that plaintiff was drunk at the time of the making of the bill of sale; and further that the property taken was more than enough to satisfy the mortgage. The case lasted until nearly ten o'clock when it was given to the jury. The first ballot decided the action in favor of defendant. The other jurors having been discharged when this case was called, these were now discharged.

The longest jury term for many years; five weeks of jury prudence.

There are several court cases to try, but court adjourned until Monday February 12th.

DOTS.

One case the jury could not come to an agreement on.

No case the attorneys could come to an agreement on.

Tardy during the term, four; Fines—not more than one.

Death of Mrs. Dampier.

On Tuesday morning it was sadly whispered about on the street "Mrs. Dampier is dead." For a week anxious friends had waited with hated breath, hoping against hope while she lay, for the most part unconscious, fighting the terrible battle and on Monday hope began to dawn in the hearts of her friends as life still continued, but about 9 p. m. a change came that told to experienced eyes that the end was fast approaching and about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning the spirit took its flight to that home where there is no more sickness, no more pain, no more parting. Her mother was with her to the last, having arrived from her home in Washington on Thursday of last week. Estelle E. Carrath was the oldest daughter of Virgil D. and Julia Cooley Carrith. In the bloom of the age of 14 in this city with her parents in 1878. Later on she was married to Dr. C. E. Dampier, which event took place on Wednesday evening August 4th 1880, since which time the doctor and Mrs. Dampier have continued to reside in our midst. Ever of a genial and social nature she had endeared to her, all with whom she came in contact and many have been the loving hearts that have anxiously waited news from the sick room ever since it became known that she was dangerously ill. Besides her father mother and husband she leaves an only sister, Mrs. Albert Muller, of Washington, D. C., two brothers, Lyna Carrath, of Park River, N. D., and E. C. Carrath, of Grand Forks to mourn an irreparable loss, as well as many friends whose heartfelt sympathy will go out to the mourning ones. The funeral obsequies will take place at the Episcopal church at 2:30 o'clock this (Thursday afternoon), Archdeacon Appleby officiating.

Rev. Sqaler's Lectures.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the lectures being given by Rev. L. W. Squier. They are discussed in the family circle, and criticised from every point of view, the unanimous opinion being that they are "just splendid." "Has Mr. Squier made that trip around the world," is a question sometimes asked, and when answered in the affirmative, the questioner remarks: "Well, he has a wonderful memory." The fact be it is not all a question of memory with Mr. Squier, for when he was traveling he noted down everything of interest and it is with the help of these notes that he is able to talk so interestingly and minutely of the lights and scenes in foreign countries. His third lecture occurs this (Thursday) evening and in it he will take his hearers from Japan across to Korea—so long known as the Herault Kingdom—thence down, the coast of China to Hongkong; thence straight to the equator calling at Singapore, and the island of Java; thence to Ceylon and across India, and finally to Egypt, calling at Aden, Arabia.

Wells Minor Dead.

On Tuesday morning the sad news of the death of I. W. C. Misner, which occurred at his residence at Euclid on Monday night, reached this office. On Wednesday morning the remains from Crookston Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M., went up to Euclid to attend the funeral at 1:30.

Prize Fighting Must Go.

In the prelude to his sermon last Sunday evening, Rev. L. W. Squier touched upon the recent prize fight, which he said illustrated more than anything else the fact that the sentiment in the country against prize fighting was on the increase, which was proven by the fact that Florida was the only state in the Union where the fight could take place, and that was because of a defect in the laws of that state. The next legislature of that state would undoubtedly remedy the defect, and then prize fights would have to take place outside the United States.

DULUTH & WINNIPEG.

A Meeting of Citizens Discusses Plans for Inducing

The Company to Build a Line Into Crookston-Committee Appointed.

The Surveyors are Said to Have Already Pased Red Lake.

A meeting of citizens was held in the office of Montague & Buckley on Monday evening to discuss the question of offering some inducement to the Duluth & Winnipeg road to build into Crookston. C. E. Sawyer was appointed chairman, and Lewis Ellington secretary of the meeting. After discussing the matter for some time it was decided to appoint a committee to formulate some plan and submit it to the citizens at a mass meeting to be held in the city hall on Wednesday evening. The following were the committee named: Wm. Anglim, C. E. Sawyer, John McLean, Lewis Ellington, Alex. McKinnon, E. M. Walsh and Jas. E. Morrisey.

The mass meeting held to consider Duluth & Winnipeg last night was well attended and of great interest. The committee reported that they had not had sufficient time to investigate and recommended that a permanent committee of five or seven be appointed to continue the work. A motion was made that the chairman (Chas. E. Sawyer) appoint a committee of five. Amended that the chairman be assisted in selecting the committee by Lewis Ellington, John R. McKinnon and E. M. Walsh, and that said committee consist of seven members. Carried. Alex. McKinnon moved that Chas E. Sawyer be one of that committee. Carried. Speeches were made by Judge Montague, Geo. A. Ralph, Alderman Moreland, Alex. McKinnon, E. Steenerson, Wm. Watts, F. Bielke, Martin Carlen, Alderman L. U. Jennings, John McLean and others, the great harmony and unity of opinion prevailing. The concensus of opinion was that the road would be of inestimable benefit to our city and the county, and not one dissenting voice was heard. The chair announced that the committee would be selected and made known later.

Information from Duluth is to the effect that the engineers at work on the Duluth & Winnipeg have already completed the survey of about 75 miles to the east of Red Lake. The line as now proposed will run along the south shore of Red Lake, and strike Thief River Falls and Hallock. The country is undoubtedly rich in timber to the Red River valley, and Crookston is more likely to get one of those lines than any other point in the valley.

Stop Tariff Tinkering.

We quote from a letter received by a gentleman at Nashville from a prominent gentleman in England who has been looking for investors in the old country:

"The English and continental people will never put another dollar in any southern schams or in any iron or steel enterprise until the American people have joined themselves up and showed the world that they were and are capable of establishing some settled policy. This disturbing reactionary influences, caused solely by a want of some settled policy, is unsettling values the world over."

Write to Your Congressman.

Send a postal card to your member of congress today, urging him to vote against the Wilson free trade tariff.

The Wilson bill (free trade) means: "Untaxed foreign competition; foreign competition means competition in cheapness; competition in cheapness means competition in cheap labor; competition with cheap labor means competition in flesh and blood, and competition in flesh and blood is slavery."

Memory.

There are 100 different varieties of memory, and perhaps we cannot altogether choose which we will possess, though every sort, when we have the germs of it, may be cultivated.

To learn anything by heart the best plan is to read a sentence and repeat it without a book, then read the next sentence and repeat the two, and so on. Repetition is of great importance, "line upon line." More is learned and remembered by reading through one book twice than by reading two books once.

After a thing has been learned it must be recalled and gone over at intervals, or the impression will fade away. Dr. M. Granville says we should take out our own ideas and dust them sometimes.—Interior.

THE NEW MAN.

Ira M. DeCamp is the New Head Clerk at the Dacotah.

Grand Forke Plaindenler: Ira M. DeCamp, the well known hotel man arrived in the city this morning to assume the duties of the position of head clerk at the Dacotah, made vacant by the departure of Jno. D. Bell for South Bend, Ind. Mr. DeDamp first entered the hotel business in Crookston twelve years ago, connecting himself with the Commercial at that place. From there he went to the Columbia in Fargo staying with that hotel two years. He acted as head clerk at the Brunswick at Minneapolis for a year and a half, going from there to Chicago where he conducted the Hotel Hayes during the World's Fair. Since closing the Hayes, Mr. DeCamp has been traveling in the south. His popularity among the traveling public especially in the northwest is sure to redound to the interest of the Dacotah.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending January 27th, 1894.

Bogie, P. M. Noxen, J. E.
Bue, Maral

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

Polk County Fair, 1894.

The stockholders of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association of Polk County will convene at the city hall, Crookston, Minn. at 2:30 p. m. February 5th, 1894. Arrangements will be perfected for an agricultural and stock fair for 1894. Everybody who feels interested in this Polk county enterprise is invited to attend.

J. V. E. WYATT, Secy.,
Crookston, Minn.

Horses for Sale.

Having concluded not to ship in any horses this year I am prepared to sell on commission for any who may desire. I have barn room for 40 head and am prepared to furnish feed and care at reasonable rates. For full particulars call at my stables on Main street or address me through the post-office, Crookston, Minn. M. R. BROWN.

[41-46]

The North-Western Line.
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:00 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:30 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:30 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m. Modern Day Couches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful overnight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City. The Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on best day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest comfort, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping and accomodations call on your home agent and for map folder free, address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
35 St. Paul, Minn

Ada Index: The McIntosh Times says the Index was missed when it gave circulation to a report that Polk county would go Republican next fall. Perhaps it was, but the sources from which we gained the information are better judges of public sentiment in Polk county, than the editor of the Times. Personally we doubt that so great and good a change can be brought about in two years, but that there will be a great change at least for the better we are certain.

A WAGON ROAD.

A Proposition to Construct a Highway Across the Northern Portion of Minnesota.

It Will Run from Crookston to Tower and into the Rainy Lake Country,

Only $50,000 Wanted From the Government for this Important Enterprise.

The desirability of a wagon road across northern Minnesota has long been obvious to the people of this section, but no one man has ever been proposed for the undertaking. Now Elias Steenerson comes forward with a proposition to have the United States build it, and has written the following letter to Congressman Boen:

CROOKSTON, Jan. 23, 1894.

Hon. H. E. Boen, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to call your attention to a splendid opportunity to benefit all we countries by getting the general government to assist in building roads.

The subject of good roads has been considerably agitated, and it seems to me that now is the time to move in that direction. It is well known to all that the great obstacle to the development of a new country is the absence of roads. It is also well known fact that there is no country that contributes so much to the general government as a newly opened up country. It seems to me that a law should be enacted whereby a certain per cent of the money paid into the general government from sales of public lands, should be set aside for a road and bridge fund, to be used to build and improve the roads in the town or county where such lands are located.

I hope you will see your colleagues in congress and arrange to have such a law enacted at once. Such a law would be both practical and prudent as well as just, and should meet with approval by congress. It is one step in the direction of the government improving our roads, which is so often spoken of. Besides benefiting such a general law, I also suggest that you make an effort to get an congressional road laid out and established as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Sec. 6, Tp. 149, R. 46, Crookston Tp., running due east on said town line between town 149 and 150, through Park, Beltrami and part of Hubbard counties to a point at or near the northeast corner of Sec. 1, Tp. 61, R. 35, at Tower City. This will make a road about 240 miles long. The 40 miles of it that the Polk county is already built and hence no appropriation need be figured on for that portion of the road. This will leave 200 miles of actual road to be built. I think a good road can be constructed for $250 per mile, hence an appropriation of $50,000 will be needed.

When it is taken into consideration that the government will soon receive an enormous amount of money from the sale of public lands in the district where said road will run, and the benefit which said road will be to the settlers who will have to pay the money, the justice of such an appropriation must be apparent to all fair minded men. The amount of $50,000 will no doubt be but a fraction of one per cent of the amount of money the government will eventually receive from this district. This road will have its terminus at Tower City on the Great Northern. Mr. Baldwin, of Duluth is evidently an interested in the development of Northern Minnesota as any of us, hence I have no doubt but that he would give the enterprise his undivided support. I do not know the gentleman, but I would like to call and see him to the end that your two may, shoulder to shoulder, carry out the project now outlined to a successful end.

Iam yours, &c.,
ELIAS STEENERSON.

Mr. Steenerson, when asked what he thought the chances were for getting the appropriation, said: "Mr. Boen is a hustler. He's not much of an orator, but he's a worker, and I think if he has time himself in the matter he will push it through. The balance of our Congressional delegation will undoubtedly unite with him, and I guess we can depend on our senators to takecare of the matter in the senate."

Great Northern Changes.

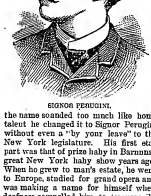
There has been a number of changes made among the officers and employees of the Great Northern road lately, beginning with the resignation of Supt. Jenks some time ago. Superintendent Scott's position has been abolished, and he has been given a run on the road. Master Carpenter McCabe has resigned, and his position has been filled by a Mr. Lindsey of the Breckenridge division.

HE WAS BARNUM'S PRIZE BABY.

Career of Signor Perugini, Otherwise Johnnie Chatterton, Lillian Russell's Fiance.

Whether Signor Perugini loved not wisely but too well on the stage in New York when he won Lillian Russell's hand and heart, both in the opera and in real life, the result of their joint matrimonial career alone will tell. They met, play-ball lovers on the stage three weeks and then decided that the wedding march would be about the sweetest music their ears could hear. If nothing happens to interfere with the happy ending of this stage romance, the couple will be married in March.

Signor Perugini, who has won fair Lillian's heart when unnambered dudes have vainly endeavored to do so, was born plain Johnnie Chatterton, but as



SIGNOR PERUGINI.

the name sounded too much like home talent he changed it to Signor Perugini without ever "by your leave" to the New York legislature. His first star part was that of prize baby in Barnum's great New York baby show years ago. When he grew to man's estate, he went to Europe, studied for grand opera and was making a name for himself when deafness compelled him to temporarily quit the stage. His next venture was in light opera, and he has been a member of various good companies. Not long ago he played Christopher Columbus in "1492" in Boston. He is about 40 years of age, tall, decidedly good looking and possessing dark eyes of many candle power. These eyes, which are described as large, dreamy and soulful, are said to have particularly played havoc with Miss Russell's heart.

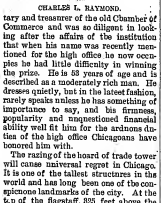
It appears that the coming event will be Perugini's first matrimonial venture, but Miss Russell has twice before heard the wedding bells. Her first husband was Harry Braham, and although he was a musical director their relations did not prove harmonious. Then she married Teddy Solomon, composer of "Billes Taylor" and other well known operas, but again marriage proved a failure with her. The fruit of that union was a daughter, now 8 years of age. Miss Russell recently secured a divorce from Solomon and is now free to marry for the third time.

DIRECTS THE BULLS AND BEARS.

The New President of Chicago's Board of Trade Is Popular and Brainy.

The regime of Charles L. Raymond, the new president of the Chicago board of trade, promises to be an important one in the history of the famous body. A million and a quarter of the organization's bonds will be refunded now that the 10 years of its existence have all but has expired, and the great tower that rises 325 feet from the board of trade building will be taken down at an expense of $300,000, for the reason that its enormous weight has already caused the structure to sink inches and threatens to entirely demolish it.

Mr. Raymond is an excellent type of the self made man. Years ago he began work in the stockyards, serving at first in a very humble capacity, and by industry and perseverance he soon began making a place for himself in the provision trade in Chicago. He became secre-



CHARLES L. RAYMOND.

tary and treasurer of the old Chamber of Commerce and was so diligent in looking after the affairs of the institution that when his name was recently mentioned for the high office he now occupies he had little difficulty in winning the prize. He is 53 years of age and is described as a moderately rich man. He dresses quietly, but in the latest fashion, rarely speaks unless he has something of importance to say, and his firmness, popularity and unquestioned financial ability will fit him for the ardnous duties of the high office Chicagoans have honored him with.

The razing of the board of trade tower will cause universal regret in Chicago. It is one of the tallest structures in the world and has long been one of the conspicuous landmarks of the city. At the top of the flagstaff, 325 feet above the street, is a copper ship 9 feet long, but it looks like a mere toy to the pedestrians far below. The tower will be razed to the roof line, and 280 feet of it in all will come down. A smaller tower may be erected in its place, but no definite plan of the proposed repairs has yet been made.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

A LESSON IN POLITICS.

One Workingman Has Learned Which Party Is His Friend.

He was an excellent workman, but he got tangled up in the political manipulation of 1892 and was so battered by the operation that he did not materialize until after the election of 1893. But his bump of knowledge had grown sufficiently large to balance his loss in knowledge, and his wrath against some of his political friends had served him for an overcoat. After shying around the factory lunatered the office and opened proceedings thusly:

John—Good morning, boss. Fine morning, sir.

Boss—Hello, hello, John! How do you do?

John—I don't do anything now, boss. Can't find anything to do.

Boss—How is that, John? You got your party in. They carried everything.

John—Yes, but they keep everything they got. They give nothing to people like me.

Boss—I thought you were going to get an office. You worked hard for the party.

John—They promised me a job, but the boss had too many friends. When his city relations were supplied, he sent to the old country for more. They are coming yet.

Boss—But they'll take care of you by and by, John. You still belong to the Democratic party.

John—To—with the party. They are no good. I am looking for a job. I didn't earn a dollar since I left the shop. I am nearly dead now. When are you going to start up again?

Boss—That depends, John. Your party are now proposing a bill to put our product on the free list. If they do that, we must shut down entirely.

John—Now, boss, I am done with that party. I voted the straight Republican ticket last November.

Boss—You don't say, John. Did you turn your coat?

John—No, boss; I didn't have any coat, but I helped to turn my party down, and I hope it will never get up again.

JAMES JOHNSON.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Here Is One Large Firm That Buys Some and Says It Is Good Too.

Up to late last fall we have purchased all of our tin plates in Wales. Along in November we bought 1,000 boxes of tin plates from the American Tin Plate company, Elwood, Ind. They cost us just 5 cents per box less than we could have imported them for. The quality was excellent, and our canmakers were well pleased with the plates. In the manufacture of our cans last year it required over 10,000 boxes of tin plate. This season we propose to use all domestic plates. It will only be a short time before the competition between American manufacturers will bring down the price to a lower figure than they can be made in Wales and imported without duty, or nearly.

ERIE PRESERVING COMPANY.

Buffalo.

John Rigdon's Reasons.

John Rigdon was always a clean, shrewd, temperate, industrious man. When he came up and received a loaf of bread, as it was being distributed by The World charity, I was surprised.

"John," I said, "you here! How is this?"

"It's not my fault," said Rigdon. "Pitt-Dawson & Co. put me out of work at Amsterdam. The tariff is to be lowered. they say, and knit goods will come in from Chemnitz, Germany, cheaper than we can make them here. They work for $3 a week in Chemnitz, and we used to get $12 in Amsterdam."

"Do you think our old 50 per cent tariff increased your wages?" I asked.

"Why, yes. We got 60 per cent more wages in Amsterdam than they do in Germany. How else could we have got them?

"But they say, Rigdon, that wages depend upon demand and supply," I said.

"Yes, but we Amsterdamers would there be for knit shirts made at $3 a day when you could import them from Germany made by 30 cent labor? The tariff keeps that cheap labor out."

"Then what will be the effect in Amsterdam if the Wilson bill lowers the tariff 25 per cent on knit goods?"

"Our wages will have to go down 100 per cent," said John. "We boys will have to stand the cut, or the factory will stop. If 50 per cent tariff gives four times the wages paid in Germany, why, a 25 per cent tariff will make our wages twice as much as they are in Germany, or about 60 cents a day. We boys all see it now."—Eli Perkins.

Points From Great Britain.

The Irish Textile Journal, published in Belfast, prints a letter from a correspondent showing how the foreign linen industry is favored by the Wilson bill, and with its passage it says "the tombstone may be set over the grave of the American linen industry." The Manchester Textile Manufacturer deprecates too much trifling for fear it may hinder the passage of the Wilson bill. It says: "A good many opinions and a good many valuable figures have been kept back because Bradford men fear that capital will be made of them by American Republicans." But its joy over the free wool clause cannot be contained, and it adds: "There is 100 per cent less duty on the manufactured article from Bradford, and the American manufacturer will get only 22 cents concession on his wool for the two pounds that produce a yard of cloth. How, under such circumstances, can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer?"—Philadelphia Press.

Work For Free Trade Organs.

"Give them bread!" is now the New York World's pathetic cry. Only a little over a year ago the howl of this free trade organ was "Give them a change!" Having helped to paralyze the country, it is well that Democratic organs should be turned into eleemosynary institutions and bakeries.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

FELT.

A plump little foot as white as the snow,
Belonging to sixteen-year-old Flo Lacasse Joe,
In a little red sock, with a hole in the toe,
And a hole in the heel as well.

A trim little foot in a trim little shoe,
Belonging to sixteen-year-old Miss Sue,
And looking as if it knew just what to do,
And do it in a way that would tell.

A very large foot in a homely array,
Belonging to Peter who follows the dray,
So big that it sometimes is in its own way
And moves with the speed of a snail.

Ah! a very big thing is the human foot,
In dainty made shoe or in clumsy boot,
So 'tis well there are various tastes to suit,
And that fashion can't always prevail.

The plump little foot—a beautiful sight—
And the trim little foot, so taper and slight,
And the very large foot, though much of a fright,
Are traveling all the same road.

And it matters but little how small or how great,
So they never grow weary of paths that are straight,
And at last walk in at the golden gate
Of the city whose builder is God.

—Evangelist.

Explaining a Prevalent Belief.

A superstition very prevalent among workingmen is the injurious effect supposed to be exercised by the sun's rays falling upon their tools. The best tools made for use in tropical countries are subjected to exactly the same amount of tempering as those made for home use, although they are to be used under a greater heat.

A heat greater than any which reaches this earth from the sun would be required to affect them.

No metallic or other matter is equally susceptible to heat as the sand of which the soil of the desert of Scinde, in India, is composed. It has been found heated by the sun to almost 200 degrees F. But to affect the temper of steel more than double this temperature is required. In the steel used for a lancet the temperature of the metal must be brought to 430 degrees, in razors and surgical instruments to 450 degrees, in penknives to 470 degrees, in scissors and chisels to 490 degrees, in axes, planes and pocketknives to 510 degrees, in table knives and large shears to 530 degrees, in swords and watch springs to 550 degrees, in fine saws and augers to 560 degrees and for hand and pit saws to 600 degrees, or to three times the greatest heat of the sun felt on this earth.

At 900 to 950 degrees soft steel and iron become much deteriorated, and cease to resist percussive action and strain, but their temperatures can never be raised to such a degree as this by the heat of the sun.—New York Herald.

MINOT LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE.

The Historic Storm Which Wiped the Original Structure Out of Existence.

The lighthouse on Minot's ledge stands within the shadow of a tragedy. It is the second structure erected upon the ledge. The first lighthouse and the lives it held were claimed by the sea. Begun in 1847 and completed in November, 1848, it was overwhelmed in April, 1851. Its destruction was the most tragic event in the history of our lighthouse establishment. The structure was an octagonal tower supported upon wrought iron piles strengthened by braces. The piles penetrated five feet into the rock. On the braces, 34½ feet above the rock, the keeper had constructed a platform for the storage of daily articles and had fastened to this lantern deck, 68 feet above the rock, a 6½ inch hawser, which he had anchored to a seven ton granite block. Along this hawser articles were hoisted up to the platform and there hauled. These improvements were convenient—and fatal, not, however, to the keeper who made them, for he was on shore when the storm which left behind the historic for its fury burst over the coast.

On Monday, April 14, 1851, there was a strong easterly gale blowing. At that time there were on the tower two assistant keepers and a friend of the principal keeper. The visitor became frightened at the first indication of a storm, and in response to a signal from the tower a boat put off for Cohasset and took him ashore. On Tuesday the wind swung around to the northeast, the most dangerous quarter from which the elements can hurl themselves upon Minot's, as they then rejoice in the accumulated fury of miles of wind over sea. By the 16th it had increased to a hurricane, and the tower was so completely buried by the heavy seas that nothing of it could be seen by the group of anxious watchers at Cohasset. About 4 o'clock in the evening of the 16th, as the platform was washed ashore. Then the watchers knew that the water had risen to within seven feet of the tower. At nightfall it was seen that the light was burning. It was observed at fitful intervals until 10 o'clock that evening, when it was finally lost to sight. At 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 17, just at the time of high water, when the outstreaming tide and the increasing hurricane met at Minot's, a violent telling of the lighthouse bell was heard. After that no sound rose above the din of the storm. About 9 o'clock in the morning a man was walking along the shore saw a chair washed up a little distance ahead of him. Examining it, he recognized it as that which stood in the watchroom of the tower. After this discovery no one had any doubts of the tragedy which had been enacted behind the curtain of the storm. When it lifted, naught was seen over Minot's ledge but the sea, its white crests streaming triumphantly in the gale.

It is believed by those competent to judge of such matters that the destruction of the tower was due to the surface which the platform constructed by the keeper offered to the waves and to the strain of the hawser upon the structure. Every time this hawser was struck by a sea it actually tugged at the tower. There seems also little doubt that the sum appropriated by congress for the building of the lighthouse was insufficient by about two-thirds for such a structure as the perilous situation called for.—Gustav Kobbe in Century.

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HANDSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

H. BOSENHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BOSENHARDT, Business Manager.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room for Commercial Men. No. 222 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE PIONERE

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HAVING

A Farm,
A Garden,
A Village Lot
A Home in the City
or Village or Country,
Or expecting to have one,

IT WILL

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WELL

To secure the invaluable help the best information the thousands of Plain, Practical Dollar Hints and Suggestions given in the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

All prepared by thoroughly experienced, intelligent men, who know well what they talk and write about.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, and a charge to the understanding a great writer. Each number is a labor helping, money and vexation saving. Illustrations of farms, plans for buildings, household helps and conveniences, pleasing pictures for old and young, etc., etc.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for any one to consult these pages without getting many hints and suggestions, each one of which is worth many times the small cost of the journal for a whole year—only $1 to paid. Sample copy free on application. Address

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Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

The Northwestern Agriculturist.

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

For the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up.

The Publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the manager of the AGRICULTURIST

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist FREE to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

That we are giving the Polk County Journal and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50.

Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,

Crookston, Minn.

A HIGH-class illustrated monthly magazine in the home is not a luxury. It is a necessity, and to meet the demands created by this necessity, THE "COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, giving yearly as it does, 1,536 pages of reading by the ablest living authors; with over 1,200 illustrations by clever artists, has stepped into the breach, with a reduction in its price that has startled the literary world.

THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

18 3-4 Cts. A MONTH. Polk County Journal AND Cosmopolitan Magazine $2.25 A YEAR.

The price of the great illustrated monthlies in the past has been $3.00 and $4.00 a year, and they were to be found only in the more pretentious homes. Our offer furnishes a help to all families, no matter how modest their means, to keep in touch with the greatest minds of the world, as the Cosmopolitan has to-day the strongest regular staff of any existing periodical. Send orders to

COOKE & HAMMOND, Crookston, Minn.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease usually comes on with slight symptoms, and when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have a DISORDERED LIVER TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION ISSA' LOW, or you suffer distress After Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the Liver, Stomach and Intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure Dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure. they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One Gives Relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 65 cents by the wholesale and retail agents,

LORD, OWEN & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash Ave., Chicago., Ill.

Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so. They are easy to take, quick to act and Save many a Doctor's bill. Samples FREE on application to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York City.

OUT OF THE FOOTLIGHTS AND ON THE STAGE
A Story of Love, Intrigue and Mystery
FRANK BARRETT
Illustrated by Frank Gillett
COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY CASSELL & CO.
PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

"Yes, one person."

"Only one?"

"Only one."

"Can you tell me his name?"

After a little consideration, I answered:

"His name is Kavanagh."

"Ah! Do you know in what relation they stand to each other?"

"George explains was Kavanagh's friend; Kavanagh was George Gordon's enemy. He it was who had an taken away."

"Most interesting—as complete, chain! Did Kavanagh visit Mr. Gordon often?"

"Frequently before our marriage. He was at George Gordon's chambers in the afternoon of that day."

"I do not know whether your suspicions take the same direction as mine; but it looks to me as if Kavanagh had got access to your friend's rooms after the kidnapping and made use of his checkbook. Has that occurred to you?"

"Not till now. But it was pointed out that some strong motive was needed to explain Kavanagh's action."

"A stronger still may yet be found. It is not likely that all Mr. Gordon's property was in the bank. Do you wish me to make inquiries?"

"No. It will be time enough to bring him to account when George Gordon returns."

"Then, henri—may I ask when you wish me to do?"

"I want you to tell me how I can get money to bring him home."

Evidently the poor little man found it difficult to conceal his disappointment at this dull turn to an inspiriting case. However, getting the best fee he could on the affair, he said:

"Do you know anything of Mr. Gordon's private affairs—the name of his solicitor, or any friend who can be appealed to for help?"

"No. I know of nobody who can be appealed to."

"You yourself have not the means?"

I am badly stranded."

He sighed, and after reflection said:

"Well, madam, the only thing I can think of is to write to Mr. Lucraft and represent the case to him, of course avoiding the names you have mentioned. He may be disposed to advance the sum required upon their author if we promise him that Mr. Gordon is a man of honor. With your permission I will call on him this afternoon, and you shall know the result tomorrow morning."

After some discussion I agreed to this proposal and left Mr. Pelham, who declined to take any fee as the present stage of the case.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
THE MADNESS OF PRAY.

I couldn't get help it. It was stronger than I, as the French say—that yearning to be near Tarasa, to hear his voice and watch his lived—the house with which the dearest, the happiest associations of my life were connected, and after realizing the temptations as long as I could, wandering about the city with the endeavor to distract my thoughts by looking in the shops, I took a turning down to the river, and at the first station stepped on board a Chelsea steamer.

"Is it likely," I asked myself, "that I shall be seen by any one I know?" Nevertheless it was the hope of seeing Tarsa, if but for an off, that led me into this place of device, for, despite my disguise, I knew that I was doing wrong—that I was jeopardizing the escape of Gordon, the safety of Tarsa himself—by exposing myself even to the remotest chance of discovery. Most of the people on board looked like Lambeth folk. A gentleman was chatting at the Temple pier who, in the distance, looked like Kavanagh.

I shivered with suppressed excitement as we drew nearer and nearer to the spot in which all my fondest hopes were centered. My heart beat wildly as I caught sight of the thin line below Westminster, my head swam, and every object grew dim and indistinct before my eyes as the boat crossed toward Lambeth pier.

Prudence told me that here at least I ought to go below or screen myself, for every man on the pier knew me well by sight. But I was deaf to every voice, blind to every danger. I even caught myself envying the poor laborers upon the pier who were nearing home. Oh, if Tarsa might only be among them! If he would come on board, where I might feel his presence! There were many of the familiar faces close to me when we ran alongside, but not his. I stood up and strained my eyes as the late passengers ran down the gangway. It was not among them, and that vain hope was gone. But there was still the chance of seeing him at the window when the bridge was passed and I could get an unobstructed view of the house.

We passed under the bridge, suorting as the funnel was lowered, and then as the smoke blew away something seemed to smite my heart like the blow of a great hammer, for, looking back, I saw that the blinds of all the windows were drawn down.

"Great heaven, Tarsa is dead!" That was my first thought, and then, divining the truth, I said to myself, "The czar has conquered."

But this end of all happiness was too terrible to be accepted while any spark of doubt remained, and I tried to cheat myself with hope—as if mere belief could alter the course of inevitable fate, or hope make what was done. I tried to explain the drawn blinds by supposing a less dreadful cause for it. Poor old Mere Lucas was gone.

"Yes, she," I said to myself, grasping at this possibility. "Mere Lucas is dead, poor soul!"

Leaving the boat at Vauxhall pier, I hurried along Millbank, repeating this phrase again and again like a charm, and reaching Lambeth bridge drew near the old house, still striving to believe that my eyes had deceived me, yet faint with dread.

I could go no farther than the corner opposite the house. An agony of desolation paralyzed my limbs and forced me to cling to the rail for support. There was no sign of life in it. The shutters of the living room were closed; the blinds of the windows above drawn. The baths Tarsa gave me to plant in the boxes on my window sills the last week in March had been allowed and faded. The withered blooms hung over the edge. Even the foliage had dropped for want of attention. At the corner of Perry street one of the cornmen from the pottery was packing jars in his van. Heedless of the risk I ran—for there seemed no longer any need of disguise—I tottered across the road, and in a voice made weak and tremulous by emotion asked him if he could tell me where Mme. Lucas lived.

"Mme. Lucas," he responded curtly, still packing away the jars. "Oh, she's gone away. She used to live in the house down there se is shut up now. She's been gone ever since Christmas."

"Does—does any one live there now?" I faltered.

"No. Look here, missis," he added, straightening himself and scratching his head, "you've upset my reckoning of your questions. Here, Bill Wright," he called to a young man who was arranging more jars against the wall, "here's a party wants to know something about Mme. Lucas."

"I only wanted to know where I could find her," I said timidly.

"She's living now down in Surrey along with Mr. Tarsa," said William Wright.

"He is not dead?" I gasped.

"I haven't heard of his dying, mum, though I know he was very bad before he left."

My heart leaped at this. Oh, if Tarsa were only ill there was yet hope!

"Can you tell me where I can find him—Mme. Lucas, I mean?"

"I know it's Woking way where they live now. Betterford I think's the name of the place, but I can't be sure."

"Here," said the cornman, "run round to the hoffice, old lady, and ask for Mr. Kavanagh. He knows. Hand me up them quarts, Bill."

At that name I recognized the rashness of my folly, albeit neither the cornman nor William Wright had seen through my disguise—but a helpless madness into which my fear had led me. I turned away, reeling as an hour I was on my way to Betterford.

CHAPTER XLI.
A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

It was dusk when I reached Woking. The tricket collector at the station told me that I can get to Betterford in a trap. He had heard there were new people at Betterford Grange, but didn't know the names, though he was told they were foreigners. The Grange was this side of the village and the road to it was the second on the "Wheatsheaf," which was about half way, and London lit, as it stood just on the edge of the common as you come through that town. With this information I left him, and following his directions came at last upon the open common, and after walking back from the road, reached Grange—its twisted chimneys and many gables drawn into relief by a background of moonlit cloud.

The first face I faced the common. Looking through the iron gates saw a man hurriedly carriage drive I saw a light on the lower floor. I ran, hoping to get there, flagging to the base of the gate, I gazed at the light which sank low as I walk they were feel who reach a shrine after long and weary pilgrimage.

I gave myself up to sentiment and suffered my emotions to have unrestrained sway. Recollections of the night of May the slowly creeping clouds that mounted the heavens, the feeling of unattained and yet unattainable happiness—all brought me to this devotional ecstasy. Tarsa was playing the violin in that house, and I, who was a prisoner of despair, filling my hours with music as if I could hear it no longer and turned away.

I found lodging that night at the "Wheatsheaf." Early in the morning I left the inn to return to London.

"It's a little better than two miles to the station," said the landlord, "and if you want to catch the up train nicely if you step out a bit briskly."

Anxious now to get back and learn the result of the solicitor's application to Mr. Lazarus, I ran, as soon as I turned the bend of the road, that I might not miss the train. But presently my speed was checked behind obliged me to the passengers to pass one more in keeping with the character of a gray headed woman. The sound drew nearer and nearer, a couple of shaggy dogs raced by me, and, lastly, as I turned my head, the carriage rattled past. It was an old fashioned, lumbering one, and a gray lady sat on the back seat. She was on the further side, and speaking to him; her face was toward me, his inclined toward her in a listening attitude. They did not notice me—his hands on their faces was unchanged —but at this sight of them I stopped as if lightning from heaven had struck me dead and stirck me, for in that momentary glance I recognized both. He was Tarsa—she Judith! I stood by a roadside stone during the receding carriings in blank dismay, till the sound of the hoofs had it from my sight.

What did it mean? I asked myself a frenzy of jealous terror. Why was Judith by his side, smiling in his face? Had she taken my place in the affections of Tarsa? Tarsa given up all expectation of my rescue and made her his consort instead? Had he gone still further and married her while my back was turned? Was the most probable supposition. Judith was not a homeless, friendless waif, to whom such a confidence might be given as the total escape from destruction. With the consent of her guardian she would consent to live under his roof only as his wife. Where were they going now in that carriage? To the station undoubtedly, and thence to London. I might see him again at the station if I hurried. But I did not stir from the spot. The thought of seeing him again with her cut my heart like a sharp knife. I felt I would be safer for me if I never saw him again. Better for him too.

Suddenly it occurred to me that if Tarsa and Judith were going to London Mere Lucas would be alone. I might question her and make inquiries, taking care to conceal my identity and my purpose in case there might yet be necessity for concealment.

The train gates were unfastened. I passed through and walked up the broad path to the house. There was no need to assume the infirmity of age—my steps faltered with quaking fear; my failing courage gave me scarcely the strength to ring the bell when I reached the house. Through the glazed doors I saw Mere Lucas coming across the hall in response to my feeble summons with ponderous step, her white cap with the strings tied in a broad bow under her double chin first catching my eye. She opened the door and ar-ted me with a cackling laughter of the head, her full flips pursed up and a slight expression of mistress upon her face as she took in my shrinking attitude and shabby appearance.

My back was to the light. She could not recognize me, and it was only natural that she should receive me in that manner, but the strun'ensess of it frightened me. I was so used to think of her beaming with friendliness and genial warmth. Everything had changed so to these past few months that a return to the happy condition of it seemed impossible.

I tried to recollect the phrases I had rehearsed for the occasion coming along, but my memory played me false, and after stammering a few incoherent words in French and English I abandoned the attempt to disguise myself in desperation and cried in a broken voice:

"Oh, Mere Lucas, don't you remember me?"

She started—her lips fell—she turned me quickly to the light and exclaimed:

"Mon Dieu! it has come to this. You have been starved!"

For a minute astonishment bewildered her; the muscles of her face were agitated by conflicting emotions; then, recovering her self possession, she composed her features and with severe gravity told me that monsieur was not at home.

"I know he is not," I said. "I have seen him. He passed me in the road. I did not speak to him. I did not wish him to know me."

"One can understand that," she replied significantly. "Has madamemoiselle spoken to me?"

"Yes, yes. Mere Lucas," I faltered piteously.

Her coolness and formality perplexed me. I could not understand why she should use madame now that I had revealed myself. My embarrassment touched the good old woman, and she broke the painful silence.

"Monsieur is quite well?" she asked, with hesitation in her voice.

"Monsieur?" I echoed interrogatively.

"M. Gordon."

"Yes, but it is a long time since I left him, and I have traveled a long, long way to come here, and I find everything changed and altered, and—and"—I gave up attempting way to my feelings, I sobbed—"and I am wretched and unhappy."

I rose and went toward her, and she, springing up, broke through the barrier of reserve and clasped me in her arms, shedding tears of affectionate sympathy.

"Ah, my poor dear," she interpreted, "we are wretched and unhappy, all of us. All is so sad since the wicked Kavanagh came against the other. My heart melted the moment you told me who you were. I did know how cruelly you must have suffered to come down to this. But I felt that I ought not to forgive you all at once after deceiving us as you did, and look you it seemed as if you had no feeling for any of us not to send one word to us in our trouble. No, mademoiselle, it is not good, not right to get it as best we can. There, there," she said, she, drawing me down on a chair close by her side and nursing my hand in hers, "we are friends again, but you must not expect me to feel just the same toward you as if nothing had happened." Then, still saying me with pitying astonishment, she said, "And is it true, mademoiselle, that your hair has turned gray through all these hardships?"

"No—that is false hair. I don't want any one to know me."

"No, no, of course not."

"I didn't intend to let you know me, but I could not help it."

I promise you I will tell no one. No one shall hear a word of this from me, not even my poor master, and for a very good reason—it would break his heart to know

"Oh, Mere Lucas, don't you remember me?"

that his little friend, as he used to call you, had come down so low. What a wreck! What a ruin! And to think that I am to blame for it all!"

"Why?"

"Certainly. Didn't I do all in my power to throw you together? Did I ever let him go to see M. Tarsa before he had put you into the front room to pay his respects to you? Didn't I flatter you and praise you first that he would make you his wife for the end?"

"He, who?" I asked in bewilderment.

"Why, that M. Gordon, to be sure. Whom else could I mean?"

I saw at last what was in Mere Lucas' mind, and the discovery took my breath away.

"And does Tarsa believe also that we eloped in that way—Mr. Gordon and I?"

Mere Lucas shrugged her shoulders, spread out her hands, subdued an incredulity cheekie that shook her abundant person, and then, with becoming gravity, replied:

"Mon Dieu! what else could he believe? "Tarsa thinks I left him to be—that?" I murmured incredulously.

"Fancy Mere Lucas thought I was now going a little too far, for she said in a tone of expostulation:

"Be reasonable, now it's all over, madame. You must not expect too much. To be sure, my dear master has never believed a word that betrayed the slightest disparagement of your fault, but what could he think? You and M. Gordon disappeared the same evening without leaving a word behind you, and not a word ever hear of you afterward is that M. Gordon drew all his money out of the bank the day after your flight. For a week before he came to see you every day, and your behavior was so odd as even to perplex me. You go out together one evening, and the next day you are so ill that a surgeon of note is summoned, and what happened—that some final arrangement had been made and some great event was about to take place. Come, come, madame! And how can one doubt what had happened when everything is done so secretly, and no word of excuse or pretense is sent to give things a respectable appearance after ward, look you?"

CHAPTER XLI.
PAST EVENTS.

I should certainly have blurted out the whole truth to clear myself and Gordon from this monstrous imputation, but that while I was passing for the words to come Mere Lucas said:

"One may live to be 80 and yet be no wiser for that, look you. An old woman may mistake the good for the bad and the bad for the good. I'm an inexperienced child. Look, for example, how completely I misjudged that good M. Kavanagh."

Again that name brought me to my senses.

"Do you see Mr. Kavanagh often?" I asked.

"Oh, there's not a week passes but he comes down and stops and asks for my master. I don't know what we should do without that kind gentleman."

I looked around, at a loss to know what further questions to address her.

"It seems very pleasant here," I ventured to observe.

"Pleasant is not the word for it, my dear, 'tis a paradise," she said in a most melancholy tone. "I should like you to see the rooms. They are beautiful, and it is a real trouble to keep them nice, for there is no dust, no smoke, no soot, and the linen keeps its color and does not need washing every day, and the garden it is a real picture already with spring flowers. And there are birds in every bush. That is the worst of it, you see why M. Kavanagh bought it."

"Mr. Kavanagh bought it?" I said in perplexity.

"He bought it for my poor master, because, look you"—she dropped suspended, her thick lips quivered, and she put her apron to her eyes and sobbed—"because he said he must go where he could hear of him."

I was touched by the old woman's grief, though still at a loss to understand the subject of it.

"And there's a kitchen garden," she pursued, when she had recovered. "The young radishes are ready for the table. To look at them gives one an appetite."

She dried her eyes, but to the same mournful voice continued:

"A poultry yard, too, and the fowls are laying more eggs than I know what to do with. Yesterday seven eggs, with white like a curd. You see what they are."

"Yes."

"M. Kavanagh found that for us also, and Johnson, the driver, a most obliging man, who manages the garden and is always willing to do anything for me."

She paused, and a quivering sigh and shook her head mournfully.

"Perhaps you don't care for a country life," she suggested.

"Mon Dieu! I would never leave it for a court! I could live here."

"Do you find the house too large? Is there room in it for you con don?"

"Not a bit. The garden is large, to be sure, but we only occupy part of it yet awhile. M. Kavanagh said we must keep plenty of rooms for friends when they come to see us, but my rooms are mine, and no one but mine! And he shook his head to every arm chair I put, saying on to the last. It would be wicked! One could see that he had nothing else to live for, my poor master.

"His last words?" I said, in a tremble as if the czar knew his intention and had resolved to strike the blow that very night, could be finished. One night—only a fortnight after the life had been destroyed—they came to the house, the messengers, and rang the bell. They must have known that I had gone out to bed, and that Tarsa himself would unanswer the ring."

"He broke off suddenly, as the sound of wheels on the drive reached our ears. They had returned, and she went out to receive him, leaving me still in ignorance of the calamity that had befallen him.

CHAPTER XLII.
WHAT HAD BEFALLEN TARSA?

I would have spoken to her, but restrained Mere Lucas to learn the worst and end my suspense, but fear, not patience, me and mane me powerless to move or act.

The carriage drew up before the door. I heard Mere Lucas' voice and then Tarsa spoke in reply. I could not catch his words, for I was confused, but I had been used to the voice to indicate that appalling change for which I was unprepared. Only one of these men—Kavanagh's agents—done to him that night when they called him to the door? Had they inflicted such injuries as to deprive him of reason? Then was the greatest misfortune I could imagine.

He was in the hall now. Every word he spoke was distinctly audible.

"Oh, there was plenty of time," he said, "we had nearly a quarter of an hour to wait before the train left. The air is soft this morning. Spring has come again, too. I will go in the garden till lunch time."

There was nothing in this to signify men tal derangement, but the strange manner in which he spoke with less decision of utterance than I had ever known him to use. And I observed that the sound of his footstep was not the same. At one time it had been inaudible footfall, now it was heavy and slow.

I went as far as the door, and there on the threshold I stopped spellbound. Tarsa sat on a garden seat on the opposite side of the lawn, his hands folded lolly on his knee. He was dressed in a suit of dark gray tweed and light and quick, now it was slow and heavy and limp, like the step of old age. Mere Lucas went on with him into the garden at the back of the house, passing so near me that I could have touched her without any movement of her skirt. Did he need her support that he was unable to walk with his own step? What had they done to him? Was he maimed for life?

As their voices faded away, suspense became intolerable. I stole cautiously out of the room and by the window looked down on the garden at the back. Approaching the door, I perceived Mere Lucas standing with across the lawn toward me. Shading her hand raised her finger to bid me be silent; then, stepping, she glanced back, raised her two hands and let them fall in pity and despair and ran to me

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BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance by any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

We don't see much about Bob Dunn's candidacy for state auditor of late. Wonder if Bob is Dunn already?

THE Minneapolis Times is waging a fruitless war against Mike Doran and bosses and it is rumored that "Mike" still "smiles serenely." The Times might just as well use its great matter on other lines of thought as the Republicans will take care of "Mike" all in good time.

THE editor of the Alliance Advocate at Hawning, having been discharged from the custody of the asylum officials says he shall now go back to his paper but thinks he will now pursue a more conservative course than he has heretofore done. This is a wise resolution for him to make.

IT is a cruelty to animals to suggest it, but we can't help but wonder what the Duluth Herald thinks now of its wonderful campaign in behalf of a democratic candidate for congress? Wonder if the Herald don't wish it had stood manfully by its guns and supported Searle, the republican nominee for congress?

IT is said that the Minnesota Hall and Storm Association is a benefit to community leaving many mourners. This is one more of Donnelly's brilliant schemes that was to have led the children of oppression out of bondage but—got them deeper into the mud. When will people ever learn that talk is mighty cheap but it takes money to buy bread?

IT is said that a Duluth mob made an effigy of Congressman Baldwin the other night and, with a band, paraded the streets with it, intending to burn it but was prevented by the mayor. While Mr. Baldwin was wrong in disregarding the wishes of 8,000 of his constituents, yet such acts as these are just as wrong and two wrongs never make one right. This action will have just the reverse effect intended. The people should have been contented with publicly condemning his action and then remembering it when it will count. They will no doubt know enough to elect a republican next time.

IT has been not a little of a wonder to us whence came Asst. J. Clark go way off into the Rosseau country, where nobody lives but Bill Dock's cattle ranch—and that left there years ago, or Billy and the cattle did lonesome—and start a paper called the Rosy Region or something like that. But it is no clear as mud now. Gov. Nelson's proclamation settled that. Brother Clark has no idea that he can hatch out a full-blown county seat in the Rosy region; that's what I think. If anybody kin, Clark kin, we reckon.

THE Tribune takes us to task in the drainage matter, saying that we did not do full credit to Senator Lommen, and our members in the lower house for their efforts to pass the bill. That was surely an oversight, for we ought to have said that they also stood right by the bill till it became a law. We also ought to have said that to Senator Henry Barkhausen, who was a tower of strength in the senate, the country owes a debt of gratitude that it cannot soon repay for his efforts in our behalf. Without the assistance that our members had, he took right hold of the matter and worked hard for it. We fully believe in the principle of "Honor to whom honor is due."

THE Message for February will contain a review of the Rev. R. H. Battey's temperance work in this judicial district, which is of great practical interest to any man who is earnestly striving to make the most of his opportunities. Aside from this resume it will be a very interesting issue full of practical hints to a better life. Mr. Battey takes an intensely practical view of the temperance question and argues that it is largely for the financial benefit of mankind to drink no liquor as a beverage. He has the facts and figures to show the vast amount of money that is annually squandered for drink—money that is worse than wasted bringing misery, disease and death in its train just as surely as night follows the day. In times of financial strin gency such us the present, such arguments should strike home with peculiar force and carry the weight of conviction. The drink habit—when once thoroughly formed becomes a disease whose effects can no more be resisted than can the ravages of small-pox, and it is so insidious by its social side, that it becomes a fixed habit almost before the victim is aware that it has a foothold, but there are hundreds—especially among young men, who do not mean to fully appreciate their danger, who might avoid a drunkard's grave if they could be made to feel the fact that it does not pay to drink. We will concede that liquor has its medicinal uses—fire and water are also good servants of mankind but terribly hard masters. If every man who is somewhat addicted to the habit would take this practical view of the question and quit because he cannot afford its use, if every young man would decide not to acquire a taste and a liking for the stuff, what a vast difference upon the general prosperity of the country this would have. What a vast amount of money this would pour into the channels of legitimate trade, one can hardly estimate until he stops to contemplate the millions of dollars which is annually sacrificed upon the altar of this Moloch. We sometimes hear men complain of their taxes, of the cost of food and clothing and of a hundred and one other things that do not absorb a tithe of the money the drink habit does, yet who ever heard a man complain of his liquor bill? We hear men complain of the profits made by the dealers in dry goods, in groceries and various other articles of commerce, and he'd ever so high the per cent of gain is u mere bagatelle compared with the profits of the liquor trade, but no business is this traffic that you never hear one of its patrons complain when he pays from 10 to 15 cents for a dose that cost the dealer promptly one cent. This liquor question is an intensely practical one and cuts no small figure in the welfare of the nation. All who would hasten the proper solution of the question should become a subscriber to the Message if they are not so already.

A LOYAL follower of Donnelly writes the JOURNAL that he "hesory we persist in upholding plutes and monopolists!" Well, great Cæsar's ghost! Some men are born with a little common sense and some have common sense thrust upon them later on, but our friend doesn't seem to be in either box. Because we do not tear our hair in the latest approved populist style our friend assumes that we are a sworn foe to the common people! It is this very spirit of intolerance, manifested by our correspondent and his like that is opposed to the very spirit of our age—the spirit of freedom. Why we do not pretend to be better than the average inhabitant of the country in which we live. Everything that we have in this world is right here in this country and dependent upon the very prosperity of the country, and it really does not seem reasonable to us that our correspondent would be willing in any way advocate any kind of a policy detrimental to the best good of the country—nor do we so. But the difficulty is right here! Our friend has become so thoroughly impregnated with the teachings of Fish and Donnelly that he begins to think there is nobody else on this earth but them and he has even lost his own identity and he accepts their teachings as gospel truth, that is all. The right of the matter is not a faithful follower of their false doctrines. And what is the essence of their boasted teachings? Discontent, sinister and solely. To make men unhappy and discontented with their lot in life, without giving them any of hope for the future. It is true that Donnelly is forever on deck at each and every election saying to the people: "Give me an office or profit and I will see what I can do." And that is all it ever amounts to or ever will. In stead of diligently seeking a remedy for the many evils which he says exist, and allowing the offices to break their necks seeking him to perform the lesser business, he seems continually fearful that the offices should not realize his invulnuble personality, and says to the people: "You are the most sorely afflicted race of people that ever existed and if you don't elect me to some important office or other I really can't answer for the consequences." We are really surprised that our correspondent, who is in the main a really sensible man, has not caught on to the racket long ago.

THE action of Congressman Baldwin is just what those Duluth Republicans deserves who voted for a democrat when they had a chance to vote for a Republican. Because Judge Searle did not live in Duluth some fool Republicans thought a Duluth democrat would subserve their interests better and voted for him. They knew the judge was all right—a true blue Republican, sound on the tariff, but he didn't happen to live in their little ballwick they slaughtered the judge and now they are come up with in great heaps—and it serves 'em right too. People have to learn in the hard school of experience.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S bill providing a right of way for the Duluth & Winnipeg through the White Earth reservation, is said to be sure to pass.

THE originator of the new tariff bill, Wilson, is sick. The people have been ever since they saw the bill and will be worse when it becomes a law.

THE story is going the rounds of the democratic press that Col. Bobleter will be a candidate for treasurer to succeed himself. The Col. has not said so yet and we have good reason to believe that he will not.

DULUTH is just now making a terrible howl because some hoodlums have disgraced the fair name of that city in the Baldwin matter. Serves you just right, confound you! The disgrace came when a republican city elected a democrat to congress instead of Judge Searle, the regular republican nominee. Face the music, boys, and next time you will know better where your interest lies.

NO DOUBT the Wilson bill will soon be railroaded through the House. It will then go to the Senate where it will be so amended that its own mother would not know it. It will then go back to the House to be emasculated again, then a conference of both Senate and House will no doubt hatch up something that Grover will sign. All this will consume time, meanwhile our business interests will languish. Manufactories will run on short time or not at all, and confusion reigns. What a glorious thing a democratic administration is!

THE Norman County Herald culls the Crookston Times to order for its habit of slurring and belittling Norwegians, and the Times 'essays an answer which is about the thinnest attempt at a defense we ever saw. The Times assumes that Norwegians are generally too ignorant to read English—for instance those who subscribe for the Red River Dalen do so because they cannot read the English language. The fact is that neirly, if not quite, nine-tenths of them can read English, and the balance. If they see any English in that paper are bound to know just what that article is, and if they have no children who can read it for them, will take it to somebody who can and will not rest easy until they find out just what it says. Almost the first thing a Norwegian will do when he arrives in this country from Norway is to learn to speak and read the the English language, and there are comparatively few of them who cannot both speak and read it. The Times theory is that the reverse of this is true.

IN another column will be found a letter written by Elias Steenerson to Congressman Boen, which explains itself. The project of the United States building a wagon road through northern Minnesota should meet with no opposition. The federal government will soon be receiving thousands of dollars from the sale of lands in northern Minnesota, and it is no more than reasonable and just that a small portion of this money should be spent in roads to develope the country. The section of country through which the proposed road would run is mostly timber country, and it is almost impossible for settlers to penetrate these woods. Some time ago the richest agricultural and grazing lands in Minnesota are in the northern portion, but without roads it is impossible to reach them. With a main artery or highway through this country, the lands would be settled up, and railroads would be encouraged to build into the country. The sooner the governuent can make the country possible of settlement, the sooner will it reeeive the revenue which must ultimately come from the sale of these lands.

THE Times, that boasts that it "gives all the news regardless of whom it hits," is strangely silent upon one item of great importance to the taxpayers of this county, involving the right of the commissioners to pay two or three prices for work that could have been just as well and faithfully performed at the lower figure. On Monday morning the county board was severed with a writ of mandamus, requiring them to appear at St. Cloud on Friday, February 2nd to show why they did not comply with the law in awarding the contract for the county printing to the lowest bidder.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Hoffman House, New York, is advertised to be sold at auction Feb. 19.

Hon. C. H. Reed, one of Detroit's most prominent and wealthy citizens, is dead.

Four persons were injured in a fight of rival factions over the control of a church near Meadville, Pa.

The 1,300 employees of the Wheeling (W. Va.) potteries have accepted a reduction of 25 per cent in wages.

The Bridgeport, Conn., street car strike is still on. No effort to run cars has been made for several days.

A farmer named Salmon, at Bluffton, Ind., sold his farm for $8,000 cash. He was robbed of his money before he got home.

The 9,000 miners in Ohio affiliated with the United Mine Workers have decided by a majority of 900 not to accept a reduction in wages.

Secretary Carlisle has requested the resignation of A. T. Drummond of Pennsylvania, the chief of the secret service, to take effect Jan. 31.

Thursday Jan. 25.

Five would-be train robbers were arrested at Pocahontas, Miss.

The sale of the Schiller, one of the leading theaters of Chicago, to Daniel Frohman of New York is announced.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Ensenada and Tuxpan, Mexico, open to foreign commerce.

Dr. Joseph Hobbins, one of the foremost surgeons in this country, died on Tuesday at his home in Madison, Wis.

An intimate friend of Attorney General Olney says the rumored resignation of Mr. Olney will become a fact very soon.

It is reported that gold ore to the value of $188,000 was taken from the Little Johnnie mine at Leadville one day last week.

The great mechanical laboratory of Fardue university, at Lafayette, Ind., is in ruins, the result of fire which broke out in the engine room at 5 p. m.

Friday, Jan. 26.

Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, the African official and explorer, is dead.

At Homestead, Pa., all the Carnegie steel mills are running on double time.

At Rockport, Pa., 1,000 men went to work at the National Tube company works.

A cablegram has been received from Venice announcing the death of Contesse Fenimore Cooper Woolson, the authoress.

Gustav Koegel, a German immigrant, has just reached San Francisco from New York, having walked the 4,100 miles in 160 days.

Mrs. Laura Spencer Mapleson, the world famed soprano and wife of the impresario, impresario, Colonel Henry Mapleson, died at New York Wednesday.

Ellis Hattye A. Nester of Marquette, Mich., daughter of the millionaire lumberman, ex-Mayor Chester, of that city, was married at Chicago to John Mahon Duffy. Archbishop Feehan officiated.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

At Chicago, Judge Tuleman sentenced Luke Dolney to life imprisonment for wife murder.

The California midwinter exposition was formally opened Saturday with imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Sibley, Democratic congressman from Pennsylvania, resigned to take effect on the 31st inst. Criticism of him on the tariff bill is said to be the cause.

The information comes from Washington that Mr. Cleveland has decided to send a well man again, the trouble with the jaw having completely cured.

The city of Fort Payne, Ala., in which Eastern capitalists invested $7,000,000 and more, was sold at auction by the sheriff for $60,000. This amount goes to mortgagees. Stockholders get nothing.

The governor of the navy has approved the finding of the court of inquiry in the case of Lieutenant B. C. Honeycutt. The finding is adverse to the applicant, with many reservations in mitigation.

Monday, Jan. 29.

The board of associated charities at Sedalia, Mo., found 50 families on the verge of starvation.

Seventy-two thousand two hundred and forty-eight people visited the midwinter fair on San Francisco during the day.

John Seabold of South Danville, Ills., was bitten on the right arm by a horse at Paola, Ind., a few years ago. He has just died of hydrophobia.

Bradstreet's trade review says improvement in commercial and industrial conditions is noted in the south and manufacturing than commercial lines.

Senator Bates of Tennessee has assumed the chairmanship of the senate committee on military affairs made vacant by the resignation of Senator Walthall.

The total number of business failures in the United States fell off heavily again this week, the total being 338, against 404 last week, 289 in the like week of 1893, and 249 in 1892.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Yellow fever is increasing in Rio. Twenty-five victims died Saturday.

Miss Rosina Vokes, of the famous Vokes family, died in Torquay Saturday.

The well known and influential bankers, Solomon & Maas of Frankfort and Mannheim, have suspended.

At Cincinnati Mr. Herman Moos, aged 68, a prominent attorney and also a well known Jewish orator and poet, dropped dead from heart disease.

Judge William H. Calkins died at Tacoma of Bright's disease, aged 58. Judge Calkins was a member of congress from Indiana from 1876 to 1882.

Mrs. Cummings of Englewood, a Chicago suburb, have taken up the gospel of the increased tax on whisky and adopted memorials to congress, asking for a $1.50 tax per gallon on that liquor.

The report that C. F. Zimmerman had been appointed national bank examiner in South Dakota to succeed Examiner Diamond is incorrect. Mr. Diamond continues to hold the office and Mr. Zimmerman relieves him of a portion of his work.

THE COW INDUSTRY.

INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING MINNESOTA DAIRYING

Taken From the Annual Report of Dairy Commissioner Anderson — He Recommends "Pasteurization" of Milk—How It Is Done and the Benefits Derived.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Dairy Commissioner Anderson has received the advance sheets of the annual report to the governor. It is a complete review of the work for the past year, and makes a number of recommendations for the future. Among other thing the commissioner says that the laws of Minnesota regulating the sale of milk are very good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. They are wanted more for establishing a standard of richness than anything else. He recommends, now that this has been accomplished, that the laws be so amended as to provide for the Pasteurization of all milk offered for sale in order that all bacteria or disease germs may be destroyed. Pasteurization consists of heating milk to a temperature of 70 or 80 degrees centigrade (158 to 176 degrees Fahrenheit) and then suddenly cooling. It is claimed that typhoid germs are destroyed at 58 to 59 degrees, vaccine at 60, pneumonia at 55 or 60 and tuberculosis at 60, but to destroy the latter the heat must be kept up for half an hour or longer, while for the others a very short time is necessary. In Sweden and Denmark they have big stations for Pasteurizing milk, and all milk sold must go through this process. Commissioner Anderson says that the time is coming when either this process or sterilization must be adopted in this country.

A comparison between the milk standard of this state and those of Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Vermont and Wisconsin is made, and Minnesota standards for butter fat is shown to be much higher than any of the others.

Fourteen cases against milkmen for adulterating milk in Ramsey and Hennepin counties are reported. All but one of the defendants were found guilty, and in the case of the one is pending now before the grand jury.

Assistant Commissioner Grahiam also submits a report giving much information regarding the dairying interests of the state. According to this the number of creameries in operation in Minnesota in 1893 was 201; number of cows, 127,434, pounds of butter made in creameries, 18,916,300, value, $3,924,616.

The following table shows an estimate of all the dairy interests of the state:

219 creameries at $5,5-0 each	$3,5-,000
67 skim stations at $ 200 each	13,400
44 vacant creamery plants at $1,000	44,000
30 cheese factories at $800	24,000
600,000 milch cows at $20	12,000,000
18, 9-0,000 lbs of butter at 18c	3,3-0,200
1,040,000 lbs of butter at 15c	1,5-6,000
10,000,000 lbs of butter at 10c	1,000,000
2,000,000 lbs of cheese at 9c	180,000
Total	$ 8,822,000
Farmers making butter for factories	28,000
Canneries in Minnesota factories	23
Separators used on farms	200

INSANITY LAW VOID.

The Minnesota Supreme Court Declares It Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Blaisdell will remain outside the walls of Fergus Falls asylum and Frank Hoskins will go free, as the result of a decision handed down by the supreme court, holding that the law passed last winter regulating the commitment of insane persons to the asylum is invalid because in violation of section 14 of the United States constitution and also of that section of the state constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Another result is that 149 patients, at least, who have been committed to the state asylums under the new law passed last winter, if they have not escaped, or be taken from the asylums on writs of habeas corpus and returned to the counties from which they were sent for a careful trial and recommitment, and in this at the expense of the state. Still another effect is that in all probability the friends of some of the patients could sue the superintendents of the insane asylums for damages on account of false imprisonment.

MINOR MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

The Exchange bank of Farmington has been closed.

W. S. Pattee, a well known Minneapolis contractor is dead.

The number of miles run by the A. P. A. in Minnesota is nearly 52,000

Knute Delly and his mother were killed by coal gas near Porter.

The Johnson Swedish singing society will celebrate Lincoln's birthday at St. Paul.

Game laws will be posted in all depots of the state. So there will be no excuse for violation.

The capital stock of the First National bank of Shakopee has been reduced from a $100,000 to $50,000.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Swedish Association of Minneapolis. The capital stock is $10,000.

George C. Pound, manager of the Pound Publishing company of Winona, was found dead in his room in that city.

Dr. Murphy of St. Paul, well known throughout the state as a gratuitous skin surgeon, died suddenly yesterday morning. His death is only a question of a day or two.

Citizens of Cass and Kittson counties will vote Nov. 6 on the question of making two counties of Kittson and organizing one.

Judge Mahoney of Minneapolis sustained the vestibule law and fined Superintendent Smith of the street railway company $75. The company will appeal.

Water Tank Burned.

PIPESTONE, Minn., Jan. 29.—The elevated water supply tank of the government Indian industrial school here burned. Loss about $600, no insurance.

Cheap Farm Products.

The new tariff bill has shown the evident intention of the present administration and of the free trade party that controls congress to abolish protection to farmers. A direct attack has been made upon the potato, the most widely growing interests, besides many others. The result of this will be a lowering of the value of American farm products through the importations from foreign countries. England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and Germany stand ready to send us all the potatoes that we need. An open market in the United States would be a boon to the farmers of those countries, where the value of farm labor is reckoned at only a few cents per day, and where the price of 25 cents for a bushel of potatoes is of much greater comparative value than 50 cents would be to the farmers in this country. There will be less demand for American grown potatoes, hops or tobacco and other things, and our farmers must turn their attention and devote their land to the cultivation of other crops. What can they grow that will be as remunerative? These three crops—hops, tobacco and potatoes—are profitable, on an average, returned to the farmers better money for their labor and investment than any other crops, and they are singled out as special objects of attack by the free traders in the interests of the foreign farmers of England and Canada. The only possible chance that the farmers might have had to employ their land to good advantage would have been in raising sugar beet, but even this opportunity is taken away from them because it is proposed to kill the sugar growing industry of this country. The new tariff bill has been aimed throughout, from alpha to omega, with the one purpose of destroying whatever is American and of building up whatever is in an American and foreign. That is the policy of the party of free trade, the party that, unfortunately for this country, is now in control of its administrative affairs.

An Honest View of It.

The Union (Springfield, Mass.,) has more than once remarked that manufacturers and people of New England can have no objection to the free importation of bituminous coal, if they do not have to pay too much for it. It says further that free coal would be of great advantage to manufacturers if they use materials of other kinds, provided our manufactured products are adequately protected. But of what benefit will free coal or free wool be to us if we cannot sell our manufactured products at a profit? And if the duties on manufactured goods are reduced below the point which produces the superior wages paid in our mills, foreign goods will fill our markets, and our manufacturers can compete only by a severe reduction of wages. When wages are reduced, the purchasing power of the public is reduced, and the 75 cents gain on saved on bituminous coal will not go far to compensate for the loss. It is quite possible that under the new tariff foreign goods will be cheaper and American goods will have to follow suit if they are made at all. The mills will benefit people who have fixed incomes; wealthy people who never have to worry about tomorrow's supplies, but how will it benefit wage earners whose wages are reduced? It makes little difference how cheap a thing is if you have no money for its purchase. Free coal for free wool is not a boon when it is to be coupled with such reductions of duties on our manufactures that our labor must be poorly compensated or entirely unemployed.

How "Adam's Apple" Obtained Its Name.

It originated from a superstitious tradition that a piece of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate stuck in his throat and produced the swelling.

MRS. J. H. HORNSYDEN, 162 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended your preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1109 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Monmouth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Fisher.

Geo. O'Reilly is improving nicely under the skillfull treatment of Dr. Laukester.

R. E. Wilte is able to be around again. Dick's many friends will be glad to see him out again after his long siege of sickness.

Carl Anderson had all the fingers of the left hand amputated on Monday last by Dr. Lankester. He had his fingers frozen some time ago, which necessitated the amputation.

Little Johnny Moran, whose life was almost despaired of a few days ago, is getting better and in all likelihood will recover.

Wm. Healy is very sick with typhoid fever.

Tom Moran is getting better.

Little Albert Thompson, son of Adam Thompson, is getting better. He was very low for a long time.

Gander Krostue, our bustling merchant and ex-postmaster, visited Crookston Monday.

Wm. Geddes left for Canada last Wednesday with his brother Daniel's remains for interment there.

Doctors Lankester and Leslie are kept very busy at present attending their many patients.

Tommy Johnstone was calling on his many friends here on Monday.

Mallory Items.

Miss Alice Bowen who has been very sick with typhoid fever, is reported somewhat better.

Little Jennie Nisbet, daughter of Tom Nisbet, is getting along nicely and will soon be able to be amongst her playmates again.

James Cummings is getting better from his slight attack of La Grippe.

Dave Morrow is still under the weather.

The rest of the sick people around here are doing nicely.

Tommy Johnstone came up from Crookston to attend the funeral of his friends and comrades, Robert and John Fleming.

Thos. Nesbit and D. B. Ferguson drove to Fisher Monday on business.

Harry McKinnon is reported on the sick list at the home of David Will.

Arthur Robertson is getting better.

Tom McVeety is very sick with the prevailing malady.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

A heavy calamity has befallen our little community in the death of John and Robert Fleming, second and third sons of Wm. Fleming one of the most enterprising and best known farmers in the county. Both boys were taken sick on Tuesday the 16th, of typhoid, which latterly turned into hemorhage of the bowels. Robert the youngest aged 20 years died on Tuesday, and John aged 22 took place on Thursday at the Marais. The loss of Robert was hardly realized when it was evident that there was still a greater affliction to be borne by the already nigh heart broken parents, in the loss of their beloved son John, aged 22 years and three days who quietly and peacefully passed away about 8 o'clock on Friday evening the 26th, who was also interred at the Marais on Sunday the 28th. The end of both boys was peaceful and happy. These boys were well known throughout the country as young men of great physical strength and were young men of ideal habits and beloved by all who knew them which is a great consolation to the heavily bereaved parents. Both funerals were very largely attended by the neighbors and friends of the family, many coming from a long distance. Very suitable services was held at the house and church by the Rev. Campbell of Fisher. The JOURNAL begs to extend its deepest sympathy along with the many friends of the deceased, to the parents and rest of the family in this their great affliction.

The success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in effecting a speedy cure of colds, croup and whooping cough has brought it into great demand. Messrs. Poutius and Son, of Cameron, Mo., say that it has gradu-ed a reputation second to none in that vicinity. Jas. M. Queen, of Johnston, W. Va., says it is the best he ever used. B. F. Jones, Winona, Miss says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly reliable. I have always warranted it and it never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace

"In buying a cough medicine for children" says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Odgen, Utah, "never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to f.llow. I shall cheerfully recommend ..member.."

EIGHT CREMATED.

TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST IN AN IOWA POORHOUSE.

Of the Nine Inmates of the Insane Department of the Boone County Poorhouse Eight Were Cremated—A Defective Flue Caused the Fire.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 24.—The building on the Boone county poor farm, in which the insanely insane were confined, was burned at 10 a. m., and eight of the nine inmates were burned to death.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 25.—It is now certain that the fire in the county insane hospital here, in which eight lives were lost, resulted from a defect in the furnace as there were no stoves in any of the rooms and great care was exercised that no matches should be allowed in the building. The poor farm, on which the insane hospital was located, is seven miles from this city, and word concerning the disaster did not reach here until 10 in the morning. The building burned was an old 2-story frame structure, which was as dry as tinder. To add to the inflammable nature of the place many of the partitions

Were Padded With Cotton

and some of the bed clothing was of cotton batting three inches thick. This was because only the incurably insane, who had been returned from the state asylum, were kept there. These patients were nearly all violent and the great amount of cotton padding was used to prevent them injuring themselves. The building was heated by a furnace which was last summer condemned by a local expert as unsafe, but no attention had apparently been paid to his warning and the fire undoubtedly resulted from neglect to replace the furnace with a better one. Mr. Holcomb, the steward, says he first knew of the fire when alarmed by Mrs. Hibbard, the only inmate who escaped from the building. He was in the main building, which stands but three feet distant from the "crazy" house. When he got out of doors the flames were

Bursting From All the Windows

of the frame structure, and it was a mass of flames inside. He burst open a door, but was driven back by the flames which, in a few moments, burned the building to the ground. The main building was saved by pouring on water which the best of the fire melted from a huge snowdrift alongside the building. No one saw the eight people who were burned to death, and whether they made any effort to escape can never be known. There seems to have been no attendant of any kind in the building where the insane people were locked.

The dead are Mary Tucker, John Annesinggs, Anna Soderburg, Christina Anderson, Christine Peterson, Mrs. Scott, Tom Lesser, Joseph Craig.

THE ANTI-SCALPER LAW.

Judge Willis of St. Paul Declares It Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—Judge Willis of the district court has handed down a decision declaring the "anti-scalper" law of last winter unconstitutional. In the decision Judge Willis says the favoritism shown to railway and steamship companies is repugnant to the entire scope and spirit of the state constitution.

This statute, by creating a special class of citizens to whom such licenses may be issued, violates section 33 of article 4 of the state constitution, which declares "the legislature shall pass no law granting to any corporation or individual any special or exclusive privilege."

MITCHELL WAS A MARK.

The English Pugilist Knocked Out In Three Rounds.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 23.—For the first time since he has been acknowledged head of the pugilistic fraternity of the world, James J. Corbett has defended and retained the title which he won by defeating his predecessor, John L. Sullivan. Pitted against the boasted opponents of the manly art in England, America's brawny representative has proven his fitness for the place of honor which his sinews and muscles won for him and the tall of the British lion has been severely clipped upon by the foot of the mighty bruiser from the West.

It was all Corbett's battle, though Mitchell made a show in the first round. The fight lasted but three rounds of three minutes each, Mitchell being completely knocked out.

KOETTING GETS FIVE YEARS.

The Convicted Milwaukee Banker Sentenced to Wazgna.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—John B. Koetting, cashier of the defunct South Side Savings bank, who was found guilty of receiving deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent and whose manipulations were such as to render the bank worth, failed last July a total wreck, has been sentenced to a term of five years at the state prison at Waupun.

Koetting's new trial for the banker was overruled. His case will, however, be appealed to the supreme court.

Colonel Taylor Dead.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—Colonel William Henry Harrison Taylor, for the past 17 years auditor general of Minnesota, died at his home, 71 Iglehart street, at 1 a. m. Colonel Taylor had been ill for the past five or six months, his illness resulting from a general breaking down because of old age. The veteran Hibernian was one of Minnesota's brightest lights and was an authority on all matters of a historical nature.

The Czar Is Sick.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The czar is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs. The fever of the czar's right lung is inflamed, and Saturday his temperature was 103.

Must Be Vaccinated.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—The state board of health, at its annual session, decided to order the vaccination of all school children in the state, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Illinois and other states.

The Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The pensions and District of Columbia appropriation bills were favorably reported to the house. Pensions for 1895, $161,087,570;

The New Knox's Novelties for Ladies.

With the beginning of the year appear novelties of Russian effects and modern adoptions of the first Empire; the latter being undoubtedly suggested by a recent revival of the Napoleonic studies which makes its influence felt into literature, art, the stage and even in urt. Thus elegant opera wraps are frequently made with empire yolks and voluminous Renaissance sleeves. The draperies already announced are being developed into many orlginal effects. Indoor gowns being influenced by those of the peplum description. The dress skirt is becoming wider at the bottom, and the sleeve also more voluminous. Bodices at the present moment, are taxing all the ingenuive genius of the artist dressmaker by being susceptible of every conceivable novelty in trimming and material. There has never, also, existed such a rage as the present one for fur and ermine above all. Some original designs of collarets in the Louis XIII style—drooping at the shoulders and very flat—are becoming popular among the new models. These various movements indicated in the toilettes of the mothers are closely copied by the fashions in girls dresses and even in the concoctions of very little ones themselves. In extracting these instructive items from the latest McDowell Fashion Journal we notice that the handsome publications still maintain the high standard of their former excellence and contain besides new features of special interest. They are invaluable for their practical advice to dressmakers and amateurs. If you are unable to procure any of these publications at your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to MESSRS. A. McDOWELL & Co., West 14th St., New York.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. First Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 1st, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the payment of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Orrin Sloane (unmarried,) mortgagor to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Minnesota mortgagee dated on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1887, at 9 o'clock A. M., in Book 35 of mortgages, at page 610 &c.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by the said Minnesota Loan and Trust Company mortgagee, to Temperance Ingley by written instrument, dated the 7thist day of January, A. D., 1890, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the 7th day of January A. D. 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book 42 of mortgages, on pages 68 and 69 and thereby duly assigned the said mortgage with the debt secured thereby, and the same was signed by the said Temperley Ingley, assignee of said mortgage, to Otto A. Reynolds by written assignment dated the 6th day of January, A. D., 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 23rd day of January A. D., 1894, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book 52 on page 519 and Whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of interest due on the principal sum secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, should continue for ten days, said principal sum shall become due and payable, and the mortgagee also contains a provision to pay and discharge all taxes levied and assessed during the year when they become due and payable, and also contains a provision that in case of default in the payment of said taxes for the space of twenty days after the same shall become due and payable, the said mortgagee, his executors, administrators or assigns, may pay the same, and which said mortgage also contains a provision to pay and discharge all taxes levied and assessed during the year when they become due and payable, and also contains a provision that in case of default in the payment of said taxes for the space of twenty days after the same shall become due and payable, the said mortgagee, his executors, administrators or assigns, may pay the same, and which said mortgage also contains a provision to pay to the said mortgagee his successors executors or assigns, in case of default in the payment of said taxes from the proceeds of the sale of the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and coupons together with all such sums as shall have been paid by said mortgagee or his successors and assigns for taxes and insurance with interest from the dates of said payments and attorney's fee as the attorneys' fees together with all costs of such sale.

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due on the principal sum on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893, and still failed to pay the same, and thereby the principal sum of said mortgage became due and payable;

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied on said premises for the year 1892, having become due and payable, and not having been paid, the said assignee of the mortgage, pursuant to the provisions thereof, paid the said taxes and said mortgagor, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1894, duly paid and discharged the said taxes amounting in all to the sum of Twenty and 31-100 dollars;

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep said mortgaged premises insured as covenanted in the said mortgage and thereby the same became void in the mortgage paying therefor the sum of Seventy-five and 00-100 dollars (75.00);

And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of any fees or attorney's fee, the sum of Twenty one hundred seventy-seven and 45-100 dollars ($217.45), for which no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale contained in said to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in said conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4), section five (5), in township one hundred and forty-six (146), North of range forty-four (44), West, and bid twelve (12), at auction, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash in order to pay the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage or principal and interest, together with said sum to be paid for taxes and insurance with interest thereon, and the charges of said sale and including said seventy-five dollars attorney's fees as aforesaid.

Dated January 6th, 1894.

CLARA A. REYNOLDS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [46-49]

Catarrh From Infancy

Hood's Cured—Cave Perfect Health

Lennie West,
Mountain, North Dakota.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"My little boy has been troubled with catarrh from his infancy. After trying several remedies without any benefit, I concluded to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. When I commenced giving the Sarsaparilla to Lennie he was three years old and weighed only 22 pounds. He had not walked for over a year and was just able to creep. I gave him Sarsaparilla and Pills three times daily for over six months and he has taken only 3 bottles and he is as well and healthy looking boy as can be found in North Dakota. He has grown considerably and has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sealed up sores. I highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to my neighbors and others as an excellent blood purifier." Mrs. F. WEST, Mountain, North Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

GEO. VINE

—IS STILL OFFERING

Low Prices on Meat.

Three lbs. round steak.....25c
" " best sausage.....25c
Best sirloin steak, per lb.....10c
Best porterhouse steak, per lb.....10c

Fresh and Salt Meats,

SAUSAGE, WEINERWURST,
FISH AND GAME in season.

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J. W. WHEELER.....Cashier.
A. F. HEGNES.....Assistant Cashier.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 30th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Peder Olson Chrogen deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Peder Olson Chrogen deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Ole A. Hougen has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Peder Olson Chrogen died in said county, on the 15th day of January, 1894, testate, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said instrument and requesting that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on the 31st day of February, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all persons interested may appear and object, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and hearing of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once a week for three weeks successive weeks previous to the day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston this 30th day of January A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. W. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-48]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 30th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Bulvor Johnson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Hallsten of the county of Polk, representing among other things, that Bulvor Johnson died intestate, and on the 15th day of January A. D. 1894 at the county of Polk died intestate, and praying that administration of said estate be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 19th day of February A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and hearing of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once a week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-48]

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

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of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and some body wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

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Always on hand at reasonable prices

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Senator Wilson of Iowa delivered a speech against the repeal of the election laws.

Mr. Cullom, speaking to the Fyre Hawaiian resolution, moved the substitution for its policy and said Blount was no better than Major Andre.

The house straightened out the tangle it had gotten into yesterday, by voting to place all sugar, raw and refined, on the free list and to abolish all bounties. It was also decided in committee of the whole to put coal on the free list.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The attempts in the house to restore at least a portion of the duty on iron ore failed, and ore goes on the free list as far as the house is concerned. The debate was heated.

It is said that the debate on the Wilson bill is likely to be extended to Wednesday.

The senate briskly discussed Hawaiian matters for an hour, and then took up the election law repeal bill. Mr. Lodge spoke in opposition to repeal.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

The senate session was uneventful. The Hawaiian question, Carlisle's bonds issue and the federal elections bill occupied the time until 3 o'clock. After that eulogies were delivered upon J. Logan Chapman of Michigan.

Only one amendment to the tariff bill of importance was adopted by the house during the day—that repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. The entire day was consumed by the New York Democrats who were filibustering against the income tax proposition, which they feared would be offered, along with other features of the internal revenue bill as an amendment to the Wilson bill. Several Democratic speeches severely criticising the bill were delivered. A caucus was finally agreed on as the best way to settle the matter.

At the Democratic caucus a resolution was carried that the internal revenue bill and the income tax be added as an amendment to the Wilson bill. The time for debate on the tariff bill was extended three days, to give time for the discussion of the income tax.

Friday, Jan. 26.

The diamond schedule was the principal one debated in the house. It was finally decided to place a tariff of 10 per cent on unset, and 50 per cent on cut stones. The amendments to the lead schedule were defeated.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

The senate was not in session.

The tariff debate was concluded tonight, so far as it relates to the customs schedules. The time for ving amendments ceased at 5:00, when house took a recess. There was a great demand from both sides of the house for recognition for the purpose of offering amendments, but Mr. Wilson had the floor, and not one of them got in. At least 100 amendments were shut out. A series of amendments to the metal schedule, all making reductions, were agreed to, and the committee reported its action of a week ago and fixed the time for free wool to go into effect on Aug. 2 and the woolen goods to go into effect Dec. 2. This was accomplished by a change of front on the part of the Republicans, who voted on the former occasion to have free wool go into effect immediately upon the passage of the bill.

Monday, Jan. 29.

The general debate on the internal revenue feature of the tariff bill began in the house, but only one sensational speech was made during the day, that of Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.) who announced his unalterable opposition to the entire bill, because, in his opinion, it was framed to compel the incorporation of a new tax. Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee and Hall of Kansas ably presented the arguments in favor of the imposition of such a tax.

The Hawaiian controversy and the federal election bill occupied the time of the senate. Senator Teller of Colorado argued in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. The Hawaiian resolution went over and will doubtless be again discussed at length before a vote is reached.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29, 1894.

WHEAT — Quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; May, 61½c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 32c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 29½@33½c; No. 3 white, 29@32c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 51c; sample, 42@50c.

RYE—Firm. No. 1, 46½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 29, 1894.

HOGS—Market weak, with Saturday's two bunches offered, so long early to packers.

CATTLE—Steady; fair demand for butcher stuff good demand for stockers and feeders; a pit cow and about everything sold out early.

Prime steers, $3.90@3.75; good steers, $3.00@3.20; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.25@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.25; light veal calves, $3.50@3.90; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.75; feeders, $2.35@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.15.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $2.50@3.00; lambs $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 150 cattle, 100; calves.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 29, 1894.

WHEAT—No 1 hard, cash, 66c; January, 66c; May, 68c; July, 66¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; January, 66c; May, 67½c; July, 65¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 58¾ | No. 3, 55½c; rejected, 51½c. On track, No. 1 Northern to arrive, 63½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29, 1894.

WHEAT—January closing, 66c; May opening, 68c; highest, 68c; lowest, 66¾c; closing, 67½c; July opening, 65c, highest 65¾c; lowest, 65c; closing 65¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66c. No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1894.

CATTLE—Most of the balance on reported a rather better market on Saturday, but the prices show no particular change.

HOGS—Steady. Rough heavy, $4.30@4.35; packers, $4.30@4.35; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.30@4.40; prime light, $4.30@4.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady. Top lambs $4.85@4.70; top sheep, $4.00@4.35.

Receipts: Cattle, 13,500; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 14,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 60c; May, 64¾c; July, 63½c.

CORN—Firm. Cash, 35½c; January, 34½c; May, 38¾c; July, 39¾c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 27c; May, 30c; July, 29½c.

PORK—Steady. January, $11.12½; May $12.20.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

The Fourfold Classification That Was Made Two Thousand Years Ago.

It is interesting to find that so thoroughly scientific a man as Professor William Preyer has adopted the fourfold classification of temperements made nearly 2,000 years ago—namely, the choleric, sanguine, melancholy and lymphatic. The existence of one or the other of these temperaments may be discerned, he says in his work on "The Infant Mind," very early in the great majority of children—in the second quarter of the first year, beyond a doubt. Nearly every one who has written about temperements has got up a classification of his own. Galen had nine, Haycock gava six, Graham Brown seven, and others have got down as low as two. Modern writers use the word nervous for choleric, and bilious for melancholic temperament. With these verbal modifications, the old classification seems to answer all practical purposes, and individuals can build up combinations as needed.

Hutchinson defines temperament as the sum of the physical peculiarities of a man exclusive of his tendency to disease. This is not very satisfactory, though perhaps tampersment is a thing a little too vague to be satisfactorily defined. In modern terms it may be said to be the peculier wey in which the individual reacts to the stimuli of his environment. There is no doubt that one class of persons reacts quickly and easily, expending energy profusely and often needlessly in their life work; others react hopefully and work hnoyantly, yet with less waste. We can thus distinguish the nervous, the sanguine, the melancholic, etc. A capacity to recognize and appreciate the importance of temperament need to be considered part of a sound medicel training. It has been too much neglected in our pursuit of minutiæ with microscopes and test tubes. Our teachers of practical medicine might well revive its study.—Medical Record.

Table Manners In Argentina.

"We encamped near a swamp," says a gentleman, describing a meal he had with some cart drivers in South America, "and supped on sliced pumpkins boiled with hits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampe fashion. One iron spoon and two cow's horns split in halves were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their haunches and freely helped themselves from the kettle. Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar etiquette which the most lowly person invariably observes. Each member of the company in turn puts his spoon, or horn, into the center of the stew and carries it in a direct line toward him, never allowing it to deline to the right or left. By observing this rule each person eats without interfering with his neighbor. Being unaware of this custom, I dipped my horn into the mess at random and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impotience. They declared with some warmth to the cook the foreigners did not know how to eat. I apologized as well as I could and endeavored thereafter to eat according to gancho etiquette."—New York World.

Curios About Respiration.

In each respiration an adult of the human species inhales one pint of air. A healthy man will respire 16 to 20 times per minute, or, say, 20,000 times per day, and 7,300,000 times per year. While standing, the adult average respiration is 23 times per minute; lying down, 12 times. The superficial area of the lungs—that is, of their alveolar pece—averages 200 square yards. The amount of air respired each day is about 10,000 quarts.

The omount of oxygen absorbed in the same length of time is 800 liters, or about 744 grams. The amount of carbonic acid expired in 24 hours is estimated at 611.5 grams. Two-thirds of the oxygen absorbed in 24 hours is taken in during the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.—two-fifths of the total being thrown off during the day. While this is going on the pulmonary surface is throwing off 150 grams of water in the shape of vepor. The heart sends 800 quarts of blood through the lungs every hour, or about 5,000 quarts daily.

The duration of inspiration is five-twelfths, of expiration seven-twelfths, of the whole respiretory act.—St. Louis Republic.

Battles of the Future.

Writers on military science unite in claiming that future battles will begin with a series of hot skirmishes along the front. These skirmishes will greadually increase in heat and the number of combatants, re-enforcements being thrown in as circumstances, until the entire front is involved. Artillery will be used as far as possible, but after battle is fully under way little use can be made of cavalry save in outflanking. The day of charges in wars is gone, on account of the increase of range and effect in cannon and rifles. Little can be predicted of future battles beyond counting, inasmuch as the rest must now be learned by experiment.—New York Ledger.

The Worship of Images.

"Go," said the emperor to his courier, "and direct all those who would beliefs at variance with the state to throw into prison. And, by the way, stop at the treasury department on your way out and instruct my chancellor of the exchequer that the new issue of coine he changed with the image of Liberty, that thus we may please the populace."—Kate Field's Washington.

Appropriate.

The Human Elephant—Say, the indian rubber man got lull last night.

The Double Headed Man—What did they do him?

The Human Elephent—Bounced him. —Kansas City Times.

PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION.

How Agriculture Has Prospered Under Republican Rule.

In 1860, eight manufacturing states of the east—the six of New England, together with New York and Pennsylvania—returned an aggregate wealth of $5,123,000,000. Twenty years afterward, by the census of 1880, the same states returned an aggregate wealth of $10,228?000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was slightly more than 210 per cent.

Let us see how the agricultural states fared dnring this period. By the census of 1860, eight agricultural states of the west—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin — returned as aggregate wealth of $3,271,000,000. Twenty years afterward, by the census of 1880 —protection all the while in full force —these some states returned an aggregate wealth of $11,988,000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was 366 per cent, or 180 per cent greater than the increase in the eight manufacturing states of the east.

The case will be equally striking if we take the 15 southern states that were slave holding in 1860. By the census of that year, the aggregate return of their property was $6,702,000,000. But $2,000,000,000 was slave property. Deducting that, the total property amounted to $4,702,000,000. Their aggregate return of wealth by the census of 1880 was $8,332,000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was 80 per cent. Consider that during this period 11 states of the south were impoverished by civil war; to an extent far greater than any country had been despoiled in the wars of modern Europe. Consider that the labor system on which previous wealth had been acquired in the south was entirely broken up. And yet, at the end of 20 years, the southern states had repaired all their enormous losses and possessed nearly double the wealth they had ever known before. Do not these figures incontestably show that the agricultural sections of the country, west and south, have prospered even beyond the manufacturing sections, east and north? And all this not merely with protection, but because of protection!

The System of Fraud.

As might have been expected from a party that robs labor, the proposed tariff measure contemplates the raising of revenue by a system of fraud. For this is exactly what the ad valorem method always has been and always will be—a fraud upon the revenues, a fraud upon the manufacturer in this country and a fraud upon American labor.

The value of goods in a foreign country, upon which ad valorem rates of duties are paid, is always an unknown quantity. The importers have all they from the manufacturers abroad so as to conceal from the public prices at the port of shipment, these being the values upon which the duty must be paid. There is no guarantee that the prices will be correctly valued abroad, and it will be impossible for our customs officials to follow all manufacturers.

An importer can always claim that he bought goods abroad below the quoted market for spot cash, and he will be easy for his invoice to be "fixed." Foreign manufacturers will be only too anxious to secure an order at the outset and to close up our factories, so that cutting of prices to a point below the value of domestic labor in goods may be regarded as a certainty. In former free trade times this policy was adopted, and our manufacturers overspupplied, in order to create depression in values and compel our factories to close. Then when the foreign trade controls the market prices will reassert themselves, except that our manufacturers will never know on what basis they can afford to make goods. Meantime American labor can starve or accept foreign wage rates.—American Economist.

Make It a Month Later.

When the ways and means committee first intimated that they hoped to have their own tariff bill in operation by March 1, the American Economist then suggested that the date should be changed, and we now repeat the suggestion that the new bill should be so amended as to become a law a month later, on April 1, a fitting data to crown the free trade folly.

The Divil a Roachter.

How will I manage to keep safe at the rally
I marchet in line wid the veriest of men
And foil just as good as a king at beholding
Sore that's what they told me was all my
the victory!
And wonder! Has elated at that!
As I stepped to the platform just like an old sojer
And were a big roachter on top o' me hat.

I loved the low wid his clothes and comforts.
No share of the profits I'd git for me labor,
I voted to keep up the tariff that same
Protected the loaves and fishes and the nine.
I'm sure I'll git even now wid ye, me bonays;
Til vote, just as sure as me name is la Pat,
For Grover, and thin at the ratification
I'll wear a big roachter on top o' me hat.

I done it, and back to the day and the hour.
I'd like to remind that same vote if I could
And once again hear the small still and choice
sounding
That called me to work when the times they
were good.
The boss he looks worried; the foreman is sour;
The old mills deserted and gloomy at that,
And all I have left for my share of the glory
Is the old battered roachter I wore in me hat.

I mustn't up counter to me party's fine fervour
And ask him how long we'd be idle, I'm sure
The mill had been closed for a fortnight, and
lanlin
Will say a stiff roachter was telling on me.)
He says to me: "You and I must suffer.
Me brogues is antipodes me credit is flat;
But if ye get hungry, ye know," he said slyly,
"You can eat the old roachter yo wore on yer
hat."

So there's the hull story, and none can deny it
The truth must be told, though the brave
should fall.
We made a mistake; it defeats the party.
That gave us protection.
Our years from now yes may talk till
spudelicas
And swiftly until yer gray as a rat.
But if that party again is triumphant
The divil a roachter you'll see on me hat.
—Bayhey

Reynolds Painting Siddons.

Some of Reynolds' methods were peculiar. He usually painted his sitters from their reflection in a mirror and not from a direct view. Also always remained standing while at work, and he rarely signed a portrait.

One notable exception, however, was made in the case of his magnificent portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, which was painted when the master was 60 years old and when Mrs. Siddons was 28. The great actress, failing at first to recognize a sort of embroidery which the artist had added to the edge of her robe, soon perceived that it contained the words, "Joshua Reynolds pinxit, 1784," whereupon Sir Joshua assured her that he would be proud to have his name go down to posterity on the hem of her garment! Before commencing this picture the artist, instead of posing the sitter himself, requested Mrs. Siddons to give him her own idea of the Tragic Muse, and she immediately assumed the pose in which the picture was painted.—

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Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight derangements, not corrected, develop into serious maladies such as

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or other troublesome diseases. To cure them it required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients. It is one of the peculiarities of S. S. S. that it goes to the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

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RAZOR HONED. Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

CUT THEIR WAGES.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES AGITATED OVER A COURT ORDER.

Judge Dundy, of the Federal Court at Omaha, Orders a Reduction in Wages and Enjoins the Men From Striking—A Carefully Prepared Schedule.

OMAHA, Jan. 29.—Union Pacific employes were stirred to their utmost depths during the day when the order of Judge Dundy reducing wages on the system was made public.

All employes in every department are affected by the cut, which amounts to nearly 10 per cent. The action of the court was not altogether a surprise, although most of the men thought the wage question would not be disturbed, but Judge Dundy went his brothers on the federal bench one better, and not only enjoined the men from striking, but cut their pay and

Ordered Them to Work

on at the reinced pay. The proposed schedule does not change the rate of pay on the Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado divisions except on "light eight" wheel engines. By the proposed schedule the wages paid engineers, firemen, hostlers and wipers will be reinced 8-5 of a cent per mile and the wages, 8 1-2 cents per mile, will be in excess of that paid by any of the 27 roads mentioned in the enclosed statement, except the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Great Northern. In Colorado on trainmen the cut is $3 to $15 per month, conductors suffering least, and brakemen most. When the amount of mileage reduction cannot be taken from a monthly salary, a reduction in mileage allowance is made sufficient to cover the equivalent of

The Cut on Stated Salaries.

On all but three divisions or districts, the sixth Wyoming district, the Siouxbons and Nempa mixed trains and the Nebraska passenger division, the cut on trainmen runs as high as in Nebraska, and on some of the mountain divisions the reduction in mileage will amount to considerable more than the $5 to $15 per month.

The schedule is very carefully prepared, covering everything that could be considered a portion of a brakeman or conductor's work, and specifying what he shall receive for the same. All the railroad history of America this new schedule of the Union Pacific will undoubtedly stand as one of the most carefully prepared documents ever presented to a federal judge and designed by a railroad company to tide it over rapidly decreasing earnings.

JUDGE DUNDY'S ORDER.

An Official of the Brotherhood of Trainmen Gives His View of It.

GALESBURG, Ills., Jan. 30.—In speaking of Judge Dundy's order restraining the men of the Union Pacific railroad from striking, First Vice Master Master Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in the absence of Grand Master Wilkinson, had the following to say:

"I do not see how any legal attempt to restrain men from quitting work in a body, or striking, can succeed. We rather expected this Union Pacific injunction. It followed that of Judge Jenkins on the Northern Pacific. The committee on labor in the house of representatives has given us assurance that it will investigate

The Jenkins Injunction

and if in granting this he exceeded his authority, it would take steps for his impeachment. The men are organized, hold, they deprive workingmen of every vestige of personal liberty. They will virtually disband. Labor organizations leave the members at the mercy of employers. As for the Union Pacific matter, we will not take action until the men, through their grievance committees, have made their appeals and laid their side of the case before the receivers. It is possible the men may make concessions before the reinced schedule takes effect."

HENRY GEORGE'S SCHEME.

A Single Tax Amendment Will Be Offered to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The feature of the debate upon the Wilson bill that has been most surprising is the unexpectedly strong sentiment in the discussion of free trade and single tax theories developed among the Democrats of the West and South. Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky called attention in one of his speeches to the tendencies in these directions manifested throughout the thorough and diversified threshing of economic principles which has been in progress since the revenue measure with income tax accessory came before the house. The whole drift of politics, as he saw it, was back toward the system of direct taxation, enforced in earlier stages of this government. In the current spirit spoke Representative Hendricks of New York, a representative of the conservative Eastern element of his party, who, while admitting the current which Mr. Breckinridge commented upon, was unable to believe that the Democratic party could be going over bodily to what he called the socialistic school of Tom Johnson.

The Single Tax an Issue.

It has remained for Representative Maguire of California to bring forward the most farreaching proposition placed before the house. For the first time congress will be brought face to face and placed on record upon the single land tax scheme of which Henry George is the author. Mr. Maguire has drawn up with great care and study a bill which gives effect to the single tax theories, and he will propose it at the proper time as a substitute for the income tax to the Wilson bill. This bill levies a direct tax of $92,625,200 upon the value of all land, exclusive of improvements thereon, in the states and territories.

It provides for collection by collectors and assessors in each state and territory, to be appointed by the president, or that states shall collect the taxes themselves and turn them over to the treasurer of the United States, retaining 15 per cent of the proceeds. Mortgages on real estate are to be treated as an interest in the land, and the tax on the proportion of value represented by the amount due from the mortgagor shall be a primary charge against mortgages, but will constitute a lien on the land, to satisfy which it may be sold.

PRINCE AND KAISER.

Reconciliation Between Bismarck and the Emperor Complete.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—It has been a great day for Emperor William, Bismarck and the fatherland. The German empire, through its length and breadth, has been filled with an enthusiasm almost indescribable over the apparently complete reconciliation between its two most illustrious sons. The capital has abandoned itself to a delirium of joy at the affecting sight of the high spirited

PRINCE BISMARCK.

young emperor and the grizzled patriot statesman clasping hands with the utmost cordiality of manner and embracing each other with a heartiness and warmth whose sincerity it seemed impossible to doubt. From Friedrichruhe to Berlin there was

A Series of Ovations

to Bismarck at every station past which his train bore him to the city where the greatest triumphs of his career had been achieved. Beginning with the episode of the presentation of flowers by the young women of the town where Bismarck resides, continuing with the large and excitedly cheering assemblages along the entire route to Berlin, and culminating in the grand reception by the immense multitude in the capital, the day was one which must have gratified the consciousness in his heart's content and fully convinced him of his unshaken hold upon the affections of his fellow countrymen. It was a fitting climax of his declining days, to the long annuter of wonderful popular demonstrations which have been held during

His Illustrious Career

in his especial honor. In spite of all that has been said and done within the past few years, it showed the aged public servant that his name and fame were dear to the hearts of his fellow citizens, and that in Berlin, which owes so much of her greatness to him, there was none who could outrival him in the estimation of its inhabitants nor rob him of their unbounded love. The emperor, by the graciousness of his re.spon.se to Bismarck, screened unkonded ambassador, and, after their meeting, every where the William appeared the shouts of approval and good will were deafening.

The widespread effect of the reconciliation cannot be dobted. Its tail effect cannot at the present time be appreciated. It cannot be but most far-reaching towards

The Unity and Strength

of the empire. Bismarck's age precincides the banishment of my further active participation in the affairs of German politics, and perhaps the most re.sonable explanation of his having been forced to the emperor's invitive in removing the friendliest relations between himself and the monarch to be that Germany's ruler recognizes the fact that Bismarck's deeds are remembered and he has controlled the past with all its bitter feeling before it is too date.

Kaiser Will Visit Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Several papers say that Emperor William will return Bismarck's visit, proceeding to Friedrichsruhe shortly. Other papers say that the emperor's visit has been fixed for April 1.

ARGUED BEFORE COX.

The E. of L. Injunction Case in Court at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Arguments were heard before Judge Cox of the district supreme court on the application of Grand Master Workman Sovereign and T. B. Mcferran of the Knights of Labor, for an injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle from issuing $50,000,000, as proposed in his recent bond circular. Judge Cox reserved his decision and announced that by Wednesday he would state his conclusion in the case.

DON'T WANT BONDS.

The House Judiciary Committee Opposed to Carlisle's Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The judiciary committee of the house, by a vote of 9 to 4, ordered a favorable report on Representative Bailey's resolution questioning the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds,

Ashton Guilty of Mrs. Stone's Murder.

ASHEVILLE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Matthew R. Ashton was found guilty of murder in the first degrees. The crime charged was the murder of Mrs. Daniel Stone. Mrs. Stone, the wife of an aged uncle, was the woman who stood between him and the complete possession of a big estate. The crime was fixed upon Ashton entirely by circumstantial evidence.

Gold, Silver and Lead in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Gold, silver and lead have been discovered in Spruce Hill near Bonnerville, Ross county, by A. W. Stretch of Xenia, who became wealthy by similar discoveries in California 40 years ago. Springfield capitalists are associated with him.

Pfister Buys a Mine.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29. — Receiver Schley sold the Morning mine, located in Shoshona county, Idaho, to Charles F. Pfister for $175,000, subject to a mortgage and bills which bring the amount up to $351,000.

Chicago's Scourge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Three patients in the county hospital were found to have smallpox and were removed to the pesthouse. There are now about 90 patients in the smallpox hospital.

Believes In Reciprocity.

The New York Sun is probably the ablest Democratic paper in the United States, and notwithstanding the opposition of its party relative to the McKinley tariff it has had the courage to express its own opinion, as follows: "The fall purpose and ultimate significance of the reciprocity programme announced by Mr. Blaine did not at first reveal themselves to the public mind. Even the commercial and industrial advantages derivable from such a policy were not instantly and clearly appreciated. Still less was the political significance of a scheme, the most capacious ever formed by an American statesman since Thomas Jefferson planned the purchase of Louisiana, at once distinctly recognized. Yet a little reflection must convince us that under the guidance of Secretary Blaine we have entered on a course whose head and by no means distant goal is the acquirement for the United States of not only commercial, but political ascendancy throughout the western hemisphere."

They Insured Him.

The ways and means of insurance agents for securing customers are many and varied. The modern method seems to be to get the victim interested and then bombard him with arguments, eloquence and statistics, and, it is in the first that the real genius of the business comes in.

A merchant was writing at his desk the other day when two of the craft entered. Being well dressed and prepossessing looking, he rose to receive them and inquired their business.

"I want," said one, "to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Booker, who is a well known gentleman living here, and special agent for the Bunker Hill insurance company."

"I am pleased to meet Mr. Booker," returned the merchant, "but I really don't know that I'm negotiating with you."

"Indeed," said the first. "Booker, old man, introduce me."

Booker did, and the merchant, seeing the trick, hurst out into hearty guffaw and was soon insured by the two friends, who, if they had entered in the ordinary style and stated their business, would probably have been shown the door.—London Tit-Bits.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 10th Judicial District.

Henry Hagen, plaintiff, vs. Ford Atkinson and Charles Hutchison, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the 10th judicial district, and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, within twenty days after service on you of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgement against you for the sum of eighty five dollars ($85.00) and interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1893, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated January 5th, 1894.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Crookston, Minn.

[30-6t]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, January 23d, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Helen Marshall deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Christopher Christianson praying for the license to sell the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the description of which and how much remains undisposed of, the said deceased died intestate, and that he is appointed, as far as the same can be ascertained; the highest money and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead of which the said deceased died seized, the names of the heirs of the respective portions or lots thereof and the amount of the debts against the said deceased, and praying that license may be to him granted to sell. And it appearing by said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said Christian C. Hoch, executor aforesaid, to pay said debts and the legacies and expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of said debts, legacies or expenses to sell the whole of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to allow cause if any there be why license should not be granted to said executor to sell so much of the said estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts, legacies or expenses.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published four weeks in succession in successive weeks prior to said day of hea ing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed, subject and published, at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 23d day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[30-4t]

MORTGAGE SALE.

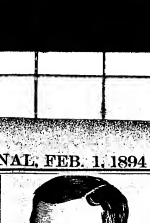
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, interest due up-n a certain note and mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter Larson and Betsy Lars n his wife, to Annie Lundahl, bearing date the 5th day of December, A. D. 1892, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, as therein and thereupon payable with interest, which said mortgage was duly recorded for said deeds comveyed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 9th day of December A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock p. m. in Book 59 of Mortgages on page 231, and it being expressly provided in said by said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness, at the time the same shall be payable, and whereas there is at the date of this notice and according to the conditions of said mortgage due and unpaid the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage to-wit: The Northeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-four north of range forty-six in Polk County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the district court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said mortgage debt, together with the costs and disbursements and fifty dollars attorneys fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; and the said premises are redeemable by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 26th, 1894.

ANNIE LUNDAHL,
Mortgagee.

H. STRENDSON,
Attorney. [29-6t]



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following greatly esteemed will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe to the reader the terrible sensations caused by my hands and legs. I had to rub and beat these parts until they were sore, to overcome a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a

terrible weakness in my back and a stooping of the shoulders. I was troubled greatly with pain in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusions, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. I was treated by the best physicians without relief and a full trial, but with no satisfactory result, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and I was sleeping well. I continued the use of the Nervine until I was fully as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 127. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their case as in mine.—Lewis Green, La Due, Co. Mich." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by all druggists on a guarantee first bottle benefits or he (Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

THOMAS F. OAKES
HENRY C. PAYNE
HENRY C. HOUSE.
} Receivers.

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BUTTE. SLEEPING CARS.
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In connection, which I will attend to personally.

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You will need this winter are:

Diamond Feed Mills, large and small, belt or geared, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Victory Fanning Mills to clean your seed wheat for spring They are the best on earth or any part of Canada. A new set of Harness, either single or double, heavy or light.

We Have All These,

As well as other seasonable goods, such as Bob Sleds and Cutters, and lastly a good supply of

HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD

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And see our goods before you buy. By the way, you will probably want a new Drill or Seeder this spring. We have something of interest to show you in this line.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

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It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is universally quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Waite, Editor.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fergus Falls, Duluth, Chicago and all points east, south, west, and Portland.....7:54 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

A little snow brightened up sleighing a bit this week.

Jas. T. Lee and Mike Malone were in from Buckerswille, Wednesday.

One of Mrs. R. H. Battey's little girls, Frankie Coleman, is down with the fever.

Alderman W. H. Norrie is down with the fever and has a child very sick with it.

P. M. Mark of Fosston passed through this city last Thursday enroute to St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sweet of Fisher, drove over Wednesday to visit their son Cyrus, who is attending school here.

J. F. Cremmer and Will Lanctot went to Red Lake Falls Saturday to help install officers of the I. O. O. F lodge at that place.

Rev. R. H. Batty went out to Mentor on Saturday morning, but returned in the evening owing to sickness in his family.

Lewis Lohn, cashier of the bank of Fosston, was in the city last week looking after the interests of of the bank in the court.

The Salvation army meetings still continue interesting. The subject next Sunday evening will be "Tit for Tat." All cordially invited.

Al White, a former Crookston printer, was in the city last week visiting friends. He is now connected with the Grafton, N. D. Record.

Deputy United States Marshal P. S. Ware, of Thief River Falls, passed through the city last Friday on his way to Duluth on official business.

S. A. Clark, who has been engaged on the Tribune for several months, left last night for Monticello, Minnesota, where he will take charge of a paper. His place on the Tribune will be filled by the notorious P. Paul Bodine.

An analysis of the river water at Ann Arbor, shows typhoid fever germs in plenty. The city council of Grand Forks sent 12 gallons of Red Lake river water for analysis with the above result. They all use boiled water now.

W. A. Lanctot, who has looked after A. D. Stephens' real estate business for several years, has opened an office for himself in P. J. Russell's law office in the Reckitt block. He will handle several lines of insurance do a real estate, conveyancing and collection business.

Henry Barkhart Sr., came up from Wabasha on Tuesday morning to see how the boys are getting along. Mr. B. is a prominent candidate for state treasurer and so far as the JOURNAL can learn would be wholly acceptable to the north part of the state as well as in the south part.

Krolin and Reune, who bought out Wes. Fuller, intend to occupy the room next adjoining them on the south about March 1st, and open a full grown restaurant, when they will be prepared to accommodate everybody who ever feels like getting hungry.

Do you remember the chimney sweep who for a few weeks has made day hideous with his Cummins-like howls? Well you will hear that gentle fowl no more forever right away quick. On Monday evening while on a drunk with a boon companion he slipped a V from him. The man soon noticed that he was $5 shy and in the altercation that ensued they were both pulled and locked up. In the morning the chimney-sweep appeared in justice court and was mulcted in the sum of ten good simoleons or in default of which he could lungwish in jail for a thie. Later on he was told if he would skip he could have that privilege. He skipped.

Mrs. F. M. Brown who is a victim of typhoid fever, is reported to be doing nicely.

Rev. Battey installed the officers of the newly organized lodge of Good Templars, at Fertile, Tuesday night.

Miss Lizzie Zarracker went back to her school again on Monday morning entirely recovered from her illness of last week.

Wheat opened up on Monday at 49 reaching 50 on Tuesday morning. It manifests considerable strength for a last of the month market.

Mrs. John O'Brecht, who has been taking care of her daughter, Mrs. S. L. Collins, returned to her home last week and Mrs. Will Hunnelsbeck takes her place. The sick there are all reported doing very nicely.

The condition of the sick ones, so far as reported, continues favorable at this writing. Mrs. Bailey, who has been in a critical condition, is said to be hopefully improving. Rev. Mr. Smith, who was reported worse since our last issue, is said to be developing more favorable symptoms. Alderman Norrie was also very sick, but is said to be doing nicely.

P. S. Ware, who returned Tuesday from Duluth says that business is that city is almost at a stand-still owing largely to the uncertainty of the result of placing iron ore on the free list. This is a direct blow to the principal industry of the country surrounding Duluth, and the people generally, regardless of politics, are feeling very bitter towards Congressman Baldwin for helping to place iron ore on the free list.

W. W. Miller, Roke Smith's new appointee, passed through the city on Wednesday en route to Thief River Falls to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. Mr. Miller was rigged out in the gorgeous style of dress prevalent in the south which he will soon have to change in conformity with the requirements of this country.

A. E. Brush was down from Angus on Tuesday. Mr. Brush is one of the leading farmers of Polk county. In conversation with a JOURNAL man he said: "There will be a big turn over in political matters at next election if things don't take a wonderful change for the better very soon. As it is I expect to see the Republican party win at a gallop."

Dr. Hoag, of the state board of health, was in the city this week in consultation with the members of our city board of health. He was returning from Grand Forks where he had been examining into the cause of the typhoid epidemic existing there. It is his opinion that the river water is the cause. He advises boiling the water before using which is just what Dr. Dampier advised people to do weeks ago. He thinks there is no need of people having typhoid fever if they will use the proper care to prevent taking the germs into the stomach. He gave some very excellent advice on the cure and treatment of typhoid patients and the proper steps to be taken to prevent taking the fever.

The dwellers on Sampson's Woodland Addition seems to be all stirred up over the recent assessment made for the purpose of grading and and many harsh, uncomplimentary things are being said about the obligation who seems to be keeping pretty shady. Prominent men, who have property interests over there have told us there was absolutely no call for the work by anybody who would have to pay a cent of taxes for it and they have said that they were very much like an explanation from the originator. They would like to know why the means was was put through the council except on a petition of the taxpayers interested and they say the work is wholly unnecessary, uncalled for and would like to know where it originated and on what grounds it seem to be quite a reasonable request and we can see no good reason why the backers of the grading plan should not show up and explain the matter. There must be somebody behind it and some reason for it and the JOURNAL will cheerfully give space for any explanation any one may have to offer.

A. Kaiserand S. S. Stadsvold were in from Fosston yesterday.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Fertile last week on court business.

E. C. Murney was in from Euclid on Monday.

The county board met at the auditor's office on Monday morning.

It is said that from corn now that drink river water is as dangerous as is the water itself.

Zadie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Palmer, is very ill with congestion of the brain.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hatlow welcomed the arrival of a little baby girl on Friday of last week.

The insurance adjusters failed to settle with Gervais & Gervais and the matter will probably be arbitrated.

If you are not a regular subscriber to the JOURNAL we should be very glad to enroll your name on our growing list. You are all invited.

Mr. Welch, who was for years the village blacksmith at Fisher, was in the city on Tuesday. He is now a miller of the soft and is said to own one of the best farms in Polk county.

The younger members of Miss Thos. Reynolds' music class, assisted by the older ones, gave a musical entertainment at the home of Mrs. E. P. Pierce on Thursday evening. A good time is reported.

Hugh Thompson got out as far as his stables at Schroeder's barn on Wednesday afternoon. Say it's the first time he has seen his horses since Christmas. He is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Robinson have lost their 11 year old boy. It will be remembered that the boy was quite an invalid while here last summer, but his parents had strong hopes that his life would be spared.

The scarcity of pork in this city this winter is wonderful in view of the fact that Polk county farmers thought all last summer that they were raising more pork than they could sell. On Wednesday of this week not a market in this city had a pound of fresh pork on hand. Just now a few porkers could find a ready market here.

M. Pettingill of Staples, one of the recently appointed pineland estimators, was in the city last Saturday, and stopped over a day to visit his nephew, R. M. Stenton. He is also a setter, Clara A. Pettingill, went up on Friday to Thief River Falls, where she will remain during the winter. For many years Mr. Pettingill has been engaged more or less in the lumber business and is thoroughly qualified to fill the position to which he has been appointed.

Fred Anderson has bought the fruit and confectionery business of F. N. Burgess on the corner of Main and Robert streets with the latter's counter attachment. This restaurant business is Fred's own business and by that same token it is his old stand. Those who are old member, when Fred used to dish up as elegant a little lunch as could be found anywhere and, if his right hand has not forget its cunning he can do that same again. Fred did well once at the business and we see no good reason why he should not do so again.

The populist idea, as exemplified in the organ of that persuasion in this city not long since, of creating antagonism between farmers and business men of the cities and villages is entirely erroneous, and against the interests of both classes. Their interests are mutual —are inter-dependent, and this being true both should work in the interest of the other. The business man is taxed for the mutual benefit of all, so is the farmer—a healthy, prosperous city makes more valuable every acre of land adjoining, but neither class should forget their mutual inter-dependence upon the other for the fullest measure of success. The farmer owes it to his own best interests to trade at his nearest city or village instead of sending to some city like St. Paul or Chicago for his goods and groceries, and just as sure as this is true does the home merchant owe it to his own interests to put his prices just as low as he can, and buy his butter and eggs, and all the produce he can use in his business in his own home market—of his neighboring farmer friends and not send off to St. Paul or elsewhere and skip in such things. It is just as much for the interest of the city merchant to provide a good market for produce as it is for the interest of the farmers with whom he deals, if not more, for the farmer can, if push-ito it go to other and more remote places to trade, while the merchant must have the trade of his immediate neighbors or fail. It is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that all men in the various pursuits should be inter-dependent, one with the other and the man or the paper that attempts to inculcate any other doctrine is a false teacher. The majority of our farmers and business men are sensible enough to recognize these facts and all should be as they conduce to the greatest good to all.

C. M. Baldwin of Emeradо, spent Tuesday in the city visiting the firm of Larson, Carpenter & Co., of which Mr. Baldwin is the head.

Charlie Ristow bundled up and faced the wind on Tuesday for a drive into the city. Said he had seen worse days.

Dr. Just was summoned to Euclid on Sunday to consult with Dr. Chaplin on the case of L. W. C. Misner who has been ill with typhoid fever and who was taken with hemorrhage. Mr. Misner's case was considered critical.

Miss E. Veronneau went over to Grand Forks this (Thursday) morning to see her sister, Miss Eugenie, who is very ill with typhoid fever. She has been ill for three weeks but strong hopes for her recovery are entertained.

Amie, youngest daughter of Halver and Inga Tweiten, died at their residence, the Northwestern hotel, on Sunday at 4 p. m., aged 5 years and 6 months. The funeral will occur on Saturday next at 1 o'clock. Several other members of the family have been sick, but are all reported doing well except one daughter whose condition is critical in the extreme.

The JOURNAL has received an invitation to be present at the wedding of Mr. Samuel Sutor of Fosston, to Miss Hattie Sutor of Chatham, Ont., which event will occur at the latter place on February 7th. The JOURNAL will probably not be represented, but sends its greeting and good wishes. Sam is one of the best of good fellows and is deserving of all the happiness to be found in life.

Peter and Mat Cornelius received a letter from Norway last week announcing the death of their mother, an old lady about 80 years of age.

J. B. Chapin, one of the first settlers of Fargo committed suicide at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul at about 7 o'clock p. m. on Thursday last. Mr. Chapin had been in a hospital in St. Paul for a short time and left on Thursday saying that he would go to the Merchants where he would be liable to meet some Fargo people. Mr. Chapin has been for some time in financial straits as well as suffering from a painful disease. He was well and favorably known by hundreds of the old settlers, who will regret his sad death. He was about 70 years old and had made and lost several fortunes. He always took a leading part in the upbuilding of Fargo, built the Continental hotel and the first opera house and was at one time mayor of Fargo.

The Minneapolis Type Foundry Co. has assigned. Similar assignments by partners is said to be the cause of it is said that the company is to be re-organized and go ahead as though nothing had happened. We hope this the fact.

Peter Cornelius was able to ride to the city last Saturday—is having a great time with his rheumatism sometimes one being on two sometimes tother. Pete says they do be having great times at the schoolhouse Friday evenings, Mr. Johnson, the teacher, having inaugurated a series of debating exercises, which prove interesting not only to the participants but to the older ones as well. Pete says "some of the kids are getting as sassy as bantu roosters, waggin' their jaws, and some Scandinavian Websters are being developed. We have 20 scholars in regular attendance at school and Mr. Johnson is proving one of the best teachers we ever had."

Jersey Cream.

Parties or hotels desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal card to the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Winter Rye.

Last fall the JOURNAL urged a trial of winter rye in this country and E. D. Childs procured a quantity of it to supply seed for all who wished to make a trial. Geo. W. Roberts, who is on the old Harry Wyand place, sowed 25 acres late in September. Sowed it four inches deep and says he had an excellent stand by the time the ground froze. M. G. Jennings, in Parnell sowed some, covering it very light, as light as possible. The JOURNAL will watch the result in both these instances, illustrating deep and shallow covering and will report the result. If winter rye proves a success it will help to solve the grain problem which is becoming a serious one.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

London's Queer Mixture of Dowry, Matrimony and Hebrew Philanthropy.

"Michael Harris and Nancy Jacobs having polled the highest number of votes were duly elected to receive a dowry of £25 and marriage fees, and a vacancy was again declared for a couple."

So ran a paragraph in a Jewish paper recently, and a reporter was fired with an ambition to learn more about these folks who give couples dowries, and more about the conditions under which such dowries are won. The benevolence, it appeared, emanated from the Society for Affowing Marriage Fees and a Portion to Young Men and Virtuous Girls of the Jewish Faith. The president of this society one would imagine would be a patriarchal sage with grandchildren in scores about his knees. But Mr. A. Swaab, who is the head of the society, is a young man with a slight black mustache, a clean shaven chin and certainly no grandchildren. When not permanently occupied he is engaged in his business as a diamond merchant in Hatton Garden.

"The society," he said, in reply to the interviewer, "has been in existence nearly 50 years, and has done no small amount of good. It was started among a few friends in quite a small way, and a dowry of £10 only was all that could be afforded at first. But £10 is not such a drop in the ocean, was not quite sufficient to answer the purpose in view, and as the fund grew the dowry was increased to £25."

"Are the operat ons of the society confined to London?"

"No. They extend all over England. Any funds are always welcome in exchange of all amounts, from a penny a week upward, and by donations."

"It gives them a prior claim on the dowry perhaps?"

"No, it doesn't. I will make that clear in a moment. We insist about a dozen couples every year, the dowries and marriage fees coming to over £300. The object in giving the dowry is to enable the young couples to start a little business together. Before becoming candidates for the dowry—several which they need not have subscribed a farthing—they have to be possessed of a home necessaries and furniture, and the man has to prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he is in a position to maintain his wife."

"Only virtuous girls are to be befriended by the society, I gather from its title. Does it not become rather a delicate matter to adjudicate upon the qualifications of the applicants?"

"Every case is investigated by two members of the committee, appointed annually for that purpose. They make their inquiries with proper tact and discretion, and they also investigate the character of the young man before the entire procedure. Say a vacancy has been declared, which means that we have sufficient funds to put another dowry up for competition. We send out notices to that effect and empty forms of application. We get four, five, six, perhaps a dozen couples contesting for the prize. Then we meet before the committee in couples, and are asked questions concerning the money they have saved, the kind of a home they have, and so on. Once, I suppose, I must have been presenting the prospective bridegroom pretty hard for the money, for he only spoke up sorrowfully, 'Well, sir, you got married once, and we want to too!'"

"Well, as soon as they have been admitted as candidates, what follows?"

"We give them a book of numbers, and tell them to go and canvass for votes, the members possessing votes in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions."

"Have you yourself many votes?"

"Yes, I hold something like 80 votes."

"Then you have the right of plenty of beseeching brown eyes and persuasive glances?"

"No, nothing ont of the way, because as president I take no part in choosing the recipients of the dowry."

"Can you give me a specific instance of the good the society has done?"

"I can, and a striking one I think. There are three members of the committee of the society, now men of position, who will be, no doubt, very shocked up on life with dowries from the society."—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Oversight.

"See here," said satan to his friend Beelzebub, "we have overreached ourselves. You insisted that we must put two kinds of man to seven instruments for his destruction, and we have so done. Man has made gatling guns, mitrailleuses, cobalt shot, giant powder, dynamite—every day he offers some new combination which insures greater destructiveness."

"Well, then," said Beelzebub, "all is well."

"What a fool you are!" sneered satan, with asperity. "Don't you see that we have made war so costly that these monkies won't fight?"

"Ah," said Beelzebub in despair, "why didn't I reflect that these people are always calculating expenses."—Kate Field's Washington.

Good Templars In Great Britain.

The Order of Good Templars in England celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last month in the city of Birmingham. The order now numbers 1,400 subordinate lodges and 700 juvenile temples, with a membership in both of 110,000.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Vinva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sure, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 1005 Broadway. [33-tf]

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Piles of people send 2c to the Haller Prop. Co. Blair, Nebr., for a sample box of Australian Salve, and a box frequently cures a case of piles.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Dickens made himself immortal with his "Pick wick" and "chops and tomato sauce." If he had lived in these days he would have said Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup In addition of "Chops" etc.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

$10.00 Reward

For the man who stole a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment from my horn last Friday. I can't get along without it.

For sale by F. L. Durand

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. The latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and return to Missouri River $80.00 and to Los Angeles and return to Missouri River $90.00.

For further information apply to to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn. [39-50]

For a pain in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; is just as speedy and will not plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. Used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

To grow old gracefully, one must live temperately, calmly methodically; he interested in all that is going on in the world; be cheerful, happy, and contented, and above all, keep the blood pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's

You can never tell what a slight cold may lead to; it is best therefore, to give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and cure it as soon as possible with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Aiding delay, sometimes an hour's delay, may result in serious consequences.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has many very severe cases of catarrh, Catarrh often lead to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is to late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but acts promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894. NO. 43

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY Historical Society

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..... Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..... David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..... F. P. Brown
Attorney General..... H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Isaldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..... E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, Sen. Dist..... John D. Knutson, B. M. Cheney and Hans Jacison.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....Thomas Canty, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District ..... Frank Ives.
Clerk of Court ..... Nils Mohn.

County.

Auditor..... C. V. Webster
Treasurer..... J. Beaudry
Register of Deeds..... John Amundson
Attorney..... A. R. Nelson
Sheriff..... Amy Grandpres
Judge of Probate..... C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..... A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..... O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r..... W. H. Averill
Coroner..... Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..... John E. Oppegaard
Second District..... Anton Linden
Third District..... M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..... C. P. Demers
Fifth District..... A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover.	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	A C Palmer	Angus
Black River.	A Peterson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P Sandrud	Mentor
Brandenvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Birrer	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Fisher
Bygland,	Halvor Grudseteen	Fisher
Crookston.	E O Flaaten	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia.	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester.	O J Matson	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Minnett	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skiele	Olga
Fairfax.	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley.	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	J J Conroy	Fertile
Gil Forks	F J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J H Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield.	Peter J Sagstetten	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Hingdal
Gentilly	H T Gendron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park.	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey.	D T Mitchell,	Mayville
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdon,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Holmvale,	O Gunnudson	Mallory
Hubbard.	Frank Hanson.	Nelsonville
Kerstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Kertsonville.	Fred Bench	Gentilly
King.	O A Wilson	Jelstock
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Realize
Lake Pleasant,	August Brandel	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenson.	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mattson	Orelia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Lamberville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Mentor
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Sanderson	Y. R. Falls
Northland.	M S Merager	Northland
Nimrodal,	Olaf Lerson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blain	Crookston
Poplar River,	J D Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans E Honkom	Fosston
R L-F, village,	A P Tessin	R L. Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hialgi Sarli	R L Falls
Reis,	O C Hatlock	Eden
River Falls,	K O Gjestad	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Rosendo,	P Bonkind	Roby
Rosebud,	M E Randklev	Fosston
Russia,	Owen Simonson	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor.	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perreau	Terrebonne
Tilden.		Roby
Tynsid,	A O Sterrson	Roby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Roby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Hindal
Woodside,	O J Tagler	Mentor
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Slog a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty bluebirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Hafler's Cough Syrup.
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or hotels desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.

A Proposition to Create a New Land District in this State.

Portions of the Duluth, St. Cloud and Crookston District Wanted.

About 9,000,000 Acres Embraced in the Territory Mapped Out for a District.

The Red River Dulen is agitating the creation of a new land district out of the counties of Beltrami, Itasca, Cass and Hubbard and sets the following argument in favor of the scheme:

A change in the present division of the United States land district in the northern part of this state, has been agitated for a long time, and this agitation is justified for many reasons.

Under the prevailing conditions, the majority of the settlers in Beltrami county are travelled to pass through Crookston, where one Land office is located, and down to St. Cloud, when conducting any business connected with the Land-offices. The traveling expenses for the parties and his witnesses will alone amount to at least $100.00 which for them is a large sum. While a large part of Beltrami county now open for settlement, was taken from the St. Cloud district and placed under the jurisdiction of the Crookston Land-office, as proposed by a committee appointed by the City Council of this city, the expenses for the parties concerned would be greatly reduced, and much trouble and inconvenience for the settlers avoided, and we are heartily in favor of such a change. But why not go one step further?

Why not take a part of the territory now belonging to the Crookston, Duluth and St. Cloud land districts and form a new district?

If we take the map of Minnesota, and look at the immense tract of land located between Crookston and Duluth, we can easily comprehend the advantages of this proposition. This large territory is land of rich farm, mineral and timber lands, consistently watered by any amount of rivers and lakes, abounding with fish. When this territory so favored land is opened for settlement, and by railroads connected with the outside world, it will be an "Eldorado" for homeseekers, and we can all understand how much better it would be for him, and consequently for their homes, to be able to "file" and "prove up" their homesteads with as small expenses as possible. The great majority of the settlers are poor and after they have built their humble houses, shanties, and made the necessary improvements on the place, it is indeed a big item for them to make a long and expensive journey to the district land-office, and are afraid it would be almost impossible for many, to raise the necessary amount to cover expenses, or at least they would have to commence with a debt that would prove a heavy burden on their shoulders, while the speculators would soon have the upper hand over the actual settlers.

Very likely the largest part of the Red Lake Indian Reservation will be opened for settlement the coming summer, and the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad extended through it. Naturally a town would grow up at some point along this road, and would have the brightest outlooks for prosperity. Why should not that be just the place for the land-office of the new district?

We promise the plan would be opposed by both Crookston and St. Cloud, but the situation would be of so much value and advantage to the settlers, that this opposition could not be taken in consideration, as much more as it would not be any injury or injustice to either of the two cities.

How large this new district ought to be and where the land-office should be located is as yet too early to be determined, but it seems reasonable that it should consist of the counties of Beltrami and Itasca and the northern part of Hubbard and Cass counties, for instance north of the tenth standard parallel. It would then cover about 14,000 square miles or nearly nine million acres which would require around 50,000 "Entries."

If the government wishes to promote the interest of the inhabitants, something should be done in this matter as soon as possible, and we would be glad to hear expressions from our fellow-citizens on the subject.

Should the above mentioned plan be realized, it would be the best guarantee for the speedy improvement and cultivation of the northern part of Minnesota by actual settlers, and a strong barrier for the imposture and ownership by capitalists and corporations.

While the sentiment expressed is all right, we believe the scheme is a trifle premature, as a land office is seldom or never a pioneer, and it would be well to wait until the country is settled up before asking for a land office; it is true there is a small portion of the northwest part of the St. Cloud district that is settled, and the land is market, but if this territory was attached to the Crookston district it would bring a land office sufficiently convenient to the settlers already out there.

The creation of a new district is all right when the needs of the people demand it, but it looks to the JOURNAL as though a transfer of a small territory from one district to another is all that is required at present, and this should be done at once.

Wells O. Miner.

In the death of Wells Miner, the JOURNAL loses a true and faithful friend, and although elsewhere in this issue a kind friend has spoken fitting words of him we feel constrained to add our feeble mite of tribute to an upright and noble young man. For a time Mr. Miner has been our valued correspondent at Euclid and he seldom missed us with his cheery, hopeful chit-chat and excellent news items. He was a young man of excellent habits, always bright and cheerful and his loss will be keenly felt not only in the little circle in which he dwelt but by JOURNAL readers who have so often read his cheerful items of news. The JOURNAL joins in extending hearty sympathy to the sadly bereaved ones in their hour of sore affliction.

Meeting Postponed.

On account of the Stewart funeral at 2:30 Monday afternoon, the meeting of the stockholders of the agricultural society, which was to be held at the same hour in the city hall, was postponed until 2:30 on Saturday afternoon. Every stockholder and every one interested in having an agricultural fair held here should attend. The success of the first fair which was held last year, under difficulties, shows what a splendid exhibition can be held here every year. It will not only be a benefit to the farmers of the county, but to the businessmen of the city as well, and every one of the latter can well afford to take a couple of shares of stock in the association, for in a year or two these shares will be selling at a premium.

Break in Water Main.

The water main that crosses the river into Jerome's addition, sprung a leak last Friday between the St. Louis hotel and the river, and it was not until Tuesday afternoon that the workmen reached the pipe and shut off the water. Digging a hole in the frozen street at this time of year is a difficult matter. During the leakage, the pumps at the waterworks were moved almost as rapidly as though there was a fire.

Raise Less Wheat.

If we can base an opinion upon what we hear farmers talk we should estimate the acreage that will be sown to wheat in the spring at not over half the usual amount, but our experience in the country so far has been that however sincere a man may be in his winter opinion on this subject, just as soon as seedtime arrives he will generally slap in all the wheat he can find time to cover up—not always in the most workmanlike manner either. This spring, however seed wheat can not be so easily procured as heretofore which will make a difference. If about one-third the usual area was sowed to wheat next spring it would be the best thing that ever happened the country. A larger area than usual in barley could be used if a man has or can get hogs to feed it, and a larger area than ever in oats would pay well for there never has been near oats enough mixed to prevent the necessity of stinging it out in the spring. The prospects are that the hog business cannot be overdone next year at least and per haps for two or three years yet. A year or two shortage on the wheat crop would help the price of that cereal wonderfully. If a man has so much land he does not know what to do with it a little summer fallowing wouldn't hurt.

Mallory Items.

H. H. Brown drove to Crookston Wednesday to attend the Pension Board examination.

Miss Alice Bowen, who has been so long sick with typhoid fever and whose life was on one or two occasions despaired of, is getting better and great hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

Little Raymond, youngest son of Chris Coulter, is very low with the fever.

Maggie Fleming, second daughter of Wm. Fleming, is also very sick with fever.

The remainder of the sick folks around here are getting along nicely.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Minutes of the Adjourned Meeting Held Monday, January 29th.

Resolutions Galore are Offered by the Members and Spread on the Records.

For the Benefit of the People the Board will Meet Oftener Hereafter.

The board met in adjourned session January 29th, all members present.

Mr. Kirsch offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Believing it to be the intention of the legislature in the enactment of the law relating to the auditor or his deputy of knowingly and feloniously omitting to assess any property which should have the opportunity of receiving his fair share through the medium of a newspaperare an injustice, it is inferred that each newspaper should be of good standing and general circulation, but inasmuch as this important duty is published last year in a sheet called the Tribune, a paper issued at Crookston and declaimed principally around McIntosh and vicinity, and for which act the county auditor was almost spoueliite, and as act for which this board has been cetlclesed for allowing the fees therefor; and

Believing, as a matter of fact, that it is the intention of said law, that the greater number, if not all, of the taxpayers should have an opportunity of being informed on the important matter concerning the security of our homes, and for the purpose of preventing a repitition of such unnecessary publication as practised last year; and

Believing, as a matter of fact, that the fee of 25 cents per description as fixed by law for such publication is excessive and unreasonable.

We therefore request and demand, on behalf of the taxpayers of Polk county, that the county auditor shall make out a full list of delinquent taxes and of redemption, about to be published for the taxes of the year 1893, to be published in the weekly Crookston Times, the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, the Home-of-Crookston, and Red River Dalen, only one of said papers, the weekly Crookston Times, shall be required to publish said list for the Successive weeks, and that we will strive to each of said papers, if they, or as many of them as will agree to this arrangement, a fee of twenty cents each description (the items of taxes carried out). By the arrangement the taxpayers are benefitted in a double manner, first by having at least 15 cents on each description, and second, the distribution of said list with the circulation of each of said papers mentioned will reach nearly every taxpayer of Polk county, but if any of the papers above mentioned should decline or refuse to publish said list, then the county auditor shall forthwith make some other paper in its place, and

That only in this and in no other manner or form, and at no higher cost is the auditor authorized by law, and 12 cents will the board recognize or allow any bill presented for the publication of said list.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The reports of M. E. Kirsch, M. Cornelius and J. E. Opgaard relating to the additional securities obtained from the persons employed on the seed grain loans of 1893, were read and accepted.

The petition of Wm. Schafer and others for the organization of a new school district out of school district No. 32, was presented, and a hearing set for the next meeting of the board.

Commissioner Kirsch offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It appears in the report that one Xavier Juneau foreclosed a chattel mortgage given by Praxide Thivierge on the north half of sec. 4, township 151 range 45, and which said mortgage was raised the county of Polk held the first lien for seed grain furnished said Praxide Thivierge; and

Whereas, It appears in the same report that one James Bushell foreclosed a chattel mortgage given by C. O. Nelson on his grain raised on the w½ sec. 18, tp. 149, range 41, (Lessor tp.), and on which Polk county held the first lien for seed grain furnished said C. O. Nelson, therefore be it

Resolved, That the county attorney be and he is hereby required to forthwith notify said mortgagees above mentioned to pay over to the county the amount of the principal sums or on the failure of immediate payment to institute action against the said mortgagees for the recovery of the amount of the county's lien.

Mrs. Catherine Rosenger was ordered refunded the taxes paid in error on the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ sec. 10, tp. 151 range 45, for 1891.

The stipulations of agreement entered into by and between Peter Trnux and the committee appointed on behalf of the county relating to the ditch proposed to be established through Lowell township, was agreed to and settled by the board.

On petition of Lars Aleheon, his farm, the nw¼ sec. 30, tp. 150, range 46, was attached to school district No.71.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Demers:

Whereas, The action of the county board with reference to the letting of the county printing, has been questioned by some of the newspapers whose bids were not accepted: and whereas said newspapers have asserted that the printing was given to the Crookston Times, East Grand Forks Courier and St. Hilaire Specktator at an additional cost of $2,500 over the bid of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, which claims to have been the lowest bidder; and whereas a comparison of the bids shows that the prices charged for job work varied but very little in any of the bids; therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to determine the truth or falsity of the statement that the printing was awarded at a cost of $2,500 more than other bids submitted, the county auditor and one or more of the county commissioners to be appointed by the chairman, be requested to examine the printing bills paid during the last year, and report to the board at the next meeting the total cost of all matters published in the official papers during the past year, it being understood that the prices paid last year were exactly the same as this year.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Kirsch and Linden as a committee to examine the bills referred to.

The taxes paid on the nw¼ sec. 24, tp. 149, range 47, for 1887, were ordered transferred to Tell Robillard.

The assessment made against Robillard in the village of Red Lake Falls was ordered transferred to Tell Robillard.

On motion of Commissioner Kirsch the chairman was authorized to employ an attorney to appear on behalf of the county in the appeal case of Cooke & Hammond asking the court to order the commissioners to give the county printing to said Cooke & Hammond; Messrs Linden and Oppegaard dissenting.

E. M. Hoff and C. G. Rapp, of St. Hilaire, were each granted an abatement of $50.00 on the assessments for goods and merchandise.

The assessment of credits against Noe Cullivan in Lake Pleasant was ordered stricken from the assessment book.

The county auditor was authorized to advertise for bids on a combination or iron bridge, to be built across a ditch, the size of bridge to be 16 feet wide and 50 feet long.

On motion of Commissioner Kirsch the bridge petitions were laid over until next meeting.

The report of the register of deeds was received and accepted, the same showing total receipts to be $4,299.65, salaries and clerk hire $2,960.85, net proceeds $1,338.80.

The report of clerk of the court was read and accepted, same showing total receipts, including county work, to be $2,424.

The report of O. L. Hamery, county surveyor was read and accepted. Total receipts for work as surveyor amounting to $631.00.

The amount found placed to the credit of the text book account was ordered transferred to the county revenue fund.

The assessment of goods and merchandise to A. E. Brush of Angus tp. was ordered cancelled.

The financial statement for 1893, as prepared by the county auditor, was read and on motion the same was accepted and ordered published.

H. E. Bowen, of Fertile, was granted an auctioneer's license for one year, he having filed a bond and paid the fees.

The county auditor was instructed to notify G. W. Ralph to correct the copy of a plat of the townsite of Thief River Falls made by him and on file in the office of the register of deeds, to correspond with the original plat thereof.

The amount drawn by the county treasurer of $384.55 in excess of the amount of limit as fixed by the statute for clerk hire in his office for the year was legalized by the board in allowing the amount overdrawn.

The report of Sheriff Grondgeen was presented and read to the board, the same showing total receipts of $4,814.72. His deputies' salaries, traveling expenses, including $600 for the use of horses, buggies and centers, amounting to $3,297.05. The board ordered the report placed on file.

The board joined in the following affidavit:

We, the undersigned, constituting the board of county commissioners of Polk county, do hereby affirm as their true belief that the care of public business in this county requires that special meetings be held during

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.]

SUED FOR LIBEL

P. S. Ware of the Thief River Falls Press in Luck.

County Commissioners Rhinehart and Kirsch Commence an Action Against Him.

A Tribute from a Euclid Friend to the Memory of Wells Misner.

Yesterday P. S. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, was arrested and brought to the city, a complaint having been gotten out against him by County Commissioners A. C. Rhinehart and M. E. Kirsch. The complaint alleges that the commissioners have been slandered by the publication of the following article in the press: "The business men of Crookston have appointed a committee to investigate the county printing steal committed by Commissioners Kirsch, Rhinehart and DeMers. It will do no good. By the time the committee get fairly to work the printing for the year will be done and the printers and commissioners will have the boodle in their trousers pocket."

Mr. Ware gave bonds in the sum of $200, J. W. Wheeler and C. O. Christianson going on his bonds, and the case is set for hearing on Saturday, February 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m. before Justice Gossman in this city.

It seems almost incredible that these two gentlemen who claim to have been slandered would bring an action on such grounds and there must be something back of this. It is generally conceded that the Press got the best of Capt. Rhinehart in the pine land controversy carried on last fall and this may have some bearing in the present action.

However this may be, Mr. Ware claims to have some facts in regard to the inside workings of the board which will be quite interesting when aired in court.

Perhaps Messrs. Kirsch and Rhinehart think that because the JOURNAL was put to sharp pace to keep up with Judge Searle last week, they can knock out their man every time they enter the legal arena.

But we shall see.

A Fitting Tribute.

EUCLID, Minn Jan. 30th, 1894.

Last night the Heavenly messenger brought the summons to "come up higher" to I. W. Misner, and trusting in "Him who doeth all things well" he passed over the river to dwell forever with the loved ones awaiting him on the other shore.

Wells Misner was born May 7th, 1863 at Scott, Sheboygan County, Wis. Four years later he moved with his parents to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he lived until 1881, when he became a resident of Euclid and associated with the firm of E. Traylor & Co., which connection was severed only by his death. In January 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Retha Musgat of Fond du Lac, who with three little ones mourn the loss of husband and father. He had for five years been a member of Euclid Presbyterian church and passed away with perfect trust in his Savior. Wells during his life had known scarcely a sick day until a few weeks ago when an attack of la grippe rapidly developed into the dreaded typhoid fever, and despite the most earnest efforts of those dearest to him, another loved one, at midnight's holy hour, passed from the arms of earth to the mansions of heaven. Husband, father, brother, friend, farewell until the dawn of the eternal day! May the daisies of earth ever bloom around thy last resting place!

"Some time when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things which our souls' judgments here have spurned,
The things shall be explained.

"Things over which we grieved with inches wet,
With faith before us oft in dim dark night.
As mere shine mists in deepest hate of blue,
And we shall see how all God's ways were right;
And how, what seemed reproof, was love most true."

Those Taxes.

The board met on Wednesday to consider the matter of the personal tax assessment. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the fact that a few who should have been assessed were left off the roll and the board cheerfully gave all whose names did appear a 70 per cent raise. The board will see if the error can not be corrected in some way.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

James D. Honston, one of the Democratic leaders of Louisiana, is dead.

Dr. August Hirsch, the celebrated German physician and pathologist, is dead.

One thousand Chicago saloons have gone out of business during the last three months owing to financial depression.

The patent on the famous electric telephone invention of Professor Alexander Graham Bell of Boston has expired.

The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for the 1893 were $6,894,240.90, compared with $4,472,504 in 1892.

Fred J. V. Skiff, chief of the department of mines and mining at the world's fair, has been selected as permanent director in chief of the Columbian museum at a salary of $6,000 a year.

Congressman Cobb of Missouri has introduced a bill for the appointment of an additional judge for the Eighth judicial circuit. This may be a place for Judge Lockren in case the bill passes.

Thursday Feb. 1.

Application has been made for a receiver for the Colorado Midland.

Mgr. O'Connell is now mentioned as the probable successor of Abbegate Satolli.

Martin Phenn, an old soldier, committed suicide at Antigo, Wis., by shooting himself.

A notorious anarchist named Merlino has been arrested in Naples after a desperate struggle.

The execution of Vallaut, the French anarchist, has been postponed, pending an appeal to President Carnot for pardon.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Joseph Schwarz superintendent of construction of the public building at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Dr. Ernest Hart of England declares that cholera will become extinct within 30 years because of the rapid advance of sanitary science.

Friday, Feb. 2.

The public debt increase for January was $7,880,061.

Alexandrine Lemide Le Blanc, the French actress, is dead.

The date of putting the Marblehead in commission has been postponed to March 14.

Professor O. V. Tousley of Minneapolis will write an official history of the world's fair.

At Denver William Jones, a vagrant, committed suicide. Fear of arrest for murder is the supposed cause.

Iron ingot manufacturers met at St. Louis to reach an agreement for division of trade between North, West and South.

J. J. Corbett has received a big offer to play ball during July and August, Baltimore and Cincinnati are bidding for him.

About 125 men on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad were laid off Thursday until business gives indications of improvement.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Vigorous fighting still continues in Honduras.

Several broken heads resulted from a collision of warring church factions at Ewing, Pa.

The foreign miners around Mansfield, Pa., fear arrest, and are leaving for other localities.

Pony Moore, Charley Mitchell's father-in-law, was locked up in New York for disorderly conduct.

John Kilcoyne was beaten to death in his house at Chicago by robbers. Kilcoyne was a miner.

The depot at Valley Center, Kan., was robbed of two sacks of mail, some express packages and cash.

Negotiations are pending looking toward the consolidation of the four large packet lines whose boats ply to and from St. Louis.

The Union Pacific receivers will on Monday pay the interest on the Oregon Navigation first 6's, due Jan. 1, amounting to $145,260.

Monday, Feb. 5.

Ives won the billiard tournament at Cincinnati.

Fire at Omaha Saturday night caused a loss of $500,000.

The total subscriptions to the 5 per cent loan created by Secretary Carlisle amount to $58,002,250.

The Colorado senate has adopted a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment Thursday, Feb. 8.

Application for a new trial in the Ashton murder case at Janesville, Wis., was denied by Judge Bennett.

Attorney General Maloney of Illinois has rendered an opinion that building and loan associations cannot accumulate a contingent or reserve fund.

At South McAlester, I. T., Dave Manley, a Creek Indian got 30 lashes for horse stealing. The Creek law a second offence merrits death by shooting.

Tom Burns has effixed his signature to a contract to play ball with the Brooklyn league for the season of 1894. A signed contract was also received by Foutz from George S. Schoch.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Edward Burne-Jones, the artist, has been honorcted.

Ex-Congressman A. H. Buckner of Missouri is dead.

Missouri's peach crop this year will be almost a total failure.

There is a scheme on foot for building an electric line from New York to Philadelphia.

At Lobanon, Tenn., the jury in the Turpin murder case disagreed for the third time.

Harry Carr, a Denver lawyer, was shot and killed by a burglar who was going through his house.

It is announced that ex-President Harrison will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination.

A heavy wind storm blew down the Congregational church at Gate City, Ala. Three persons were fatally injured.

An immense meteor is said to have fallen in the vicinity of Carson, Nev. It shook the earth for miles around. Parties are searching for it.

TEACHING CANARIES.

Sole Occupation of Seven Hundred Families In a Small Town of Saxony.

In a small town called St. Andreasberg (Saxony) some 700 families are entirely engaged in the task of rearing and educating good canary singers. A great proportion of these singers is sent abroad, far or near—to London, to Australia and to the United States, where one single firm ships 100,000 birds each year. These canaries are the inferior birds, the schreir, as they are called in Germany, on account of their notes. These schreir, which are bought from 70 to 80 cents in the Harz, are sold for $5, $8 or $4 in America. The best birds are kept in Germany, where they are called hohrloller. A good hohrloller cannot be had under $8 or $10—in the Harz—and $20 and $25 are an annual prices. But such birds are certainly splendid singers. The Germans have quite a number of words, each of which applies to a different sort of tune, or intonation; the benlrolle is in minor key; allgarcelle applies to silver notes; koller to a warbling which reminds of the murmur of water, glnchrolle is similar to the nightingale's notes, and ona may say that every detail of the canary's song has been named, and that for every one there is a standard of perfection which the expert fancier knows perfectly well. The song of all canaries is not exactly similar. Each race has its special points, and while the one is great on bellrolle, for instance, it is weak on glnchrolle, while the case is reversed with another race.

Of courses singing is a natural feature with canaries, but the influence of education is considerable. The educational curriculum begins in May for the young canaries, and they are, as soon as possible, separated from their parents. Education is all in this: Keep the young bird from hearing any but excellent singers. Some 15 or 20 young canaries are put in one cage with an older bird, an especially good singer, and he teaches them the elements. They try to imitate him, and hence comes his beneficial influence. In August each of the young birds is put in a small cage and kept in the immediate vicinity of the cage of the teacher. At this time the fancier tries to gather some idea of the progress achieved and of the aptitude of the different birds. The best are put in the nearest vicinity of the teacher. In order to prevent the young birds from getting disturbed their cages are wrapped, with cloth, so as to prevent them from seeing what is going on around them, and in order to encourage singing the cages are generally shaped in form of a dome; this shape intensifies the sound, and the birds are pleased with their own music.—Popular Science News.

Swedish Men and Women.

What enormous fellows and what lovely young persons some of these Swedish men and women are! Nowhere will you see such noble specimens of adult humanity as in Stockholm's streets. The feature seems to pervade all classes, though it is not least striking among the nobility. Sex first is a condition height for a man here, and really I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that men of 6 feet 2 or 4 inches are as abundant in Stockholm as men of 6 feet with us.

The tallness of the women is just as noteworthy. Too much it less, however, because they are so well proportioned. They say it is easy to tell by the size of the boots outside the doors which rooms of a hotel are occupied by the Swedish fair. The is a very undesirable hit at the Swedish ladies. Though they do wear sizes or sevens in shoe leather, no sculptor would find fault with them on professional grounds. Moreover, they have most winsome complexions, and of course blue eyes are now here more intensely blue than here.

It is comforting to know—I speak on the evidence of one of the pensionnaires—that Swedish maidens have a great admiration for English bachelors. They read French novels, but they believe in English bridegrooms. The blood bond still exists, I suppose, between them and us.—Cornhill Magazine.

The Seat of the Brain.

At a certain 5 o'clock tea the other day one dashing creature demanded: "Do tell me, Mabel, what organ we think with? I know we love with the heart and hear with the ears, but I've entirely forgotten how it is about thoughts."

Mabel's pretty face was suspended over the samovar. "Papa says I think with my tongue."

Impossible!" broke in a college sophomore; "it is done with the mind."

"Oh, I know better than that!" from the dashing creature. "The mind is what you make up when you want to do things."

"Nonsense, her," insists the sophomore, "if you like that any better—the seat of the brain."

"Brains, me!" sighs she at the samovar, "that explains something. I didn't know brains had a seat. It must be, then, that mine never get up."—New York Recorder.

Roman Clocks.

"You know," said a man, "there are people who seem to be able to tell the time of day without the aid of a timepiece; I don't mean by looking at the sun or any such thing, but right offhand. If you ask one of these people what time it is he says, 'Twenty-five minutes past 4,' or 'Twenty minutes to 12,' or whatever it may be, and he gets within five minutes of right. It seems as though time had left upon their minds some impress of its flight."—New York Press.

Under Cross Examination.

Counsel—Your age, signorina?

Young Lady (bashfully)—Oh, I hardly like to tell you.

Counsel—Yet I must insist on knowing it. Pray tell me how old you were 10 years ago.

Young Lady (cheerfully)—Oh, 23!—Fanfulla.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

A Masonic lodge has been instituted at Gonceville.

Baptist young people of Central Minnesota held a rally at Waseca.

Thomas Sharp, ex-editor of the Sacred Heart Posten, died of consumption.

Caledonia has voted favorably on a proposition to bond for waterworks.

Colonel A. H. Nicolay, a veteran real estate dealer and auctioneer of St. Paul, is dead.

John S. Johnson of Minneapolis broke the 220 yard skating record at Montreal Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Monti, a resident of St. Paul for 47 years, died in that city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatwood celebrated the 80th wedding anniversary at Winona last week.

The population of Cannon Falls is increasing rapidly. Three pairs of twins last week.

One hundred and fifty-eight St. Paul saloonkeepers have put up $1,000 each for license.

Dr. Charles N. Dorion, a well known St. Paul physician, died in that city Sunday, aged 60 years.

The 18th annual convention of the Minnesota National Guard was held at St. Paul Thursday.

At Barnum, Robert McMillan rested his hands on the muzzle of his rifle. A bullet went through both.

A board of trade has been organized at Sleyton, Minn., and united action will be taken to encourage manufactures.

What will probably be the final meeting of the Minnesota world's fair commission will be held at the state capitol Feb. 14.

Ex-Alderman Harry Franklin, ex-Building Inspector Morris, and ex-Deputy Building Inspector McCarthy have been indicted for bribery.

Fire in the office of the general passenger agent of the "Soo" road at Minneapolis did $5,000 damage. Two ladies were rescued with difficulty.

Governor Nelson has appointed as encessor to the late Colonel W. H. H. Taylor as state librarian ex-Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman of St. Cloud.

A committee is appointed to arrange for the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of America, which meets in St. Paul next August.

City Comptroller McGurdy of St. Paul in his annual report and states that a reduction of $762,330.65 in the city's debt has been made since June 1, 1892.

The state department of public instructios has received 100 more applications for 10 blops as instructors in the summer schools than there position: to be filled.

Martin P. Erickson, proprietor of a hatcher shop at 349 Decatur street, was murdered in his place of business early after 9 p. m. Thursday. The police think revenge was the motive.

In the Harris murder trial at Minneapolis Saturday, Mrs. Harris testified to how the murder was committed, and positively identified Dugah and White as the two men who did the shooting.

The secretary of the interior has approved List No. 5 of selections of the State of Minnesota to satisfy its grant for university purposes made in 1870. This completes the selection of university lands of Minnesota.

Miss Addie Baron of Cassville, Wis., attempted suicide by freezing at St. Paul last week. Two physicians cut the ice beneath the Omaha railroad bridge. Both feet were badly frozen. She is believed to be insane.

The congregation of the Mankato Baptist church accepted without a dissenting vote Rev. Israel Bergstrom, the pastor whose "call" to the Episcopal church has been the week's subject of gossip.

A certificate of gross earnings in Minnesota for 1893 has been filed with the railroad commission by the Chicago and Northwestern, the amount being $23,039,918.46. The 3 per cent tax levied on this amounts to $690,780.39.

A very successful farmers' institute was held at Litchfield last week. Over 800 farmers were in attendance, and it was found necessary to hold sessions in the courthouse hall and town hall in order to accommodate the large crowds.

PATIENTS DEMAND FREEDOM.

The Recent Insanity Decision in Minnesota Causing Trouble.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 2.—The result of the recent decision of the supreme court declaring the insanity law unconstitutional is already felt at the hospital here. A female patient who was able to realize from the newspapers that they could not hold her, demanded her freedom and left the superintendent sent her home. The trustees have not decided whether they will send the patients home or notify the various counties to come and get their wards, but it is safe to say that the patients will not be detained against their wishes. It is also understood that the attorney general will apply for a rehearing in the case, feeling that the court has erred.

EX-SENATOR WILKINSON DEAD.

An Old Minnesota Pioneer Answers the Final Summons.

WELLS, Minn., Feb. 4.—Ex-United States Senator Morton S. Wilkinson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Brewster, in Wells, at 8 p. m., aged 75 years. He will be buried in Mankato, his former home. Mr. Wilkinson came to Minnesota in 1847, settling in Stillwater. He was elected to the United States senate in 1859, serving six years.

Farmers Boycott Whisky.

SACRED HEART, Minn., Feb. 5.—At a large temperance meeting held here by farmers it was decided to put the interests of farmers living around this village and to bind themselves not to trade in Sacred Heart at any time unless the interests of the village voted no license for the coming year.

Fire at Henning.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 5.—Fire at Henning destroyed Frost Bros.' store, the Bank of Henning, Mrs. Andersen's house and D. McMillan's building. It was a close call for the town. Loss about $6,000.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Non-pull-out.

Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark.

All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers.

Sold only through watch dealers. Send for a watch case pamphlet to the manufacturers

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, interest due upon a certain note and mortgage dated December 1st, 1892, made by Peter Larson and Betsy Larson, his wife, to Annie Lonsdale and bearing date the 30th day of December, A. D. 1892, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars interest thereon payable annually, and default having been made in the payment of said interest and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described therein and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-six north of range forty-six west in Polk County and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay the amount due on said mortgage at the time of said sale, and also all taxes and other necessary fees as allowed by law and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure by advertisement, and the redemption, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

ANNIE LONSDALE, Mortgagee.

H. SVENDSEN, Attorney. 193-6t

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Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist **FREE** to every new subscriber to the Journal who pays one year in advance, or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

REMEMBER

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THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, fully alive to the needs of its patrons, has made special arrangements with this superb monthly, whereby it will receive orders for yearly subscriptions to both publications combined for the sum of $2.25.

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OUT OF THE PAWS OF DEATH

By FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER XLIII.

I MAKE HERBERT CONFESS TO TARAS.

I returned to the Grange that evening. Mere Lucas, though she could not conceal the change in her sentiments toward me, did her best to make me feel at home in her sitting room and supply all my physical requirements. For the first time she permitted herself to sit down to table with me, and we shared the same dish that had come from her master's table. There was significance in this. In her opinion I ranked no longer in social distinction with Taras and Mlle. Leroy.

"Fill, your glass again, my dear," said she. "The master begrudges me nothing, as you know, and when I call him I expected Mme. Leroy he bade me fete you."

Presently she left me to answer this dialrag roun bell. She returned with the coffee service, her under lip mined and rueful mingving in her face.

"He wants to see you," she whispered. "Tell Mme. Leroy,' says he, 'that it will give an great pleasure if she will come in and talk to me.' I begged him to excuse you, as you have a headache and are not fit for society tonight, but I do not see how you are to get out of it tomorrow. We ought to have thought of this beforehand."

"I have thought of it. I want to speak to him."

"Mon Dieu! I didn't think you had grown so hardy. Look you, you will have to mumble your words finely, or he will know you by your voice, and then what will happen?"

"If he cannot forgive me, I must bear it," said I. "But whether he forgive me or not I am sure he will not betray me to my disgrace, and that is all I fear."

"No, that is certain. You can count upon his saying nothing about you to any one as surely as you can rely upon my silence. Nevertheless it's as good as confessing everything to make yourself known to him. However," she added, with a sigh of satisfaction, "thank God, there's your clothes, that I brought away from Lambeth, up stairs in the room, and all your linen as sweet and clean as bondocan make them."

Clean linen and a neat appearance were very much more in accordance with her views of true repentance than sackcloth and ashes, and I doubt if she could have felt genuine respect for any one in such a waywoun and bedraggled condition as mine.

Soon after breakfast the next morning she led me into the dining room ,where Taras was sitting and burning hastily introduced me as her cousin, Mme. Leroy, she as speedily withdrew, leaving me to take the consequences upon my own shoulders.

After begging me to be seated Taras said:

"We would have sent a trap to the station; if we had known you were coming last night. It is a long way from the station. I hope you feel better this morning, monbrue."

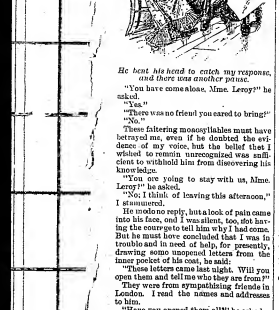
I had intended to disguise my voice, but my heart revolted at such deception, and my dear, stricken friend, and, after a moment's hesitation, my natural voice I answered "Yes."

At that one word, faint as it was, he started, and turning his head slowly toward me—for he had mistaken my position in the room—he fixed me. for a full minute, he was silent, his closed eyelids quivering as if in conflict with the tendency of them to penetrate the eternal shroud that hid me from him.

"Mme. Leroy!" he said interruptively, with emotion in his voice.

"Yes."

He bent his head to catch my response, and there was another pause.



He bent his head to catch my response, and there was another pause.

"You have come alone, Mme. Leroy?" he asked.

"Yes."

"There was no friend you cared to bring?"

"No."

These faltering monosyllables must have betrayed me, even if he doubted the evidence of my voice, but he belief that I wished to remain unrecognized was sufficient to withhold him from discovering his knowledge.

"You are yoing to stay with us, Mme. Leroy?" he asked.

"No; I think of leaving this afternoon," I answered.

He made no reply, but a look of pain came into his face, and I was silent, too, not having the courage to tell him why I had come. But he must have concluded that I was in trouble and in need of help, for presently, drawing some unopened letters from the inner pocket of his coat, he said:

"These letters came last night. Will you open them and tell me who they are from?"

They were from friendships friends in London. I read the names and addresses to him.

"Have you opened them all?" he asked.

"Yes."

"I hoped there was one from a friend—a dear friend of bygone days—from whom I have been hoping and expecting to hear by every post. Do you mind looking through them again?"

I understood his motive in giving me the letters now, and seizing the opportunity I asked him if it was from a poor woman in distress that he expected to hear a nameless creature who dared not show her face.

"It cannot be my little friend," he said sadly. "She would not fear me. We were comrades, she and I, and should be still—companions in adversity. To think that I could judge her harshly is to judge me yet more unwilling."

"She does not fear you, but she dreads those who have less charity."

"She is in trouble, you tell me. Can I help her?"

"She hopes you will. Her happiness—more than she can tell you—depends on this."

"Tell me when she wents."

"She is in need of money."

"Does her happiness depend on that?"

"Yes."

"You are sure she asks for nothing more than money?"

"Nothing."

He bowed his head as if to conceal the pain that came into his face. Then, quickly recovering himself, he said gently;

"Poor soul, if money can make her happy, she shall have it."

He rose, felt his way to a writing table and seated himself before it. From a drawer he took out a checkbook, opened it, and running the long, nervous fingers over the paper he slowly wrote his name in the right hand corner. Then he tore out the check, folded it, and in the former seat gave it to me.

"I have still, I open," he said. "Ask her to write in—my unhappy little friend—the amount she needs, and tell her, in case she doubt it still, that her secret is safe in my keeping and that she has made me happy by remembering me in her distress."

I took the check, faltering some incoherent acknowledgment.

"You will stay with us a day or two?" he asked.

"No; I must go away today."

"Have you far to go home?"

"I am going to London," he replied evasively.

"You are staying with friends there?"

"No; I have no friend to go to."

"Are you quite alone?"

"Quite."

He was silent for a moment, seeming to remember me by his silence. Then he said:

"But you have friends."

"None but Mere Lucas and"——

He held out his hand quickly, and as it closed on mine a smile broke over his face.

"And me," he said. "Oh, if my car and reason deceived me the sound of touch would tell me whose hond this is I hold. Let us give up this game of crooked questions and cross answers and be ourselves. Have faith in me, little friend."

For some minutes we sat thus, with our hands locked, and neither spoke. Some such feeling of mingled joy and sympathetic sorrow as choked my utterance may have silenced him. Perhaps he was waiting for me to confide in him—perhaps to pour out the history of past troubles that he might give me comfort. But I dared not answer that silent appeal, and the tear that slipped from my cheek and fell upon my hand was not one that would aid the confession I could make.

"Have nothing I can do to help you?" he asked in a tone of deep agitation.

"Nothing—nothing more at this time. Do not ask me to help me. I need no help now. The worst is past. Better days must come. This is a fall and a rise."

"I want to know no more than that," he answered humbly with the old confidence. "In past, we will cease to think of it. Let us go in the garden," he added in a brighter tone as he rose to his feet. "The sun ought to be shining today."

He took my trembling arm.

"You know the way?" he asked.

"Yes; I walked across the lawn yesterday."

"I knew it," he murmured. "Something touched my arm, and I did that 'guess' at it. I have been expecting you to come."

He said this in a tone so unconvincing, that the rebilant happiness in his face surprised me, though I knew the vigor and fortitude of his character. Our words not have imagined but for those poor closed eyes that he had lost the most precious gift of nature. He pressed my arm to his side and spoke some wise words of assurance, adding:

"We have both met with misfortune, little friend."

"I think too much of my own."

"Mine," he said to hurry my thoughts, "is not so great as you would think. At first it seems hard to bear—the world seemed so empty. But I am learning to see more with out my eyes, and I find a multitude of beautiful things that I used before escaped my notice. I never weary of sitting here and listening—puzzling out where all the sounds come from and making a better acquaintance with the hidden world."

"As you are saying you have, Miss Bell to read to you and play."

"Yes; she is a good, amiable girl, wonderfully patient and untiring."

There was a great whir of wings over our heads, startling me for the moment, and then six or eight beautiful pigeons fluttered down and settled on Taras' shoulders and outstretched arm. He gave them a handful of maize from his pocket, and then chattered about his head with outstretched wings to take the grain.

"Do they come down to Miss Bell like that?" I asked, with envy.

"They will come to any one who has something to give them," he said, smiling. I wondered if he regarded me in the same light.

I held out my hand timidly to the pretty, fluttering birds, but they had swallowed the last grain, and they took to their wings and flew away to the roof.

I could hear it no longer. The pain at my heart was greater than I could endure.

"I must go away, too," I said, choking down my grief.

CHAPTER XLIV.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Taras would have had me take his carriage to the station, but I refused. I wanted to be quite alone that I might relieve my heart of its burded in an unrestrained flow of tears. And as soon as I got away from the gates of the Grange they came—those welcome tears—and blinded I stumbled along the road with down bent head.

When the paroxysm was past, I tried to think of the future, and even the prospect of bringing Gordon back and removing the illusion that might have caused Taras's respect and affection for me failed to lighten my spirits. Could she old tie ever be revived? Would Taras ever again feel as he had felt toward me? Had he not already given his heart to Judith? I asked. Then the figure of George Gordon as I had seen him as the last moments standing under the dark pines, waving his hand in a cheerful farewell, rose before my imagination, and at the thought of his bitter disappointment in finding that Judith had transferred her love to Taras—as I felt she must have done, living for so long in close companionship with him—of his experiencing with disappointment and regret as this which tore my heart, I asked if it would not be almost more merciful to leave him there in ignorance of this greater misery. But the thought of doing my duty urged me on and overcame these hesitating doubts.

Mr. Pelham had given me finishing touch of nevroess to his office by the addition of a new clerk, who, when I entered, was engaged in addressing circulars at his desk. After taking my name, which I gave as Mme. Leroy, this young man led me into the inner office, where I found Mr. Pelham waiting for clients to come with the pestience of a spider on the lookout for stray flies, as it seemed to me.

"I have got it," I said triumphantly as I laid the check before him.

"I am delighted to hear it, madame. You wish me to go with you to Mr. Lazarus and see this affair through—which, under the circumstances, would be considered advisable course in a transaction where proof of payment may be needed. No time is to be lost. I"— His enthusiasm was abruptly checked and his countenance fell as he glanced from the check to the letter I folded. "But this is not filled in, madame."

"That is why I came to see you. I want to write is the amount, and I want you to answer how to do it."

"I perceive," he said, but in a dubitative tone, and then, as if anticipating a repetition of the difficulties that presented themselves to Gordon's offer, he added: "It will be advisable perhaps to take this to the bank before we see Mr. Lazarus. Business men are so particular, you know."

His spirit quickly rose again, however, as I filled up the check according to his directions, the prospect of speedy success reviving, I think, as agreeable to him as to Mr. Lazarus himself, and when I had done he rose briskly and took his hat from the peg on the wall.

"Oh, by the way," he said, coming back to the table and opening a drawer, "can you tell me if your Mr. Ravaugh has an office in Lambeth?"

"In Lambeth? Not to my knowledge."

"Ah, thes. is a singular coincidence and nothing more. My clerk," he explained, "is engaged in addressing circulars for certain capitalists respecting a company that is being formed. Among the envelope was among them, and the some catching my eye—your interesting case is continually in my mind —I looked in thedirectory and found, to my astonishment, that the office to which this letter is addressed was occupied by Messrs. Bell & Gordon. I say 'was' advisedly, because probably this is the case completed last autumn. Now, the association of these two names—"

"Of the Old Lambeth Pottery!" I interrupted.

"Yes, that is the address."

"That may be Kavaugh's address now. What is inside the envelope?" I asked eagerly.

"We will see."

He opened it.

"Only a circular. If you think there may be more in this than meets the eye, madame, I will question Mr. Drett before you—here, now, if you please."

"Yes," I said. I feeling that I could not rest in uncertainty as to the extent of the clerk's connection with Kavanagh.

Mr. Pelham placed a chair for me where I could sit with my back to the window, and touched the bell on the table. The new clerk came to the door.

"Come in, Mr. Brett," said the solicitor "I saw a circular addressed to a Mr. Kavanagh, Old Lambeth Pottery. Did you know him?"

"Client of my late employers—Evans & Evans—sir."

"You don't know him personally?"

The clerk shook his head, with a smile.

"A little too high up for that, sir," said he. "A gentleman of fortune—holds a post in the house, I believe."

"He speculates, of course."

"Not sure, sir. I know he has bought up two or three little potteries."

"What potteries?"

"Well, there's the Old Lambeth, but it took that up, I fancy, more from clarity than as a paying concern."

"But the Old Lambeth—why, that's Bell & Gordon's surely!"

"Was, sir, before Mr. Gordon retired."

Mr. Gordon retired!" exclaimed the solicitor in a tone of incredulous astonishment. "Why, this is the first I have heard of it."

Last November. A young lady in the case, I believe," said the clerk, with a gentle grin, which he would certainly have kept for another occasion had he supposed that I was the young lady in question. "Don't know much about that, but I do know that he left his affairs in a regular muddle and behaved shamefully toward his partner, Mr. Bell. Colonel Bell."

"This is bad news, madame," said Mr. Pelham, turning to me with a grave shake of the head. "In what way did he behave shamefully, Mr. Brett?"

"Took Colonel Bell into partnership and invested in a pottery that was worth nothing as all the connoisseurs declared, and shuffling Kina and improving the glazes and then, when he found that the colonel's affairs were not so good as he supposed, he realized what he could and bolted, leaving this poor old gentleman to get out of his difficulties as he could."

"Ah, well, what happened then?"

"Things went wrong for a time with the colonel. The kiln that he still had to pay for cracked in the first time it was used. Then to meet his creditors, the poor old fellow tried to raise money on some mining stock and found the shares worth nothing. Mr. Kavanagh introduced him to us, and I had to go into the affair, so I know all about it."

"And the result of your examination showed?"

"Showed that Colonel Bell had not sixpence in the pound to pay his creditors."

"But he could call upon his partner, Mr. Gordon."

"Couldn't find him, not a trace of him in London, and his solicitor—Cunningham of Lincoln's Inn—refused to produce speedy without his order, naturally."

"Oh, Mr. Gordon had known them?"

"Plenty, but it's all tied up. No one can touch it until he is found or an order is obtained from the court of bankruptcy."

"Dear me! And what did Colonel Bell do in that emergency?"

"Just what might be expected of an honorable and gentlemanly man. He had made business—sold up all his private property and paid over every penny to the creditors of Bell & Gordon. Evans & Evans did their utmost to prevent him making such a disastrous sacrifice and advised him to declare himself bankrupt at once. But he would not be persuaded. Nothing in most things, he was as stubborn as—as anything in life. Old fashioned notions, you know, sir, about honor and the disgrace of being white washed."

"Of course the same realized was insufficient to satisfy the creditors of the firm."

"Didn't satisfy a quarter of them, and left him without funds to work the business. Then was foreseen by Evans & Evans, who told the obstinate old fellow that he was only throwing his money away and advised him to stop."

"So that after all he had to close the works and declare himself insolvent?"

"He would have had to do so to a dead certainty, but just at the last moment Mr. Kavanagh came forward and lent him a sum of money to clear off the debt, rebuild the kiln and start afresh."

"Did Mr. Kavanagh advance the money on personal security?"

"Not exactly, sir—he took a mortgagson the property."

"I don't see my great generosity, Mr. Brett, in advancing money on a mortgage."

"There was in this case, sir. Evans & Evens had thought of raising money by a mortgage, but on looking into the deed of partnership they found an impediment in the way. Mr. Gordon could repudiate any obligation made without his consent."

"I see. Mr. Kavanagh relies upon Mr. Gordon fulfilling the obligation when he returns?"

"Yes, sir, and considering all things that's not very good security."

"Supposing Mr. Gordon should not trouble himself to return, what then, Mr. Brett?"

"Then Mr. Kavanagh will come out all right. Ever farthing the gallant old colonel can scrape out of the affair is made over to Mr. Kovanagh's account toward the payment of the mortgage, and if he only has the luck he will certainly have. Mr. Kavanagh is looking up at the pottery now. I think he's there this morning."

"I think you said that Mr. Kavanagh has been very partial to other potteries."

"Two or three small ones," he snapped them up the moment he heard that Hinton were going to turn their business into a company, knowing thet the first object of the company would be to extend the works, which could only be done by buying up these potteries. And the result proved the justice of his forethought. The company would give him a check for the whole lot at the clerk's notice."

"And transfer the mortgage on Bell & Gordon's pottery?"

"Oh, yes; they would take thorisk of pulling that through all right. A young company, you know, sir, must start at a trifle."

"And if the company chose to foreclose—I suppose they would—Mr. Bell would be forced to shoulder everything and go in for bankruptcy?"

"Oh, of course, as a man of honor, Mr. Kavanagh would indemnify him out of the first money he received as trustee in bankruptcy."

"Yes, as a man of honor, he would," assented Mr. Pelham, and then turning to me, with the slightest indication of a wink, he said in a tone of smurness: "Well, madame, you see your money is quite safe. Thank you, Mr. Brett. If any one calls you can say that I shall be back in an hour."

The cab which had brought me from Waterloo stood at the door. We got in, and Mr. Pelham, with a sigh of relief, told the cabman to take the best beside me!

"I am very much interested to hear of Mr. Brett are the same that you are no-longer in the employ of Messrs. Evans & Evans, madame?"

"Yes; they are, the same."

"Well, you see how matters stand."

"I think I understand what he said."

Of course a great deal was less clear to me than how I have tried to make it in this narrative.

It is pretty clear that Kavanagh is getting all his eggs in one basket for the convenience of selling out and bolting as a company's promoter. All these arrangements are clearly made with a view to the possibility of Mr. Gordon's never coming back to return.

Mr. Pelham's position with regard to Gordon is rendered delicate by the offer made by this company. He knows as well as I do that Gordon is dead in love with Judith. It isn't likely that a man who has made such a sacrifice would allow any feeling should be restrained by consideration for an old man—that he should jeopardize his own future, though it be in a slight measure, merely to keep Colonel Bell out of the workhouse. I think we shall find that he has some stronger motive for this delay."

When the cab stopped, Mr. Pelham left me and took the check into the bank. In a few minutes he returned with a jubilant expression on his face.

"All correct, madame," he said, stepping briskly into the cab. Then he directed the cabman to drive to Houndsditch, and as he settled on the seat opposite me took a bundle of notes caressingly, as if the touch of the crisp paper was a real pleasure to him.

Mrs. Lucas received with unctuous civility, and having counted over the notes in his turn opened a drawer and brought out a bag into which Mr. Pelham thought he carefully read through once more.

"You have come only just in time, my dear lady," said he as he began to fill up a telegram form. "Mr. Schemyl leaves Moscow tomorrow."

"Put my friends are not in Moscow," I said.

"No; they are at Voronstkaya, I suppose. It would never do for Mr. Schemyl to receive a telegram from you. You might not know whom he left in charge of the business when he came away?"

"Yes, I know my friends always."

"His brother Borgis, I think."

"Ah, a very good man, Borgis Schemyl, very clever. I congratulate you—one of the cleverest men in the business. He will get a telegram from his brother Schemyl tomorrow in all probability and put your friends well on the road before Mr. Schemyl returns."

"You think they will get away safely?" I asked anxiously.

"There's every hope if Mr. Borgis has the management. The only difficulty will be in crossing the frontier, but if you have no enemies here who are likely to warn the police you may be certain they will speed on your friends in three or four weeks' time."

Commending my affairs into the care of the clerk, Mr. Pelham said:

"Everything points to the necessity—the vital necessity—of keeping Kavanagh in ignorance of your escape. Even when Mr. Gordon returns you ought not to let him know it before we have obtained an order for his arrest. At the first intimation of danger he will try to slip through our fingers. Now, where is Mr. Gordon likely to go? Have you any suspicion?"

"To Lambeth," I replied without hesitation.

"Why, that is the very place he ought to avoid. Can you think of no means of communicating with him before he arrives here?"

After a moment's consideration I said that it was probable he would call upon the gentleman who had helped me in Berlin, Mr. Hoffman and his wife.

"Considering all things— Excuse me, madam," he broke off, with an apologetic cough, "but your hair behind has worked a little to one side. Considering all things, as I was about to remark," he continued, even as I had replaced the false hair, "do not you think it would be advisable to get to Berlin and wait there with these friends until Mr. Gordon comes?"

"No," I said, "I could not do that. I must be in England. I will write to Berlin that will answer the some purpose."

He shook his head doubtfully and glanced nervously at my treacherous knot. I, too, felt that it would be wiser to go away, but I could not reconcile myself to the idea of going so far from Taras, even for a few weeks, little as I had to hope in staying near him.

"May I ask where I may write to you in case I have anything important to communicate?"

"I will let you have an address. I do not know yet where I shall stay. I think near Woking."

"Woking. Of course you have a reason to suggest that, but Mr. Kavanagh might by chance go to Woking?"

"I know he passes through the town occasionally, but," I added with a sigh, "I run the alarm expressed in the little solicitor's face. "One thing I thought of staying at no roeslede inn quite out of the town, where we should have little chance of stopping."

"Still, many people visit a roadside inn. You could not always stay in one room out of sight, and—may I say anything so—your appearance might excite curiosity and give rise to gossip, which would be in the highest degree undesirable. I positively think, madame, that you should expect to the gentleman who has advocced this money."

"I will not go there," I said, already convinced of the folly of the idea. "It is merely morbid and sentimental motive. "Will me that I ought to do, and I will do it."

"Have you any idea where Mr. Kavanagh lives?"

"At Sydcbam, I think."

"Ah, well, if you took a lodging at Sroke Newington, say, I think you would be perfectly safe—especially if you laid aside your disguise."

I feel sure my hair had gone wrong again.

"And what shall I do then?" I asked, feeling that the long period of suspense would be intolerable without some occupation to divert my thoughts.

"What should you have done at Woking, mademe?" Mr. Pelbem asked pertinently.

"I think I should have walked a great deal in the woods."

"Unfortunately there are no woods at Stoke Newington, but there are other attractions for a lady. There are shops and—a free fond of music."

"Music!" I echoed, jumping at the suggestion. "That is the very thing. I want to learn the piano."

"In that case I think I can suggest the very thing that would suit your requirements. I have a sister living there who gives lessons in pianoforte playing. She would be happy to give you lessons, I dare say, and there would be no necessity for explanations, which might be required elsewhere. I myself live at Stoke Newington, and there is no reason why you should not come to my sister Jane and myself for a week or two."

I accepted this offer eagerly, for the notion of learning music fired my imagine tion with the wildest hopes. In my innocence I thought that by working all day I might in a month be able to play as well as Judith Bell. And that night I took up my quarters under the roof of Miss Janet Pelbom.

CHAPTER XLV.

I DISCOVER THE FIRST CAUSE OF KAVANAGH'S ANGER.

Miss Janet Pelbom was the dearest little old soul that ever lived. She had the blessed little clearity and cheerfulness of her brother, but with a sweet and amiable dispositon that was far more prepossessing in its character because of the restraint imposed by circumstances. Possibly she was poor, but maybe. But indulgent as her nature was, Miss Pelbam could not permit me to practice on the pianoforte on Sundays, as few for her neighbors, for the walls were thin, and though I carefully learn exotic music many for six days of the week to entitle them to a day's rest on the seventh. But her kindness which was not restrained by this inclemtable to me, and so on the second Monday I put a fair sum of money, for which I had bought over night, in my pocket and left Stoke Newington at an early hour.

There was but one place in the world that had the slightest attraction for me, and that was Butterford, and with a wild feeling of freedom and delight I resolved to go on my own adventure and the sense of the risk I ran, I took the first train from Waterloo to Woking.

I was alone in the compartment when the train started, and taking advantage of this opportunity I carefully pinned on the veil that I had purchased for the occasion, and put on the thick, spotted veil to complete the disguise.

Mrs. Lucas received with unctuous civility, and having counted over the notes in his turn opened a drawer and brought out a bag into which Mr. Pelham thought he carefully read through once more.

"You have come only just in time, my dear lady," said he as he began to fill up a telegram form. "Mr. Schemyl leaves Moscow tomorrow."

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"Considering all things— Excuse me, madam," he broke off, with an apolo-

I crept round the seat and dropped in the trench behind it.

ging that I should be secure there while they passed. It was not likely that they would stop to pry into the debris at the base of the seat. They had ceased to talk, but as they drew nearer and nearer I heard the sound of their footsteps. I could see nothing but the banks and the loose growth about me. The sound ceased, and then, all at once, I heard Kavanagh exclaim in admiration:

"By Jove, what a glorious view!"

"This is my favorite walk. When it is fine, we come and sit here for a time," Judith answered.

"A pleasant suggestion. Shall we rest a while?"

I heard the rustle of Judith's skirts as she seated herself, and then Kavanagh spoke again:

"Ah, there's the Grange below there, and Taras with your father."

"Poor papa! Even from here I see the change in him. He used to sit on a seat."

"It's that detestable office. He sticks at it too close. He is there bending over his desk from morning till night. It is too much for a man of his age. Why should he, I ask, as Chairman of a work could do the work he does."

"Simply he does not know it."

"Unhappily I think he does. That blundering idiot, the accountant, made it clear to him that his share in the business is practically nil, and knowing that but little remains to be added to make him rentire."

"How can he refer to it as his nothing?"

"He might have ill it spared."

"You are thinking of Taras' generous offer."

"No; I know your father's character too well to believe that he would accept any offer from Taras or from me that carries the smack of charity with it. It is only from his desire to see you settled—to take a gift and still feel independent. You owe him still for all he has bestowed on you."

"When the trouble came last year, I gave up all I had and have barely covered the house debts. I cannot rely on money to the end of papa's life the salary Penna pays me. It is more than I could have asked, I know that, but I have sacrificed my own little share of comfort in the hope you point to. Oh, I have thought of it over and over again. But how can I give papa a home when my future is so uncertain? It would be dreadful to take him away from business and then find that I had not enough to support him."

"But your own future need not be so uncertain case. You know that I am ready to offer him a home and surroundings as pleasant as the Grange below there—a home in which you might be to him what you now are to me."

"I could do this—I!" she murmured in a tone of bewildered surprise. Then, after a moment's pause, she added in a questioning, "Mr. Kavanagh?"

"Yes, I cannot let this hope go until you have heard me out and I know whether there is hope for me or not," he answered, with low and passionate earnestness. "It is time to speak. I have been silent as long as silence was endurable—watching my feelings toward you as only one with my tormented desire could. I love you, Judith! I have love you for more than a year—from the first day I met you. I loved you then—barely until Gordon came, I never away the treasure that his soul was too base to value. Since then I have built every hope upon the possibility of making you my wife."

In that instant it flashed upon me that here was the secret motive for which we had been searching—a motive stronger than avarice. It was to rob George Gordon of his sweetheart and his fortune that we had been kidnapped and sent to Berlin.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NEW LIFE
BEFORE AFTER
Dr. E. G. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment
Guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Power, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power of the Generative Organs of either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, in plain wrapper, with full directions for cure, $1 a box, or six boxes for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists everywhere. Genuine sold only by WEST MEDICINE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
Sold in Dallas by Dallas Drug Co.

DR. PEPPER'S
FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS
Relieve in 24 hours. Cure in 48 hours. Prevent miscarriage if used during first three months of pregnancy. Regulate all irregularities. Beware of imitations. Name of Dr. Pepper on genuine. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, $1 a box. Pamphlet free. Address DR. PEPPER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid in advance. Subscribers living outside of Polk County, add 25c for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

When Editor Ware gets through with his libel suit he will be a formidable candidate for the legislature, and as for his paper, he will have to increase his printing facilities.

Gov. Nelson has appointed C. A. Gilman State librarian, to succeed W. H. H. Taylor who died recently. The governor never forgets such a friend as Charlie Gilman has been to him.

It is said that Adj. Gen. Mullen is a candidate for commander at the coming State encampment G. A. R. The General is an indomitable hustler and would make an A. 1 commander. He has hosts of friends among the G. A. R. boys in the State. Capt. Van Sant, of Winona, is also said to be hustling for the position.

Farmer Donnelly is complaining of hard times, as usual, this winter and boarding, meanwhile, at the Ryan hotel in St. Paul. It is indeed hard times when farmers have to work so hard all the year round and can't afford anything better for themselves and families than a $8 to $10 dollar per day hotel, but it strikes us that, if we were the landlord of the Ryan we should dislike to have our guests find so much fault with the board.

The Northfield News protests against the coupon system, whereby a subscriber by cutting out six coupons, sending them to the publisher with 15 cents receives in return a picture or something like that, the original cost of which to the publisher is two or three cents. The News characterizes the business as beneath the sphere of true journalism and the Journal concurs in that opinion and has thought so for some time. It would be a first-class Jewfake, but is wholly unworthy a legitimate newspaper enterprise.

Sauk Center Avalanche: "The cities of Grand Forks, N. D., and Crookston, this state, have been suffering from a siege of typhoid fever, and in both cities many deaths have occurred. The epidemic is attributed to the water furnished by the water works. At both cities the water supply is obtained from the Red River, which at best is a dirty, filthy stream."

You have mixed those children up, Frank. It is true that Crookston has had several cases of fever, but it is not true "that many deaths have occurred" here, from that cause. No one should have to be scared on the river water, having plenty of artesian water, which is used by probably two-thirds of our citizens. It is probably true that the river water is responsible for the cases of fever we have had, as it is noticeable in every case that the victim had been using river water. Grand Forks would give half she is worth if she could procure as good artesian water as we have.

The Grand Forks News man is making a blooming jackass of himself in his insane attack on Crookston during the fever epidemic that prevails there—but we believe he is the only one who feels that way. To read the News one would get the idea that Crookston people were a set of villains whose greatest delight was to manufacture fever for innocent victims at Grand Forks! We are led to wonder what earthly good his insane ravings can do him, anyhow. They can only serve to point to the fact that Crookston is by far the healthiest city of the two, lying high and dry with excellent drainage and an abundance of artesian water—an article by the way that Grand Forks has not and cannot obtain. The location of Grand Forks is also favorable to the perpetuation of disease, lying as it does low and flat. These are facts that cannot be controverted and and would not be referred to by us only for the unprovoked and unjust attacks upon our city by the News. While we sincerely deplore the sad affliction of our neighbor we cannot remain passive while such lies are being promulgated. It is a fact which we do not pretend to deny that we have had cases of the fever here but the fatal cases do not begin to compare with those of our neighbor and every effort is being made to prevent our neighbors from suffering ill effects from the cases here. If the News will see that Grand Forks is as careful to prevent the spread of the disease it will have its hands sufficiently full and the dwellers along the river below Grand Forks will have cause for gratitude.

In the municipal election at Duluth on Tuesday, there were 9,775 votes cast. Lewis, the republican candidate for mayor, received 6,355 and Jenswold, the demo-pop candidate only 3,420. That is the proper way to handle Mr. Baldwin—better than a hundred burnings in effigy.

Believing the Journal was entitled to the county printing, having offered the lowest bid for the work, we decided to commence an action against the county board to find out whether or not there was any relief under the present statutes in regard to printing, which are very vague and uncertain.

An order commanding the commissioners to show cause why they had not awarded the printing to the Journal was taken to Judge Ives, but that gentleman refused to sign the order on the ground that he was disqualified from hearing the case, nor would he sign the order and have the case heard before another court. He gave us his reasons for refusal, the following:

"I refuse to grant the order asked for, on the ground that I am disqualified by reason of being a relative to one of the parties in interest and be deprived of the benefits of the contract now existing."

The judge's son Harry, who runs the St. Hilaire Spectator, is the party referred to, and lest he be deprived of $150 or $200, the judge could not hear the case, or sign the order and have some other judge hear it. Leaving the people to estimate the calibre of our populist judge, we pass on. The order was signed by Judge Searle and the hearing took place last Friday. On motion of the defendant's attorney, the judge granted a motion to quash the application for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the board to award the printing to the Journal. The judge held that the board cannot be compelled to reward a contract, and that a mandamus in this case would not lie, and found as to that the question of the validity or legality of the bid of the Times could not be raised under this proceeding. The case was therefore decided on a legal technicality and not on its merits, as is averred by the Times with so much gusto, clubbing "vindication" and "endorsement" and all that. And the case been tried, evidence adduced and arguments submitted and then the judge had ruled that it was right for the board to award the contract to the Times its claims of vindication would have been just. But the whole decision on a legal technicality does not vindicate the Times nor relieve the taxpayers of paying two prices for their printing.

Fargo Republican: At the funeral of his wife and many times afterwards Mr. Chapin had expressed the wish that a band might play at his funeral, and in line with this desire the Union orchestra of nine pieces was stationed near the coffin and opened the services with an overture. Mayor Smith then introduced Hon. S. G. Comstock. Mr. Comstock was one of Mr. Chapin's earnest friends and it was in accordance with a well known desire of the deceased that he was invited to make an address at his funeral. The speaker briefly related the career of the deceased in California and his early struggles in Moorhead and at the birth of Fargo and the abiding faith he and gentleman had from that moment in the city's future. He feelingly touched upon his sterling worth, and with deep pathos and dramatic ability alluded to the unfortunate end of his friend and commended his soul to Almighty God.

At the close of Mr. Comstock's address a quartette composed of Messrs. Holgate, Adams, E. C. Geary, jr., and Nugent sweetly sang a "Farewell" to the departed.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

The Review of Reviews for February is strong in all of its departments. In the "Progress of the World" the important political, social and industrial events of the month are reviewed and their significance clearly and frankly set forth. This department also contains many timely illustrations, chiefly portraits of well-known men and women. Among the portraits are those of President Dole and his cabinet and sketches, drawn from life, of representatives, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Thomas L. Johnson, of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan.

The secret of the great success of The Cosmopolitan is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship and a thrilling description of a naval coup but under the significant title: "The Meloban and the Penjberon" describes, after the manner of the Battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world. "Gliding Flight," is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the east for twenty years.

* * *

Among the interesting articles in the North American Review for February are "My American Experience" by the President of the Swiss Republic; another article on the South Carolina Liquor Law, by the governor of South Carolina; "Are we a Plutocracy" by W. D. Howell's and a timely article on the Wilson bill, by Senator Roger Q. Mills.

* * *

A model number—The February New Peterson is brim-full of interest. The opening paper on "The Bermuda Island," by B. C. Walsh, is an admirable account of that delightful winter retreat, and it is illustrated by a series of very effective photogravures. "In Edinboro Town," by Mary Gray Unsted, is another beautifully illustrated paper, and a ramble through Scot's picturesque old city is described in a very fresh and entertaining manner. "A Strange dwelling," by Robert N. Keely, Jr., takes the reader on an interesting trip into Nicaragua, and the accompanying photogravures are as unusual as they are good. "The Fireside" is up to its customary high standard, and the illustrated book reviews are by Louise Shoulton and other well-known writers. Terms, one dollar a year. Address The New Peterson Magazine, No. 112-114 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Raise More Pork.

Speaking with Robert Stanton not long since that gentleman informed me that he is not getting near as many hogs this winter as he could earn for. He showed us by his books that since he has been carring hogs for farmers he has made a profit for them every year, of course some years more than others and this year all who have had pork have made a handsome profit. We have sometimes heard farmers say: "You can't make a cent raising hogs in this country even at the best prices ever paid for pork here, because the hogs will eat their heads off," and having noticed the way they go to work we are prepared to believe what they say. Such men keep their hogs shut up continually, and of course, have to feed them grain, more or less all the time. They also, as a rule keep their hogs till they are 18 months old, thus being obliged to feed them during one winter—and a very severe one—a grain. President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road is a great believer in stock for this country and has done much for its stock interests. Sending out along his line a lot of thoroughbred Shorthorn and Polled Angus bulls for distribution. We learn that this winter he will be buying 40 head of brood sows, and doing it with very little grain, as an experiment to see how cheaply pork can be produced. Of course it would not be advisable for everybody to go extensively into hogs—for that would glut the market, but everybody can increase to a every year to great advantage, and it should be done in such a way as to leave a profit even with pork at the lowest figure ever paid in the market, and it can be so produced. Pigs will do exceedingly well on grass or clover during the summer and make a good growth, and millet mixed with barley and sowed makes a good substitute when clover can't be had. Sowing a small patch of peas to turn your hogs into in the fall just before you want to shut them up to fatten, so much the better. A few hogs to turn off every year, a few good cows from which to make a gilt-edged article of butter, a few good laying hens, a few sheep, a few acres to grow and turn off every year, with plenty of barley and oats for home consumption is very much better than just one crop—wheat.

What More do We Want?

Bismarck Tribune: Congressman Johnson, in his discussion of the tariff measure, made a great point when he remarked that after taking the duty off barley, and destroying a home market for 10,000,000 bushels annually, which the farmers have, will gave the American farmer, the democratic party would console him by offering him free of duty such things as acorns, balm of Gilead, bologna sausage, dried blood, bladders, bristles, catgut, cuttlefish bones, dragon's blood, fashion plates, fish skins, flats, fossils, manna, moss, sauerkraut, skeletons, shrimps, snails, teeth and turtles. To the ordinary observer, even, must the great benefit of this free list be evident. What a blessing to the farmer is it to get his balm of Gilead, free of duty! The duty on balm of Gilead has been one of the things which has kept the farmer back all these years. Dried blood, too! When the duty upon this important article shall be removed from every farmer may have dried blood on his table, and rejoice that it is no longer a luxury. Then, too, the farmer may have cuttlefish bones whenever he wants 'em, and every tiller of the soil may lay in a huge stock of dragon's blood and fish skins entirely free of duty! Acorns and skeletons, also, are articles which the McKinley bill has kept beyond the reach of the agriculturalists for, to, all these years, and they will shed huge tears of joy to learn that catgut and bristles are no longer taxed, but are as free as salvation. The duty on flints, fashion plates and fossils, accounts for the impoverished condition of innumerable wheat raisers, and when the duty shall be removed, the coffers of farmers will run to overflowing with the yellow gold, which is saved to them by this wise provision of democrecy. With turtles on the free list, there will be no reason why any farmer should not have a flock of 'em in the barnyard, while a herd of snails and shrimps will soon become a common right on the typical American farm. And then can the farmer gaze about him, and contemplate all these blessings of democracy, in exchange for which he is only asked to stop the raising of barley, or knock off a few cents on each bushel. Truly the farmer will be blessed, under the careful provisions of the Wilson bill!

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

Washington.—The Democrats of the Senate will indulge in a little humbug in their management of the tariff bill. They intend to report the income tax feature as a separate measure. This will insure the defeat of the income tax bill and they can promise the Eastern Democrats who are so anxious for the income tax that they will send it over to them after the other part of the tariff bill is out of the way. That is what they will promise, but they will do nothing of the sort. It will be a long hard contest between the House and Senate before an agreement is reached upon any kind of a bill, with the probabilities of the bill falling altogether.

* * *

Fletcher, of Minnesota, voted for the income tax proposition in the Senate. Theoretically the income tax is right, but in practice, is practically neither would work satisfactorily.

* * *

Nobody has yet attempted to answer the speech of Senator Davis on Hawaii. The most able "cowkow" do not care to tackle the Minnesota Senator.

* * *

The Republican presidential fight will be between Harrison, McKinley and Reed with the possibilities of a dark horse winning.

* * *

Senator Washburn took a hand in the finnancial debate the other day. He maintained that it was the duty of this government to pay its debts and maintain its credit, and the men who purchased bonds at this time in spite of the Democratic and populistic attempt to discredit the bond issue were entitled to praise rather than censure.

* * *

If it had not been for Democratic success in 1892 there would have been no need of a bond issue, and it is not a popular thing, but if there had been such a bond about the legality of the issue the interest rate would have been about 2½ instead of 3 per cent.

* * *

I see the Second district papers are saying that McCleary ought to be returned. Now I go further. It continues to make a good representative he ought to be sent to Congress. It is the continual change that leaves the State busily unrepresented. Lind ought to be returned. He had reached a position of influence in the House held by no other man. You may say he declined; but we all know that he would have been obliged to go into every county in the district and make a fight against some local favorite for the desecration. And Lind would not do it.

* * *

James J. Hill was in Washington last week and had quite an extended conference with the President. Cleveland appreciates to a remarkable degree the abilities of Minnesota's great railroad man.

Arthur W. Dunn.

With pure vigorous blood coursing through the veins and animating every fibre of the body, cold weather is not only endurable but pleasant and agreeable. No other blood medicine is so certain in its results as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. What it does for others it will do for you.

WILSON BILL PASSED.

MOST OF THE AMENDMENTS IN LINE ON FINAL VOTE,

Only Seventeen Standing Out Against the Party Measure—The Income Tax Amendment Adopted. Wool Schedule Goes Into Effect Dec. 2. The Closing Debate.

Washington, Feb. 2.—At 0 o'clock last night, at the conclusion of one of the greatest, most exciting and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American Capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals. At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitrament to the representatives of the American people, had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative Capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital. For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a

Surging Mass of Humanity

which finally became so great that men ceased to tremor and women fainted in fright. It is estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house during the day. Their seating capacity is 3,000 and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors, and so great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

Shortly after the house convened at 11 o'clock, the crowd in the immense gallery on the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house floor. Those in the corridors kept crushing into the doorways, and those still further back pressed forward until the aisles and aisles of the galleries

Were Literally Packed

with a mob of restless, impatient men. The crowding at the doors continued until Speaker Crisp, who had been nervously noting the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll call long enough to say that it was not to be tolerated of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the doorkeeper to see absolutely no room for the ejectment of those who had found entrance into the aisles, but the policemen kept pressing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

Reed Opens the Debate.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection, the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. Only 10 members of the house were absent. Many gray-haired senators and other distinguished personages were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Carlisle and other ladies of eminence and distinction. Then for three hours the oratory of the champion of the two succeeding days followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense excitement, Democrats and Democrat who had been counted upon to vote against the measure

Recorded Their Votes

in the affirmative. Only 17 Democrats of all the boastful Democratic opposition to the measure stood up on the roll call and voted against it. As each one cast his vote it was greeted with applause and cheers of the Republicans. Those who vote against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schorchorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry and Page of Connecticut, Geary of California, Shell of Kansas and Maxwell and Davey, Maynr, Price and Robertson of Louisiana. The majority for the bill, 64, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the ways and means committee. When the speaker announced the vote, cheer followed cheer on the part of the Democratic side. Papers, hats, congressional records, and in fact everything which could be got hold of, were handed upon were flung in the air, and amid a perfect pandemonium of joy the vote was declared.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks, the speaker announced that there were pending amendments reported of the committee on ways and means to increase the duty on barley from 30 to 36 per cent ad valorem and on flax seed malt from 25 to 35 per cent, and the amendment of Mr. Towney (Rep., Minn.) to increase the duty to 22 cents per bushel on barley malt. The first vote was taken on the Towney amendment, which was lost upon and aye and nay vote by 120 to 197. The committee amendment was then agreed to, 202 to 104. A vote was then taken on the amendment fixing Aug. 2, 1894, as the time when the wool schedule goes into effect, and it was carried—205 to 104. The manufactured wool schedule goes into effect Dec. 2, by a vote of 198 to 42. The amendment repealing reciprocity and placing petroleum on the free list was then agreed to—177 to 68, and the income tax amendment by a vote of 183 to 60. The bill was then passed.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Richard Birks, the well-known Druggist, 267 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

EXERCISE FOR THE EYES.

Absolutely Necessary In Order That the Vision May Be Preserved.

When the eyes are treated fairly, they are strengthened, not weakened, by work. Just as the arms of a blacksmith grow the stronger for his trade, so the eyes of watchmakers who work under healthy conditions are found to improve and not to deteriorate in vigor and quickness. It is the abuse of the eyes, not their use, which is to be avoided.

If a man is aware either that his eyes need an artificial correction or else have received their proper adjustment, and if he works, whether literary or mechanical, is done in a light both steady and sufficient and with a due regard as to ordinary sanitary rules, he may feel sure that he is strengthening his eyes, not weakening them, by his work. Men of intellectual parents sometimes are afraid of losing their mental powers in old age because they have drawn so much upon them when young. The reverse is nearer the truth, and if they have not overtaxed their brains the fear is absolutely groundless.

The man whose intellect goes first in old age is generally the man whose labor who has never strengthened and invigorated it by use; not the politician, the lawyer or the writer, but he who does. Men of intellectual parents sometimes are afraid of losing their mental powers in old age because they have drawn so much upon them when young. The reverse is nearer the truth, and if they have not overtaxed their brains the fear is absolutely groundless.

The man whose intellect goes first in old age is generally the man whose labor who has never strengthened and invigorated it by use; not the politician, the lawyer or the writer, but he who does. So with the eyes. Those who had strengthened their eyes by using them properly keep been sight longer than those who have never trained them. In the case of the man who has neglected to give his eyes full development they will fail in power along with his other bodily functions. Those, however, the man who, born with good eyes, has kept them in constant hard work and yet never strained them reaches old age, he may find them capable of performing their functions better than any other organ of the body.—Philadelphia Times.

Three Prayers of a Little Girl.

"God bless me every one." A little girl in bed in the other room is praying to go to sleep, but fighting to stay awake. "O Lord," said she, "make me good and let me go in the omnibus to see Aunt Margaret and all the aunts and nieces and mothers. Don't let it hail or snow or rain, for I want to go in the omnibus to see Aunt Margaret very much indeed, and all the aunts and nieces and mothers. Make me well so that I can go in the omnibus, please do. Bless grandpa and grandma, Aunt Kate and Aunt Sophia and Mr. Charles Swan, Aunt Margaret and mamma, and make us all good so that we can go to heaven at last, for Jesse' sake. Amen."

There was a pause of about two and the wide awake, defiant voice went on:

"Keep grandma from dying before she gets here. Don't let dog Rover happen to her. Don't let any bears or wild beasts eat her up. Bless grandpa and grandma and Mr. Charles Swan and Aunt Kate and Aunt Sophia."

Another pause, a little longer than the last and the unconquered one began again:

"I long for apples. I long for milk. I long for pie. I long for bread. I wish I had not that cold. I long for some brown bread. I long for some molasses. I long for some white bread. I long to be a woman. I thank thee that it did not rain or snow. Give me a clean spirit. Let me be good when papa is here, for it grieves him to have me naughty, and he buys me things—playthings. I have prayed that I should go to sleep. That makes three prayers."

A yawn, a long drawn breath, and then silence presently announced that the last prayer was answered, and sleep reigned.—Dan McCauley in Washington Post.

An Anarchist's Head Off.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist, who on Dec. 9 last threw a bomb into the chamber of deputies, was executed at about 7:30 o'clock a. m. His last words were:

"Death to society: long live anarchy"

THE COUNTY BOARD.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

the course of the present year beyond the regular and special sessions as fixed by a special law governing the county, and that we consider said special meetings to be necessary and indispensible.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

Gustaf Magnuson, witness fees	1 84
J. D. Knutson, justice fees	8 75
H. Rotha, juror fees	1 50
Jacob Novak, constable fees	2 40
Fred Ott	9 25
John H. Dickinson, juror fees, 2 bills	3 00
Michael O'Shaughnessy, constable fees	2 80
Thos. Hanson, burial expenses of Ed Smoll	25 00
Gus Hinrich, justice fees	1 75
E. M. Hoff, juror fees	1 50
Mrs. C. A. Wyatt, funeral supplies for Ed Small	13 00
John Kitchen, constable fees	3 75
E. W. Tiving, juror fees	1 50
Louis Johnson, witness fees	2 25
Hugh Quigley, constable fees	3 75
Jacob Novak, juror fees	1 50
C. P. Larson, services to pauper Jamison	7 00
Nils N. Nyvold, witness fees, 2 bills	3 25
Thos. Harray, constable fees, 4 bills	10 45
John Ling, witness fees	2 00
C. A. Anderson, constable fees	11 25
O. Gachanna, " "	2 25
P. F. West, juror fees	1 50
Wm. Hanson, witness fees	2 00
G. Johnson, witness fees	2 00
Carl H. Olson, juror fees	1 12
Clarence Odell, taking Tickey family to Crookston	10 00
Geo. J. Bonnell, hardware	6 00
O. B. Peterson, juror fees	1 12
Martin Williams, constable fees	4 10
Lawrence J. Boyle, attendance in court	7 31
Jas. Cowley, constable fees, 5 bills	14 25
Jacob Novak, juror fees, 3 bills	4 50
L. E. Glosman, justice fees	34 75
J. F. Dwyer, justice fees, 4 bills	13 00
T. A. Campbell, marshal fees, 24 bills	47 47
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery, 114 bills	114 90
O. L. Hansery, witness fees	2 25
O. L. Hansery, surveying	6 00
S. L. Boyd, groceries for hospital	21 50
Mrs. Ed. Lewis, mattresses and pillows for hospital	22 25
Gervais C. Gervais, dry goods, hospital	11 25
J. Andrus, nursing at Hospital	12 00
Arne Borgens	32 00
E. D. Childs & Co., milk for hospital	13 40
P. E. Hertz, laundry for hospital	15 30
Mrs. A. Kelly, nursing at hospital	4 00
Mrs. A. M. Freeman, nursing at hospital	19 00
Jas. Reed, printing	39 25
Jacob Novak, witness fees, 2 bills	12 50
D. McKinnon, 14 meals for jurors	6 65
Simon Paul, constable fees	10 95
A. A. Lommen, postage	9 53
C. E. Dangles, attendance on county prisoners	4 70
A. C. Cowley, salt coal for county jail	100 00
S. H. Krels, examining body of Paul Smoll	5 00
D. McDonald, burial supplies for dead body	20 00
A. J. Stewart, boarding jurors	58 50
F. X. Farley, postmortem examination of Ed. Smoll	6 00
J. E. Hoopey & Co., cutting holts for East Grand Forks bridge	1 50
J. H. Miller, draying for East Grand Forks bridge	2 00
Wm. Lammers, cutting oak for court room	2 00
Jas. Lammers, putting in same	43 10
E. E. Ervin, meter examination on Robert Wood	5 00
Nils Nuss, express and postage	4 10
Crookston F. C., burial supplies for Harvey Tinne	25 00
Crookston F. Co., burial supplies for J. Mogan	20 00
Crookston F. Co., burial supplies for Ida Bergeron	20 00
John Toulouse, hauling and hauling wood, 2 bills	30 10
Army Grievous, sleeping car fare, sheriff's fees, 12 bills	96 60
" " boarding prisoners	38 00
John Amundson, postage	14 75
J. E. Oppegaard, commissioner's fees and mileage	31 00
N. Olson, traveling expenses on need of Ed. Smoll	10 00
M. E. Hinch, traveling expenses to St. Paul	29 70
M. E. Hinch, commissioner's fees and mileage	42 87
M. E. Hinch, witness fees	9 37
C. P. Larson, witness fees and mileage	21 00
Anton Linden	10 00
C. P. Larson, 30 days	3 00
C. P. Larson, in the matter for hospital	4 00
A. C. Rhinehart, coun'ty fees and mileage	39 00
C. C. Webster, postage	6 65
J. T. Beardy, expenses, postage, carvelopes and letters	203 30

The bills from H. N. Tweten, Geo. Nelson, John Omlaud, Andy Ryan & bills, Marcus Reiar, Ralph Hanson, M. Watts, R. A. Hofto, Sam Sovass, Emun Hendrickson, Wm. Tyndall, Ben Tyndall, Andrew Narveson, E. B. West, K. Nelson, Delphoin Boulain, Adolph Bydal, Geo. Smart, Chas. Blackmore, Patrick Connelly, Hugh Quigley 3 bills, Chas. Stetson 5 bills, J. S. Dwyer 2 bills, D. Patterson, G. H. Holt, Louis Gunyen, O. Dechanne, were returned for correction.

Bills rejected from M. O. Sortedahl, town of Brandsvold and town of Chester.

The North-Western Line.
(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 9:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort If your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and routes and sleeping car accommodations call on your home agent and for map folder free, address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

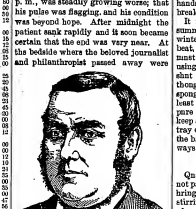
38

MR. CHILDS IS DEAD.

THE PHILADELPHIA PHILANTHROPIST GONE TO HIS REWARD.

He Commenced Sinking Friday Evening and Died at 3:01 a. m. Saturday—His Last Illness and Cause of Death—The Funeral Arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—George W. Childs' illness ended in his death at 3:01 a. m. A midnight his physicians issued a bulletin that his last respiration, which became embarrassed at 10 p. m., was steadily growing worse; that his pulse was flagging, and his condition was beyond hope. After midnight the patient sank rapidly and it soon became certain that the end was very near. At the bedside where the beloved journalist and philanthropist passed away were



George C. Thomas and James W. Paul of the firm of Drexel & Co., Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Miss Peterson, niece of Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Stanley, companion to Mrs. Childs, and Colonel Edward De Morrell.

Mr. Childs' Last Illness.

Mr. Childs' last illness began with a fainting spell which seized him while he was in his office in The Ledger building at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 19, just as he was putting on his overcoat, preparatory to go to his home. From that time on there have been alternating periods of hope and fear, as the semi-daily bulletins announced changes for better or worse until at midnight came the announcement that hope was dead and death imminent. There is but little reason to doubt that the immediate cause of the attack was overwork and anxiety attendant upon his efforts to see that the memory of his lifelong friend, the late A. J. Drexel, was properly honored. All of the day upon which came the attack was spent by Mr. Childs in preparing for the Drexel memorial services held in the Drexel Institute on Saturday, Jan. 20, two days after the fatal Thursday.

Funeral Arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The funeral arrangements for the late George W. Childs have been completed. The funeral will occur Tuesday afternoon from St. James Protestant Episcopal church. Only relatives, immediate friends, employes and delegates from various organizations will be present. Those will fill the church. A movement has already been started by the union printers of the city for a monument.

M'GLYNN'S LATEST.

He Declares Public Schools All That Could Be Desired.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, in an interview here, insists that he has not retracted one word of his opinions on parochial schools, which led to ecclesiastical censure being placed on him. Now he goes his old ideas one better, and declares that it is not the purpose of priests, monks and other ecclesiastics to teach anything but religion. Public schools, when properly conducted, were all that could be desired. Parochial schools were improper for the reason that the children who attended them were isolated in a manner. Religion should be taught only in churches, Sunday schools and at the mother's knee.

A Letter from Willis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The president has transmitted to congress the dispatch received from Minister Willis last Saturday. The letter of President Dole is not inclined for lack of time to transcribe in time for Willis' steamer.

The letter contains nothing of importance beyond the information that the letter of Mr. Dole would be sent by next steamer.

Congressional Election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The special elections for two congressmen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts resulted in an even distribution as far as political parties are concerned. Lemuel Ely Quigg (Rep.) and Isadore Strauss (Dem.) were the successful candidates.

It Was Officially Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The report that Archbishop Ireland is to succeed Mgr. Satolli as the pope's allegate in this country, and that Mgr. Satolli was to be recalled, was officially denied at the residence of the allegate.

Bonilla Has Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—United States Minister Baker has transmitted to the state department a decree of the government of Nicaragua dated Dec. 28, recognizing the provisional government of Policarpo Bonilla, president of Honduras. Nicaragua is declared the ally of the provisional government under Bonilla.

Midwinter Fair Extended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The midwinter fair will be extended a month beyond the first time proposed. The managers have decided that as there was a delay of a month in opening, that it should be made up at the other end. The fair will not close until July 21 and probably not until August.

Corrigan Not Summoned.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has authorized the Associated Press to deny that Archbishop Corrigan of New York has been summoned to Rome.

How to Care For Sponges.

A large sponge is always a somewhat expensive item, and when it becomes odorous, as it sometimes does after a little use, one hesitates to throw it away at once, expecting to restore it. This is a very difficult matter to accomplish. Repeated scaldings will often fail to make a sponge sweet and soft, as it was originally. The best way to do is to take care of it at first. If the sponge is freed from soapsuds and hung where it will get dry each time after it is used, it will not become sour. In order to this, wash the soap out with warm water after using it and rinse it in cold water. Squeeze it as dry as you can with the hands, but do not wring it, as that would break the fibers.

It is a good thing to dry sponges in summer in the bright sunshine. In winter they must be dried by artificial heat, and for this reason special care must be taken to rinse them clean after using them. It is a great mistake to shut a sponge up in a close box, even though it may be one of solid silver. A sponge shut up in this way with the least dampness is sure to acquire an impure odor in time. The best place to keep a sponge is on a hanging wire soap tray or in an open basket of wire near the bathtub, where it can dry and is always convenient.

How to Make Apple Punch.

Quarter and core 12 tart apples. Do not pare; cover with a gallon of water, bring to boiling point and cook without stirring for 20 minutes; add a tumbler of quince jelly, strain through cheese cloth, add a pound of sugar, juice of 6 lemons and a pound of white grapes cut into halves. Serve in punch glasses. Very good.

It Depends Upon Circumstances.

The Commercial club of Birmingham, Ala., has some 600 members, nearly all of whom are Democrats and rank free traders—that is, when it affects the other fellow. The club, however, has passed an indignant protest against the removal of the duty on coal and iron ore, both of which are natural products of Alabama and both of which they desire should be protected, but just a year ago those very same people voted that protection was "unconstitutional" and "a fraud." This, it is to be presumed, is the case only when a party that protects the industries of the north, east or west, but when it protects southern industries and southern products then there is no "robber baron" in it at all.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, (180), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter Larson and Ruby Larson, his wife, to Lensdell and Manning dated the 19th day of December, A. D. 1892, and given to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand and eighty hundred dollars interest thereon payable annually, which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 47 Mortgages, page 19, and it being expressly provided in and by said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness for the space of six months it shall be lawful for the said mortgagee to declare the whole amount of said mortgage indebtedness due, and whereas the said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole thereof due, and whereas there is at the date of these notice and according to the conditions of said mortgage due and unpaid the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and the further sum of forty dollars as attorney's fee as provided in and by the terms of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described as "and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Northeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-six, range forty-three in Polk County and State of Minnesota with the appurtenances." Which said premises the said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Sheriff's office in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest, and taxes if any on said premises and fifty dollars attorneys fees stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure by advertisement allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 16th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDALL,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney. [39-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 8th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, ($350), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Kent Stone and John, his wife, mortgagors, to the Lensdell Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of December, A. D. 1892, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 50 of mortgages, at page 177, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to foreclose the same or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The East half of the northwest quarter, and the East half of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), in Township one hundred and forty-six (146) of Range forty-two (42), in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes if any, on said premises, and the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCKENZIE,
Attorney. [36-41]

Burning Pain
Erysipelas in Face and Eyes
Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief

before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of the disease had entirely vanished." MRS. E. E. OTTAWAY, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President.
J. G. WILKINSON.....Vice President.
H. HANSON.....Cashier.
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—In Probate Court, Special term January 26th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Olson deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Peter Olson Chrogeen deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this Court.

Whereas, Ole A. Reugen has filed therewith his petition praying that said instrument may be filed and Probate thereof granted in this county, on the 10th day of January, 1894, instant, and that said instrument is the executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on the first day of February, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once a week for three successive weeks prior to the day of hearing, in the POLK JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[42-44]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court, Special term January 26th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Halvor Johnson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Stallman of the county of Polk representing among other things, that Halvor Johnson late of the county of York in the state of Minnesota on the 30th day of January A. D. 1894 at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner prays that administration of said estate may be granted to him, and that said estate be to Gunder Kreutsr granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 19th day of February A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Our Remnant Sale

STILL CONTINUES.

BIG ASSORTMENT

—AND—

BIG BARGAINS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

Tuition, - - $1 per Week.

First-class Board and Furnished and Heated Room for $3.50 per week.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

Address,

C. M. TITUS, Prin., or B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A GOOD RULE

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

L. I. BENOIT

SELLS GROCERIES

YOU BUY

You get what you need, good

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit,

You pay a just price.

That's what we mean by the

BENEFIT OF MUTUAL

THE VALLEY Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers' Fly
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,

Always on hand at reasonable prices

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 170, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest and best blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries use their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stamps for expense of mailing.

Don't Miss the Chance

of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and somebody wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mosselin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Dearest to Soul Agents, $75 a week. Expenses paid. Staple article. Permanent employment. Exclusive territory. The Original Rub'n Sapolio. Wanted, a man in this county, to introduce and take orders for Rub'n Sapolio, as sample, Cheap, quick seller. Every family buys. Sapolio, needed everywhere. Rub'n Sapolio. Sapolio, no cost. Sapolio, Cheap. Rub'n Sapolio. Sapolio, Cheap. Rub'n Sapolio. Sapolio, Cheap. Rub'n Sapolio

THE CHINESE AT HOME

MANY OF THEIR CUSTOMS ARE THE REVERSE OF OURS.

How They Compare With the Japanese. What Constitutes an Education—No Hereditary Aristocracy in China—The People Vary In Different Sections.

The samples we got of China in our country give us very inadequate ideas of the people. In the first place to contemplate a civilization entirely unlike our own, but in itself much more complete than ours. In the presence of the Chinese, all Europeans and Americans are parvenus. These people learned coal before the Christian era. They invented printing 1,000 years before Gutenberg and Faust flourished, and they knew the use of gunpowder when our forefathers were using bows and arrows. Almost things which appear on the surface they are our antipodes. They mount a horse from the right side instead of the left, read from left to right, say west south instead of southwest, their mariner's needle points to the south, the men wear petticoats and the women trousers, they shave the fronts of their heads and not their faces, shake their own hands instead of each others as a greeting, write their family names first and their given names afterward, have their marginal notes at the top of their books, place a distinguished guest on the left and are grateful not to uncover in his presence, wear white for mourning, the men sew and the women work in the fields, and so on to the end of the chapter.

We shall find in China the origin of much that we have seen in Japan. The position of woman in the family and society is about the same, except that the Japanese women do not cramp their feet, and therefore can go about more freely. The domestic architecture is similar, so far as external construction goes, but the Chinese houses have no mats, and the people do not squat on the floor. Both wear loose, flowing robes, which the Chinese imitou, but the Japanese do not. In the conversation of the people the Chinese indulge in honorifics as much as the Japanese. It is the correct thing to ask your friend to condescend to come from his elegant house to your miserable hovel, or to allow his distinguished cup of tea to descend to your unworthy self. The Chinese classics are also the classics in Japan, and the Chinese ideographs are used by Japanese writers. Education is mainly etiquette. The Chinese have 3,000 rules of behavior, which the educated man must know. If a man have bad manners, they say he is not educated.

The Chinese sages, like Confucius, Mencius and others whose works are classics, enunciated a high grade of ethics. Confucius stated the golden rule, though negatively, thus: "If there is anything I do not want done to me, I will not do it unto another." His ethical teachings take rank with those of the Greek and Roman moralists and of the Hebrew prophets, but are without reference to a Supreme Being who requires us to keep his commandments. The family customs are similar to the Japanese. Society is patriarchal. The family, not the individual, is considered. Marriages are arranged as in Japan to perpetuate the family, and go between are employed to settle the terms. There is only one wife, but concubines are taken into the house at will. The wife finds life becomes a mother-in-law as she gets her own innings and makes it warm for her daughter-in-law.

The Chinese have as many gonuflexions as the Japanese and numerous grades of obeisances to be employed according to circumstances. These prostrations, each with three knockings of the head against the floor, are supposed to be about the extreme exhibition of respect. The people vary a good deal in the different sections. The south of China is mountainous, and the people there are smaller, more volatile and brighter than in the north, where the crowded dwellers on the plains and paddy fields are heavier, less excitable, not so quick to see or act. There is no hereditary aristocracy in China. All the people are bound to obey the will of the emperor and have no rights he is bound to respect. There is no caste, as in India. The people are classified as natives and aliens, the latter being subdued people in the provinces; coquerors and conquered, with special reference to the prohibition of marriages between the Mantcho and Chinese, and freemen and slaves. There are no laws against slavery. Every native is allowed to purchase slaves and retain their children in servitude, but the number of slaves is small, and their condition is comparatively easy. Probably there are no better mannered people in the world than the educated Chinese. They are also very competent business men, and as such enjoy an excellent reputation.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Marriage Proposal Reform.

A suggestion is made for a legal reform which, while retaining breach of promise actions, would deprive them of all their ornamental triminings in the shape of love letters and the other usual incidents of courtship. It is proposed that no promise of marriage should be held valid unless it is made in writing upon properly stamped paper. Young ladies might affix a sixpenny stamp to the letter in which the swain declares his affections and ask him to be so good as to cancel it with his autograph.—London Tit-Bits.

She Was Invited.

"Did my one say anything to me?" asked Mamie as she saw the family at luncheon.

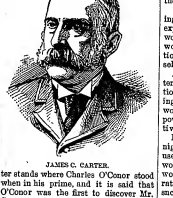
"No, my child, but will you have some salad?"

"I don't know," replied the child. "Mama said I must not eat 'less I 'vited."—Newport Daily News.

HE LEADS THE NEW YORK BAR.

James C. Carter Takes an Active Interest in Municipal Reform.

Although James Coolidge Carter, who presided over the recent national conference on the subject of good city government at Philadelphia, has long been regarded as the leader of the New York bar, his national fame is of recent growth. This is probably due to Mr. Carter's retiring disposition, and to the fact that he is a counselor rather than an advocate and has not figured publicly in sensational trials. In the profession, however, his abilities are known and respected, and so sound and accurate are his opinions that in all great cases of recent years they have been sought by one side or the other. In some respects Mr. Car-



JAMES C. CARTER.

ter stands where Charles O'Conor stood when in his prime, and it is said that O'Conor was the first to discover Mr. Carter's ability.

Mr. Carter has long been engaged in the study of municipal governments. In 1875 Governor Tilden appointed him a member of the commission to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the state, and he has ever maintained an active interest in the subject of municipal reform. He has never participated in politics, but accepted from President Harrison the position of American counsel in the Behring sea arbitration. His arguments in Paris attracted worldwide attention and reflected great credit on himself and his country.

James Coolidge Carter was born in Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 14, 1827. In 1850 he was graduated from Harvard university and from the law school three years later. He began the practice of his profession in New York city and soon achieved a leading position at the bar. Mr. Carter is a bachelor, and although cordial with his intimate friends he cares little for the social gayeties which figure so prominently in New York life. It is said that the vacant seat on the supreme court bench was declined by Mr. Carter before it was offered to Wheeler H. Peckham.

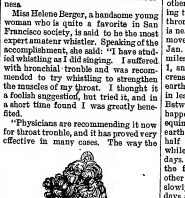
PRETTY LIPS IN A PUCKER.

Society Girls of San Francisco Have a Fad For Whistling.

In apparent defiance of the ancient adage about whistling girls and crowing hens, the young society women of San Francisco have taken up a novel fad and are studying the art of whistling under the tuteulage of competent professors. Though are said to be several classes in the city, one of which comprises 35 members. The whistling course is similar to vocal instruction or that taken for the flute. The class stands during the lesson, and the girls pucker their pretty lips in unison at the command of the teacher. The position is said to impress workers humorously, but they soon become interested and whistle in all seriousness.

Miss Helene Berger, a handsome young woman who is quite a favorite in San Francisco society, is said to be the most expert amateur whistler. Speaking of the accomplishment, she said: "I have studied whistling as I did singing. I suffered with bronchial trouble and was recommended to try whistling to strengthen the muscles of my throat. I thought it a foolish amusement, but tried it, and in a short time found I was greatly benefited.

"Physicians are recommending it now for throat trouble, and it has proved very effective in many cases. The way the



MISS HELENE BERGER.

girls are taking up whistling is very amusing, and it is sure to become a craze before long. The society set got the idea of just taking a few lessons, learning a few showy pieces, boarding school fashion, and seem to think they will then know all about it. They do not realize that whistling is an art and should be studied as such, and that it requires as much time as any other branch of musical education. It is not simply by any means, and constant practice is needed. One cannot practice long at a time, for the upper lip does the vibrating, and it is a muscular strain.

"They say a person always betrays his temperament in his whistling, but I never gave much attention to that idea. I know whistling does make one feel light hearted, and I believe doctors are recommending it for dyspepics. Strange, isn't it, but dn you know I never feel the least self conscious or nervous when whistling? It completely absorbs me."

USE OF A FLYING MACHINE.

What May Be Gained by the Perfection of the Invention.

What important purpose can flight in air serve? Maxim, Langley and all who have studied the subject thoroughly agree that the speed of aeriation will greatly exceed that of any terrestrial locomotion.

From this follows an entire economic change in the direction of rendering inhuman tracts or comparatively worthless territory at distances of 20 to 40 miles from cities much more available.

There would also result the relegating of city property in large measure to business and storage purposes.

This would to a large extent accomplish what Henry George sighs for, but would do it by means which do not involve any wrong to the land owner by the wage earner.

With flying navies capable of carrying unseen at night large quantities of explosives to the center of a city war would become so destructive that it would be soon supplanted by arbitration as a matter of common sense and self preservation.

Arbitration once established, an international police system controlling nations as we do individuals, and enforcing the decrees of boards of arbitration, would be enormously assisted by this power of rapid and if necessary destructive patrolling.

Immense areas of country, now well nigh impenetrable, would be opened to usefulness. Large sources of wealth would thus be added to the civilized world and would reanlt in the amelioration of the condition of the savages of such regions as central Africa.

We should have to give up selfish legislation and restriction upon the commerce of other nations, and be obliged perforce to "stand on a broader heritage than that of a nation or of zone."—Samuel Cabot in Boston Traveller.

The Final Splurge.

Arthur Quiller-Couch's story called "The Pauper" contains the description of a poor old couple who give the last little entertainment to their friends before going into the workhouse. It seems to be the usual thing for Cornish folks, whose hospitality even under the most disadvantageous circumstances is proverbial. They like to make a splash before going under. "Miss Brown, you did it better'n anybody I've heard tell of," say these gossips. "When she fell into redooced circumstances, and when the eight day clock, that was the only thing o' value she had left, Brown o' Tregarrick made it, with a very nice one brass dial, whereon he carved a full rigged ship in relief, and he an' she made an went down stern foremost when the hour struck. 'Twas worth walking a mile to see. Brown's grandson bought it off Miss Scantlebury for 2 guineas, he being proud of his grandfather's skill, an the old lady drove into Tregarrick workus behind a pair of grays wi' the proceeds. Over and above the carriage hire she'd enough left to adorn the horses wi' white favors an give the rider a crown, large as my lord. Aye, an at the workus door she bade me fare-fellow, said she: 'All my life I've longed to ride in a bridal chariot, an though my only hour died on Monday when I was scarce 22 I've done it at last,' said she, 'an now heaven an mirth can't undo it!'"

The Earth's Journey.

The earth does not travel at the same rate all through its journey. Its orbit being elliptical, it is at some time approach nearer to the sun than at others and will take less time in moving through one part of its path than through another. In winter the earth is nearer the sun than in summer and moves through apogee more rapidly. On Jan. 1 the earth is about 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than it is on July 1, and as the velocity of a planet increases with it nearness to the sun the earth passes over one-half of its orbit in less time than over the other half. Between the vernal equinox, which passes on March 21 and the autumnal equinox, which falls on Sept. 23, the earth in 186 days in accomplishing that half of her journey round the sun, while the other half occupies only 179 days. It has been said that, owing to the friction caused by the tides and other reasons, the earth is moving more slowly than it used to do, and that the days are consequently lengthening, but as this is only to the extent of half a second in a century it will be n long time before there will be any apparent difference.—Brooklyn Eagle.

National Handwriting.

If individual character influences individual handwriting, national character should influence national handwriting. Authorities tell us that such is the case; that the art of the Italian, the pride of the Spaniard, the veracity of the Frenchman, are all displayed in their penmanship.

It may be so, but as a rule it would take an expert or an enthusiast to tell the difference between the writing of the shrewd Scotchman, the staid Englishman and the lively Irishman. German handwriting, however, is truly indicative of the national character; it requires nearly as much patience to read it as to write it.

On the other hand, one looks in vain to discover the temper of a Jew from the dots and points of Hebrew, or to decipher the character of Mr. Pitman from the phonetic alphabet.—Chambers' Journal.

Treatment of Cholera.

Dr. Norman Kerr, the London physician, was asked, "What treatment would you say in a wise one in case of cholraic seizure?" He answered: "If I had cholera, after a first preliminary treatment for the diarrhea, I would rather have no physic. I would take lots of hot and cold water—all I thirtnn, in fact. And I would keep myself in surroundings of warmth. I would rather have that treatment than all the medicines in the world."—London Exchange.

THOUGHTLESS MINISTERS.

The Cheeky Drummer Catches Two Divines on a Simple Proposition.

Absorbed at nothing, a commercial traveler in the south was propounded a question to a couple of clergymen, whom he encountered on a railroad train, which illustrates how easily a man may be tripped on a simple little catch question. The drummer entered into a conversation with the ministers and entertained them amusingly with his brilliant conversation, touching men and affairs. Gradually the topics changed, until at last the talk was upon the marriage and his visit to the Holy Land.

"Speaking of the Holy Land," said the graceless commercial man, "I was quite interested to read in a New York paper recently that a party of explorers in Palestine had discovered a large heap of bones, which, from their size and quantity, are supposed to be of the children which Herod ordered killed. They were found in a cave, which had been closed for centuries, which accounts for their preservation."

"Indeed!" replied one of the clergymen, much interested. "I had not heard of it. It is certainly a surprising discovery."

"Yes," continued the drummer, "and, oddly enough, while nearly half of the bones were bleached white, the rest were as black as the ace of spades."

"Remarkable," ejacnlated the clergyman who had already spoken, while the other looked at the drummer suspiciously.

"What is your theory?" he continued. "Do you think it possible that the bleached bones could be of males and the black of females?"

"Possibly," replied the more communicative clergyman, "I am not an anatomist, however, and can't say what effects long exposure has on the bone of the sexes."

"And you," persisted the drummer in the other. "What is your opinion? Do you think it possible that the white bones belong to male infants and the black to female, or vice versa? That is the problem that now excites the discoverers."

"Really," replied the other, "I don't know but, possibly, as you first put it, the white bones may be of the male children, and the black of the female."

Then it was that the clergymen reached their destination and left the train. Just as it was about moving off the drummer, who had been chuckling to himself the meanwhile, thrust out the hand of one a card, upon which was written the words:

"Excuse me if I suggest that you read your Bibles hereafter with greater care. Had you done so in the past, you would have known that boy babies only were ordered slain by Herod."—New York Herald.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

After another long colloquy between Senators Gray and Chandler the Republicans consented that general debate on the federal elections bill should close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before adjournment of the senate on that day.

The bond question came up again during the day, and, after a long debate, went over by unanimous consent. The significant feature of the discussion was the firm stand taken by Senator Sherman in favor of the authority of Secretary Carlisle to issue the bonds.

The debate on the income tax amendment waxed warm in the house. Several leading Democrats opposed it in speeches, but it remained for Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure, all the speeches he has ever made in congress. Mr. Dyrna of Nebraska closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

By a vote of 173 to 90 the house adopted the internal revenue bill, with its income tax, on an amendment to the tariff bill. It extends the income tax to cities and inheritances, and refuses to increase the blended whisky period from three to eight years.

The entire time of the senate was consumed in six discussion of the resolution of Senator Stewart of Nevada, declaring that the secretary of the treasury has no right to issue bonds. Senator Allen opened the discussion in support of the resolution. Senator Hoar surprised his Republican colleagues by sustaining the position taken by Senators Allen and Stewart.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The house spent the day on the Wilson bill, finally passing it by a vote of 204 to 140.

The senate discussed Carlisle's bond issue and the federal election laws repeal bill.

Friday, Feb. 2.

The debate on the Hawaiian matter occupied the house during the day under a special order which will bring it to a vote next Monday at 4 o'clock.

In the senate, after an hour's debate early in the session the resolution of Senator Peffer was adopted calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the names of the persons and corporations bidding for United States bonds and the amount of bids and the rate of interest. The original resolution of Senator Stewart denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds at this time was then taken up and consumed the remainder of the day.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

The senate was not in session.

In the house the Hawaiian resolutions were debated to the exclusion of other business.

Monday, Feb. 5.

The Hawaiian debate again occupied the attention of the house during the day, a night session being held to permit speeches by those members who desired to talk, but who otherwise would not have had an opportunity to do so on account of the limited time allowed.

The federal elections repeal bill occupied the entire session of the senate.

DA GAMA GIVES NOTICE.

The Rebel Admiral Will Blockade the Port of Rio.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that Da Gama has given 48 hours' notice that he will blockade Rio and has disposed his fleet accordingly. This step is taken to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. The action of the foreign commanders is awaited with anxiety.

New York to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—It is reported here that John D. Crimmins is at the head of a syndicate to construct a trolley line from New York city to Philadelphia. Crimmins already owns most of the street car lines in New York.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6, 1894.

WHEAT—Week. No. 2 spring, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; May, 69½c.

CORN—Lower. No. 3, 40c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 29@30½c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 58c; sample, 44@50c.

RYE—Lower. No. 1, 47c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Feb. 6, 1894.

HOGS—Is higher. One load offered; 90 hogs; average 227 pounds, selling at $5.30.

CATTLE—Good cows and heifers firm; other cattle and calves 10c lost week. Moderate demand for butcher stuff.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.25; good steers, $2.60@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@3.50; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.75; feeders, $2.25@3.40; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

SHEEP—No receipts.

Receipts: Hogs, 160 cattle, no calves, no sheep.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Feb. 5, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 72½; February, 72½c asked; May, 75½c bid. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½; February, 67½; May, 73½; July, 75c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 61½ bid. No. 2 rejected, 57½c. On track, No. 1 Northern to arrive, 65½.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 5, 1894.

WHEAT—Feb. sixty-three, 65½c; May opening, 65¾; highest, 65¾@65¾; lowest, 60¾; close, 60½c; July opening, 64¾; highest, 65¾; lowest 62; close 63¾. On track—No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1894.

CATTLE—In fair demand at a trifle higher than at the close of last week. No extra steers here. Nominal, $4.00@5.10; fair to good $4.00@4.80.

HOGS—Opened active, with slight advance but this did about like yesterday. Packers and mixed, $5.10@5.30; prime heavy, $5.30@5.40; prime light, $5.30@5.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Slow and dull, from first to last. Sop sheep, $3.00@4.50; top lambs, $4.35@4.40.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Week. Cash, 59½c; May, 63½c; July, 63½c.

CORN—Easier. Cash, 36½c; May, 37½@37½c; July, 37½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 29c; February, 28c; May, 29@29½c; July, 29½c.

PORK—Steady. February, $12.85; May, $13.17.

LARD — Steady. February, $7.47½; May, $7.57½.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. February, $6.35; May, $6.47½.

POINTERS ON THE GRIP.

A Description of the Disease by One Who Has Suffered.

Ever had the grip? I will give you a few pointers. You will imagine you have a bad cold, and you can wear it out, but you need not try it. The grip has fastened his fangs onto you and will not let go. You have got to give up, go home and go to bed. In a short time you will realize Beecher's dream of hell. You will think your head hoo keen revived and an old hostess with the empty comb left in its place. Your mouth will taste like a pail of ourer-kraut. You have the grip.

The doctor comes, looks you over, puts his thermometer in your mouth, finds your temperature 104 degrees in the shade, your pulse going at the rate of two miles and three laps to the second. He orders you to stay in bed and gives you medicine that is so strong and sour that simply setting the bottle on the dresser will upset the clock. He will tell your wife that she may give you warm drinks and try to get you to sweat and take his leave. Now, all wives are family doctors by right of matrimony and dream of being away to the far north in search of the north pole or out in the center of some bountiful sheet of water, the Lake Superior or the lawn tennis skating rink, helpless and alone, with the ice breaking all around you and you slowly sinking. You finally awake, burned, blistered and baked. The doctor calls, finds your temperature better, convalescing; orders beef tea, chicken soup, gruel and toast as a diet. You take the big rocking chair exhausted, tired, discouraged and ugly; you feel like kicking your wife, kicking the dog and breaking up the furniture, but you won't do anything but sit there day after day, helpless and tired.—Winona (Minn.) Herald.

Making Billiard Cushions.

The making of billiard cushions is an important industry, but is carried on by two or three firms only, and with all the story of the difficulty which has been overcome in preventing the ball from sinking into the rubber and thus destroying the angle desired to be taken is an interesting one it has been told before and will not be repeated here. In the early days of the industry the manufacturer employed valve rubber and obtained a much better price for it when it was worked up into the cushion.

Then the cushion maker set his wits to work to get the valve rubber cheaply, but in those days it was strongly held, and none was allowed to pass to that industry unless it paid the enhanced royalty. Finally the combination was broken by a firm in Pittsburg ordering the valve rubber ostensibly for another use, but in reality for the New York for the intended purpose. So skillfully and patiently was this done that a great quantity was accumulated, and the valve rubber man threw up the sponge. Now billiard cushions are made of molded rubber, an evolution which came along later.—Hardware.

La Fontaine's Opinion of Himself.

"La Fontaine," said one of the most brilliant critics and wits of the famous fable writer's time, "is such a fool that he does not know he has more sense than Æsop or Phædrus."

In truth, he was a severe critic of his own work. He attended the first presentation of his "Astrea," and sat near some ladies who did not know him. At some of the important passages he exclaimed: "That is wretched! That is absurd!"

When they protested that it was good, and that it was by the great La Fontaine, he replied—

"That makes no difference. The piece is bad. I know that La Fontaine is a very good sort of fellow. He's a stupid fellow. He's myself."

Then he went out, entered a cafe and went to sleep in a corner. Some of his friends found him there and inquired why he wasn't listening to "Astrea."

"Why," said the author, rousing himself and stifling a yawn, "I just came away. The first part displeased me greatly. No one agrees with what I said about it, but I didn't care to hear more. I admire the patience of the Parisians."—Youth's Companion.

Gambling.

A considerable proportion of failure in business and 90 per cent of the defalcations and theft and ruin of youth among people who are employed in places of trust are due directly to gambling. I have seen in my years of employment so much misery from the head of the family neglecting its support, and squandering his earnings in the lottery or the policy shop, and promising youngmen led astray in a small way, and finally becoming fugitives or landing in the criminal dock, that I have come to believe that the community which licenses and tolerates public gambling cannot have prosperity in business, religion in its churches or morality among its people.—Chauncey Depew.

Coyote and Eagle.

W. C. Plummer of Prineville once witnessed an exciting fight between an eagle and a coyote. The eagle had caught a rabbit, and the coyote undertook to take it away from him. The eagle defended his prey manfully for some time, but the coyote was too much for him and finally got away with the rabbit, but not until after the eagle had clawed sawful handfuls of hair out of his back and left him somewhat disfigured.—Portland Oregonian.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, which seems so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Now force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the force which makes them

work. The brain is the great generator, the nerves direct the force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut, the long nerve descending from the brain to the stomach is supplying the second plexus, which is the pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nervous system, as it supplies the lungs, heart, liver and bowels, etc., with the nerve

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific Coast as.....7:34 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Tourist buffet Crookston daily; has Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Wm. O'Reilly was over from Fisher Friday.

Joseph Gervais has been visiting in St. Paul.

Mrs. A. Braley is said to be convalescent.

Mayor Stephens was a capital caller last week.

Frank Theno's little daughter died last week with the fever.

Attorney A. C. Wilkinson went to St. Paul on a business trip last week.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart's little boy, that has been so ill is reported convalescent.

Comforter Scott takes his old run again between Crookston and Barnesville.

Jack Bunnell, after being confined to the house since November is getting able to be about again.

It begins to look as though wheat was going to be higher in the immediate future—but the farmers haven't got any.

Sunday morning opened up blustery but warm. It cleared up nicely during the day and Monday opened out bright, clear and warm.

Mary Sessler, daughter of Wm. Sessler, of the town of Fenmy, was buried on Friday of last week. Her illness was of short duration.

It is said that Supt. J. R. Copeland has resigned his position at Seattle and will come back to Crookston to take his old run. His many friends here are hoping this is true.

Postmaster Dudley was in the office a few days last week, and will divide his time between the postoffice and the road until his successor is appointed and installed.

Alvah Newland is quite ill with the fever. His mother, who has been visiting with friends in Wisconsin was telegraphed for on Monday, though the case is not considered a dangerous one, requiring good nursing only.

Rev. F. C. Whitney arrived on Sunday morning to preach the funeral sermon over the remains of the late A. M. Stewart. Owing to the fact that the mother and father of Mr. Stewart did not arrive that morning the funeral services were postponed till Monday.

Mrs. Anderson, a sister of Ole E. Rude, died at Grand Forks one day last week of the fever. She was a resident of Woodside, this county, and not long since went over to Grand Forks to work in a laundry, so as to eke out the means of the family, took the fever and died.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Musgut, of Fond du Lac, come down from Euclid on Sunday and spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Misner, while waiting to take their train for home. They had been to Euclid to attend the funeral of I. W. C. Misner.

Talk about your pulling teams! Jim Creighton has a span that can hold its own with the average, if not more. One day last week, while hauling ice he pulled a load weighing 6040 pounds out of ice across some bare plank, just to see what the little rats could do. Jim says he will rest on his laurels now until somebody beats his record and then try 'en again.

The funeral procession that followed the remains of the late A. M. Stewart to his last resting place in the Oakdale cemetery was one of the largest ever witnessed in our city. There were 44 teams in the procession. A large number of the members of Crookston Lodge No. 141 A. F. and A. M. acted as the escort of honor. Mr. Stewart was one of Crookston's most popular young business men and he will long be missed.

Frank Montagne had the misfortune to fall and dislocate his shoulder Monday evening.

Ask your milk man if his cows get artesian water to drink. This is an important matter.

Henry Barkhardt Jr., has gone to Winnipeg to take charge of his father's butcher shop for a while.

Dr. Chaplu and H. C. Misner came down from Euclid on Sunday for the purpose of attending the funeral of A. M. Stewart, but returned when they learned of its postponement.

Lewis Ellington and Alex. McKinnon went to St. Paul to look up Duluth & Winnipeg matters. They are much pleased with what they have learned, but are not giving out much information for publication.

Mrs. Newland returned on Wednesday morning from her visit to Wisconsin, and Alvah was reported to be doing as well as could be expected at this stage of the game. As yet his illness appears to be of the mild type.

The Thirteen Towns intimates that "maybe editor A. W. Foss has gone to Canada to get married." While the Towns does not say this for a fact, we propose to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and hope that such a dire calamity will not overtake the young man thus early in his promising career.

Frank Farnham, who has been laid up for six weeks with typhoid fever, and who was taken from the St. Louis hotel at the time of the fire and placed in the hospital, has so far recovered as to be able to leave for his home at Fennimore, Wis., Wednesday. Frank looks like a skeleton of his former self, having lost 60 pounds of flesh during his sickness.

Wm. Goodsell, of Euclid, was in on Tuesday. Talking with a JOURNAL man of A. M. Stewart Mr. G. said: "I knew Arthur when he first came to Euclid and went into business there, and have known and done business with him ever since. He was one of the most upright men I ever did business with and his death comes as a personal bereavement to me and all of my neighbors who knew him. Wells Mauer was also another honest and upright young man, whose loss will be keenly felt by our little community. Seldom has our county been called upon to lose two such noble, honest young business men, and both so supremely strong and healthy. No words of mine can fitly express my feelings, and this feeling seems universal.

The Times, in its issue of Tuesday, takes occasion to jump upon the ice men indiscriminately, and advises somebody to go to the expense of putting up another ice-house and filling it with ice taken from the pond near the N. P. depot. The Times, (without investigating as to the truth of its assertion) says that all of the ice cut for the use of the city for the coming summer is taken out below the dam. The JOURNAL, being interested in protecting the interests of the city, has taken pains to investigate the matter and finds that the supply put up by Peter Becker, for the city trade, is all taken out of the pond above the dam, that the ice is taking out some from below the dam to fill the brewery ice house, and that ice is used by them solely for cooling purposes and for no other purpose. The absurdity of the Times article may be shown when Mr. Becker takes ice from the pond—just what the Times advises somebody else to do. Moreover in order to be perfectly sure about it, Mr. Becker has taken steps to have a sample of his ice sent away for analysis, and should it prove injurious, will procure a supply elsewhere. There is no doubt but the ice in the pond is as pure as the Red river ice above Grand Forks, and the chief consideration is that of cost.

"Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, to whom a sample of Red river ice and water was sent some time ago for analysis, states in a letter to the JOURNAL that there are no typhoid germs contained in the ice. The dealers in the city will be allowed to go ahead putting up Red river ice as soon as they please."

Be this as it may, Mr. Becker assures the JOURNAL that he intends to supply all customers with pure ice if it can be got.

Ed. Schrader reports his little sick ones doing nicely.

The hearing in the Stevenson freight rate case was commenced before the railway commission at St. Paul Tuesday.

J. E. Fleming left for Austin, Minn. this week, and expects to be gone about a month.

Geo. Carpenter made a trip to Fargo and Minneapolis this week.

Judge Benson was out to Neby Monday to look up a couple of guardianship matters.

The students and teachers of the Normal College & Business Institute, to the number of about 100 had a group picture taken at Chulin's gallery last Saturday.

Andrew Elly put his father were over from Fisher Monday.

Chris Hoch has a filter that discourages the germs or whatever is in the water. Dr. Danlop examined a sample of filtered water and pronounced it absolutely pure. The filter has to be cleaned out every other day.

Odel Ranch has been making out reports for Five Insurance companies on the condition and standing of the department and apparatus. Says that these reports are more numerous and more voluminous than ever before.

Miss Susie Schopweiler is reported convalescent

The important query among the farmers seems to be: Have you got any pigs to spare?

Mrs. E. E. Bangs kindly sends us a copy of the San Francisco Examiner, which contains ninety or a million pages filled with the good points of California as a residence. We have with interest perused eighty or ninety pages of it, and while as yet we have seen no reason why we should emigrate, yet by the time we have read it all through we may do so, and if we do we will faithfully mention it. While it is probably true that California is a pretty good place to live at (if one has lots of money) we see no reason why us poor folks should go back on the Red River valley of the North as yet.

Ed Rufton who has been laid up with fever since Christmas, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Ingebret Skiple, who died on January 20th, was buried last Friday. She was 36 years of age, and had been married since last April. She was a daughter of Rev. B. Anderson.

Deacon Bain, of Fisher, was doing business at the court house on Tuesday.

Ed Gates sold his saloon last Tuesday to Ed Nicholson, a saloonkeeper from Stephen.

The St. Cloud Times referred to Editor Bydal of the Red River Dale as a commissioner of Polk county, and Bydal is now trying to figure out how much he has been damaged by the publication of this slander.

The Independent Order of Good Templars held an open lodge meeting on Tuesday evening, with a free lunch on the side. These meetings are getting to be very interesting and well attended.

On Tuesday of this week Thos. Johnston was married to Miss Nellie Plumb, the Rev. L. W. Squier officiating. The JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations.

Bro. Stevens and wife, of the Warren Register, were in the city on Tuesday enroute east for a visit to friends. Bro. S. gave us a friendly call, and says while business is quite dull in these democratic times, there is not much sickness in Warren this winter, for which he has cause to be thankful.

Ido, the little daughter of landlord Tweeten, of the North western hotel, who seemed to be getting along nicely for the past week, took a sudden change for the worse this (Thursday) morning.

In his lecture to-night, Rev. Squier will talk of Egypt—old and new—the land of ancient civilizations and modern wonders. No other country possesses history like Egypt, and no one has ever been able to explain the wonders of that wonderful country—the pyramids. The lecture last Thursday was well attended, and the interest increases as the course progresses.

F. T. Hazeltine: "The Crookston Nurseries will be right in deck for the coming spring trade and I contemplate a good one considering the times. I am somewhat surprised to see that farmers did not have pork enough this year to supply their home market. I think they missed it."

Rev. L. W. Squier, who is vice-president of the Detroit Lake Assembly attended a meeting of that organization at Fargo last Tuesday. He was unanimously elected superintendent of the assembly, which will meet this year at Detroit on the 15th of July and continue till the 30th.

A. M. STEWART DEAD

The Angel of Death Again in our Midst

Again it becomes the sad duty of the JOURNAL to chronicle the death of one of Crookston's prominent young business men—Arthur M. Stewart, who died at his residence on Houston Avenue of typhoid fever at 2:30 p. m. on Friday last. Mr. Stewart was the oldest son of Uriah and Helen M. Stewart, of Berlin, Wis., where on Aug. 30th 1858 Arthur was born. He was given the advantages of the best schools available and being of a quiet, studious nature made the most of these advantages, developing into an honest, upright, good business man. In April 1879, he came to Crookston, where his uncle, M. R. Brown had already located in business and went to Euclid where he established a lumberyard, at which place he was the first postmaster. Later on he came to Crookston where he engaged in the lumber business with Joseph Laurence, under the firm name of Stewart & Laurence which business was continued until after the Walker saw-mill was built. On January 4th, 1883 he was married at Fairview, Minn., to Miss Helen Brown, of that place, who had been a resident of this city for a while previous to the marriage. Jan. 12th, 1885 the firm purchased the hardware store of E. M. Walsh and soon began to branch out, putting in a store and lumberyard at Inkster, N. D., and a hardware store at Stephen, Minn. This venture did not prove a financial success and in '87 they concentrated their business in this city adding a lumberyard to their hardware business, opening up on the Catholic church block and moving the old Lumberman building up to a point on Main street opposite M. R. Brown's new sale stable. This put them splendidly located until Mr. Laurence went to Tacoma, when about January 1st, 1889, he was succeeded by Wm. C. Spotswood and the hardware business was continued under the firm name of Stewart & Spotswood until April 1st, '91, when the stock was moved to West Superior, Wis., where for a time the firm did very well but eventually closed out the business. In May 1892, Mr. Stewart returned to Crookston, secured a site near the Northern Pacific depot where he opened a lumberyard and was doing a thriving business when called away by death. Ever of a genial nature he had made hosts of friends which was attested by the attendance at his funeral which was so great that many could not get into the church building. He was a member of Crookston Lodge No. 141 A. F. & A. M., being for a time its valued secretary, and the lodge attended the funeral in a body, and conducted the very solemn and imposing ceremonies at the grave. Mr. Stewart leaves a wife and five children, 3 boys and 2 girls, an aged mother and father and a brother, to mourn his early death. His mother was a sister of M. R. Brown, of this city and was partly through his instrumentality that Mr. Stewart became to this county, and to whom he was almost as an own son and who was as interested in and proud of his career as he could have been had that of an own son, so much so indeed that he was frequently spoken of as a son of Mr. Brown's. Mr. Stewart was a member of the Baptist church of this city, converted three years ago under the ministry of the Rev. F. C. Whitney, who came from Austin to preach the funeral sermon and whose discourse paid a deservedly high tribute to the worth of the departed friend and brother, to which tribute words of ours could not add. His was a life that could well be taken as a pattern for the youth of the present day. Born of poor parents he yet managed by industry and determination to secure a perfect education to fit him for an honorable business career. A full life and an unimpaired as any youth, he never indulged in any of those excesses that ruin the lives of so many and destroy their constitution; his ambitions as any one could be, yet he never yielded to the temptation that is so frequently leads young men to commit a dishonest act; ever of a genial, social nature, yet he never allowed that influence to drag him down through the drink habit, but he ever led a quiet, sober, industrious, honest life and thus at the age of early manhood we find him with a sound and vigorous constitution, fully equipped to manfully meet all the trials of life—a noble upright man. While he has not left riches to his children he has left an heritage far richer—the example of a noble well-spent life, an example that will be a blessing to all who will copy from it.

Miss Emma Veronness informs the JOURNAL that her sister in Grand Forks who has been so ill with fever is convalescent and doing nicely.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The fire bell sounded at 9:40 on Wednesday evening giving warning of a fire at the warehouse of Stone & Columbus. It seems that Mr. Stone was painting a bigger in the office and had a lamp sitting on the buggy box when Mr. Swenson came in and somehow managed to get against the buggy box, upsetting the lamp which was broken in the fall and the oil was ignited. Instantly the office was in a blaze and Stone stepped quickly to the safe, closed and locked the door, then taking the books from the desk, lit out. By this time Mr. Columbus had procured a pail of water and by the aid of some old clothes the flames were subdued before the department arrived and with little appreciable damage. But it was a close call, as the office was full of flames and getting extremely hot. Mr. Swenson lit out and may be running yet for all anybody knows for "he never came back."

Fred's Sample Case.

Somehow Fred Rusch is not saying anything about the sample case he received by express one day last week, but he got one just the same. When he opened it he found various and sundry articles such as toothcombs, nest-eggs, pieces of plug tobacco, ginger cakes, bottles of hair-oil, essences and a thousand and one things, many of which he couldn't find a use for, but looked like he had seen them before on his own shelves in his own store sometime in the not very dim past—and he had, for it now transpires that a couple of tramps had been in the habit of loafing about the store at times and when Fred was busy with something or other they would slyly hook a few things until they had secured a stock large enough to fill an ordinary sized dry goods box. After they had secured their prize they were seized with compunctions of conscience and after cogitating on how they should return the plunder they decided to return it by express—which they did, and Fred now rejoices at the return of his property—though he had to pay the freight. Fred is now lying low trying to find out whence came the goods.

Will's Owl.

Will Hoeh received a present of a white owl from some friend up the line and thinks as a pet a white owl heads the procession. He is now trying to sell his fine claim to buy a cage for the bird.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending February 3rd, 1894.

Anderson, Otto — Averill, Martha
Cobbs, Walter H. — Wilson, E. B.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY, P. M.

Brown Bennet.

Talking about your flyers, you want to catch on to the curves of Brown Bennet. Chris. Greenhaigh's trotter, when his trainer, W. F. Fisher is putting him through his paces. Mr. Fisher says Brown Bennet is doing some elegant work this winter and will be in trim to carve out some of your noted flyers extremely well during the coming events of the turf next summer.

LaChapelle's Trotter.

"P. J.," the trotter that won so many laurels last season is rusticating at Fosston this winter, meanwhile LaChapelle is wearing the willow. But he positively asserts that P. J., will show up in fine form next spring.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. All the elements that nature requires, to make the hair abundant and beautiful, are supplied by this admirable preparation.

Send 2c to us for our "Tommy Tupper" book, the funniest book out, 1,000 laughs for 2 cents.

HALLER PROP. CO.,
Blair, Nebr.

Horses For Sale.

Having concluded not to ship in any horses this year I am prepared to sell on commission for any who may desire. I have barn room for 60 head and am prepared to furnish feed and care at reasonable rates. For full particulars call at my stables on Main street or address me through the post-office, Crookston, Minn.

M. R. BROWN.
[41-46]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Vinva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Stand, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

Why Hood's Wins.

President Lincoln said, "You cannot fool the people a second time." They are too quick to recognize real merit or mark of it, and cling only to those things which they find to be what is claimed for them.

It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla increases most rapidly in those sections where it is best known.

The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven that it possesses genuine merit. It maintains a high standard, which others cannot ever approach. It is the people's favorite blood purifier and building up medicine, and is more popular this year than ever before. All this is because Hood's Cures.

Go to the California wine house for police wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until April 30th, 1894, and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in southern California, or to visit the Mid-winter Fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair just closed, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and return to Missouri River $80.50 and to Los Angeles and return to Missouri River $90.00.

For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn. [39-50]

For a pain in the chest there is nothing like mustard. Mustard cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will produce a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact is much superior to any plaster on account of its pain-relieving qualities. Used in time will prevent pneumonia. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

"For the past two or three years I have been subject to cramping in the stomach," says Mr. W. A. Baldwin, a hardware merchant of Boonville, Dallas Co., Iowa. "I have tried a number of different remedies; the best one being Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. One or two doses always cure me." Sold by S. A. Wallace.

Ma k Twain

Says you can always cure a mule of kicking if you cut off his tail just behind the ears. Use Hallock's Rush Wire Liniment and it will do just as well. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

From North Carolina.

"We-uns want you-uns to no, that we-uns tuck three bottles uv Hailey's Sarsaparilla an got clar cured of blus. We-uns live at Hill's Korners, Nort Carolina, an' we-uns don't kear if you-uns no we-uns did have blus. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and gray-ness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894. NO. 44

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist., Haldor K. Dean.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Kutzbach. D. M. Chesley and Hans Jeelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliot, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Teasdy
Register of Deeds.....John Ammodson
Attorney.....A. R. Holcon
Sheriff.....Amy Grondysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Berson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hanery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepord

County Commissioners.

First District..... John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehort

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Birins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Hentor
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Poseton
Belgium,	Henry Burrer	Euclid
Belzel,	A P Frank	Warren
Ryeland,	Halvor Grondseen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	C J Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Matson	Lindsay
Smardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Carl A Skrie	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John O. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Olsonen	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L S George	Fertile
Gil Forks	G J Rogan	Gil Forks
Gil Forks, city,	J R Johnson	Gil Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Perella
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentility,	H T Gondron,	Gentility
Gervais,	John Defergo	St. Hilaire
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Gaciosy,	D W Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higbsen,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Peter S Syverson	Lindsay
Huntsville,	O Osmundson	Mallory
Highland,	Frank Rasmon,	Huntsville
Krowson,	D S Dedion	Krowson
Kerssonville,	Fred Senoit	Gentility
King,	O A Wilson	Jacobstack
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gordon	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenston,	Fertile
Lewer,	Chas Natteson	Gretla
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hoot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Bazedon	T. R. Falls
Northland,	A J Mernard	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blom	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Honkom	Fosston
R L vil., village,	A J Tessin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdalg Berli	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	S O Gipsel	St. Hilaire
Rockstony,	F Ingleseth	St. Hilaire
Rosne,	F Rockind	Nehy
Rosslund,	M E Sandsiver	Fosston
Sanata,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils E Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E O Forks
Tabor,	J J Cerzonek	Tabor
Terrehonne,	Edonor Perrese	Terrehonne
Tilden,		
Tyrsil,	A O Stortron	Nehy
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	O J Tagley	Mentor
Wyandotte,	W J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Smoke "The Crookston Belle," Koeppe's leader.

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Haller's Cough Syrup.
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or bottle dealing a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

COURT CASES.

Several Court Cases Argued Before Judge Ives in Chambers this Week.

About Sixteen Cases in all to be Disposed of by the Court.

The Merchants Bank vs Robert Stanton—H. B. Haney vs Joe Jarvis.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock court convened at chambers to finish up the cases yet on the calendar.

The first case called was that of Scandia Bank of Minneapolis vs Hovland, Messelt & Co. It was agreed by the counsels, Montague & Buckler for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant, that the case be tried at any time in the future before the court upon ten days notice from either party.

Waller Bros. vs Nels Olson was next called. Oen J. Vanle appeared for defendant. This was an appeal from justice court. Defendant moved to dismiss the appeal. Motion granted. No appearance on the part of plaintiff.

The case of M. E. Kirsch vs D. Berthiaume and the Great Northern Railroad Co., garnishee, was next called. Plaintiff appeals from the judgment of the justice court setting aside the garnishee. Plaintiff garnished some money in the hands of the railroad Co. The garnishee made a disclosure that it owed the the defendant about $10. That the defendant claimed as exempt and the court below held he was entitled to the exemption. The case is being considered by the court. Wm. Watts attorney for plaintiff and A. C. Wiltmass attorney for garnishee.

A motion in the case of Fontaine & Anglim vs City of Crookston was made for a new trial. The motion was granted unless the plaintiffs remitted all of the judgment except $350 and interest thereon from March 19th, 1888. The case was tried in January and a verdict rendered for plaintiff for $278.

On Tuesday the attention of the court was occupied in the case of Horace B. Haney vs Joseph Jarvis. Messrs Montague & Buckler for plaintiff and Wm. Watts for defendant. The universal difficulty as to a contract is the trouble. This time it is in regard to the sale by plaintiff to defendant of the S. E. ¼ of section 21, Town of Fisher. The case was finished late in the afternoon, and briefs are to submitted to the court later on.

Wednesday morning the case of Merchants National Bank of Crookston vs Robert Stanton et al, was taken up. A. C. Wiltmason counsel for plaintiff and C. A. Miller counsel for appellants. The case has been to the supreme court and was sent back to this court to decide the question of ownership of the oatmeal mill and machinery therein; to determine whether it is real or personal property. The case is taken under advisement.

This afternoon the case of W. E. McKenzie vs Board of County Commissioners will be taken up and the question of law therein argued.

A Morning Blaze.

Capt. Gale of the Salvation Army, who lives near the N. P. depot, gained considerable information yesterday morning about the properties and powers of gasoline, though the experience was quite expensive.

The fire in his coal stove was not burning very good and he thought a little application of gasoline would brace it up. The gasoline was applied, the can exploded the stove was blown open and the housekeeper fire. Mr. Gale was slightly scorched. An alarm was turned in, and the department responded briefly, but so quietly had the flames spread that the inside of the house with its contents, was practically ruined before the blaze was extinguished.

The building is owned by A. C. Wheelock, of Lowell, Mass., and there is an insurance of $500 on it, in the Guardian Assurance Company.

Fair Association.

Last Saturday the stockholders of the agricultural society met in the city hall and chose the following board of directors for the ensuing year: Hugh Thompson, S. L. Collins, E. M. Lundeister, J. E. O'Brien, Archie McKinnon, E. M. Walsh, Frank Bivins, J. R. McKinnon, D. Morrow, J. B. Merrill, Elias Steenerson, J. E. Sullivan, A. Sture, J. Warnlinger and J. O. Berglund.

The directors then elected the following officers: President Hugh Thompson; first vice-president, Frank Bivins; second vice-president, E. M. Lundeister; treasurer, E. M. Walsh; secretary, J. V. E. Wyatt.

Public Examination.

Examinations of teachers will be held at Red Lake Falls and Mcintosh on March 6th and 7th; East Grand Forks March 8th and 10th; Crookston March 13th and 14th.

Uniform second grade certificates and uniform third grades issued later than August 1, 1893, will be endorsed on application.

Holders of limited or special certificates to be re-examined.

A. A. LOMMEN,
Co. Supt.

Uses No River Water.

Having been told that the cows in E. D. Childs' dairy have been supplied with river water our reporter meeting that gentleman on Monday popped the question to him fair and square. "Well," said he, "you may say to our customers that we did give our cows river water—one time last summer, but that we have not given them river water this winter. We have a sufficient supply of artesian water that is pumped into a big tank and these goes to each animal and we have no occasion to use any other kind except when something gets out of rig, (as was the case one last summer to which I referred) and should a like occurrence happen again and we are obliged to go elsewhere I shall get a supply from the artesian well on section 18, so our customers need have no fear on the score of our furnishing them pure milk."

Good Milk and Butter Important.

Earlier in the winter, at the time the typhoid fever first made its appearance in this city, it will be remembered that there were those who attributed the cause to the use of river water—but the fact that there were two or three cases of it where the parties used only artesian water seemed to counteract that theory. These cases, however, are made perfectly plain, and can be just as clearly traced to the same cause since the doctors who have analyzed the river water have shown that the typhoid germs may exist in milk and butter from cows that have drank of river water. This necessity of the use of great care in the matter of milk and butter that is not perfectly healthy for people can engage their supplies from those who have artesian wells upon their farms and use no other water for their stock. The doctors attach as much importance to the matter as they do to the diet use of the water.

Salvation Army Meetings.

The salvation army meetings continue to be well attended and are of great interest. We note a disposition on the part of a few unbinkling ones to jeer at these people and make fun of their out-door meetings but the soldiers keep right on attending their own business and seem only anxious to do good to those who make fun of them. Their mission is all right and persons can be as truly converted through this instrumentality as in any other way, if they are led to abandon the evil of their ways and live humble, devoted Christian lives. This change does not consist solely in attending meetings regularly every night, leaving about the streets following the flag, and exhorting and praying—but it must be of a character that will induce the person to abandon his evil habits, whatever they were drinking, cheating, stealing and all other sort of thing and living lives of sobriety, truth and honesty before God and their fellowmen. Professions are all very good so far as they go and are all right when backed by a blameless life—but here is where the test of practical Christianity comes in—to live an honest, upright Christian life, to love one's neighbor as one's self, to live to exemplify the golden rule in one's daily life. This kind of a life, as we understand it, is the end and object of the Salvation Army to inculcate, and that object is a grand and noble one. This little band of faithful workers is not depending upon their own strength, but upon the strength of One who when on this earth went about doing good and who taught His followers to do so also.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (6-tf)

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held February 13th.

The Mayor Addresses the Council Regarding Ownership of Waterworks.

The Question to be Voted on at the Next Municipal Election.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening, February 13th, 1894:

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Simmons, Watts and Cromb.

Aldermen absent, Marlette, Norrie and Walker.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Childs reported that the fire department had been furnished with rubber coats for their use at fires. Report accepted.

The bills of the Great Northern Railway Co. were referred back to the city attorney for further consideration.

The city attorney presented reports upon the Joseph Netzer damage matter. Moved by Alderman Anderson, seconded by Alderman Watts, that the city attorney be authorized to appeal the case. Alderman Childs moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Gervais, unless Joseph Netzer and all parties interested agree to sign a release of all liabilities against the city for $250. Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Simmons, Watts. Aldermen voting in the negative, Anderson and Cromb. Amendment declared carried. The motion as amended was passed unanimously.

The city attorney presented a report upon the Fontaine & Anglim matter.

To The Honorable City Council of The City of Crookston:

Gentlemen:—In the suit of Fontaine & Anglim vs. the city, I have to report, that the case was tried at the adjourned term of the district court held in January 1894, before the court, with a jury. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for $278, a stay of proceedings was granted for sixty days. On February 12th 1894, I made a motion on behalf of the city for a new trial on the statutory grounds. The motion was granted by the court unless the plaintiffs would remit all of the verdict except the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at 7 per cent from March 17th, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

De Forrest Dueller,
City Attorney.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Morrisey, that the city attorney see what a settlement can be made for and to report at the next meeting. Carried.

The liquor bond of F. W. Markmun, with Carl Reldesel and F. Schaegel as sureties, was presented and approved and a license ordered made out upon the presentation of a receipt for the amount due thereby.

G. Thompson presented an application to sell liquor and same was ordered published.

A communication was received from John Miller relating to damages from the sewer and same was referred to the city attorney.

A communication was received from Hugh Thompson relating to the grading in Sampson's Addition, and same was referred to the committee already appointed to look into the matter.

A petition was presented from the druggists:

To the Honorable, The City Council of the True City of Crookston:

Gentlemen:—Your petitioners, the licensed druggists of the city of Crookston, respectfully request of your Honorable body, that you cause to be strictly enforced the ordinance of the City relative to the licensing of druggists, or if it shall found, upon investigation, that said ordinance is void, that you cause to be prepared and passed an ordinance upon this subject that will be enforcible.

Dated January 23rd, 1894.

Respectfully submitted;

Cahoon & Lytle,
Wm. Grigsby,
Sargent Bros,
John Helstab,
Thomas Young,
Geo. Young,
A. Bloom,

Joe McMahan,
W. E. Walker,
I. N. Simmons,
A. Lytle,

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Gervais, that the city attorney be instructed to prosecute any person or persons violating the drug ordinance, when complaint is laid before him, which, in his opinion, will warrant a trial on the merits. Carried.

Mayor Stephens addressed the council on the matter of the water supply for the city, and recommended that a committee be appointed to look into the matter of securing a plant whereby purer water can be furnished to the users of the river water throughout the city. On motion the Mayor and Aldermen Childs and Gervais were appointed a committee to look into the matter, the committee to have power to expend any necessary amount in gathering the information needed.

Whereas, There is a strong sentiment among many citizens of Crookston that the rates that the city are now paying for water and lights is altogether too high in proportion to service received.

1. That the present location for the tie-take pipe for the water works is dangerous for the health of the city.

2. That it would be a matter of economy for the city to own its own hospital rather than to pay such large bills to the county hospital as we have been doing for the past two years, and

Whereas, These three propositions are to be the main matters of great importance to this community, and

Whereas, This Council would not feel justified in instituting any of these radical changes in the policy of the city, except upon a full and fair expression of a large majority of the electors of the city, that they desire them so to do; and

Whereas, We know of no manner in which such an expression could be more fully and candidly given than at the polls, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the clerk of this city be, and is hereby authorized and directed to have prepared and distributed at the polls at the next municipal election ballots which shall read as follows,

1st. In favor of the city putting in its own water works and electric light system.

Against the city putting in its own water works and electric light system.

2d. We desire the "tie-take" pipe at the water works removed to a point east of the N. P. depot, even if it must be done at the expense of the city.

We are opposed to a change of the tie-take pipe if it must be done at the expense of the city.

3d. We desire the city to own its own hospital.

We are opposed to the city owning its own hospital.

Resolved, That said clerk is also hereby directed to prepare a suitable lot-box in each ward for the reception of said ballots, and that the judges of election be instructed to count and tabulate such vote on a blank to be furnished by the clerk of same to the city clerk with the other election returns, and that each judge of election be further instructed to notify the voters in the several wards that this vote has no binding force, but is taken for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion that may be a guide to the council in its future treatment of this question.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Jerome, Morrisey, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative, none.

Passed this 13th day of February, 1894.

John Cromb,
President of the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

Approved this 14th day of February, 1894.

A. D. Stephens, Mayor.

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held the 13th day of February, 1894, Alderman Anderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman I. U. Jennings:

Resolved that the sum of $10.00 be and the same hereby is appropriated to pay G. A. Ralph for a map of the Crookston, Minn., Land district and different portions of the St. Cloud Land district, and an order be issued for the same.

Upon the call of ayes and nays, the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Simmons, Watts, Cromb.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 13th day of February, 1894.

John Cromb,
President of the Council.

Approved this 14th day of February, 1894.

A. D. Stephens, Mayor.

Attest: E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. Carruth, Clerk.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE STEENERSON CASE.

The Railroad Commissioners Listen to the Arguments Over Freight Rates.

The Railroad Submits a Mass of Figures Regarding Construction, Etc.

The Case Finished and Given to the Commission for a Decision.

The hearing of the Steenerson freight rate case took place before the railroad commission at St. Paul last week. The railroad company submitted a volume of misleading figures, about cost of construction, operating expenses, interest on bonds, etc., and Mr. Steenerson made an able argument on behalf of the people. The case was finished and the commission will probably give a decision in three or four weeks. The following is taken from the St. Paul Globe:

The state railroad and ware house commission yesterday heard the case of Elias Steenerson, of Crookston for a reduction of rates on the Great Northern from Polk county points to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The complaint asks that the rate be reduced from 16 to 12½ cents per hundred. The petitioners submitted their testimony at a meeting held in November, and since that time the railroad company has been preparing its answer. The witnesses called yesterday were A. Guthrie, a railroad contractor and formerly division superintendent of the Great Northern; W. A. Scott, general superintendent of the Omaha; S. P. Folsom, who has been connected with the road some years, and Col. William Crooks, fax commissioner and right of way agent of the railroad. C. B. Yale, chief agent of the Great Northern, and W. H. Fisher, president of the Duluth & Winnipeg, were also called.

The testimony taken was almost all on the cost of equipment and maintenance of the road except Mr. Guthrie's. He gave very little information as to cost of construction, saying that he would need the plans in front of him in order to be able to testify.

Mr. Folsom gave some information in regard to the cost of terminals, saying that the forty acres on which the terminal facilities belonging to the Great Northern in this city are, cost in the neighborhood of $250,000. The land, being swamp, had to be filled in and this work is very expensive. In addition to the cost of filling, the company had incurred court expenses to the amount of $30,000.

Supt Scott, of the Omaha, informed the commission as to cost of equipment, and stated that the cost of ten miles, built last summer in Nebraska, including equipment, but without ballast, was about $15,000 per mile. He also stated that the cost of the ordinary passenger coach was $5,500; of a parlor car, $8,000, and a dining car $14,000. A freight locomotive, with Westinghouse air brake, was $11,000. Mr. Scott said that, as the cost for the past few years had increased, he estimated that of the Great Northern at about $30,000 per mile.

Col. Crooks stated that these figures were about right, and gave a great deal of valuable information concerning cost of construction, from laying of ties to final equipment. He said that the road as built in Minnesota, outside of the terminals in St. Paul and Minneapolis, might be reproduced at $25,000 per mile, but not any less. He and Halvor Steenerson, the attorney for the complainant, in the cross-examination got into a wordy warfare as to the correctness of their guesses and approximations. Mr. Crooks has prepared a table to show the cost of construction of different parts of the road on which he has done work, and the figures he gave certainly go to prove that railroads are not built for nothing.

Col. Crooks said in conclusion that in his opinion it would cost more to reproduce the piece of road under discussion than almost any other line of the same length in the Great Northern system.

One by One The Roses Fall.

The McIntosh Tribune is for sale. It is one of the numerous progeny of the celebrated P. P. Budine—with the same result in such cases made and provided.

WINTER ON THE FARM

"THE SWEETEST SLEEP IS JUST BEFORE YOU'RE CALLED."

Every Farmer's Boy Knows Just How True That Is—Memories of Foddering Stock Before Dawn—Underbrushing and Burning Log Heaps In the Fallow."

It is the general impression of those who have thought of the matter at all that the man who wrote the line, "The darkest hour is just before the dawn," didn't know what he was talking about. There used to be another saying that had to do with the very early morning, current in a certain happy valley when I was a boy, to the effect that "the sweetest sleep is just before you're called."

If you were a farmer's boy, you know how true that saying is. If you are still a farmer's boy, your knowledge on this point is one of the most positive of the

THE FARMER AND THE MILK PAILS.

convictions that have forced themselves upon your consciousness. You regard the call, no matter by whom uttered, as the most unkind act of all human acts. You sometimes wonder that its utterance does not paralyze the throat of him who does the uttering. But the chances are that you always obey it promptly. There are reasons, concerning which you do not wish to discourse at length, why you do not dally with Morphens after you are called.

This call opens the day for the farmer's boy. In midwinter the day begins while it is yet dark—likewise cold, unless you live south, so cold some mornings that it is necessary to dress in a hurry to save freezing. After dressing the first work is to build the kitchen fire. The wise farmer's son will have shavings and paper and dry kindlings all prepared by the side of the kitchen stove, or he will have covered a heat of live coals with ashes the night before, so that the fire building will mean simply raking the old fire open and putting on fresh seasoned wood.

When a cheerful blaze has been established, it is the boy's duty to call the other members of the household, all of whom are still asleep save the hired man. He it was who gave the first call before going to the barn to begin the "foddering" of the "stock." The boy who is thoroughly human will give the general second call in such a way as to surely wake every one in the house, even if the intentions are to call only the girl who is to get the breakfast ready. In arousing all at once the boy gets his revenge for his own earlier awakening, and after he has enjoyed his revenge he is ready to join the hired man in the foddering operations at the barn.

Sometimes this foddering is a tedious job. In isn't a long one if there are only two or three horses, as many cows and a few head of young stock. But when there are six or eight horses, 20 cows, three-score and 30 or 40 head of young cattle and colts it will take the hired man and the boy a full hour to get around. Like as not the boy must be got down from a loft reached only by way of a ladder of pegs in an upright beam. The boy climbs the ladder, of course. He is lighter and more sure of hand and foot than the man and is supposed to be able to see in the dark.

The man and the boy will finish their task at about the time the grey light appears, bringing with it the farmer himself and a fine assortment of shining tin milk pails. All fall to at the milking, and all—the boy anyway—feel thankful that most of the cows are dry at this time of the year. Even as it is, all three pairs of hands are kept busy at the milk-

CLEANING UP A LITTLE WHEAT.

ing until breakfast is ready. If there is a kicking cow in the lot, it will fall to the boy to milk her, of course, and during the operation he will be in constant fear, first that the cow will upset the pail just about when it is well filled, and, second, that the upsetting will be followed by a good licking.

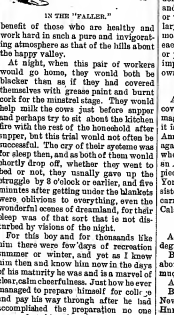
After the morning meal, which, if the farmer is kind and "forehanded," is begun and sometimes finished by lamplight, there is more work to be done at the barn. The horses must be groomed and watered, of course. Like as not there is some wheat to be cleaned. If the boy is big and strong enough, he will of course turn the crank of the fanning mill, even if he has to be kept out of school to do it. It's an even chance that he would rather work on the barn floor all day than climb through the drifts to school anyway, and he may have to stay at home even if he is not big enough to turn the crank. In this case he may become inquisitive about the cogwheels of the machine, and maybe he will put his fingers between them, to the satisfaction of his curiosity and the damage of his fingers.

Sometimes there's a little work to be done in a "fallen." Perhaps that word should be spelled fallow. At all events it was pronounced as I have spelled it —"fallen"—in the happy valley years ago. A fallen is a clearing, and it was customary for the farmers whose fallows were on the hills surrounding the happy valley at the time of which I am now writing to make "log heaps" of most of the timber felled and burn them. It was the duty of one boy I know of, now the pastor of a big city church, to go out into the fallen on winter days with the hired man and burn these log heaps and "underbrush." I use "underbrush" here as a verb. "Underbrushing" is cutting the wild shrubbery and saplings that have escaped the work of the clearing ax.

The hired man used to cut the twigs like young trees with a sort of short, stout scythe called a "brush hook," while the boy went from heap to heap and kindled the logs. Man and boy need to keep sharp watch of each other for fear of fire in their clothes. Sometimes a spark would lodge in a wrinkle in their coarse woolen coats and smolder for some time before either would notice it. When it was discovered, the cry would be "Sparks!" and the one who was burning would lie down and roll in the snow, and so smother the incipient blaze.

This hired man and boy always had a team of oxen with them to haul heaps of brush to the burning log heaps and to make over again half burned log heaps that had gone out before they were entirely consumed. They used to work pretty hard, and sometimes their fingers got pretty blue and stiff with the cold, but they could always get them warm again by the mighty blaze of a log heap. It used to be necessary for them to look out for cyclonic storms when near the heaps. The reports would sometimes be quite so long and almost as dangerous as dynamite bombs, then unthought of and unheard of in the happy valley.

The noonday dinners of this man and this boy, when they were at work in the fallen, or the eloquent preacher who has been the boy told me a day or two ago, were marvels of good eating. Thick slices of bread and butter, cold potatoes, coffee reheated at the log heaps, fat pork and pie were what they were made of, but to these rude ingredients was added the sauce that nature furnishes for the



IN THE "FALLEN."

benefit of those who are healthy and have hard to such a pure and invigorating atmosphere as that of the hills about the happy valley.

At night, when this pair of workers would go home, they would both be blacker than as if they had covered themselves with grease paint and burnt cork for the minstrel stage. They would help milk the cows just before supper and then go to sit about the kitchen fire with the rest of the household after supper, but this trial would not often be successful. The cry of their systems was for sleep then, and as both of them would shortly drop off, whether they went to bed or not, they usually gave up the struggle by 8 o'clock or earlier, and five minutes after getting under the blankets they were given to everything, even the wonderful scenes of dreamland, for their sleep was of that sort that is not disturbed by visions of the night.

For this boy and for thousands like him there were few days of recreation summer or winter, and yet as I knew him then and know him now in the days of his maturity he was and is a marvel of clear, calm cheerfulness. Just how he ever managed to prepare himself for collage and his way through after he had accomplished the preparation no one knows but himself, and he is far too modest to exploit his own achievements. It is likely that the stredy health that came to him from his habits of early sleep and early waking, the breadth of chest that followed days of winter in the fallen, and the persistence that he learned when he was taught the routine of work on his father's farm—all had something to do with his success at the schools where he finally left the happy valley and his success in his chosen occupation when he left the schools.

I. D. MARSHALL.

Thirty-seven New Suits.

An outfit of 37 new suits of clothes, for a man who has no particular pretensions to good looks in say direction, would seem to be extravagant. Such an order was given to a New York tailor a few days ago by a Montana man who recently inherited some money and who decided that he would have a completely new wardrobe in every particular.

Where Boarding Houses Prosper.

The estimated population of Mecca is about 60,000, while the number of pilgrims massed together there in 1893 from all parts of the Moslem world is variously estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000.

TWILIGHT.

A clear, pale sky—serene and autumn cold.
Thin floats the buoyant crescent silver keen
Through luminous far dream spaces dusky green.
Save for one long, low, lingering streak of gold.
Blue mists the hushed and sapless land enfold
And dim the winding line the river runs,
Where, darkly clustered, shadowy willows lean.
And chill and heavy lie on plain and wold.
Now as the daylight's eager voices fail,
And life is narrowed to a shrinking span,
A prelate breath of calm and peaceful shade
Now on the hot and restless heart of man,
From individual hopes and fears set free,
A quiet touch from out the unknown is laid—
The thought of compassing eternity!
—Cornhill Magazine.

An Exception to Nature's Laws.

According to the general laws of nature, when a body is cooled it becomes heavier than when it is hot. There is at least one exception to this rule, and that is in the case of water. Now, before you read further, shut your eyes and see if you can figure out just exactly how important this exception is to humanity. Cool a can or other vessel of water from, say, 70 degrees down to 40 degrees and then pour it into a tub of water the temperature of which is say place between 50 and 60 degrees. You will notice that the cold water will immediately sink to the bottom, and right here is an explanation of the mystery of river and lake circulation. But when your cooling process goes below 40 degrees, strange as it may seem, the water becomes lighter than it was when it was only one or two degrees warmer, and if poured into a tub heated as directed above will stay on top or immediately rise to that position. Now, let us suppose that water continued to get heavier as it got colder, as other bodies do; what would happen? Ice as soon as it formed would sink to the bottom, layer upon layer, and in this way seas, lakes and rivers would be frozen solid. But one freezing would do for all time, as the rays of the sun would not penetrate the thin skin of cold commer water to a sufficient depth to thaw the rigid mass. "For us it is fortunate that there are exceptions to all rules."—St. Louis Republic.

Treatment For Wounds.

Dr. Eichler, in the "Aerzt, Prakt," advocates Peru balsam as a dressing which causes lacerated wounds to heal quickly, its points of adaptation being that it adheres well and covers the entire surface of the wounds; it has a drying effect, but stimulates granulations, and following application a scab is formed under which healing goes on. Dr. Eichler states that its use is especially indicated in the treatment of wounds having a tendency to marked suppuration or partial gangrene, and in injuries of the hands and fingers the results are excellent. In practice, after coagulation of the marginsof the wound, the Peru balsam is poured over the entire surface, which is then covered with thin layers of gauze moistened with balsam and an ordinary bandage. The latter may be left in place for several days, though it is an advantage to remove the outer dressing daily and moisten the gauze with the balsam without removing it from the wound. —New York Tribune.

Maori Women.

The Maori women are a potent factor in island life and must not be forgotten. Liquid dark eyes, soft voices, affectionate and merry dispositions, light brown skins of ivory smoothness and gracefulness in every movement are their most striking characteristics. Seldom are they to be seen in a passion, and not a single "case word" for man or woman is to be found in the vocabulary of this charming people. In the most furious rage they exh only call each other cat, hatlock, dog, sheep or pig. The most deadly is wild duck, implying a child whom nobody will own.—Fortnightly Review.

Chewing Gum and Mal de Mer.

An English woman has made a discovery which she communicates to a magazine as follows: "I wonder how it is we know nothing of the wonderful American chewing gum as a remedy against seasickness. I've crossed New York. It was of a wafery looking consistency, flavored with pepsin, and it carried me safely over from Dover to Calais with perfect comfort."

Cumulative Proof.

A—I tell you, a year ago, we had 10 degrees of frost in Berlin.

B—Why, that isn't worth talking about; here in Dresden we have had as much as 20 degrees.

A—Thirty degrees! Nonsense!

B—It's perfectly correct—15 in the New Town and 15 in the Old Town.—Humoristiches.

The prisons of Morocco are the worst in the world. No care or attention whatever is given to the prisoners. They are left dependent on their friends for food, and if they have no friends the government provides only a bit of bread or a handful of grain daily to keep them alive.

A man was arraigned in a London court for creating a nuisance by playing a bagpipe. The court ruled that the bagpipe is a musical instrument, and he went scot free. Whether or not the decision is a musical one is a question.

Twelve steel plates from designs for illustrations to "Pickwick," made nearly half a century ago by Cruikyn, have been discovered in London, and prints from them have been published.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the City of Rome, says in The Lancet that administrations of chloroform and attention to diet will insure the possessor immunity from seasickness.

The interest on the public debt of the United States approximates $100 per minute.

CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor — R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 102 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's addition, Crookston, Minn.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled gold watch cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply stuck in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, who will supply you.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE. BURLINGTON

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, principal sum and interest now claimed to be due and secured and delivered by Peter Larson and Betsy Larson, his wife, to Ole Addison, bearing date the 9th day of December, A. D. 1892, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars interest thereon payable annually, which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in said office, and it being expressly provided in said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness by the said mortgagors, it shall be lawful for the said mortgagee to declare the whole amount of said mortgage indebtedness due, and whereas the said mortgage has been foreclosed by reason of default in the said mortgage and in the due service of notice and according to the conditions of said mortgage the said premises and one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and the further sum of fifty dollars attorneys fees as provided in and by the terms of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the said amount or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Northeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-nine, range forty-eight in Polk County and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest, taxes if any, and costs and disbursements, including said attorneys fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 30th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDAHL, Mortgagee.

H. STRENKREEG, Attorney. [750-4t]

The Northwestern Agriculturist.

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

Fo the Farmers of the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states. There are more

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS,
TIMELY TOPICS,
USEFUL INFORMATION,
INTERESTING ARTICLES,
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Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with practical farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make-up.

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JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the manage. **AGRICULTURIST**

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OUT OF THE DEPTHS

FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER XLVI

PREPARING FOR POSSIBILITIES.

"Oh, I cannot marry!" said Judith, her voice betraying extreme agitation.

"With Gordon's infidelity fresh in your memory the idea of marriage must have been repugnant to you," Kavanagh replied. "For that reason I have subdued the natural impulse of my heart and controlled the expression of my dearest hopes never to be uttered, of seeming reserved and cold. If Gordon were dead and had died faithful to you, I should feel that his memory was still a bar which respect for widowhood would force us to pass. But the proofs of his preference for a worthless woman, of his heartless treachery toward you, must long ago have extinguished every spark of affection you felt for him or I am utterly mistaken in your character. No; I would rather have you refuse to be my wife for another cause, much as that other cause would strain the bonds of a dear friendship."

"That other cause—I do not understand you quite now?"

"I will speak plainly, though I betray my own weakness. I am jealous of Taras. I have been jealous of him since you came here, and this feeling has grown, not without reason, until it is too great to be concealed. It urges me on to this last point. I can be silent no longer—hide my passion no more. I must speak out and let you mete in which I live. The vitriol that was thrown into his eyes is nothing to the corroding venom that seems to decay soul and blinds my reason when I see him take your hand!"

"Oh, Mr. Kavanagh!"

"No, no—you must hear me out now that I speak, for it may be the last time. You are all in all to Taras. You are with him every hour of the day. He loves you—you must know that."

"If I knew that, I should not, I could not, stay with him."

"Tell me that again," he said eagerly, "for if you do not know that it is because you do not love him."

"He does not love me. If I thought it necessary to defend myself, I could tell you why."

"I do not ask for explanation. It is enough for me that you say it is so, and I thank God for it. Forgive me if I have offended you. You must forgive me, knowing how deep my passion is by the mad lengths to which it has led me. Look in my face—see how my hand trembles. Oh, if you knew, as one day I hope you shall know, what I have done to make you mine!" He paused, as if perceiving that his passion had brought him to the edge of an abyss.

"You frighten me. Let us go. You hurt my hand." Judith said in pain.

"It is past. See, I am a rational being again now. There, you are free to leave me if you will, but for pity's sake give me an answer now. I swear to abide by your decision, and if you bid me go I will go, and you shall never see my face again. But I have told me you cannot marry, but not why."

"I do not know. It may be only sentiment that makes it seem impossible—a feeling that I ought not to marry."

"If it be only sentiment, reason will in time prevail. Take time to consider my offer. It is too grave a question to be decided in one moment. Consider the question of being my wife has not presented itself to your imagination."

"Indeed it has never entered my thoughts. I have regarded you always as a friend—a most generous and loyal friend —but not—not"—

"Not as a lover. No, my manner is against me. Flirtation is odious to me. Love seems to me too great a thing to be flittered away. A man should keep one passion and no more, a grand passion to which all else are subordinate, and that is love I offer you. Think of me during the coming week not as a friend only, but as a lover, and until Sunday let me know my fate. I ask you now only to promise me that."

"I promise," said Judith faintly.

"With all my soul I thank you. Rest assured that I shall not attempt to alter your decision. It shall be final. If you tell me that you cannot be my wife, I shall throw up everything on the morrow and leave England forever. Come, let us go back more friends as we were. Your father still there—see."

Judith made no answer. She may have been thinking, as doubtless Kavanagh intended she should think, of her father's behalf her father if she refused to marry.

I thought it advisable to tell Mr. Pelham of the discovery I had made, or at least part of it, and that, I confess, not the least important part, to my estimation. An opportunity occurred that evening.

Mr. Pelham had brought his sister home from church, and being induced to stay to supper with us we were left together while the precise Miss Janet was changing her churchgoing dress up stairs.

"I am delighted to see you looking so well," said he, smiling, as he seated himself opposite to me and drew off his gloves. "You look if anything younger than when I saw you last Tuesday."

"I feel 10 years younger," I replied. Indeed I had not felt so happy and hopeful since the day I returned to London. "I have been in the country today, and—and I have something to tell you."

"It must be good news to have had such an effect upon you."

"It is good news. Oh, better than any I have dared to hope for!" I said, thinking only of Judith's positive assurance that Taras did not love her. "I have found out Kavanagh's motive—a motive which explains every act of villainy he has committed."

"That is a very satisfactory discovery. As my rats, it is to me; for, as you may recollect, I intimated that some special purpose must have induced him to take Colonel Bell's affairs in hand."

"He had a special purpose. He is in love with Mr. Bell's daughter, Judith, who he engaged to George Gordon, and today he has made her an offer of marriage, there according to throw up everything and leave England at once if she refused."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed Mr. Pelham, regarding me in astonishment, not unmingled with perplexity. The poor man must have been quite at a loss to understand the connection between my presumed emotion and the revelation of poor Judith's distress.

"Has Miss Bell consented to marry Mr. Kavanagh?"

"No, she has to give him a decisive answer next Sunday."

"Next Sunday—hum!" He held his head on one side and looked down on the ground exactly like a bird at an empty hunk, and then perking up he asked, with a little hesitation, "Have you anything else to tell me?"

"No; then is all I have to tell you."

He regarded the hunk again, seriously this time, and then twiddling his thumbs observed:

"Well, really, I am not see any great cause for exultation over this affair, for if Miss Bell consents your friend, Mr. Gordon, may lose his sweetheart, and if she refuses he may as certainly lose a considerable part of his fortune."

"I was not thinking of that," I confessed, sobered at once by this plain statement of the position. "But George Gordon will be back before they could be married."

"That depends on a variety of circumstances over which we have no control. In my opinion, we must not count too confidently upon Mr. Gordon's escape. We have to trust to the honesty of Mr. Lazarus, the good faith of Peter Sherry, the diligence of a long line of officials, and at any point we may be deceived. Then, again, three weeks is a long time, and a clever rascal may do much before it expires. If Miss Bell consents, he will probably hurry on the marriage. With a special license, they might be married in a few days. If Miss Bell was engaged to Mr. Gordon only three or four months back, she would probably wish to avoid publicity and be glad to get it over as quickly as possible. The moment they are married it is pretty certain that Kavanagh will accept the terms offered by the Potteries' company and decamp, taking Miss Bell with him and leaving her father in very queer straits to be can with the company. That, I think, is fairly presumable when we bear in mind the nature of this unmitigated scoundrel and the extreme danger in which he stands. On the other hand, if Miss Bell refuses he is his wife, we may be equally confident that he will put his threat into practice—sell up everything and fly—the only argument to expose himself to the risk of discovery and punishment. Is there any one you follow me?"

"Tell me what we can do," I said eagerly.

At that moment Miss Janet Pelham, having changed her silk, came down in her best attire—bonnet, shawl, and all.

"A little five minutes!" her brother suggested, with the cheerful manner and chirpy tone of a canary asking for sugar.

Miss Janet withdrew, with discreet celerity.

"Do you think it probable that Miss Bell will accept Kavanagh?" said the solicitor.

"She has known him a long while, and has looked upon him as a friends. George Gordon has been made to appear treacherous and wicked. She does not love any one else, and looks upon Kavanagh as a good friend and most generous man, and he is heartbroken for love."

"Then the probability is she will accept him. I understand your delight in making this discovery. Mr. Bellevieg thinks the marriage would be delayed for the ordering of the settlements, and therefore I perceived that Kavanagh would be dictated to London until the time when Mr. Gordon may, and, as we hope, will arrive to confront him."

"No, I did not think of that. It was a selfish consideration that made me hope."

"Well, be that as it may, my dear young lady, such a consummation is possible and encourages us to regard the affair in a hopeful spirit. Now, do you think you can find means of learning what answer Miss Bell gives?"

"Yes, I believe I can learn that."

"How soon after the event, do you suppose?"

"The day after perhaps—on the Monday."

"That would do. Where will you acquire this information?"

"In Surrey."

"You could telegraph at once to me—the single word 'Yes' or 'No.'"

"Yes, I could do that."

"Precisely. If Miss Bell refuses, we must take your measures to prevent the Potteries company making any payment to Kavanagh; if she consents, we must find means of stopping Mr. Bell from the marriage. The course to be taken in either case necessitates the utmost precaution; but we have all the week before us for consideration and reflection, and so, I think, we may safely dismiss the subject for the present and let the maid bring up the supper."

CHAPTER XLVII.

JUDITH LEARNS THE TRUTH.

On the following Sunday I went again to Woking, rather because inactivity at my Hackney was unendurable than from expectation of learning Judith's decision that day. It was not likely that she would go up into the wood to give her answer to the offer made there the week before, or that accident would again favor me as it had done. In this I was not disappointed. A drizzling rain fell all the afternoon, and from the opening in the wood could see the shivering hour after hour I saw no one in the open space below.

I amid the blight at the "Wheatsheaf," and from my little room in the front of the house I watched the road the next morning until shortly after 9, when the carriage passed on its way to the station with Kavanagh and Colonel Bell. Kavanagh had a cigar in his lips and a magazine in his hand, indifferent to his companion, who sat with his chin hands on the pommel of his stick and his head bowed, vacantly looking on his poor old face.

I started off at pace for the Grange. Neither Taras nor Judith was in the garden when I looked down from the wood, but when I reached the entrance gates and looked through I perceived Judith in the long walk strolling listlessly toward me, her hands at her back and her eyes on the ground, as if in meditation.

I had made up my mind as to what I would do on meeting her accidentally, but hastily whipping off my hat I bowed to her, and then I paused upon the gate and entered.

At the sound of my step she raised her head, but she continued to advance at the same pace, for she had seen me but once before, and then very differently dressed and so did not at once recognize who I was.

Suddenly, however, as we drew near to each other, she stopped, and, drawing her self up proudly regarded me with such scorn and loathing in her pale face as I have never seen in another.

I paused also, smitten with pity for her, my heart aching in sympathy for the humiliation and sorrow she had suffered. Then I hurried on to make sure that we were alone before I spoke. As I passed her she drew her skirt aside, as if she feared pollution by the mere contact of our dress, and all the time she kept her eyes fixed upon me, terrible with hatred and contempt.

I went as far as the top of the walk, and seeing neither Taras nor Mere Lotma I returned to where Judith still stood as if reversing the fable of Galatea, hate had transformed her to marble.

"I must speak to you," I said in a low voice as I approached her. "Where are Taras and Mere Lotma?"

"They are in the house," she answered hoarsely. "I will hear nothing that you have to say. If you are in need, I will not help you; if you are dying, I would not move a step to save you. Go!" She trod on all the goodness from my heart. You have made me look—look!"

The tone of self abandonment and misery in which these last three words were uttered belied her asserted heartlessness.

"The goodness is not crushed from your heart, thank before!" said I. "Love is stronger than hate. I know, for I have suffered too."

"I will not listen to you," she said vehemently, turning to leave me.

"Wait!" I stepped before her, barring the way. "You must listen to me," and seeing she was determined to pass by me I added, "I have a message to give you from George Gordon."

She hesitated for an instant; then, with a gesture of refusal, she said indignantly:

"He is nothing to me. It is an insult to speak to me of him. Let me pass."

"He is all the world to you, and you are all the world to him. See," I said, offering the little packet poor George had given me on the eve of my departure, "he has sent you this from Siberia."

She would not take it from my hand, but, looking at me as if she would pierce my very soul to read the truth, she tore to ed my words, "From Siberia!" in a low tone of incredulity.

I tore open the paper and revealed his letter and ring, upon which he had cut out of pale lilac ribbon—some treasured relic from her dress, which had its pretty story doubtless.

From Siberia!" she repeated, with an accent of doubt, alarm, she stooped to see her pale cheek as she recognized the objects that lay in my hand.

"The carriage is coming back," I said, catching the sound of wheels. "I must not be seen here. Take me where I can speak all unseen and unheard."

"If your intentions are honest, what need is there of secrecy?"

"The need of obtaining one who is not honest. What have you to fear? You must as it is likely that I should come to insult you or do you injury? Come this way," I added eagerly, stepping toward an alley that turned from the drive as the sound of the returning carriage suddenly became more distinct.

She hesitated to comply.

"What if I refuse?" she said half aloud, as if putting the question to herself.

"Then God forgive you, for the ruin of the man who loves you may be your doing."

She followed me down the alley as the carriage came in sight. A farmer's cart brought me to an arbor cut in the thick yew hedge. I stepped quickly into the recess, and Judith followed me. I remained self on one of the rustic stools, but Judith stood before the table with her hands behind us. When the carriage had passed the end of the walk, I held the ring on the table before her, saying:

"Let it be; you will your heart bids you take it. It should not be there. Judith, it is not a proof of his constant love and fidelity that he sent to London until the time when Mr. Gordon may, and, as we hope, will arrive to confront him."

"No, I did not think of that. It was a selfish consideration that made me hope."

"Well, be that as it may, my dear young lady, such a consummation is possible and encourages us to regard the affair in a hopeful spirit. Now, do you think you can find means of learning what answer Miss Bell gives?"

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Polk County Journal.

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FARMER BOEN.

Contrasting Farmer Boen's theories on farming with the practical results of farming to him the Fergus Falls Journal says: "In the course of his speech to congress Congressman Boen painted the following doleful picture of farm life:

"In farming every member of the family works—man, woman and child. All their time, strength and skill to the process of production. Ceaseless, unremitting toil from early morn till late at night, from childhood to the grave. And when near the end of a busy life the weary worker views his or her possessions it is generally found that the chief item in the assets is the knowledge of dreary years spent in the production of wealth that has been enjoyed by others. Sobriety, industry, honesty, a fertile soil and good climate availeth not. Life began in poverty, was spent in toil, in privations, and still ends in poverty, because the burdens of government and the fuss and feathers of the butterflies of society, the support of the drones of the hive, all come from the farm."

Mr. Boen walked into this county because he was too poor to ride. He was practically penniless. He was even more ignorant than he is now. At the end of twenty years—and he is still a young man—he owns a fine farm, a city residence, has money at interest, is drawing $8,000 a year as a congressman and has stock in an elevator company. If we are not mistaken, and yet he is nothing but an Ottertail country banker. Now in the face of these facts he goes to Washington and paints his dismal picture of the farmer. When Boen decided to go to congress we thought it was an an exhibition of "nerve," but it takes even greater nerve to tell such a story as he tells above in the face of his own experience.

LAST Friday was a sort of JOURNAL day for the Times, which was fairly sloppin' over with matter about this paper, and did the people not know the unscrupulous character of the little individual who runs the Times, they would be led to think that the JOURNAL folks were terribly wicked people. To briefly review some of the statements made in that issue we will commence with "Judge Ives' position," as the Times is pleased to call it.

The JOURNAL is said to have abused the Judge. This is queer. In the article meant the case against the county board, the Judge's reasons for refusing the order were printed without criticism, but with an explanation as to who the Judge's relatives were who would be deprived of the benefits of the contract now existing." The facts as briefly stated by the JOURNAL, seems to have stirred up the Times and "an attorney," who, not satisfied with trying the case in court, must again try it in the press. "Attorney" claims that the written reason given by the Judge for refusing the order was not his real reason, and that his real reason was because he "believed the order should not be issued, and did not want to put the parties or the county to the expense of a trial or a hearing." This is putting the Judge in an awkward position. The JOURNAL accepted the written reason as a good truth. The JOURNAL was willing to have the case heard before Judge Ives, firmly believing that he would not knowingly deal out poor law; and as to the expenses of arguing the matter before Judge Ives, all the county would have to pay was an attorney fee—if the commissioners were not satisfied with their county attorney. "Attorney" is a pretty good sort of a fellow, but his association lately with some of the county commissioners has had a demoralizing effect on him, and this may account for his surer dependgard for truth in his mouthed-for misrepresentation of the JOURNAL'S position.

The Times says: "He (Judge Ives) undoubtedly also foresaw as every one else did who had any knowledge of the law or justice of the case, that he would have been obliged to decide as Judge Searl did." The Times man evidently had knowledge of no justice or license, for when the papers were served on the Board it immediately stopped work on the last bit in his office, and as much afraid was he of the case going against the county that he did not resume work again until the case was decided. So much for his foresight. After a case is tried every one "knew just how it would go," but previous to this trial there wasn't an attorney in the city who was certain as to what could or could not be done under the statute in regard to county printing, and it is the silliest rot for an attorney or any one else to say now he "knew just how it would be decided."

The Norman County Herald says "there was no political significance" in the fact that the republicans swept Duluth by the largest majority ever known. Well, maybe not, Norby, and maybe it is because some people have to be struck by lightning before they will tumble to a great truth in way you can't see the significance of that vote.

At a banquet given by the St. Paul Press club last week to Henry Watterson, some of the democrats present expressed themselves freely in regard to the administration. P. H. Kelly, Chairman Cutcheon of the democratic state central committee, and Mr. Watterson all agreed that Cleveland's second term should have been his first. Open confession is good for the soul.

AMONG the first fruits of the recent decision of the supreme court in relation to the probate laws is the release of a red-handed murderer from the Fergus Falls asylum. The man killed his wife and child last November and was sent to the asylum and now his brother comes and demands his release and his demand had to be complied with—and the murderer goes free.

The love that the democratic administration has for the veteran soldier is shown in a bill that is now before congress providing that the National soldiers homes shall be placed under control of the war department. Not satisfied with trying to disrupt the pension system the democrats must try and break up the soldiers homes. Wonderful case for the men that saved the country, this is!

The Wilson tariff bill, having passed the House and reached the Senate with its income tax rider, will now be amended to a considerable extent and probably the rider knocked off, when it will be returned to the House for concurrence. It is very doubtful whether the House will concur and there is a possibility that no compromise measure can be adopted this session.

The Merritts of Duluth have succumbed to the inevitable (and the good old democratic times) and their interests in Missabe mines passes into the hands of the great king of finances—Rockefeller. The boys have done more for the upbuilding of Duluth than any one other family there, and no doubt could have pulled through all right if the good old democratic times had not paralyzed the business interests of the country, but time was too much for 'em and they had to go.

The Editorial Association will hold its annual business session in Minneapolis to-day and to-morrow. The boys will have a big feed at the West, will exercise their grey matter in plenty chin music for two hours, and then adjourn to the classic regions of the home den, and—the old world will wag along about the same as usual. If they would ever hatch out some plan that would be of mutual benefit to the craft there would be some object in their annual pow wows and every newspaper man in the State would join.

The mutterings of the great storm that will sweep over the country in '96 already begin to be heard in the reports of last fall's elections and the municipal election held in Duluth last week. If the Wilson bill or anything akin to it becomes a law it will be the best practical educator that the republican party could wish. While it would be a pretty rough dose of medicine for the country to take it might be worth all it cost eventually.

And now the "law and order" howlers of St. Paul begin to see what they have done since Mayor Wright has declined to stand for re-election. The democrats have been bitterly fighting him ever since he was elected so that the "good old times" with the wide open policy prevailing might be restored under democratic administration and the "law and order" cranks didn't have sense enough to tumble to the situation until after their parties had so disgusted the mayor that he positively refused to stand the nonsense for another term, and then they began to realize when they were at and with one accord they now begin to wonder what they are going to do about it. To a man up a tree it looks like they would find out sooner than they want to—they are liable to wake up some fine morning and find themselves under the good old democratic wide open policy. Serve 'em just right if they do.

CHAS. S. ENGLISH has been appointed receiver and Jas. V. Brooks register of the Grand Forks land office. J. Adam Bede, the eccentric newspaper man of Tower, has been appointed United States marshal for Minnesota.

The governor of Kansas will have to try some other man to hang. Lessed from office as his order resigning her is no good. Gov. Lewelling ordered Mary Ire-Lease her hold on official life, but Mary appealed to the supreme court and the decision of that body reverses the governor's order and gives Mary a new Lease of official life. She says she was going to resign but now she wont do it just because the governor is so anxious for her to "do them now!"

Of all the blatant demagogues that ever graced a community, Editor McKenzie, of the Times, stands head shoulders above his fellows.

Take the following sentence for instance from the Times' criticism of Editor Ware: "It is always better to prove a fact than to simply state it." Just think of a man like McKenzie—a man who is constantly making the most willfull, malicious and libelous statements—offering such advice. Oniglast week he intimated that the clerk of the court and the county auditor would have had a "rake-off" had the printing been given to other institutions than the Times. A malicious lie made out of whole cloth.

Then again he announces that the auditor gave the publishing of the notices of expiration of redemption to the Tribune at 25 cents per description, when the board resolved to have them published in four Crookston papers at 12 cents per description. The facts are that the auditor had the notices printed in the Tribune, Pertle Journal, and McIntosh Times for 12 cents per description. But when the Times gets caught in a lie now, it crawls out by saying it was a "typographical error."

Another word in regard to this matter. As long as the county board insists on giving about $5,000 worth of printing to a democratic paper on partisan grounds—which the two democrats on the board privately acknowledge is their reason for awarding the printing as they did—then the auditor is perfectly justified in giving out the expiration notices—about $125—to his party papers. Year after year McKenzie has had these notices —at 25 cents per description—and last year, because he knew he could not get them—his string on a certain individual having been broken—he offered to print them for 6 cents per description. What a magnanimous fellow!

And we might go on mentioning instance after instance where he has made statements that were false, and for which he had no proof, but the people generally are aware of his unscrupulous character, and his libelous articles only set us a boomerang to him.

Replying to our little touch on his county seat scheme, in our issue of February 1st, Bro. And. J. Clark, of the Roxy Region comes back at us thusly:

"Say, Bro. Cooke, you probably remember a young fellow—"party hail guide fuller himself," who, by way back in the misty past, was botherin' we'uns a good deal about a county seat down in Roxy Region, and we helped persuade him to go away up in the Red River Valley" where nobody but Bill Stuart and Old Shelly lived, and start a newspaper —where we'uns supposed and hoped he whirled he would starve to death. Well, we have always had a kind of suspicion that the joke isn't that deal on the other fellow. And now, if you will quit laughing and kindly help us even up a little in the "Rosy" matter, we will call it square and all will be forgiven."

Do we remember it? Well, we should smile! And we remember also a good deal better "joke on the other fellow" too. It seems that "the other fellow" was a candidate for county attorney for Beltrami county in a three cornered fight in which Capt. J. G. McGrew, then of Anderson, was one of his competitors. Conceiving the idea that McGrew was much the weakest man in the fight "the other fellow" went to Lake Park, and rustled for votes; when he could not get a single man to work for himself direct he would induce him to work for McGrew, thus (as he thought) weakening the man he thought the stronger. The result showed that he shot his granny, for the "other fellow's" work at Lake Park was the very paper that elected McGrew! Do you remember that, Bro. Clark? However, we do not lay up any thing "again" you for your efforts to have us keep you in peace in Becker county and come to Crookston, and if you will intimate how we can aid you in your present project we will cheerfully do it on our.

Recent medical statistics in Switzerland show that 50 per cent of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military service are rendered unfit by excessive drinking.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Senate Finance committee has been trying to make the Wilson tariff bill pass muster in the upper House. They have been hoping to make it suit the Senators whose votes are necessary to carry it through. It is possible that they will be able to get it in form to suit the Senatorial taste. There is no denying that the way the bill went through the House has convinced the Democrats of the Senate that they must pass some kind of a bill. It is probable that we shall have the tax restored to sugar. Coal and iron will be taxed and many other changes will be made in the Wilson bill in order to get it through the Senate.

* * *

The income tax will remain in the bill, and I am glad of it. That kind of a tax can be enforced It is the most popular and satisfactory kind of a tax. The government needs the revenue, why not make men who are receiving over $4,000 a year bear a little more than the other people. The best kind of a tax is that upon foreign transportations which affords both revenue and protection; but we cannot get that with the Democrats in power, so let us take the next best thing.

* * *

The fruits of the work of Senator Washburn as a member of the commerce committee were seen the other day when the Sundry Civil appropriation bill was reported, and it carried nearly a million dollars to improve the Mississippi river from Minneapolis to the mouth of the Ohio. He will have something more to do when the river and improvement bill comes up.

* * *

It would probably be impossible to tell in a short letter what is meant by the "coinage of the seigniorage," but briefly it means to estimate the amount of bullion, if coined in dollars, would be necessary to redeem all the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the bullion, and then to coin what is over bullion there may still remain. Actually it would make about $55,000,000. This bullion is the surplus obtained in buying silver, the amount of silver in the dollar note purchased.

* * *

Senator Davis has been on the sick list for a few days owing to a serious case of grip, which caught a great many people in Washington this season.

* * *

In the debate between Baldwin and Towney over iron ore the former charged that Baldwin was the host of it; but that could not be so. Baldwin said he represented the iron ore interests of Minnesota and Towney represented the iron ore interests of Pennsylvania. This one we thought it was funny and shouted.

* * *

They do say that partisan politics has disappeared from view in the Minnesota delegation; that Fletcher has a democrat for his clerk and that Towney has a populist. Of course that it is now the wiping out of party lines, but that these shrewd representatives intend to use these appointments to help them in the coming campaign.

* * *

Col. Hatch has introduced his anti-option bill. It does not differ materially from the bill which Senator Washburn pushed through the last congress. The Minnesota Senator's bill was a good bill practicable, will give it as hearty support as if it were his own. He says his object is to get a bill that will put a stop to gambling in farm products and keeping down the price.

* * *

Cleveland has more "cuckoos" in congress than any of us had counted on.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Mr. Albert Favorite of Kansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer. I left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and have not suffered from a single cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Don't waste time, money, and health, trying every new medicine you may see advertised in the papers. If the cause of your trouble is in the blood, liver, stomach, or kidneys, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once, and be sure of a cure. Take no other.

THE MEN PLEASED

WITH THE RESULT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

They Were Granted Many Concessions by the Receivers—Meetings For the Argument of Differences Lasted Sixty-two Days—Terms of the Agreement.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—Joseph B. W. Johnston of Tacoma stepped out of his way home from Milwaukee, and put up at the Windsor. He was one of the delegates who has been conferring with the receivers of the Northern Pacific relative to disputes. He is a conductor and took an active part in the conferences. He told a reporter that the conferences has ended very satisfactorily to employes of the road. They secured a majority of the concessions asked and were granted points on other requests that gratify the employes and make them

Feel More Than Satisfied

that they went into the conference. He said this has been the most noted conference with receivers of a railroad ever held in the country. It began over two months ago and was conducted for 62 days in this city and Milwaukee. During this time all branches of the service had been given conferences before the full board of receivers. Mr. Johnston expressed himself as well pleased with the concessions to the trainmen, and said that other branches received about the same concessions. They had not asked to have the scale of wages in force last year restored, but had asked, and been granted, concessions as to what shall constitute a day's work and to be

Allowed For Overtime.

The conferences in St. Paul had resulted in securing 27 concessions, and a number of others were granted at the Milwaukee conference. In cases of delays by snowstorms, washouts and wrecks the man are to be allowed for overtime. There were concessions made that where men work on short lines, and are required to make two or more trips a day, they are to be allowed for all delays between runs that amount to over two and a half hours, and trainmen doing switch duty to make up full time are allowed concessions as to ways of pay. Another point conceded is in the promotion of men to vacancies.

THE TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Northern Pacific Receivers and Employes Settle Differences.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—The wage question, over which the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad and the employes have been conferring in this city, has been amicably settled, and the receivers will ask the court for permission to modify the wage schedule according to the terms agreed to. The conference has been a peaceful one throughout. The representatives of the employes pointed out where the new wage schedule did them injustice, and wherever it was possible the receivers agreed to make the desired changes. The men did not secure all they wanted, but they reluctantly accepted what was given them.

By the decision of the receivers the schedule will remain as it was promulgated Jan. 1, the concessions being merely changes in rules governing the service. The men wanted the schedule of 1892 raised, but the receivers refused this. The demand of the trainmen to be paid for overtime caused by delays was conceded. It was agreed that a standard run should be 100 miles and the time allowed to make it 10 hours. Shorter runs also to be paid in proportion to the number of miles. The telegraphers demand that a minimum salary of $60 per month be fixed was denied. The receivers are making contracts to operate 33 branch lines of the road.

FAVOR THE EMPLOYES.

A Decision by Judges Hallett and Hazel In Union Pacific Cases.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Argument was concluded before Judges Hallett and Riner on the petition of the Union Pacific receivers for the extension to 10 per cent of the new wage schedule. The judges gave a decision during the evening in favor of the employes, refusing to enter in the districts of Colorado and Wyoming the order made by Judge Dundy of Omaha. They will not appears by the pleadings in this case that there is the appointment of receivers certain duties and responsibilities and schedules were in force, organized and acted upon by the employes and managers. Consequently it is if the receivers deem it advisable and necessary to the economic economic management of the property or interests that rules, regulations and schedules

Different From Those in Force

at the time the property came into their hand should be adopted, the employes affected by any proposed change be notified and be given time and opportunity to point out to the receivers any inequality in the schedules or any injustice which they may think will be done them, and if after such negotiation and consultation, the receivers and employes are unable to agree as to any proposed rules, regulations, item or items of wages or schedules proposed, that the matters of difference be referred to this court for final determination. It this be pursued the result, in our judgment, will be a fair and full consultation and discussion of these matters between the receivers and employes, meeting as they will in a spirit of "fair play," little will be left to be interfered with by the court in relation to that matter."

Another World's Fair Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The magnificent building at the world's fair grounds was slightly damaged by fire late in the afternoon. The fire was discovered in the southeast corner, inside the building, and was extinguished before it had done any material damage. After the fire was out a section of cement floor weighing fell from the roof, narrowly missing a number of firemen who were passing underneath.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

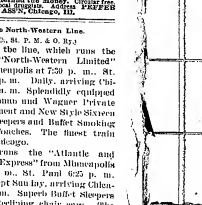
Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, by a majority of the legal voters of the town consenting on March 1st, 1894, for the submitting on March 1st, 1894, to the electors of said town, the following question, to-wit: Shall the said application be granted? Yes. No. Thursday, in the two story brick building on Main street on the block 4, in the town on the first floor of said building, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said city council on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., this 5th day of February, A. D. 1894.

E. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.

1894-1
14-61



VIGORINE is a new preparation, and is guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Don't be druggised into a substitute because it pays the dealer a larger profit. VIGORINE is the best nerve tonic and nerve food ever discovered. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, by mail, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a written guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Address VIGORINE MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

The North-Western Line.

(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:00 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Magnificently equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Cars. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 5:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sun day, arriving Chicago 8:30 a. m. Sunset Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining Chair Cars. The best train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning so as to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the last "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:20 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 3:05 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Chicago, Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

For full information as to through and local rates, time sleeping car accommodations call on your home agent and for new 80 folder free; address

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

35

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Daily Crescent is the name of the new daily paper at Hills.

The Northwestern Chronicle has been sold to John D. O'Brien.

A postoffice has been established at Holyoke, Carlton county.

Major W. W. Sleepy Eye is a candidate for the state treasurership.

Farmers in the vicinity of Alden, are talking of a co-operative flouring mill.

The Waterous engine works at South St. Paul started up on full time Monday.

The Minnesota Editors and Publishers association meets at Minneapolis this week.

St. Cloud granite will be used for curbing and catch basins at Minneapolis hereafter.

George Wallsinger, a brakeman, had both legs crushed at Kasota. He will probably die.

At the farmers' institute at Madelia, the crowd was so great that two halls were necessary.

The Tontine Savings institution of Minneapolis is being investigated by the postoffice department.

Republicans elected their entire ticket at Duluth, by a majority of 2,267. The total vote was 10,000.

The gross earnings tax of the Milwaukee road this year in Minnesota amounts to $188,000.69.

Governor Nelson has offered a reward of $500 for the murderer of Martin P. Erickson at St. Paul last week.

Plans for the Belt line bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul Park have been approved by the secretary of war.

A grand lodge of the Degree of Honor for the newly organized auxiliary of the A. O. U. W., was organized at St. Paul last week.

At a meeting of the St. Paul trades and labor assembly it was decided not to admit delegates from any political organization.

Fire at Henning, destroyed Gross Bros.' store, the Bank of Henning, Mrs. Anderson's house and D. McMillan's building. It was a close call for the town.

A laborer in the employ of Mitchell & McClure of West Duluth, while crossing Coleraine bay, fell through the ice and was drowned. His horses were also drowned.

The Minnesota dairy commissioner reports that during the last four months of 1893 there were 105,000 pounds less of oleomargarine sold in the state in the corresponding months of 1892.

Judge Collins of the supreme court has decided that the City of St. Paul may take water from Lake Vadnais. The St. Anthony Water Power company tried to restrain the city.

Parties interested in developing the granite quarries at Montrose, are making an effort to have the base of Camp Release monument of that stone. The color is more red than that of the Ortonville stone.

A contract has been let for the erection of a wholesale business block to cost $10,000, on the corner of Third street and Broadway, St. Paul, where Mast, Buford & Barwell's warehouse now stands. Farwell, Ozmun & Kirk will occupy the building.

Lumbermen in the Duluth district are beginning to make large plans for water delivery in the East this spring and anticipate a load 25 per cent better than last fall. Sales this week here have been about 4,000,000 feet, and there are now on the docks here, and each for May delivery, over 20,000,000 feet. Lumber manufacturers' trade has improved greatly in the past 30 days.

The committee of the State Agricultural society appointed several days ago to premium list has completed the list preparatory to submitting it to the executive committee. The premiums will be reduced by $2,000, distributed as follows: On cattle, $700; sheep, $195; third class premiums, horses, thrown out, thereby effecting a saving of $265. The remaining $650 is distributed among agricultural products.

WILL TURN PATIENTS LOOSE.

Minnesota Insane Asylum Trustees Take Radical Action.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—The trustees of the state insane asylums are in session at the Ryan discussing what shall be done with the patients who under the recent decision of the supreme court are now illegally detained in the hospitals. In reply to their request for information made at a special meeting a week ago, Attorney General Childs submitted to them an opinion in which he holds that the superintendents of the asylums have no authority to assume further custody or control over the patients committed under this law, and that every patient so committed has the undoubted right of withdrawal at pleasure, but that it is not incumbent upon the hospital authorities

To Return These Patients

at public expense to the counties from which they have been committed. The obligations of the authorities will be discharged when the patients are informed that they are at liberty to leave the hospitals. Justice, however, requires that both the committing officer and friends of the patients shall be notified and requested to remove the patients at once.

The board late in the afternoon instructed the superintendent to notify the judges of probate of the respective counties from which patients were committed and the friends of the patients to come and remove them, and in case of their refusal or neglect, to set the patients at liberty after a reasonable time. Two hundred and eighty-eight per one were committed under the defective law.

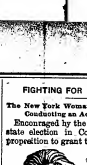
Board of Trade Destroyed.

Duluth, Feb. 13.—The board of trade building was destroyed by fire shortly after noon. The total loss foots up $94,000, $65,000 on building and the remainder on furniture and records of the board and the grain and vessel men who transacted it.

FIGHTING FOR THE BALLOT.

The New York Woman's Suffrage League Conducting an Active Campaign.

Encouraged by the result of the last state election in Colorado, when the proposition to grant the ballot to women



MRS. KEYSER.

was carried by a handsome majority, the woman suffragists of New York have entered upon a vigorous campaign with the object of convincing the delegates to the approaching constitutional convention that equal suffrage for both sexes is the one thing needful to the moral and material prosperity of the Empire State. The campaign is conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage league, of which the veteran Lillian Devereux Blake is president. The practical direction of the work, however, is exercised by Mrs. Harriette A. Keyser, who bears the title of "organizer" and has charge of the headquarters in New York city.

In addition to sending out floods of letters and making personal appeals to the men elected as delegates to the convention, popular meetings are held in the various assembly districts, where eloquent women endeavor to educate public opinion on the subject. In the natural course of events these conventions pass resolutions calling on the delegates from the district to use their influence to strike out from the constitution the word "male" as a qualification for voters.

Mrs. Keyser says the labor unions are with them and that "nearly all working women know that the right of suffrage will greatly improve their condition. They know that it will give them equal pay with men for equal work. Knowing that, how can any woman who works for a living do other then desire equal suffrage? Then most liberal, progressive men want women to have the suffrage if they wish it.

"Some conservative people say to me, 'But only the lowest class of women will vote.' I answer, 'Does the history so far of states where women do vote bear out any such assumption as that?' No. It is in every instance the better class who have used the enfranchisement of women has had an elevating, purifying effect. I believe that most men hold this opinion. It is from the women that we have to fight if they wish it.

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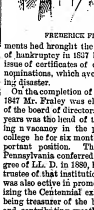
It is a case of "now or never" with the New York Woman's Suffrage league, for if this constitutional convention fails to consider the matter favorably it will be a long time before the desired amendment can be submitted to the people.

OLDER THAN GLADSTONE.

Frederick Fraley Elected President of the National Board of Trade 27 Times.

For 26 years the venerable Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, and the presided over the deliberations of the national board of trade, and at the recent annual meeting in Washington he was re-elected for the twenty-seventh term. The period of Mr. Fraley's service as president is unequal with the existence of the organization, and it is fair to presume that he will occupy the office as long as he is able to attend the conventions.

He was born in Philadelphia in May, 1818, and was at least 43 years of the age when venerable Gladstone first saw the light of day; but, as in the case of the English statesman, the hand of Father Time has rested lightly on Mr. Fraley's brow, and he retains the vigor of middle age. He was one of the founders of the Franklin institute in his native city in 1824 and was its treasurer for many years. In 1834 he was elected to the city council, later becoming chairman of its finance committee, where he proved his worth when the suspension of specie pay-



FREDERICK FRALEY.

ments had brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy in 1837 by proposing the issue of certificates of debt of small denominations, which averted the impending disaster.

On the completion of Girard college in 1847 Mr. Fraley was elected a member of the board of directors and for several years was the head of the board. During a vacancy in the presidency of the college he for six months filled that important position. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1880, he having been a trustee of that institution since 1833. He was also active in promoting and organizing the Centennial exhibition of 1876, being treasurer of the board of finance and contributing greatly to the success of that colossal undertaking.

Forestry as a Profession.

Alfred Fincher is the first American to be graduated at a school of forestry and take up forestry as a profession. He is the consulting forester on the state of George W. Vanderbilt in the North Carolina mountains and has published a pamphlet, illustrated with photographs and a map, showing the progress of the work on the Biltmore forest. His attempt in this domain is the first practical application of scientific forest management in the United States.

AN HISTORICAL SPOT.

A TABLET TO SHOW WHERE THE BALTIMORE CONGRESS MET.

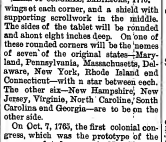
How Congress Was Compelled to Leave Philadelphia in 1770 and Take Up Temporary Quarters in the Old Fife Tavern in the Monumental City.

Baltimore is a city rich in historical landmarks, and another very interesting event in American history is soon to be recalled by the erection there of a tablet where the continental congress met on the 20th of December, 1776. That place, on Baltimore street, between Sharp and Liberty, was a three story brick tavern without architectural pretensions. Its owner in those days was one Jacob Pite. The interior of the house was burned in 1860, and a few years ago the restored building fell before the march of improvements.

The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution did not believe in allowing such an important spot to remain unmarked, and on Feb. 22 the tablet the society has prepared will be planted near where the old Pite tavern stood. The tablet will be of bronze, 4 feet high and 3½ feet broad. In the upper left hand corner will be a plate bearing a relief picture of the tavern and the following inscription:

Here stood the house of Jacob Fite, known afterward as Congress hall, in which the continental congress met Dec. 20, 1776, and Dec. 25, 1776, conferred on General Washington extraordinary powers for the raising of troops and the conduct of the Revolutionary war.

Above the plate containing the picture and inscriptions will be an ornamental cornice, with an eagle with outstretched



HALL OF CONGRESS, BALTIMORE, 1776.

wings at each corner, and a shield with supporting scrollwork in the middle. The sides of the tablet will be rounded and about eight inches deep. On one of these rounded corners will be the names of seven of the original states—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut—with a star between each. The other six—New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—are to be on the other side.

On Oct. 7, 1765, the first colonial congress, which was the prototype of the congress of today, met in New York to take action on the objectionable stamp act and adopted a declaration of rights announcing that American colonists would not consent to be taxed except by their own representatives. The stamp act was repealed, and the excitement died down, but other oppressive acts on the part of the mother country caused the assemblage of the second colonial congress in Philadelphia in September, 1774. This congress voted to back Massachusetts in her warlike opposition to British oppression and adjourned to meet again May 10, 1776. It was hoped that by George Washington in command of the colonial armies. Congress met repeatedly in Philadelphia as the struggle progressed, and finally the Declaration of Independence was adopted there July 4, 1776, and the old bell in the old tabernacle sounded the note of freedom throughout the city and country.

Congress continued to meet in Philadelphia until the British, who had driven Washington out of New York, were about to descend upon the Quaker City. The body on Dec. 12, 1776, moved to Baltimore, engaged the old Fite tavern because it was the largest structure in the city, and held a very important session there. Washington was given extraordinary powers and was practically made dictator of America. He was given authority to raise and officer additional forces, displace and appoint all officers under the rank of brigadier general and seize all necessaries for his army et appraised values. This authority made him complete master of the situation, and in the six months that he enjoyed it he made great reforms in his army and increased its efficiency in a wonderful degree.

During the same session in Baltimore congress also gave its commissioners in France authority to borrow $10,000,000 at 6 per cent for 10 years, issued $5,000,000 in currency "on the faith of the United States" and prescribed that vigorous punishments should be inflicted upon all persons who should refuse to receive the money. From Dec. 20, 1776, until Feb. 27, 1777, congress continued in session in Baltimore and then returned to Philadelphia for the reason that in the meantime General Washington, with his usual daring, had struck the enemy a disastrous blow.

The battle of Trenton had filled the continental forces with new hope, and militia from neighboring provinces flocked to Washington's standard; Robert Morris, the great financier of Philadelphia, at once devoted his entire fortune to the cause of liberty; Washington had ironnced the British forces in his sudden and unexpected attack on them at Princeton; Cornwallis' army, instead of attempting its meditated attack on Philadelphia, was slowly retreating toward New York; Philadelphia was no longer threatened, and congress joyfully returned to the old quarters in the statehouse in Philadelphia.

The spot selected for the memorial tablet is at the Sharp street crossing of Baltimore street. Here the 70th day of December, 1776, Robert Morris, the great financier of Philadelphia, at once devoted his entire fortune to the cause of liberty; Washington had ironnced the British forces in his sudden and unexpected attack on them at Princeton; Cornwallis' army, instead of attempting its meditated attack on Philadelphia, was slowly retreating toward New York; Philadelphia was no longer threatened, and congress joyfully returned to the old quarters in the statehouse in Philadelphia.

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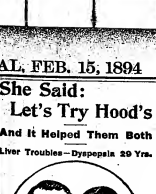
She Said: Let's Try Hood's

And It Helped Them Both

Liver Troubles—Dyspepsia 20 Years.



Mr. & Mrs. James Cox

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—My husband and I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I can truly say it has helped us both. My husband had

Liver Complaint and Rheumatism,

so that he could not stand up straight, and went around half bent over. He had to have a cane to help himself out of his chair. He had taken so much medicine that we were discouraged. But I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said, 'Let's try it.' My husband has improved a great deal. His back is much better, and his eyes, which have troubled him a great deal, also have better. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given him a good appetite. I have been troubled with dyspepsia 20 years, but since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my stomach is better, and I also have a good appetite. My complexion is also much improved. We have only taken four bottles, and are well pleased with it." Mr. and Mrs. James Cox, Centerville, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $26,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. Hendrickson ..... President.
H. Stenerson, ... Vice President.
J. W. Wheeler, ... Cashier.
A. P. Hanson ..... Assistant Cashier.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court, special term January 20th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Peder Olson Chrogen deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Peder Olson Chrogen deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this court; and

Whereas, Ole A. Haugen has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Peder Olson Chrogen died in said county on the 16th day of January, 1894, resident, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said will, and praying that said instrument may be admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument be heard on the 10th day of March, 1894, before the court at the probate office in said county, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 1st day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. Benson,
Judge of Probate.

[42-44]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, January 20th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Hulvor Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Sathrum of the county of Polk representing among other things that Hulvor Johnson late of the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota on the 8th day of January A. D. 1894 at the county of Polk did die intestate, and being an inhabitant of said county at the time of his death, leaving goods chattels, and estate in this county, and that the said petitioner is the administrator of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be granted to him;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Saturday, the 17th day of February A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the City of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs at law, and next of kin and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Polk County Journal for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the City of Crookston, said weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. Benson,
Judge of Probate.

[42-44]

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Our Remnant Sale

STILL CONTINUES.

BIG ASSORTMENT

—AND—

BIG BARGAINS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Crookston Normal School and Business College.

COURSES.

Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

Tuition, - - - $1 per Week.

First-class Board and Furnished and Heated Room for $3.50 per week.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

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Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Fife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS.

Always on hand at reasonable prices

SAMPLES FREE.

TO LADIES ONLY.

Send to R. B. Field, P. O. Box 170, Minneapolis, Minn., and get sample of goods FREE to make the strongest nudbest blueing ever used. All the largest and best steam laundries make their own blueing, and you can do the same. Send three cents in postage stomps for expense of mailing.

Don't Miss the Chance

of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and somebody wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mossetin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Wanted Local Agents to Agents. $75 a week. Outfit free. The Old Reliable Centennial Solicitor wants a few Reliable local agents. Salary, expenses and commission paid. Write without wasting the hands. You can make more money working for us than anything else in the world. Address, at once, Centennial Solicitor, 1 Barclay St., New York City.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Box No. 24, Columbus, O.

A GREAT BLIZZARD.

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS OVER THE COUNTRY,

Impeding Street and Steam Railway Traffic—Great Damage Was Done at Chicago—It Skipped the Northwestern States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—This city was visited during the day by the worst blizzard ever experienced here. The storm began during the early morning and raged with increasing velocity all day. At 4 p. m. business of all kinds was at a standstill. At that time all the big office buildings were practically deserted, people having started for home, in order to do their travelling before nightfall. Trains were badly delayed during the afternoon, and most of the Eastern roads did not send out trains of any kind. The New York limited on the Erie pulled out at 2 o'clock with two engines and three hours later was 12 miles from Chicago, stuck fast, and two additional engines had to be sent out after it could do no good. The incoming New York limited on the same line,

Stuck in a Snow Bank

at Fourteenth street, one mile from the depot, and six engines gave it up as a bad job. The Rock Island started out one passenger train, and it came back, after running something over a mile in three hours. The same conditions prevailed on all lines.

Owing to the driving snow, which made it impossible to see 50 feet, a wreck occurred on the Lake Shore road at Seventy-ninth street and Stony Island avenue. The fireman, Luther S. Webster of Elkhart, Ind., was caught between the engine and tender and badly crushed. Several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood.

On the streets collisions and accidents were numerous. Charles Chase, driver of a bakery wagon, received a broken leg when his vehicle was

Overturned by the Wind.

W. B. Cunningham was blown down by a gust of wind, which struck him as he was passing the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street. His left arm was broken and he was badly bruised.

Moses Bloom, Jr., a member of the board of trade, was struck by a gust of wind and badly injured.

John H. Wood, manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s retail store, was struck by a falling sign and painfully injured.

An exceedingly dangerous spot to pedestrians was directly behind the Masonic Temple, which is 22 stories high. The wind was drawn down the narrow alley behind it at an awful rate and whoever attempted to cross the alley was blown off the sidewalk and was very fortunate if he kept his feet. So many people were injured here that a special detail of police was made to keep everybody off that side of the street.

Postoffice Building Damaged.

The new addition to the postoffice was badly damaged. Windows were blown in and the glass roof shattered. Snow an inch deep covered the floor, and the water, dripping through the roof, softened the plaster covering the supporting beams, and great lumps of the plastic material fell to the floor.

The gale from the lake continued to blow furiously well into the night, and before it was driven a blinding snow. Drifts six or more feet deep, which formed in the streets along the lake front, rendered them almost impassable. The high wind caused numerous fires, and it was almost impossible for the firemen to get through the streets. Four out of six horses were put on each fire engine, and even then, with the most desperate efforts, one block in five minutes was considered progress.

Dispatches from all over Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin and Iowa tell the same story of furious storm and interruption of business.

WORKMEN IN DANGER.

Repetition of the Tragedy of Last Spring Feared at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12.—Swirling clouds of snow in which there has been but one or two rifts since daylight have shut from view the house at the intake tunnel one mile from the shore of the lake. In this building are 19 workmen, at least they were Sunday night. There is considerable fear expressed that the tragedy of last spring may have been repeated. At that time 14 workmen were caught in an air shaft under the water, to which they went for safety when it was apparent the house would be carried away. At 10:30 p. m. a white light was visible, which indicated that the building was intact, though the waves were no doubt washing over it. It is more stormy built than the shell which succumbed to last spring's gale.

AT TOLEDO.

Railroads Tied Up and Business Suspended.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—The blizzard struck this city at 5:30 a. m. and at 7:30 every street car in the city was abandoned. The wind blew the water up the river from Manmee bay and the docks and Water street are inundated. Business has been at a standstill. A blinding snowstorm has filled the streets with drifts and all trains are behind time. Trains on the Hocking Valley and Pennsylvania railroads were stalled at the depot platform.

IT REACHES NEW YORK.

Traffic on Land and Water Badly Impeded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The blizzard scheduled by weather prophets has arrived on time and the streets are already covered with a heavy mantle of snow. All traffic is impeded. The railroad trains are behind time and mails from all parts of the country are delayed. The street railways are operated with difficulty and traffic on the river has been greatly impeded.

A NUMBER REPORTED KILLED.

Louisiana and Mississippi Swept by a Destructive Cyclone.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—A cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over Central Louisiana and Mississippi about 11 p. m., doing considerable damage, especially in the section traversed by the Illinois Central railroad. It is reported that Newton, Miss., has been wiped off the map, but this lacks confirmation on account of the wires being down. A special just received from Jackson says the cyclone passed between Martinsville and Beauregard, 40 miles south of here. A great many houses were swept from their foundations, trees twisted, fences destroyed. Several people killed and a great many seriously hurt.

Trains Abandoned.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 13.—Train service in this section of the state has been abandoned since Sunday. The Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco trains are stuck in the Flint hills. The storm has been extremely severe, and by reason of high winds the snow varies from one to 15 feet in depth.

Blizzard Over in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Feb. 13.—The blizzard in Nebraska ended during the morning and all day the sun shone brightly. The Missouri Pacific, owing to the great fall of snow, has been having no end of trouble in getting trains through, but the worst is over and trains will soon be running regularly.

Worst of the Year.

DES MOINES, Feb. 13.—The storm in this state for the past 18 hours has been one of the worst of the year. The snow lies from six to nine inches on the level and is badly drifted. Traffic of all kinds has been interrupted.

KEARSARGE A WRECK.

The Famous Old Steamship Struck on Roncador Reef.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The United States steamship Kearsarge was wrecked on Roncador reef Feb. 2. The officers and crew were saved. The news reached the navy department in a dispatch which came from Colon. It was sent by lieutenant Brainard of the Kearsarge, who reached Colon Feb. 8.

The Kearsarge sailed from Port au Prince, Hayti, for Blufields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests there, in view of the invasion of the military forces of Honduras. She was wrecked three days out. Roncador reef is a little over 200 miles from the Mosquito coast of Central America. Before the coast and the reef lies Old Providence island, only 73 or 80 miles to leeward of the reef. It is to be believed at the navy department that the officers and crew would be able to reach Old Providence without difficulty in case they were in danger of their lives on the reef, and it is believed that they would be safe on the reef, except in the event of rough weather.

The Crew Rescued.

COLON, Feb. 13.—The crew of the United States cruiser Kearsarge was rescued at noon on Saturday. One man was drowned. He was a second class fireman named Anderson Robbins.

The old warship was abandoned on Roncador reef, with the Stars and Stripes still flying at her peak.

The steamship City of Para, with the crew of the Kearsarge on board, will leave this port for New York on Wednesday next.

All Will Die.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Charles Krueger is dead, as the result of eating trichina in pork, and the remainder of the family, seven in all, are beyond hope of recovery. The members of the family were taken ill several days ago, and physicians who were called decided that they were suffering from trichina. The doctors now announce that all the sufferers will die.

Without Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate committee on judiciary has decided to report the Peckham nomination to the senate without recommendation. Senator Hoar was absent, and the committee divided evenly in its vote. Senators George, Vilas, Lindsay and Mitchell voting for confirmation, and Senators Hill, Pugh, Coke, Teller and Wilson against it.

Willis Received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A Washington special to The Press says: There is a rumor on the street that Hawaiian matters have reached such a crisis in the eyes of the administration as to justify the recall of Minister Willis and that the whole matter will come up before the next cabinet meeting.

Will Go Before the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A meeting of the cabinet was held at the official residence of Mr. Gladstone in Downing street, prior to the reassembling of the house of commons. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone proposes to drop the parish councils bill and the employers' liability bill, and to make an appeal to the country within a month.

Receiver For a Wisconsin Road.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The Kickapoo Valley and Northern railroad, 88 miles long and all in Crawford county, will be placed in the hands of a receiver. Over $10,000 is due employes, and the Continental Trust company of New York holds a $400,000 mortgage. The latter company applies for a receiver.

Board of Trade Destroyed.

DUNLITH, Feb. 12.—The board of trade building was destroyed by fire shortly after noon. The total loss foots up $54,000, $25,000 on building and the remainder on furniture and records of the board and the grain and vessel men who tenanted it.

Another Race Track.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Chicago is to have another race track. It will be located on the West Side, outside the city limits. The ground has been secured and work will be commenced on it at once. It will be known as the Chicago Fair Grounds association.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The Hawaiian debate was concluded in the house during the day, but the entire resolution was not passed because of the failure of the Democrats to secure a quorum when a vote was taken upon it. Republicans and several Democrats refused to vote.

The senate did not come to a vote on the federal election bill during the day, as was anticipated. Several senators who had not hitherto spoken desired an opportunity to be heard on the measure, and the unanimous consent the time of general debate was extended another day.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The senate passed the bill to repeal the federal elections law by 38 to 28. It was passed just as it came from the house. Several amendments were offered, but were all voted down.

Representative Baldwin's bill to withdraw from sale or settlement gold and silver bearing lands of Minnesota was favorably reported in the house.

The house passed the McCreary Hawaiian resolution by almost a party vote. The resolution censures Minister Stevens, and upholds the action of President Cleveland. It also declares against either protectorate or annexation.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The deadlock on Mr. Bland's silver seigniorage bill was broken after four hours of continuous filibustering, when, by a vote of 176 to 4, the house carried Mr. Bland's motion of going into committee of the whole for the consideration of his bill. The Eastern Democrats and the great mass of the Republicans made a determined opposition.

The senate considered Stewart's resolution questioning the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds.

Friday, Feb. 9.

The house spent the day in committee of the whole on Bland's seigniorage bill.

The senate was not in session.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

The house adjourned on account of the death of Representative Houk of Ohio.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, Feb. 12.

The Hawaiian controversy occupied the principal time of the senate Senator Gray of Delaware opening his argument in defense of the policy of President Cleveland.

District of Columbia business occupied most of the time of the house.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts For the First Part of February Show a Decided Increase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The receipts from internal revenue during the first 10 days of the present month aggregated $2,079,381, as against $1,814,974 during the corresponding period last year, a gain of $264,407. This tremendous increase is regarded by treasury officials as a sure sign of returning business activity. The significance of it will be understood when it is borne in mind that the beginning of the fiscal year the receipts from internal revenue had constantly declined month by month, until the aggregate receipts for the half year were fully $15,000,000 less than for the correspondig period in 1893.

TWENTY-TWO FOOT VEIN.

Largest Find of Coal Yet Discovered In Montana Struck Near Bozeman.

BOZEMAN, Mon., Feb. 13.—The greatest body of coal ever struck in this state has just been opened by Johnson & McCarthy at their mine, 11 miles east of this city. They have at depth unfinished vein of coal 22 feet in width. The coal is of fine coloring quality and is very clean. Experts say that this is a true vein and that every indication points to its keeping up that width as it is mined out.

A Demand for Farm Lands.

WOONSOCKETT, S. D., Feb. 8.—Real estate men here report an active demand for farm lands by Eastern people, both speculators and actual settlers, the latter coming mostly from Iowa and Illinois, and being practical farmers of means. All indications point to a heavy immigration the coming spring.

Mrs. Lease Wins.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Mary Lease won her case in the supreme court which decides that the governor cannot remove her as a member of the state board of charities, of which board she remains president.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12, 1894.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady. No. 1 Northern, 61c; May, 66½c.

CORN—Dull. No. 3, 33c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28@29½c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 39c; sample, 38@43½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Feb. 12, 1894.

HOGS—Best one head received selling to a speculator at a nickel advance over Saturday.

CATTLE—No receipts and a quiet market. Good to send for good feeders.

Prime steers, $3 90@3 75; good to prime, $3 00@3 50; prime cows, $2 50@3 00; good cows, $2 25@2 50; common to fair cows, $1 50@2 00; veal calves, $5 00@5 50; heavy calves, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 00; bulls, $1 00@2 25.

SHEEP—No receipts.

Receipts: hogs, 140.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1894.

WHEAT—February closing, 54½c; May opening, 57c; highest, 58c; lowest, 56¾c; closing, 57¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 56½c; No. 1 Northern, 56c; No. 2 Northern, 55c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1894.

CATTLE—Steady. Top steers, $5 00@5 10; shipping and export steers, $4 70@5 00; cows, $2 50@3 80.

HOGS—Market active, 10c higher. Heavy packers and mixed, $5 10@5 25; prime heavy, $5 25@5 40; prime light, $5 00@5 30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Top sheep, $4 00@4 50; top lambs, $5 00@5 30.

Receipts: Cattle, 4,000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 60½c; May, 65¾c; July, 67½c.

CORN—Easy. Cash, 34½c; May, 36¾c; July, 37½c.

OATS—Easy. Cash, 27½c; February, 27½c; May, 29½c; July, 27½@27¾c.

Now It's an Aluminium Wedding.

The already long list of jubilees and family celebrations has been enriched by a novelty in the line of wedding festivities. The family and friends of a rich manufacturer living in the neighborhood of Berlin decorated the interval between the silver and golden wedding to be altogether too long, and halving it introduced last week an aluminium wedding by offering the happy couple on the occasion of the completion of 87½ years of wedded life a choice variety of presents made of aluminium. If this novel idea should catch on, the aluminium industry has a great future before it. The Prussian capitals, of all German cities the one most given to soirées and fêtes of every possible name and description, has since gone even one better by celebrating seven years' wedding, which the friends of the parties, with true Berlin humor, christened the jubilee of the seven years' war.—Paris American Register.

Sympathetic Vaccination.

The Baltimore Herald has heard of something very queer and quite new to him. It is sympathetic vaccination, which several people are said to have suffered from. Without having been vaccinated at all, but with vaccinated people all about, you presently feel at times a stinging or itching sensation in a spot on your arm where the doctor would like you vaccinated if you had been vaccinated. In some cases this sympathetic vaccination affects only the left arm, but occasionally it shifts from one arm to the other, appearing first on the left and then for a time on the right. It is believed to be a nervous outgrowth of the continual complaints of vaccinated people and their everlasting description of their sensations.—Boston Transcript.

His View of the Case.

The editor of a daily to his reporter, who looks savage, "What is the matter with you, friend?"

"The matter? Just this: I was told there had been a collision on the western line—10 killed, 20 injured! I wired for particulars. Nothing; not the slightest accident—isn't it vexing?"—Patriote Normand.

Rather Premature.

In the first number of a new German periodical appeared a letter to the editor signed, "A Subscriber of Many Years' Standing."—Hamburger Fremdenblatt.

Employes Will Not Accept.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 31.—A special to The Times from Cheyenne, Wy., says a union meeting of railroad men is being held there at which over 600 men are present. The meeting is held with closed doors, but from what can be learned, the men have decided to submit to the schedule as proposed by the Union Pacific.

I do not Eat Pastry.

How often you hear this expression, and the explanation that usually follows: "I am troubled with dyspepsia." The explanation is not far to seek. In the past Lard has been used as the principal 'shortening' in all pastry, the result—dyspepsia. The dyspeptic need no longer be troubled, providing

COTTOLENE

is substituted for lard in the preparation of all food. It is composed entirely of highly refined vegetable oil and beef suet. When used as a shortening, it has been voted delicious and healthful pastry. Physicians and expert cooks everywhere indorse it.

Send three 2cent stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing one hundred recipes.

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THE MOST USEFUL MAGAZINE

To the business man, the lawyer, the physician and clergyman, the teacher, the politician, and, in short, to every one who is interested in affairs which concern the American public and who wishes to keep fairly abreast of the times, is the

North American Review

Every subject of importance is dealt with in its pages intelligently, on the level of the very time when the course of events brings it to the front, and by many men of authority, whose opinions are most valued. The Review does not shrink from the discussion of questions which others prefer to leave in the hands of specialists, but the list of contributors forms a full cyclopædia of expert information on all current topics.

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A FAMILY MAGAZINE.

This is because it devotes much attention to subjects that are of particular interest to women. Published monthly. $5 a year.

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3 East 14th Street, New York.

The North American Review and Polk County Journal One Year $4.50.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free to all applicants.

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First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 25 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

EXCELSIOR HONED.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. NISNER.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill "to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction."

The German cruiser, Marie, now in Chilian waters, has been ordered to Rio de Janeiro.

General Jacob Ammen, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly of heart disease, at Lockland O.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held at Boston to promote the establishment of international bimetallism.

Cardinal Rampalla, papal secretary of the state, denies that Archbishop Corrigan has been summoned to Rome.

Twenty-four high grade clerks in the pension offices, salaried from $1,200 to $1,800 a year have been dismissed.

The announcement made a few days ago by a San Francisco paper that the midwinter fair would be extended until the last of July is denounced as unwarranted by the fair management.

Andrew Foy, husband of Mrs. Foy, who proved such a strong witness for the prosecution in the Coughlin case, was put on the stand and squarely contradicted all the testimony given by her.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

A. J. McLaurin, Democrat, will succeed Mr. Wulfhall of Mississippi in the United States senate.

A system of underground pneumatic tubes has been inaugurated in Chicago. About 15 miles of the tubes have been laid thus far.

The Northern Pacific Express company, it is reported, will be succeeded on the Wisconsin Central road by the American Express company.

Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignation of C. M. Goshaw, coiner of the San Francisco mint, and P. B. Hills, assayer and coiner of the Carson City, Nev., mint.

A new Russian steamship company with a capital of 20,000,000 roubles has been established. Boats will ply between Odessa and the United States.

The Japanese steamship Koryo Maro is reported missing, and it is believed to have been wrecked, with the loss of her crew of 45 persons, and 20 passengers.

Friday, Feb. 9.

The will of the late George W. Childs gives all his property to his wife.

President Cleveland has signed the federal election repeal bill and it is now a law.

Considerable firing took place in Rio harbor Wednesday. Four men were killed.

It is estimated 300,000 persons in Austria are out of employment, 100,000 of the number being in Vienna.

Charles J. Canda of New York has been elected treasurer of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, vice Hon. Roswell P. Flower, resigned.

Word has reached Vancouver of the total destruction of the logboat Estelle by an explosion and the loss of the entire crew, numbering eight persons.

St. Gaudens, the famous sculptor, is devoting his entire time to a monument of Garfield, to be erected in Fairmount park, Philadelphia. It will cost $50,000.

The announcement of the intended marriage of Miss Anna Gould and Mr. Harriman has been confirmed by George Gould, brother of the prospective bride.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

A rumor is in circulation at Washington that Cleveland will recall Willis.

The czar is going to the Crimea in order to complete his recovery to health.

The house of lords has completed the committee stage of the parish councils bill.

A lockout will be declared in the Massilon (O.) district unless miners accept a cut.

The Canadian parliament will be called in session on either the 8th or the 15th of March.

H. C. Barnum, a jewelry salesman, was robbed at Springfield, Mass., of $15,000 worth of samples.

At the Seven picture sale in New York, Lndwig Krause's painting "An Apologetic Bill Collector" was sold for $6,000.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London from Biarritz.

It is rumored at Cape Town that King Lobengula is dead.

The Russo-German treaty has been signed for both countries.

Dun's trade review notes slight improvement for the week.

Fire at Wapekoneta, O., destroyed an entire block, causing a loss of $50,000.

The body of Congressman Lewis W. Houk was buried at Dayton, O., Sunday.

At Sparta, Ills., robbers bound the night operator and blew open the safe. They only got $20.

The United States war vessel Bennington has arrived at Genoa and is awaiting further orders.

The house committee on judiciary has rejected the bill by Representative Bell of Colorado for a constitutional amendment permitting woman suffrage.

John W. Love, the president of the village and cashier of the First National bank of Watkins, N. Y., has absconded with $50,000 of the funds of the bank.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

John H. Lamont, father of Secretary of War Lamont, is dead.

Fire at Bath, Me., destroyed the Bath Iron works. Loss, $300,000.

The president has transmitted to congress the latest Hawaiian correspondence.

Ex-Judge Peter F. Young was struck by an electric motor at Cleveland and died from the effects of his injuries.

The Denver, Apex and Western railroad property was sold at auction Monday to Nathan A. Bunker for $50,000.

Ed Pardridge is said to have made over $2,000,000 in Chicago in the last three months by selling wheat "short."

Billy Deutsch, the famous gambler, known as the man who broke the bank of Monte Carlo, died at the St. Joseph's hospital, Denver, of consumption.

Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 47,4.0 tons against 42,722 for the preceding week, and 71,8.8 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

THE STORY OF A YEAR

HOW A MIGHTY NATION HAS SUNK FROM PLENTY TO WANT.

Industries Crippled and Ruined and Prosperity Fleeing Before the Free Trade Specter—An Open Letter to the Hon. W. L. Wilson.

One year ago the largest trade ever known in this country gave promise of prosperity and national wealth hoped for all precedent. Mills were crowded with work and all kinds of business stimulated, giving promises of the best results. New enterprises started up to swell the vast volume of commercial trade, and every sign of enterprise was being cast over every door in the land. Yet in one year the hopes have all been blasted, the sun of prosperity has gone down, and gloomy clouds have covered the sky. During the presidential campaign the pledge was made that "if you will only elect Cleveland your wheat will bring a dollar a bushel, corn will go up to the highest figure, and the nation will enjoy the greatest blessings ever known." R. G. Dun, the mercantile agency, shows how this promise has been fulfilled on Dec. 30:

"Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated with high hopes, the year 1893 has proved in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries the worst for 50 years. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities."

The report of Bradstreet's gives but little more encouragement and confirms the sad testimony not only of R. G. Dun & Co., but of every hopeless citizen of the United States.

The history of this nation, which is in a large measure taken from the words and sentiments of leading statesmen, such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Garfield, Harrison and a host of others, shows that in the periods of free trade, low tariff or tariff for revenue financial disasters have always come upon the land. It is also true that the national distress brought on by such unwise and un-American legislation has never been removed until the people came to their senses and compelled the politicians to pass a high protective tariff law.

I would say to you, in the language of Mr. Clavaland, "it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us," and would respond to that the condition is a sad one, and that it is the legitimate result of the free trade policy of your executive and of the principle set forth in the Wilson tariff bill, of which you are the author. Reports from 630 correspondents of the American Protective Tariff league, from 44 states of the Union, show that the present depression is due to the feeling created by threats of tariff reform. It is reported that a delegation from West Virginia has waited on you, requesting against the passage of the bill.

If you persist in this great reform' of which the party make their boast, you will only intensify the feeling of dissatisfaction and will increase the financial distress.

An able writer on protection, D. H. Mason, says: "All trade has been created by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States government down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles, and all the hard times suffered by the American people in the same period have been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports or by insufficient protection, thus enabling all free trade theories on the subject."

This, you will find by consulting history, is true in every instance, one of which you probably remember—the disastrous period ending in 1861. You know that in 33 years of Republican control the nation has surpassed every other nation of the earth and has enjoyed more financial and commercial prosperity than we have had till that time since the discovery by Columbus.

Are you not aware that the report of your hill and the threats of reform have ruined the sheep industry already and have nearly injured the coal, lumber, lead and silver interests of the country?

Do you not know that manufacturers have closed their works and thrown millions of hands out of work because of the threats of tariff legislation?

Let the Democratic party abandon their fatal policy, and the wheels of industry will again move, and distress will disappear. H. A. BARCLAY.

Arickaree, Colo.

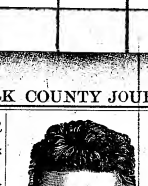
The State Trade.

The slate quarrying industry is one of those that are feeling the dire effects of the free trade object lesson. Slates are produced in a dozen different states, but chiefly in Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Georgia and New Jersey.

There are 206 different quarries, the output of which is 75 per cent roofing slate. The present tariff on roofing slate is 35 per cent ad valorem, but the Wilson tariff proposes to reduce this to 10 per cent, a loss of 15 per cent to those interested in this industry.

There are over $10,000,000 invested in the slate trade, and there are over 6,000 workers, who receive $3,330,000 annually in wages. A reduction of 15 per cent in the tariff means a loss of $257,000 in their annual earnings, if indeed it does not mean the entire closing of the American quarries in favor of the Welsh slate that will be able to come over as ballast, paying no freight, to swamp our markets.

On other than roofing slates it is proposed to reduce the duty 10 per cent, but that part of the American industry, which is the largest is to receive the greatest injury, in full accord with the policy of destruction of the present administration.—American Economist.



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting to all. The following is a remarkable and touching letter, which in part discloses 20 years, much of that time very painful, but the two years I was treated by one physician, comparatively. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a year. I had used many remedies and nearly given up hope, when I had a serious condition which a gentleman strongly urged me to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by its use. I, too, was again a stronger, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and at the time of writing am using the first dose. I could feel a decided change for the better in the blood of my blood. When I had taken three bottles I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost petrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I could walk three miles that day of my work. Go up reasonably to six others are taking this valuable remedy.

MRS. HARRISON St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee or sent by express, on receipt of price, $2 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. Book mailed free to all agitates or dangerous drugs.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 1st, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Henry Steene (unmarried), mortgagor to the Bureau de Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the state of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated on the 25th day of October A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., in Book 82, of mortgages, pages 52 to 55.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, has duly assigned by said mortgagee to Swedish American National Bank of Crookston, by assignment dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 84, of mortgages, on pages 483 and 484, and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by the said Swedish American National Bank of Crookston, to Chas. A. Reynolds by written assignment dated the 1st day of February A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 22nd day of January 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in Book 84, on page 502 and Whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of any install ment of interest due on the principal debt secured by said mortgage, said default continuing for the space of 30 days, the principal shall become due and payable, and said mortgage also contains a provision to pay any discharge all taxes levied and assessed thereon, and so when they become due and payable, and also covenants to keep the said mortgaged premises insured for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the benefit of the mortgagee and its assigns and which said mortgage also contains the power of sale and that the same is specified in the conditions thereof in case an agreement to pay to the said mortgagee its successors and assigns, in case of a foreclosure under said mortgage, the sum of Seventy-five dollars as attorney's fee for services rendered by the said mortgage authorities said mortgagee its successors and assigns. In case of a sale under the power, to retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount then due on said mortgage debt, and also on said note and coupons together with all taxes, insurance with interest thereon on said mortgage or its successors and assigns, and taxes and insurance with interest thereon for the next succeeding year, and the said attorney's fee aforesaid, together with all costs of such sale;

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due and payable on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and the whole of the principal sum of said note became due and payable;

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises for the year 1893 remain unpaid, and are now due, and unpaid, and the amount of the mortgage, principal and interest unpaid on the said note secured by said mortgage, and the said attorney's fee are now due and payable, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-two (142) North of Range forty-six (46) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county and State on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCNEALEY,
Attorney. [46-50]

THE PIONERE HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 15th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Knut Thompson, to the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Company, a corporation dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1890, and with power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 80 of mortgages, on page 177, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-two (142) North of Range forty-six (46) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCNEALEY,
Attorney. [46-50]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 1st, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage made executed and delivered by Henry Steene (unmarried), mortgagor to the Bureau de Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the state of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated on the 25th day of October A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., in Book 82, of mortgages, on pages 52 to 55.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, has duly assigned by said mortgagee to Swedish American National Bank of Crookston, by assignment dated the Third day of January A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 84, of mortgages, on pages 483 and 484, and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by the said Swedish American National Bank of Crookston, to Chas. A. Reynolds by written assignment dated the 1st day of February A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 22nd day of January 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in Book 84, on page 502 and Whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of any install ment of interest due on the principal debt secured by said mortgage, said default continuing for the space of 30 days, the principal shall become due and payable, and said mortgage also contains a provision to pay any discharge all taxes levied and assessed thereon, and so when they become due and payable, and also covenants to keep the said mortgaged premises insured for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars for the benefit of the mortgagee and its assigns and which said mortgage also contains the power of sale and that the same is specified in the conditions thereof in case an agreement to pay to the said mortgagee its successors and assigns, in case of a foreclosure under said mortgage, the sum of Seventy-five dollars as attorney's fee for services rendered by the said mortgage authorities said mortgagee its successors and assigns. In case of a sale under the power, to retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount then due on said mortgage debt, and also on said note and coupons together with all taxes, insurance with interest thereon on said mortgage or its successors and assigns, and taxes and insurance with interest thereon for the next succeeding year, and the said attorney's fee aforesaid, together with all costs of such sale;

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due and payable on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and the whole of the principal sum of said note became due and payable;

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises for the year 1893 remain unpaid, and are now due, and unpaid, and the amount of the mortgage, principal and interest unpaid on the said note secured by said mortgage, and the said attorney's fee are now due and payable, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-two (142) North of Range forty-six (46) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, containing one hundred and seventy-nine and 73-100 acres according to the United States Government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the Friday the 16th day of March, A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage for principal and interest, together with said attorney's fee as stipulated for taxes and insurance with interest thereon and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, including seventy-five dollars attorney's fee as aforesaid.

Dated January 27th, 1894.

CLARA A. CLELAND,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [46-48]

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -

In connection which I will attend to personally.

THOMAS F. OAKES,
HENRY C. PAYNE,
HENRY C. HOUSE,
Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO

- ST. PAUL,
- MINNEAPOLIS,
- DULUTH,
- FARGO,
- GRAND FORKS
- AND WINNIPEG

TO

HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS.
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Fisherton, Duluth and West Superior. 7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

SUMMONS

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 9th Judicial District.

Hedwig Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Fred Johnson and Charles Johnson, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 9th Judicial District, in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-two (142) North of Range forty-six (46) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCNEALEY,
Attorney. [46-50]

THE PIONERE HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

SOME OF THE THINGS

You will need this winter are:

Diamond Feed Mills, large and small, belt or geared, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Victory Fanning Mills to clean your seed wheat for spring. They are the best on earth or any part of Canada. A new set of Harness, either single or double, heavy or light.

We Have All These,

As well as other seasonable goods, such as Bob Sleds and Cutters, and lastly a good supply of

HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD

We deliver promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Fairbanks' Public Hay Scales, most convenient in town.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES

And see our goods before you buy. By the way, you will probably want a new Drill or Seeder this spring. We have something of interest to show you in this line.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

DULUTH: 716 TORREY BUILDING. • **MINNEAPOLIS:** 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

FIFTEENTH YEAR.

WOMANKIND.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

This well-known journal, a union of four leading women's papers, has won its fame because it deals with what really interests the women of America. Fashions from the standpoint of good taste and economy. Fiction of a pure and helpful kind. Music and Art suitable for non-professional tastes. Household hints written by practical women. Suggestions and aids for self-supporting women. It is a paper for women, by women, and its writers are among the most noted authors. Every line is original, every engraving a gem.

It is a paper of to-day without espousing the great questions of religion, politics and temperance, it gives all the news regarding them. It is ever-ably quoted by the press because its views and articles are bright and unique. Send to Springfield, Ohio, for a sample copy. Formerly $1.00, it is now but 50 cents a year. Elizabeth Cherry Waite, Editor.

The Journal will give one year's subscription to

WOMANKIND FREE

to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance, or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

In other words you can get the Polk County Journal and Womankind

ONE YEAR FOR **$1.50**

Address

COOKE & HAMMOND,
Crookston, Minn.

Every Body Who Chews, Should

Chew Climax Plug

For it is so Much the Best

Sold everywhere. Made only by **The P. Lorillard Co.,**

The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the World.

WAIT FOR THE

Great Fire SALE

AT THE

MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS STORE

OF

GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

WILL OPEN NEXT WEEK.

Due Notice will be Given.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Ashland, Ironwood, Bessemer, Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 7:34 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Max Eriesson came up from St. Paul yesterday.

G. H. Palmer's two little boys are down with the fever.

Miss Clara Partridge is down from Thief River Falls visiting the family of E. M. Stanton.

J. M. Palmer of Angus, who has been very sick for some time, is able to be up again.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Page, of McIntosh, were visiting Mrs. A. A. Miller Wednesday.

"From Egypt to London," across Europe, is the First M. E. Church Monday night, the 19th.

Mesdames Adams, Jennings and Streeter went to Minneapolis Tuesday, as delegates to the W. R. C. convention.

The Good Templar's Lodge will give a Tea Social at Miss. Walker's residence on Friday evening. All are cordially invited.

Remember, there will be two entertainments in the Round the World Lecture Course in the First M. E. Church next week, Monday night and Thursday night.

E. M. Stanton went to St. Hilaire Wednesday on business connected with the assignment of E. M. Hoff. K. O. Gigstad was appointed assignee. The liabilities are about $2,800 while the assets are $6,000.

On the application of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Judge Ives appointed C. K. Sidle of Minneapolis receiver for the Farmers Mutual Elevator Co. which owns six elevators along the line of the Northern Pacific from Winnipeg Junction to Buffington.

Deputy-sheriff Losey went to East Grand Forks Tuesday, drove 22 miles north into the town of Higden, posted notices in regard to the division of that township, and returned to Crookston thesame day. Higden is a very long town running north and south along the river, and it is to be divided into two towns.

Last Monday Geo. Winn received a telegram from St. Catharines, Ontario, stating that his brother Frank had died at that place. For several years Frank has been in the ment business at Grand Forks, and a couple of weeks ago he started on a visit to friends in Canada. It is supposed he caught fever germs with him, as he took sick on the road, and died after a brief illness at home.

Fred Lunetot is reported on the sick list.

Alvah Newland is reported about the same as last week.

E. Davis is registered at the Sherman house in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. A. A. Miller went over to Grand Forks to see the new Barnes last week.

Mrs. M. E. Bartlett can supply a few more orders for cream. Address city post-office.

Alderman Norrie is reported doing nicely. He has sat up some and hopes to be out soon.

G. Gleason, H. B. Haney, K. Torrison and Michael O'Reilly were a party of Fisherties who were in the city Monday.

Last Friday Sheriff Grundyson took Miss Emeline Tichy, of Woodside, to the home for feeble-minded at Faribault.

Miss Blanche Fontaine returned to St. Joseph's academy, St. Paul Sunday evening. George went along as escort.

The citizens of Erskine are making an effort to have that village incorporated. They expect also to have a railroad depot.

Dureque Boucher, a young man 22 years of age, living with his parents 5 miles west of the city, died last Friday and was buried on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cox, who have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Olds since the St. Louis was burned, have gone to Arvilla, N. D., where Mr. Cox has relatives.

The ladies in charge of the distribution of clothing, provisions, etc. to the poor, have many calls for clothing, and people who have any to spare are asked to leave the same at the reading room.

The arbitrators are at work on the stock of Gervais & Gervais, and it is expected that by next week the loss will be adjusted and the store opened again for business. Then look out for bargains.

Washington's Birthday lecture, the British Isles and America; magnificent views of historic scenes in Britain and of Revolutionary battle fields in America at First M. E. Church, Feb. 22nd.

While the Times was abusing the Journal last week, the Journal was gathering news, and published the proceedings of the county board three days in advance of the "official paper"—The Weekly Crookston Times.

Miss Annie Hansen, a daughter of Ole Hansen, of Mentor, died of fever at Grand Forks last Friday, and was buried at Mentor on Monday. She was 20 years of age, and was at one time employed in the household of Judge Benson in this city.

T. A. Harris was intending to have gone to Minneapolis on Monday night to attend the G. A. R. State encampment, but owing to the illness of one of his children, occurring at almost the last moment before he was to depart, he was obliged to give it up, much to his disappointment, for there are two things that Tom dislikes to miss—a good square meal and a Grand Army meeting.

The Round the World Lecture Course in the First M. E. Church will close next week with two entertainments, one Monday night and the other on Thursday night. On Monday night, the subject is "From Egypt to London," and the route will be through southern Europe, taking in the leading cities, cathedrals, and life of Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, etc., with magnificent views of historic places and scenes in the British Isles, closing with several scenes from the Revolutionary war of '76, made memorable by Washington's dresser as the father of the United States.

The roller-mills at Red Lake Falls sold at sheriff's sale for $30,000 cash.

The Helmicks have been hauling in wheat by the three-horse load for a fortnight or so.

Sunday morning dawned bright and cold—quite a contrast to our February weather so far.

Comrades Fontaine and Cooke went to Minneapolis Monday night to attend the G. A. R. meeting.

Miss Julia Mossedin is attending the general delivery window in the postoffice in place of Miss Twedten resigned.

The sleighing had gotten pretty threadbare before the snow-storm of last week greased the roads in good shape.

H. C. Misner drove down to Crookston last Friday in Hicks' snow-storm, and returned to his home at Euclid facing it.

The Good Templar lodge is making arrangements to have Hev. Battey deliver his course of three lectures on temperance in this city early in March, for the benefit of the lodge.

E. D. Childs went to St. Paul on Tuesday night. Gets back and starts for Fosston this morning, expecting to return on Saturday morning, and start that evening or early next week for Buffalo, N. Y.

Our former fellow-townsman, Thomas Olafson, was one of the victors in the great republican landslide in Duluth a week ago Tuesday. He was elected alderman in the eighth ward of that city.

On Saturday of last week there was not an overly big crowd of people from the prairies—because of the high winds that prevailed to a large extent. It was not what you might call a blizzard, but close enough to it for comfort. It was not overly cold only blustery.

A. Beauchesne was in from the east-side with butter to sell on Thursday of last week. He thinks that more attention will be paid to diversified farming than has been heretofore the case, as farmers are just being forced out of wheat raising whether they like it or not.

Chris. Houston: "I am going into hogs somewhat next season. Have five brood sows and I ought to have from 25 to 40 good large pigs to turn off by the first of December '94. I do not, however, agree with the Journal idea that I can realize a profit at four cents dressed weight, but I intend to know next fall just what it does cost me to produce it."

The following item from the Grand Forks Plaindealer of Saturday last will be of interest to our readers:

"O. J. Barnes, the genial manager of Doheny & Lyons' store in this city, is the father of a daughter, whose age is just one day. Mr. Barnes is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in the city today, who, in a unit, are wishing the young lady a long and happy life."

In view of the prevalence of fever this winter the matter of cleaning up back-yards and alleys this spring should be given more than usual attention than ever. There are icebergs of dish water and slops that have frozen to the depth of six or eight feet that will be sweet scented nosegays when they slowly thaw out unless removed sooner, and as soon as they begin to thaw out they should be cut up and carted off. The board of health will have its hands full if it keeps up with the requirements of the needs of the city this spring.

The Journal is told of a farmer near Erskine who is making calculations on marketing from 300 to 200 hogs next fall. This, we think, is overdoing the matter, for the probability is that if he does this that will be the only crop he will have to market, and if it should happen that others also go extensively into hogs the market will, of course be glutted and the price low, while if he should limit his output to 25 or 30, and have other produce to sell he would do well all round. It is not so very many years since, that hogs were actually a drag in this market and it would not take long to produce the same results again. We think, however, that every farmer could so plan as to add a few more to his last year's stock without overdoing matters any.

Our New Postmaster.

Last Friday Fred E. LePage was nominated to be postmaster of this city. As soon as the appointment is confirmed by the senate, Mr. Le Page will enter upon his duties.

Mr. Le Page has always been considered a good worker for the party and his appointment is a recognition of his past services.

For a comfortable family smoke try "The Crookston Belle."

MONEY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

How This Section Fares in the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The economists of the Senate appropriation committee cut the Northwest off with absolutely nothing that could be kept out of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was reported Saturday. It provides for the expenditure of $50,000 for 1895 for the St. Paul public building. Among the other appropriations to be provided for are: For building a reverse gutter for the great lakes, $75,000, the vessel to cost not over $170,000; for the Duluth fish hatchery, $4,440, a reduction of $600; for topographical surveys in North and South Dakota, etc., $60,000; for surveys on Lake Superior and connecting lakes, $25,000, and $2,000 for maps; for improvement of the Mississippi river from Lake to Minneapolis, $1,388,000, of which $886,666 is to be expended between the mouth of the Missouri and Minneapolis. This includes money to be expended upon the proposed Meeker island dam, and $500,000 below the estimate for 1895. The total amount authorized for this expenditure is $4,875,000. The appropriation for Hay lake channel, St. Mary's river, is $150,000, and the appropriation for St. Mary's river at the falls is $300,000. The fall appropriation is a total of $23,201,333. The bill for 1894 carried $41,716,431, or $8,400,000 more than for this year. The estimates for 1895 were for $68,881,023. The greater saving is in the item of rivers and harbors.

CALL IT A FAKE.

The Tacoma Report Is Denied by Officials of the Brotherhoods.

St. Paul, Feb. 6.—The telegram from Tacoma to the effect that the grand officers of the railway brotherhoods now in St. Paul have ordered a general strike over the entire Northern Pacific system, is treated as a fake of the wildest sort by the chiefs themselves. Grand Master Wilson, Grand Chief Clark, Grand Master Sargent and J. B. Wilkinson of the federated board, deny the report so unanimously and decidedly that there is no room to doubt its absolute falsity.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 6.—The carnival season was inaugurated here last night in a blaze of glory with the brilliant pageant of the crew of Proteus. The trains all day brought many belated strangers and the hotels are reported to be full. The crowds on the streets during the day were quite as large as at any previous carnival for the past seven or eight years and the attendance of visitors from the parishes of Louisiana and from contiguous states was conspicuously large.

Will Meet Feb. 8.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Chairman W. L. Wilson of the ways and means committee, who is also chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs, has called a meeting of the latter committee, to be held at the Ebbitt House Feb. 8. Mr. Wilson says that the meeting will be of very important one and insists that every member shall be present.

Reversed Stein's Order.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Pullman court has reversed the order of Judge Stein, which last summer fining Director General Davis and directors of the world's fair on contempt of court. The officials had been charged with violating the injunction forbidding such action had been granted by Judge Stein. An appeal had been taken, resulting in a reversal.

Lockren Will Wait.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Commissioner of Pensions Lochren will await the decision of Judge Cox of the district equity court on the application of Judge Long of Michigan for an injunction to restrain the commissioner from withholding his pension from $72 to $50 before ordering the suspension of the Michigan judge's pension.

Her Indignation.

A pretty little woman came out of a big dry goods store on Chestnut street, her eyes were flashing fire, and her face was flushed with indignation.

"What's the matter?" inquired a friend who met her at the door.

"Why, she said, "I just saw a man do a thing in there that makes my blood boil. I went over to the dress goods counter and found him there waiting on a stout and letting his wife stand. When I came along, he got up and offered me his seat. And his wife stood there meekly and never said a word. If he'd been my husband I would have snatched him bald-headed." Can you blame her?—Buffalo Express.

Waves on the Great Salt Lake.

A strong gale of wind was blowing over the lake and driving its surface into low, white capped ridges, which along the shore the foam lay like flat banks of new fallen snow. If it had passed across a lake of fresh water of equal extent, that wind would unquestionably have produced such an agitation of its surface that navigation by small boats would have been difficult if not highly perilous.

But the waters of the Great Salt lake, although driven into ridges as just recorded, showed a curious resistance to the wind and the waves, rising to only a slight elevation, moved along with an appearance of lethargy that the eye could not but notice.

Yet there was an immense momentum stored up in those heavy, low lying moving waves. Venturing into the water at a point where the depth did not exceed that of the observer found that it was impossible to stand against them. Their sheer weight swept him resistlessly along.

The curious buoyancy of the water, containing 23 per cent of salt in solution, increased the helplessness of the bather. He was not submerged, as sometimes occurs in the Atlantic breakers, but was lifted and carried like a cork.

It would probably have been impossible to dive through an oncoming wave after the manner practiced by bathers along the Atlantic coast. In the Great Salt lake people are not drowned through sinking, but strangled while still afloat. The hitter water may enter the air passages with fatal effect, but the body continues to float until it reaches the shore or is picked up.—Youth's Companion.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Trouble Over a Trifle.

Last Thursday, while the train was at Fosston, Depot Agent Bush, with the help of Brakeman Fontaine, had occasion to eject a boisterous individual from the depot, and in consequence thereof were arrested, together with Express Messenger Hayes, who happened to be in the depot at the time of the fracas.

The hearing of the case took place before Justice Hunt Saturday, Bush and Hayes were discharged and Fontaine fined $5.00 and costs, but the case appealed to the district court. It was shown that Fontaine had struck the disorderly character and the justice would not take into consideration the fact that he was only performing his duty by trying to preserve order in the depot.

Attorney A. C. Wilkinson went to McIntosh and appeared for the railroad men.

Mentor.

Mentor, Feb. 12th, 1894.

The roads are improved by the recent fall of snow, which was very desirable, as they were in a bad condition.

H. H. Cleary returned to Crookston yesterday with W. G. Faller's lawn press, having been employed by Moe & Baim pressing hay for the last two weeks.

Mrs. O. Hinson returned from Grand Forks where she was called to care for her daughter who was reported dangerously sick. After two weeks of severe sickness Miss Hinson had to succumb and on Feb. 4th, she bid farewell to this world. Her remains was brought to Mentor for interment.

The fish commissioners was in our quiet town on Saturday working up the law offenders of Maple Lake Vicinity. He made a trip to the Lake but being a very stormy day did not find any of the fishermen but lots of shanties and some fish, which he took with him, and burned the shanties. J. H. Fulton, the livery man took him to Fosston on Sunday morning. While here he went through the establishment of Jos. Tingley, but Joe knew some fishing been forewarned and had fed his fish to the pigs (good enough J.)

James J. Hill has finally headed the cattle's petition from Mentor praying for a stock yard here. Not being convenient to load stock here the stock tributary for shipment from this point has always gone to Red Lake Falls, Fertile or Mcintosh. We at last got the stock yards.

A masquerade ball will be given in the town hall on Feb. 22nd under the management of the Mentor comedians. A good time is anticipated.

It is reported that the Roller Mill Co. at Terrebonne has decided to move its flouring mill to Mentor in the near future. This is a very good point for a flour mill, being centrally located for a large farmer's trade, good shipping facility, cheap fuel, and a good wheat producing country. There is only two more business establishments wanted here to satisfy the wants of our town and that is a mill to grind our wheat, and a bank, then we could do our business here.

A Farmer.

A lady old mum, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allen's Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines. Some of no account, quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine." For sale by S. A. Wallace.

A Pioneer Goes.

St. Paul, Feb. 1.—Dr. J. H. Murphy died at 8:45 p. m. at his residence, 319 Jackson street. His demise was not unexpected, as for the past three weeks it has been known by the family and medical stepdoints that there was no hope for his recovery.

Discovered Iron Ore.

Brule, Wis., Feb. 5.—Valuable deposits of iron ore have been found five miles north of this place. Prospectors have been at work on the quiet for the past month, and have found the very best quality of ore. There seems to be no limit to the quantity.

The Rumor Denied.

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—From a member of ex-President Harrison's family it is learned that there is no foundation for the rumor that he is to marry Mrs. Leland Stanford.

Pope Decides on Satolli.

London, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Rome to The Standard says that the pope has decided that Mgr. Satolli will be among the new cardinals.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Vlavn remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Stone, sure cure for piles. 1. O. O. F. block, or 103½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending February 10th, 1894.

Ferren, Mary — Ward, J.
Moe, Mary — Sandie Bina

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. Dawley.

Peculiar to Itself

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures that seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Mark Twain

Says you can always cure a mule of kicking if you cut off his tail just behind the ear. Use Haller's Barb Wire Liniment and it will do just as well.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

Send 2c to us for our "Tommy Tapper" horse fan, the funniest book out, 1,000 laughs for 2 cents.

Haller Prop. Co.,
Blair, Nebr.

Horses for Sale.

Having concluded not to ship in any horses this year I am prepared to sell on commission for any who may desire. I have barn room for 40 head and am prepared to furnish feed and care at reasonable rates. For full particulars call at my stables on Main street or address me through the post-office, Crookston, Minn.

M. R. Brown.
[41-46]

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, and he says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that spedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that other similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

From North Carolina.

"We-uns want you-uns to no, that we-uns cuck three bottles av Haller's Sarsaparilla an got clar cured of biles. We-uns live at Hill's Grove, Nort Carolina, an' we-uns don't keer if you-uns no we-uns did have biles.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be endorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves that the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood-purifiers. Try it this month.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco, retrning via portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River, $80.50. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [44-50]

Mr C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894. NO. 45

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Haldor E. Boen.
Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, R. H. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Jensen.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmen
Sheriff.....Amy Grandpre
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eskinom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wiskirnow	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandenold.	ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium.	Henry Beyer	Euclid
Betsel,	A P Frank	Warren
Bryeland,	Raiver Grunsteen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flaaden	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carrith	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Mattson	Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlis Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Shaw	Agnes
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Forrey,	Mark Congdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	St. Jer
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L S George	Fertile
Gil Perk-	E J Hoern	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J K Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Jno J Ingebretsen	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdahl
Gentilly.	H T Gaudson,	Orautilly
Gervais,	John Iverson	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Whitbeil,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred Syverson	Lindsey
Hannaville,	O Gunnudson	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson	Belleville
Hession,	J B Geddes	E G Forks
Ketzenville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	Fosston
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brandelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehosu.	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mattesou	Ovelle
Lowell,	Ole Chrislianson,	Crookston
Lenderville:	Benjamin Jubee	Host
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Bearden	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercer	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Merlin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bless	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hoolsum	Fosston
L'Or. village,	A P Toupin	R L. Falls
ed Lake Falls,	Hialg Burli	R L. Falls
fiels,	D C Hallock	Eden
Iver Falls,	S O Gigstad	St. Hilaire
eckabury,	P Engstead	St. Hilaire
Rooms,	P Sankind.	Neby
Rosebud,	M S Randkler	Fosston
Rusela,	Gems Simonsug	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils S Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandeville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Skelton,	Ingebret Larson	Wisger
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cornoan	Tabor
Tarnbone,	Edenor Perrone	Terrebonne
Tolden.		
Tynald,	A O Storiroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Hindal
Woodside,	O J Tegley	Mentor
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Slug a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie
When the pie was opened
The birds begun to sing:
Buy a bottle of Haller's Cough Syrup.
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by P. L. Durand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or hotels desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

"NOT GUILTY"

This is the Verdict of the Jury in the Ware Criminal Libel Suit.

The Trial Lasted Four Days and the Jury Were Out Five Minutes.

Ware Held a Full Hand, and Rhinehart's Bluff Didn't Work.

The Trial Developed Corruption and Crookedness on the Board.

Bribery was Rampant and Honesty was an Unknown Quantity.

With the Prosecution it was a Case of "Didn't Know it was Loaded."

The Characters of Messrs. Rhinehart and Kirsch Established Beyond a Doubt.

THE ALLEGED LIBELOUS ARTICLE.

"The business men of Crookston have appointed a committee to investigate the county printing steal committed by Commissioners Kirsch, Rhinehart and Demers. It will do no good. By the time the committee get fairly to work the printing for the year will be done and the printers and commissioners will have the boodle in their trousers pocket."

The liberty and freedom of the press has been maintained—not the Thief River Falls Press alone, but the press of Polk county.

Free speech and honest criticism of public officials has triumphed, and damaged characters and sullied reputations are at a discount.

The criminal libel suit brought by County Commissioners Rhinehart and Kirsch against P. S. Ware, editor of the Thief River Falls Press, has been a decided boomerang to the plaintiffs, who little thought, when they commenced the action, what a pitfall they were opening up for themselves.

Mr. Rhinehart, who was the instigator of the action, claiming that the alleged libelous article had injured his character, reputation and business interests, comes out of the fray with his "spotless character" in a decidedly tattered and mangled condition, and his reputation brushed, buttered and shaken in every joint.

When the plaintiffs commenced the action they must have been laboring under the impression that all they had to do was to go into court and declare in an emphatic and wrathful tone of voice that the article complained of was malicious and false from start to finish and that the defense would have to prove that it was true, and this they felt pretty sure could not be done, and Mr. Ware would therefore have to pay a fine or go to jail. Poor, deluded creatures! Mr. Ware did not have to prove the truth of his assertion, but did bring in a lot of testimony to show that there was corruption in the county board, and that he had therefore good grounds for believing that there was something rotten about the letting of the county printing. And no one who heard the testimony and thus got an insight into the inside workings of the county board, but will be convinced, that the half can never be told, and that for ways that are crooked and deeds that are dark, some of the board are to say the least, peculiar.

One of the rumors which Mr. Ware had heard, and which led him to believe there was something crooked about the letting of the printing, was to the effect that Phil Kaufer, publisher of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, had previous to the letting of the printing, given a note or paper of some kind to Commissioner Demers, in which Kaufer promised to pay Demers $100 on condition that he (Kaufer) should get a share of the county printing for 1894. It is supposed that when Rhinehart and Kirsch called Demers to vote for the bid of the Times, that Demers told him there was $100 in it for him if he would vote some other way, and in proof of this assertion, he produced the Kaufer note. Rhinehart obtained the note from Demers, presumably on the ground that he wanted to read it, but he refused to return it and it is supposed that by threatening Demers with exposure for accepting a bribe, this man Rhinehart "bulled" Demers to vote for the bid of the Times. It was clearly established that on the night previous to the letting of the printing, Demers had agreed to vote with the populist commissioners for a combine of three papers, which included Kaufer's publication, at Red Lake Falls. The populists did not want to take in Kaufer's paper, but Demers insisted that it should be taken in. So when Mr. Rhinehart obtained the proof of Demers criminality, it is not very hard to see how the latter was "induced" to vote for the bid of the Times. After the letting of the printing Rhinehart had shown the papers to several parties in the city, and was exulting over the smart trick he had played on Demers. So there was no lack of evidence to prove the existence of the note and what it contained.

Another point the defense brought out was that the printing was let on partisan grounds, and not because of the circulation of the papers. Mr. Rhinehart admitted that he voted "according to his convictions and politics," and Mr. Kirsch admitted that "politics may have cut some figure in the matter." No efforts had been made to ascertain the circulation of the different papers bidding. Mr. Kirsch knew the "reputed" circulation of some of the papers, but Rhinehart didn't ever know that much. He hadn't the remotest idea—couldn't even give a guess—as to what the circulation of the Times was, but yet he sold one of his reasons for voting for the Times was because that had the largest circulation.

THE TRIAL.

The case was called before Justice Gossman at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. County Attorney Holston and R. J. Montgomery appearing for the plaintiff and H. Stenerson and E. S. Stanton for defendant.

The defense asked for a change of venue, and the case was sent to Justice Spendly. Upon the request of the defendant a jury was also drawn, consisting of the following business men of the city: P. M. Hugdal, C. H. Snake, W. D. Wilson, Chas. Lindell, Anton Erickson, Hans Morberg, L. Larson, T. G. Thompson, J. J. Molstad, W. E. Kelsey, Tom Harris, George Vine.

The copy of the Thief River Falls Press containing the alleged libelous article was offered in evidence.

Mr. Rhinehart testified that he had been county commissioner five years, and during one year and a half of that time had also held the position of government estimator of pine lands on the Chippewa Indian reservation; had been absent from his district most of the timebe held the latter position, but had attended all but two or three meetings of the county board; said his federal duties did not require him to help Bertram count all the time.

On direct examination he swore that the article upon which the suit was brought was false, but upon cross-examination, Mr. Stenerson took the article in pieces, and by questioning Mr. Rhinehart on each portion of it, the latter had to admit that he didn't know of any personal knowledge whether they were true or false. The latter part of the article, where it referred to boodle, was a proposition as to something which was to happen in the future, and of course the witness couldn't swear as to the truth or falsity of something which had not yet transpired. He also admitted that "boodle" might mean money, and that there would therefore be nothing wrong about saying that when the printing was done the printers would have their boodle, and the commissioners would also have their pay—or boodle—for their services on the board, and if they hadn't spent it they would probably have it in their pockets.

To the question: "Suppose two men went playing poker, and one took all the money, wouldn't it be proper to say: 'He took the whole boodle;'" the witness answered that "he didn't know, he never played poker." Witness remembered the letting of the printing; there were three bids received; taking into consideration the circulation and standing of the papers, he was sure the bid of the Tribune was the highest, and the Times the lowest, but in the actual figures on the bids, the JOURNAL was the lowest, and the Times the highest; had taken no means to ascertain the circulation of the papers; was sure the Times had the largest circulation; Mr. Duffy, of the East Grand Forks Courier, told him so; couldn't give an estimate as to what it was; couldn't even guess at it; had no note or agreement signed by Phil Kaufer to U. P. Demers, admitted he had had some sort of a paper, but didn't know a word of the contents. The questions and answers were like this:

Q. Was it anything about money?
A. I don't know.

Q. Was it anything about the county printing? A. I don't know.

Q. Have you got that paper now?
A. No sir.

Q. What did you do with it? A. I haven't got it.

Q. Answer my question, what did you do with it? A. (In a defiant tone) I burned it up.

Q. What did you burn it up for?
A. Because it might cause trouble.

Q. Trouble to whom? A. Trouble in the community, such things sometimes do.

(Here is a man testifying that he had a paper in his possession for some time, and finally burned it up lest it might cause trouble, yet he swears under oath that he didn't know a word of its contents. Wouldn't that make Ananuius grow red with envy?)

He had no recollection of DeMers and Lindem going to his room and of DeMers asking him to show Lindem a paper which he told Lindem would prove that Kirsch, Rhinehart and DeMers had recieved $700 for voting as they did; his memory was very weak on this point and he could not remember anything about it; said he had had a talk with Auditor Webster about the publishing of the delinquent tax notice of redemption, but was sure he had not offered the auditor anything if he would publish them in the East Grand Forks Courier.

Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Rhinehart resumed the stand. Said he had told McKenzie he would vote according to his conscience and politics. Said Kaufer had not asked to have the note returned, but admitted that he had said: "I'll take care of this paper, it might be dangerous in your hands;" the conversation took place in the office of the county superintendent, and Demers, Kaufer, Rhinehart and the assistant superintendent were in the room; had shown the paper to Mr. Montague and Mr. McGuire; said that coming down from the court house with Kirsch, Lindem, Demers and Rhinehart, Demers had said: "I could have taken $700 and the chairmanship of the board to vote a certain way; he didn't say what way; thought it was from the "other fellows."

C. U. Webster produced the affidavit on file in the auditor's office to show that P. S. ware was the publisher of the Thief River Falls Press.

M. E. Kirsch was next called. Said the article in the Press was false from beginning to end; said there was no such meeting held; no steal committed; contract was let in accordance with his best judgment; no consideration was received, no offer made to any of the commissioners; printing had been let, at higher rates, when asked as to his politics he replied: "Well, I have been democratic;" Demers had "acted" with the democrats, but was elected on the alliance ticket; the other members were populists, and had voted for the populist papers, had given the printing to McKenzie because of the large circulation of the combine McKenzie was in; Times had 2,700 circulation, Spectator and Courier 1,300; admitted that "politics may have cut some figure;" said he had received a gold-headed cane as a present last year after the letting of the printing, and the postmaster had informed him that the cane was put in the post office by Mr. Ericsson, the janitor of the court house; the cane was not gold, but a cheap affair. In regard to the citizens' meeting spoken of, witness was not over the same ground as Rhinehart, with about the same result. Heard Demers speak of $700; thought it was a bluff; had told Demers that he should vote with them (Kirsch and Rhinehart) as they had always staid by him; saw the paper Kaufer had given Demers; didn't know what it contained; heard Rhinehart say he would keep it, as it might cause trouble.

W. E. McKenzie testified that he hadn't paid anything to any of the commissioners for the printing; said he had no note or agreement signed by Phil Kaufer to U. P. Demers; admitted he had had some sort of a paper, but didn't know a word of the contents. The questions and answers were like this:

Q. Was it anything about money?
A. I don't know.

Q. Was it anything about the county printing? A. I don't know.

Q. Have you got that paper now?
A. No sir.

Q. What did you do with it? A. I haven't got it.

Q. When did you burn it up for?
A. Because it might cause trouble.

Q. Trouble to whom? A. Trouble in the community, such things sometimes do.

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Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. .

REED'S GREAT SPECH.

A Brilliant Defense of the Doctrine of Protection.

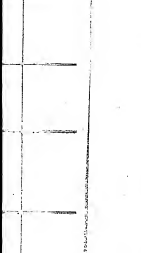
OPPOSED TO THE WILSON BILL

The Republican Leader Says It Is Distasteful to Both Parties—What Protection Has Done For the American People—The Text of a Marvelous Address.

In this debate, which has extended over many weeks, one remarkable result has already been reached—a result of the deepest importance to this country. That result is that the bill before us is odious to both sides of the house. It meets with favor nowhere and commands the respect of neither party. On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the otherside they believe that while it looks toward free trade it does not accomplish it.

Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners, and those who vote for it do it with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a relentless crusade against whatever barriers are left.

Whatever speeches have been made in defense of the measure on either side, whether by gentlemen who were responsible only to their own constituencies or by the gentle-



THOMAS B. REED.

man from West Virginia, who ought to have been steadied by his sense of responsibility to his whole country, have, one and all, with but rare exceptions, placed themselves upon incompromisingly, except for temporary purposes, on the side of unrestricted free trade.

The Last Word Uttered.

It is evident that there is no ground for that hope entertained by so many moderate men that this bill, as it is, could be a resting place where our manufacturing and productive industries, such as may survive, can establish themselves and have a sure foundation for the future, free from party bickering and party strife. Hence, also, there can be no foundation for that cry so insidiously raised that this bill should be passed at once because something is worse than any bill can possibly be. We see that to pass this bill branches today uncertainty would reign just the same.

This result was inevitable. Although this bill proposes to open to this manufacturers a new era of prosperity and triumph, to be made in the interest of sons of them, the moment it is to be defended on this floor the great bulk of it could not be defended on any other ground than the principles of free trade. Hence in this discussion the precise terms of this proposed act count for nothing, and we are left to the discussion of the principles which underlie the whole question. That question may not be decided here and now upon these principles, but the ultimate decision by the people can have no other foundation.

After this statement it would be entirely natural that a feeling of weariness should come over this audience, for if anything seems to have been discussed until human nature can bear it to no more it is the argument between the fact that the subject is still before the people shows that the last word has not yet been said and that the subject has not yet been attenuated or understood.

Two Trying Ordeals.

During that period of growth which lifted us from a position so low that we actually had human slavery within our borders to our present condition of freedom and prosperity we struggled through a dreadful war which destained one-half of the country and so strained the resources of the other half, both in men and in money, that the Express today is visible every year on our tremendous pension roll, although almost obliterated from our public debt. After the war ceased our prosperity was clouded with a six years' struggle with a disordered currency and the reconstruction of labor and industry in the south. No nation in the world's history ever passed through in so short a time two ordeals so trying and so severe.

In spits of both these misfortunes not only have we studded the country east of the Mississippi all over with mills and workshops, factories and furnaces, covered it with railroads, exploited the oil fields of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and turned into light, heat and production the tremendous unseened energy of a thousand mines of coal, but beyond the Mississippi we have built four great transcontinental lines across the Rocky mountains and have driven the great American desert off the maps and off the face of the earth.

Nor have we in any way exhausted the future. The country is 10 times more capable today of further development than it was in 1860. Let me state one this little item, sample of a thousand. Only last year at Runnford, in my own state, was brought under human service a machine which will give to the productive energies of this country 40,000 horsepower for every day in the year. Three hundred and fifty thousand human beings 40,000 horsepower for every day in the year. Three hundred and fifty thousand human beings of power to waste every day in New England alone. Whenever our citizens are rich enough to employ these great resources, my hope is that they will be rich enough to consume their products themselves.

The Country's Great Progress.

So utterly undisputed and so distinctly visible to every human being by this audience have been our growth and progress that this hasty outline is all that is needed to remind you of one great fact—that whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted and left it first on the list of nations.

But we must not leave this matter to our own praises. Let others speak, and above all the citizens of other lands. I name in our great rival, at whose foot American statesmanship in this house now sits.

I have used the words in The Fortnightly Review wherein Mr. J. Stevens Jenes, a British free trader, in December, 1865, declares that "America has for many years enjoyed an amazing degree of prosperity, so much so indeed that, to use the eloquent words of Edmund Burke: 'Generalities which in all other cases are apt to heighten and raise the subject here have a tendency to sink it. Fiction lags after truth, invention is unfruitful and imagination cold and barren.'"

When I read these words, I recalled a scene in this house and said how differently men look at the scene. Indeed!

Here is a cool blooded Englishmen who, in talking of the "vast unreasonable hope"—I use his very words—which his countrymen entertain "that the greatest market in the world and probably in the world's history is once again to be found ly[ing] at the feet of British industry and commerce," declares that "America has for many years enjoyed an amazing degree of prosperity, so much so indeed" that he has to use the words of Burke to say that he cannot even describe it. And yet in this very hall a member of the committee of ways and means, himself a countryman of Edmund Burke, and whose wonderful eloquence moved this assembly as it never was moved before, allowed himself, amid laughter and applause on the Democratic side, "to state the simple prosperity to a proper longuel debauch," from which the country could rescue itself only by the force me of the committee's dilution of the original theorogue. Events somehow almost disconcertion to put the facts over against the figure of speech.

Solid Arguments Needed.

Of course we are not to choose the history of the last 30 years and the principles of 100 years because gentlemen especially afflict with sonorous voices have distributed epithets. We are not going to risk our all upon fragments of ancient platform speeches, upon loud orators and elusive language.

The case must be addressed to us some solid arguments or at least the opinions of wise men who have weapons of their wisdom by the actual test of human life. Surely we are not going to run down to the unknown because political economists bid us do so, while they still leave unproved every principle upon which they found their advice. So long as they cannot agree among themselves on any of their premises they cannot be cited on a body to force our conclusions. To trackless future will we venture unless the prospect of increased prosperous is large enough to justify risk and exposure.

Is there any example in the history of the world of any nations situated like ours that has taken theate to which we are invited?

Some gentlemen perhaps are hastening to say that England affords us the needed example; that we have but to turn to her factory and that she will need by way of examples, just as in the statements of her political economists we shall find all that is necessary for advice, for guidance and instruction. Mr. Speaker, I have looked there, and I am amazed to find how little an example of England can teach.

England when she took down free trade was a workshop wherein was manufactured the raw material of the rest of the world. Her only material she had in abundance, her coal and iron and the invention of the steam engine had developed her manufactures to out of proportion to the wages of her workmen that she was ready for a larger market. At that time the only idea of a larger market was one that had more consumers. The consumers that the markets had to be enlarged by those who were already consumers had not entered into the question because they live as did the carpenter of 1725 that he could live in a cave and live on roots for food. The difference in wages means the difference between $2 and $2.50 is so much a necessity today as the $2 were 30 or 40 years ago.

Still the question of wages is all important as bearing upon the question of consumption. All production depends upon consumption. Who are the consumers? In the old days, when the products of meanufactures were luxuries, the lord and his retainers gladly and her maids were the consumers, a few thousand. Now laborers are the chief consumers are the producers. Longago the laborer consumed only what would keep him alive. Today he and his wife and their children are so immeasurably the most valuable consumers that if the factory is to keep up the wealthy or those whom it is the custom to call upon to make speeches at a settlement's habitation or a moment's doubts.

Unfortunately the gentlemen on the other side have not yet realized the full force of idea that the producers are one class and the consumers another, and they built the whole people. One hundred and fifty thousand workers in woolens—you and I—make that demand compared with 70,000,000 consumers; 200, 000 workers in steel, which we have compared with 70,000,000 consumers; 200,000 workers in cotton, what are they compared with 70,000,000 consumers, and so all through the long list, forgetting that all these people must together make up the whole 70,000,000 themselves.

It no longer that America is filled with workers. There are idle people, but they are fewer here than elsewhere, except now, when we are living under the shadow of the Wilson bill. If those workers are all getting good wages, they are themselves the market, and if the wages are increasing the market is also increasing. It is the fact that in this country all the workers have been getting better wages than elsewhere is the very reason why our products are to be sold in the world and why all the nations of the world are trying to shut us out. We do not appreciate the nature of our market ourselves.

Englishman, $1; American, $1.60.

I hova givan you already the glowing testimony of Englishman who have seen us with their own eyes. Another gentleman, Ely, "Greatest market in the world," "Parasches of the Assignment." These are strong words, but let us see if cold mathematics do not put to shame the fervor of adjectives.

We are nominally 70,000,000 people. That is what we are in round numbers. We are the market for manufactures and choice foods we are nominally 200,000,000 people, equal with the next best nation on the globe. Nor is this difficult to prove. Whenever an Englishman earns $1 an American earns $1.60.

I speak within bounds. Both can get the food that keeps body and soul together and the shelter which the body must have and 60 cents. Take 60 cents from $1, and you have 40 cents. Take the same 60 cents from the $1.60, and you have $1 left, 2½ times as much. That surplus can be spent in other ways, and it is the difference in life clothe and all the comforts of life—in a word, in the purchase of all manufactures. That, makes our population as consumers of products, as compared with the English population, 200,000,000. Their population is $7,000,000 as consumers of goods since which a century ago was more than ours. Ours is now 70,000,000 as against 200,000,000.

If this is our comparison with England, what's the comparison with the rest of the world, whose markets our committee are so eager to have in exchange for our own? Mulhall gives certain statistics which will serve as a rough comparison—that for the page 365 of his Dictionary of Statistics he puts the total yearly products of the manufactures of the world are $4,474,000,000, of which the United States produces $1,443, 000,000.

America Produces a Third.

I do not vouch for one any anybody vouch for these figures, but the proportion of one third to two-thirds nobody can fairly dispute. We produce one-third, and the rest of the world, England inclusive, two-thirds.

The population of the world is 1,500,000, 000, of which we have 70,000,000, which leaves 1,430,000,000 for the rest of mankind. We use all our manufactures or the equivalent of them. Hence we are equal to one-half the whole globe outside of ourselves. England included, and compared as a market with the rest of the world our population is equal to 715,000,000.

I repeat, as compared with England herself as a markets, our people are equivalent to 70,000,000, as compared with the rest of the world, England included, we are equal as a market to 715,000,000.

The question of relative wages are to be met, says the gentlemen from New York (Mr. Cockran), by our superior civilization, and because me of "confessing that civilization at the highest level is incapable of meeting the competition of civilization of the lowest level."

Now, it is a great truth that civilization can successfully meet barbarism, but it does not follow that a civilized race can successfully meet another civilized race. Otherwise I heard this and similar statements about our superiority and therefore inevitable success as the inferior! Survival of the superior! That is not the way the great naturalist put it. "Survival of the fittest" was his expression. Survival of the fittest to survive, not the superior, not the loveliest, not the most intellectual, but the one who fitted best into the surroundings.

The Mill and the Smelt.

Compare the strong built of Bashan with a salt water smelt. Who doubts the superiority of the bulk? Yet if you drop them both into the Atlantic ocean, I will take my chances with the smelt. A little temple, insignificant as a bit of dust in the balance, cannot compare with the domestic fitness of the strong, heavy or power. Yet if both were dropped from a balloon into the air, I would rather be the insignificant one of the two. I would rather be a bird than a bull. Survival of the fittest! We can no longer do slig on the railway, the competitor for what job whom I should fear would be for my friend from New York, but soma child recently from Italy, so newly imported that he had not grown to the average stature of his adopted country.

But is not it a dreadful business to tax people? Not necessarily. Taxes raised for a good purpose—as for a schoolhouse, a road, an army, for payment of pensions—are not public debt and indeed for all the purposes of a free government are actually and literally good. Taxes to build a palace for the king's mistress or to place a favorite queen on a deserted throne would be dreadful and even then not likely, owing to a series of fortunate accidents, to be found utterly to deven the last.

But can you not accomplish anything but oppression by taxes? Oh, yes! The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) will tell you that taxation has regulated olejmargarine and can regulate stock sales. At least so he thinks.

"On the question of the constitutionality of the bill," says the gentleman, "I have not been here so long as I have without learning that 'unconstitutionality' and 'unconstitutionality'" on the other side of the chamber are mere phrases, and that differently applied they will both well tell you that taxation has regulated oleomargarine and can regulate stock sales. At least so he thinks.

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Assumed as nobody in a hundred years has even asked the question of taxes for or against on that question, it seems hardly worth while to answer it. If the Supreme Court, fresh from the convention, in signing the Constitution, had signed an unconstitutional act, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) and the whole Democratic party are where they were on Washington—a thing not hitharto charged upon them.

Who Pays the Tax?

But do not the people pay the tariff taxes, and do they not go into the pockets of monopolists? Do you believe the consumer pays the tax? Then you believe that it is going to be perfectly frank about that and that somebody has got into somebody else's pocket, and sometimes both. The first thing the foreigner does when a tariff tax is laid is to see if he can get into our market without paying anything. If so, then he will have the whole benefit of the tax. He will put over his margin of profit and see if he can, and in many cases he can, and then he pays his goods in. So far as he does not, the tax is borne by the foreigner.

If the foreigner pays all the tax, then while the duties are in force prices are even later there may be protection or there may not be a margin of profit, but there will be has a margin of profit, but there will be in industrial war, there will be no protection for wages whatever. Then the tariff is not only a slight margin which he cannot advance without reducing the price raised. This is the general rule, but there are many exceptions. He may be put to hard struggle, but he cannot be beaten out of hand. He will have a fighting chance.

There are, however, so many instances where the foreigner pays the tax that there is no wonder that the assertion has been made broadcast. The Bermuda cedar-pencil men appeared before the ways committee to beg for relief from the tax which, for the present law and just after the repeal of its reciprocity act, is a multitudinous witness all along our borders that the foreigner pays the tax. I ventures to say that the lumber tax, lowered by the act of 1894, has all of it gone out of our treasury into Canadian pockets.

It would be an interesting chapter in economic history if we could have by figures the abatement of foreign prices which have followed every increase of the tariff, for it would show what enormous profits have been made out of us by these people who no protection existed.

Having thus shown that even where tariff taxes are paid by the foreigner and the price not raised there may be some protection, let us now take the question whether where the price is raised and the consumer pays the whole tax or a part of it, there is any benefit to our country thereby. Does not the public suffer for the benefit of the few? Not for the benefit of the capitalist, for in the long run your own political economy will show you that protected industries will not obtain any greater remuneration than the unprotected. The same is all they ask for and several is mainly demand.

Protection Establishes Industries.

The public again do not suffer for the sake of the employees of the protected industries, for they get no higher wages than the unprotected. The whole question comes to one as much as the other. Who built the mills of Bull River? Who made the machinery? Who threw the first shovelful and the other consumable wealth which have been created in a million demand? The answer must be, the whole United States. "But," says my question, "if you only distribute this money which was taken from us for the extra price among us all again who paid it, we are no good!" If there were all there was to it, I could still answer that a great many benefits but. But beyond a question this system establishes diversified industries. Nobody can doubt that. Diversified industries call out all the working powers of the world. Soma men are fitted for one thing, some for another.

The only way to utilize all the powers of body and mind in a nation is to have some thing whick suits all. By this means the whole body is employed can be kept employed and the whole kept in health down. A nation which keeps its people employed is in the end sure to show the greatest wealth and wealth. Diversified industries educate the people and give them a broader education than books can give and so help them on the road to greater civilization. We have already seen that greater civilization leads to higher wages, to greater production. In a country of high wages and of great industrial diversity the inventors, for they can save more by their inventions, which are therefore more readily adopted.

We were talking awhile ago about higher wages. The question ultimately comes up. How can these higher wages be got? There is a good many answers to that question. Just think a moment what wages are. They are the measure of consumable wealth. In order to have more consumable wealth you must have an incentive for its creation. You will never be made unless a consumer stands ready. More consumable wealth, however, is not always a question of paying market. This I have already shown and to-day we more purchasers, but purchasers with full purses. Nothing pays for that matter in this country we have both.

Are the Germans of Missouri (Mr. Bland) will tell you that taxation has regulated oleomargarine and can regulate stock sales. At least so he thinks.

"On the question of the constitutionality of the bill," says the gentleman, "I have not been here so long as I have without learning that 'unconstitutionality' and 'unconstitutionality'" on the other side of the chamber are mere phrases, and that differently applied they will both well tell you that taxation has regulated oleomargarine and can regulate stock sales. At least so he thinks.

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PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

Their Growth Under the Republican Policy.

Wonderful Increase in Wages and Production.

Figures Showing the Progress Made in Many Lines of Manufacture—Comparisons Between Different Years—Facts Which Should Be Considered by Every Voter.

The following table, compiled from the census reports, shows the growth of protected industries in the more profitable lines of manufacture. Where the census reports do not give the figures for 1890 they are estimated by the increase in the number of establishments, the increase in the capital invested and the increase in the number of employes. Where the census reports do not give the figures for 1860 they are estimated by the increase in the number of establishments, the increase in the capital invested and the increase in the number of employes. Where the census reports do not give the figures for 1860 they are estimated by the increase in the number of establishments, the increase in the capital invested and the increase in the number of employes.

	1860	1890	1894
Number of establishments	1,909	4,645	5,000
Capital invested	$10,000,000	$60,000,000	$70,000,000
Number of employes	20,000	100,000	120,000
Wages paid	$5,000,000	$30,000,000	$35,000,000
Value of product	$20,000,000	$120,000,000	$140,000,000

OUT OF THE NIGHT OR THE JOY OF DEATH

A STORY BY FRANK BARRETT

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CHAPTER XLIX.

THE MEETING OF FRIENDS AND FOES.

George Gordon went out to buy himself an English pipe and some English tobacco —easile had given him a rage for everything English—and the little solicitor, with indomitable perseverance in the service of law and order, accompanied him with a whole-filling murmur of "depositions" and "warrants." As soon as they were gone Ivan Dontesmember drew a notebook from his pocket, and opening it pointed to a rough diagram and said:

"There is where you used to live; can you tell me who inhabited the house now?"

Looking close at the drawing and the lettered parts described below it, Mr. Gordon's bald knodwriting, I saw that it represented a ground plan of the pottery, the yard of the brick, Jacob's workshop, and our former dwelling house.

"Nobody lives there now," I replied, "the house is empty."

He gave a nod of satisfaction, closed the notebook, put it back in his pocket, and then, with more geniality than he had yet shown, opened a conversation about my escape from Siberia, which lasted until Gordon and Mr. Pelham returned.

Gordon carried a stout stick he had purchased; Mr. Pelham looked as if the end of the world was within measurable distance.

We went together to London, and after lunching there Gordon and I took a cab to Waterloo, leaving Mr Pelham and Ivan Dontesmember behind us. It was a surprise to us when, at the last moment, Dontesmember left the hotel and said:

"Goodby, George Gordon!"

"Why, you are coming with us, old fellow!" exclaimed Gordon. "You must come to see Tarna."

"No, not now. A death's head is not wonted at your feast. Perhaps I shall come to see you on Monday—perhaps not," he added, dropping Gordon's hand and turning on his own. Oh, it was good to see them filling their pipes from the same pouch, strolling across the smooth grass with their arms linked, puffing out clouds of blue smoke, and still better to hear them joining in a hearty laugh.

"It is the first time I have heard him laugh," said Judith. "His patience has sometimes pained me. His endeavor to find a cheerful outlook in the face of misery never how persistently memories of the past haunted him, how tedious the present moment was. Now you have changed all that."

"I?"

"Yes, you were more to him than sight. The loss of you was the real grief, not the loss of his eyes. That has been borne upon almost as a foreseen calamity—'the chance of war,' as he says. He has always maintained that you would come back. The next room is yours. It was furnished expressly for you, and all that belonged to you in Lambeth is in there. Nothing yet from my little friend?" he asked some times after. I have read his letters to him. He love always been pressed here to him. I felt that. It hurt me sometimes to feel that I could never be so much to him as you were. I am sure than my presence irritated him sometimes, and that he was glad when I left alone. He experienced what was thinking of you. Something in my manner compared unfavorably with his recollection of you. I am afford to tell you all this now, dear. At one time it wounded my pride to suspect it, and I would not have confessed the fact to myself, but it gives me joy to tell you all now."

She left me alone. Tarna tapped at the door and humbly begged to speak to her dear mademoiselle. I wished I could escape also; but I thought the poor old woman would nerve be comforted or cease to beat from there. I went and left herself basenones.

"To think of the indignities, the affronts, the insults I offered you, my dear, my most respected mademoiselle! What a brutal wretch I was! And you are so beautiful! To offer you a place as domestic servant in this house—to take you into my own room when I ought to have led you into the best drawing room; to permit myself to eat at the same table with you, and to offer you the little wine and the remains of food that are only good enough for a fool and a dolt such as I am—though certainly they are better than I deserve. And to think that you had behaved unworthily at the very time when you were risking your life to save my dear master, and, what is more, to believe ill of that dear M. Gordon, who could do no wrong to save his life, God bless him—as droll as ever and as kind! But I am richly punished for it, look you, for I broke three things since lunch and let my milk boil over for the first time in my life. Ah, non Dieu, that I should be subject to this at my age!"

Happily the fear of some further calamity disaster put an end to her sobs and self reproaches, but for a long while after I never passed her without hearing her address herself as a cowed, e pig or some other object of contempt.

George Gordon, going to the window after dinner, exclaimed:

"A glorious night, by Jove! How would it be if we went out for half an hour?"

"Very much so, sir," replied Tarna.

The idea was equally acceptable to Judith and me, and when we had put on our wraps we joined Gordon and Tarna in the garden. Chatting and laughing we strolled down the broad walk in a row, but passing through the gate Tarna and Judith took the lead, and in that order we sauntered along the Wells Row road, Judith, quite unintending to take tha hypath to her favorite seat in the wood.

At the end of the road Gordon stopped to relight his pipe.

"It's like old hex," said he, scratching a vesta. "Do you remember that day when we found there were only two matches left?"

I made no reply, for looking down the road I saw Tarna and Judith, who were a dozen yards or so in advance, suddenly stop.

But he paused in the act of striking it, for with head a well upraised voice saying:

"Tarna—Judith! Why, this is a surprise for me, and I suppose my coming is for you! I thought I might steal a few hours to satisfy my curiosity."

It was Kavanagh. His voice had dropped from a tone of cheerful astonishment to uneasy perplexity, and he added:

"Are anything happened?"

"Coniston," muttered Gordon, catching my hand, in his; "we'll show the villain what happened." And he shook that fine fist at him.

Kavanagh was speaking in a terrible tone of we hurried out; but I could not catch his words. Then we came up and stood before Kavanagh, who, now strong, he had caught a golish stir force in the pale starlight.

"I understand now," he said, with forced composure. "You have come back."

"Yes, come back to call you to account," thundered Gordon. "What have you to say for yourself, you confounded villain?"

Nothing, if you take that tone to me," he replied, tapping the palm of his left hand lightly with his cane to hold in his right. "When you can listen to reason, I shall be glad to justify every act which may seem inscrutable to you now."

"You'll have plenty of scope for your ingenuity in that way when you are in the dock. The lawyers will fight you there; have you have to settle matters with me?"

There was no mistaking what he meant as he threw off his irreverence.

"Is this the meaning," said Kavanagh, closing his left hand tightly on his cane and stepping backs page, "by an attempt to offer violence, the result may be fatal?"

"I am not unprepared to protect myself."

As he spoke he gave the head of his cane a twist, whipped out the rapier to which it was a handle, and throwing aside the stick held the sword in an attitude of defense.

With a cry of terror Judith attempted to interpose herself between Gordon and Kavanagh, but Tarna, who had caught the sound of the steel, forcibly restrained her.

"Let them part, I could neither move nor utter a sound. The long, thin sword was scarcely visible in the dim light. I had heard that Kavanagh was an expert swordsman. It was impossible for Gordon to face him with a stick, and it was impossible that he should close with his adversary without exposing himself to the thrust of that almost unseen weapon.

CHAPTER L.

THE END OF KAVANAGH.

Without a moment's hesitation Gordon threw himself upon his antagonist, striking at his sword arm. The blow aimed was followed by a howl of pain from Kavanagh. I thought Gordon had wounded in jury by some happy accident, but the next moment, as he stepped back, I saw the re-

The blow fell and was followed by a howl of pain from Kavanagh.

pler hanging down from his right under the left arm. Shifting his stick for an instant, he drew the best weapon out and flung it aside. In that brief space Kavanagh turned and took to his heels, but Gordon pursued and overtook him before he had gone a dozen yards, and a struggle ensued, Kavanagh grappling close to give Gordon's stick less play. But he was no match for Gordon as wrestling, and presently he went over Gordon's shoulder, falling in the road with a thud. He would have been content to lie there, but Gordon dragged him onto his feet, and running him along at each's length thrashed him without mercy until the miserable wretch threw himself down in the road again and shammed unconsciousness.

Gordon declared he was unhurt, spoke scornfully of Kavanagh's reglor and wondered how an old hand could rely on a two-penny-halfpenny sword stick for defense. But when we returned to the house he had gulped down a liberal dose of whisky and said he thought he would "just go up stairs and put himself straight a bit." He was in his room some time and come down in another suit of clothes.

"I've helped myself to a suit of yours," I heard him say to Tarna. "That beastly spit pricked me under the arm and made my togs in a bit of a mess. I couldn't make out how it was I felt wet all down that side."

"We can't afford to let you trifle with yourself," said Tarna "If the wound is serious!"

"Wound? Hang it—it's only a scratch, man! I've stuck a lump of wadding out of your dress coat on the place—it's inside under the arm, don't you know—and I shall be as right as rain after supper."

About the same time the gardener, who had been sent to look after Kavanagh, returned and informed us that the "gentleman was getting on pretty nicely—seemed a little upsetties—kind of knocked out, in a manner of speaking, but he had found his hat and could manage to limp along pretty lively, if we understood what he meant."

What happened to Kavanagh after this was witnessed by William Wright, owner of the kiln bands at the pottery at Lambeth.

At 5 o'clock on that Friday the office was closed as usual. Old Mr. Bell was the last to leave. Before going he went through the works and stopped to chat with a foreman named Wright, who was calling up the brown jars. Mr. Bell noticed that the quantity of fuel used and asked Wright whether he didn't think a cheaper coal would answer the same purpose as those they were burning, and so on. Always on the lookout for means of economizing, Mr. Bell, therefore, before he gave Wright inopence for a night of rest, went through the kiln shed right in his friendly way. Wonderfully nice old gentleman. As 6 o'clock the bell rang, and the men came away from the yard where they crept Wright, whose turn it was to keep the fires up till Stevens came at 2 to relieve him.

About 7, Wright, having coaled up, went to the sida door in Perry street to get a breath of fresh air. While he was standing there coming half a pipe a man briefly of little fellow came up to him and passed the time of day. He had a queer, monkey-ish sort of face, with a shock head of hair, beard, and he wore a fur cap.

"Is Mr. Kavanagh in the works?" he asked.

"No," answered Wright. "He went away this afternoon and won't be back till Monday."

"Can you tell me where I might find him?"

"You'll have to go to Betterford—that's beyond Woking—to find him."

"Woking, that's a long way. Are you sure he is there?"

"Certain, 'cause I had to post the letters to him there as they came in by the afternoon."

"This is very awkward. I'm a potter, and I counted on getting a bit of work."

"You're a Russian, ain't you?"

"Yes. How do you know?"

"Because you talk like the parties who come to the other kilns."

"You work lata here?" said the little man after a pause.

"We knock off at 6. I'm here to fire up Friday's and Saturday with us."

He had to explain the process of salt glazing before the foreigner understood him.

"Well," said Wright, after a little hesitation, "as against the rules to let strangers in here as you're going to be a hand in the works I don't mind."

Wright took him round the kiln and showed him the fire holes; the foreigner looking about, taking notice of everything with his round, deep sunk eyes, and he led him up to the throwing floor, where the foreigner was interested in the potter's wheels and the boards of clay jars ranged the body of the kiln to dry, then Wright took him up the steps onto the setting floor, which is level with the dome of the kilns. The huge kiln here has a circular taper into a funnel passing up through the roof. In one side is an opening about the height of a man and 3 or 4 feet wide, and through this one sees, on a level with the floor, the dome covering the upper part of the kiln in which the pottery is exposed to the flames. In the middle of the dome is an opening through which the flame rises to compare body. William Wright took his visitor to the opening in the side of the kiln and pointed out the holes through which the salt is poured to glaze the earthenware, but not content with this the little foreigner knelt inside, right on the dome of the kiln, and looked down into the inside. Wright says he looked like a demon in a pantomime as he stood within a certain arching distance of the flame, grinning down into the fiery pit below.

"It's better than anything we've got in Russia," he declared when he came out.

"There's nothing more to see; now you'll get down again," said Wright.

But when they reached the throwing floor, nothing would satisfy the foreigner but he must go inside the fire-room to see the warehouse steps leading down to the office.

"Here, come on, mate, you've seen enough," said Wright, who by this time began to suspect that he had not been well to infringe the rules.

At this remark the foreigner followed Wright to the ground floor, and there, down the spiral of iron, my wasstrong upon him. He would go around to look at the fire holes again, and Wright following, the little fellow suddenly darted, lost sight of him on the other side of the coals. Wright looked out and then he'd got in, looked for him high and low, it a lantern in his hand right out into the yard behind Mr. Tarns' house. Went then anywhere. Finally he concluded that being a foreigner (and consequently mad) the little man had just smoked out into Perry street and gone off in that unaccountable way. Anxious to avoid standing a drop of beer for the trouble Wright had taken to explain things nicely to him.

Nothing occurred until just about mid night. When Wright had another surprise as he was breathing the cool air of Perry street. Mr. Kavanagh came down Perry street from the front office. He was by face his coat was torn, his hat broken, his hand thrust into his breast of his left overcoat. Never saw him look anything like it before. William Wright hadn't—wouldn't have known him if he hadn't spoken.

"Where is Mr. Bell? Is he gone?" he asked impatiently.

"Yes, sir, he's come out through the works, and he's no wonderful particular."

"Confound old simpl!" growled Kavanagh, passing him. "Bring a light. I must go down through the warehouse."

Wright lit a candle and lighted the way through the throwing room, the warehouse and the passage leading to the shop and office. There Kavanagh tried to open the door with his key, but found that something fouled the wards of the lock and prevented the key turning. He swore that Mr. Bell had by accident dropped a wet old fool, and giving up the attempt said to Wright:

"You can go. Leave the lantern there. I will come back by the warehouse."

Wright went back and fired up his kiln, wondering how the governor, always so exact and punctual, had fallen into that hatred condition, and what on earth he had been doing in the office at that hour. What ever did he want there?

He had just banked up the last fire hole when he thought he heard a cry—coming faintly in the distance. "Wright! Wright!" He stood still to listen, and heard in a second doubt the cry repeated—"Wright! Help!"—in a shrill scale of supplication and terror, and it was the governor's voice.

He answered and ran up stairs.

The door was crossing the throwing room Kavanagh rushed out of the darkness from the warehouse and came on with a bounding leap of breath. He had a stone jar in his hand which he had caught up for defense, and he looked back into the darkness, and round him with wild terror, his face white as a sheet of paper.

"Do you see him?" he gasped.

"Who, sir?" asked Wright.

"A man with a red beard and a bald head."

"No, sir."

"Lay hold of that jar. If you see him, fling it at his head. Quick!"

Wright armed himself with a jar from an assortment of self defense, but not being a man of nerve, he was glad to see that Mr. Bell which he had caught up for defense, and he looked back into the darkness, and round him with wild terror, his face white as a sheet of paper.

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. A twenty-five of Polk County is cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

PERSONAL VS. PARTY POLITICS.

In a little more than five weeks from date, the citizens will be called upon to elect a set of officers to administer the affairs of the city for another year, and a few words in regard to the spring election will therefore be timely just now.

When a city has reached a certain size in population and commercial importance, when the government of its affairs has become a grave responsibility, it is generally conceded that the time has arrived when some political party—and not an individual—should be made responsible for its government. When a party is made responsible in this way and a set of officers elected on partisan grounds, then every member of that party feels individually responsible for the actions of those officers and is going to require of them a strict performance of their duties.

Aside from this aspect of the matter, there is a dislike among the people to "personal" campaigns, where there is no issue at stake, no line of policy named, no pledges made to the people, and no party held responsible. This sort of guerrilla politics is productive only of bitter feelings. Among our friends and neighbors, creates factions among the people, hurts the business interests of those taking part in the campaign, and has a demoralizing effect generally, as a "personal" campaign generally descends to a mud-slinging conflict.

The question arises now: Has Crookston reached a stage where party instead of personal politics should be the order of the day? The JOURNAL believes it has and would like to see party lines drawn hereafter. To our republican friends we would say, put a ticket in the field, put good men on that ticket, work for it and stand by it to the end. And whether you win or lose, the result will be more satisfactory, that a non-partisan, wishy-washy go-as-you-please, guerrilla campaign that can be carried on under the head of "citizens' ticket" "people's ticket" and the like. Put up a ticket regardless of what any other party may do. And remember that the victorious party cannot long retain its majority in the city if they do not give us a good administration. And the masses of the people will be satisfied with a good administration from any party.

THE WARE CASE.

Lack of time this week prevents us from giving an extended criticism of this case. We have printed as much of the testimony as we could, so that the people can judge for themselves as to the merits of the case.

The political trend of events seem to indicate early conventions by all parties. This is as it should be.

The illustrated edition issued by the Minneapolis Times during the editorial convention does credit to that always enterprising sheet.

We have reason to suppose that President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road expects an adverse report from the railroad commission in the rate case.

MANY protests against the confirmation of J. Adam Bede as marshall of Minnesota have reached Washington, and it is possible the senate may refuse to confirm his appointment.

GOV. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, is to be in Minneapolis on March 8th, and will speak to the people from a political standpoint. It is probable that he will be greeted by one of the largest audiences that ever greeted a speaker in this state. Everybody likes to hear the great protectionist.

NOW comes Galusha A. Grow, republican candidate for congress, man-at-large for Pennsylvania, with a larger majority than was ever before given in this state; he has a plurality of over 160,000. Talk about change of sentiment. How is this for a change?

IT would seem that justice is not dead yet. John Y. McKane, the democratic boss of Gravesend, N. Y., has been convicted of fraud at the last election and was on Monday sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Sing Sing. A new trial was asked for and denied and thus another democrat will be provided with a six year's job with which the civil service rules will cut no figure. McKane was a bright and shining light in the democratic ranks in New York.

THAT the city of Minneapolis is a royal spendthrift has been shown conclusively by the manner in which she provided for the G. A. R. state encampment and the State Editorial Association meeting last week. She virtually surrendered the keys of the city—nothing was too good for the boys and all were unde to feel their welcome, and all who partook of her generous hospitality will be more than ready to go again should the opportunity present itself. "Best time I ever had," is the universal verdict.

AND now the faithful are kicking themselves hard because Grover has appointed Adam Bede U. S. marshall. Bede is merely but a young newspaper man, and not one of the old stagers and therefore has hardly a right to live—much less receive a fat government appointment. Loud and deep are the curses that are said and vigorous efforts will be made to induce Grover to reconsider, or the senate fail to confirm, or anything to prevent this dire calamity. They say Grover may be a good fisherman but as a hunter he is not in it. If he don't know how to drive A. Bede better than that.

Of P. J. McGuire, the Graceville Transcript truly says:

"Four years ago Adolph Behrman was elected state auditor by a fusion between the Democrats and Farmers' Alliance, defeating P. J. McGuire, the Republican candidate. Now Mr. McGuire was one of the ablest men on the ticket and received as many votes as did the other candidates on the ticket who were elected. It is conceded that these are entitled to a second term who had not served notice, and in view of the extraordinary circumstances which led to Mr. McGuire's defeat, we are decidedly in favor of allowing him a chance to vindicate himself by again tendering him the nomination. We have not consulted Mr. McGuire and know nothing of his wishes in the matter, but feel that he is entitled to recognition by the Republican state convention if he cannot be elected."

The Ada Index speaks as follows about the Dalen's project for a new land office district:

"The Red River Dalen wants a new land district formed out of Beltrami, Cass, Itasca and Hubbard counties. A better idea would be to annex certain territory to the Crookston district and move the Bemidji office about a hundred miles further north, so it would be within a reasonable distance of the new one."

Speaking of Ira C. Clark, who was foreman on the T. and M. Aaron Cooke, in Fairfax last summer, the McIntosh Times says:

"Ira C. Clark, engineer, I. C. Clark, returned from Beltrami county Monday, and reports that, in company with Geo. and T. and Maud, he succeeded in cornering four black bears in one hole. They had quite a time with the bears before they finally succeeded in subduing them, but the prize was well worth the winning. They also shot two wolves and a silver gray fox before reaching camp."

A Card.

To those who during my late bereavement manifested so much kindness and sympathy I desire to express my sincere gratitude.

MRS. A. M. STEWART.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Ma k Twain

Says you can always care a mule or kicking if you cut off his tail but behind the ear. Use Hallock Bark Wire Liniment and it will do just as well.

For sale by F. L. Durnad.

Protect All or None.

It is proposed by the advocates of free trade to reduce the revenue of the government by $75,000,000 by lowering the harrier between the cheap labor of Europe and the well paid labor of the United States. Labor has made America and owns it. Any change in our fiscal policy should be made with a view to protecting and stimulating the labor of this country.

The removal of $75,000,000 of customs duties would have an opposite effect. It would close up mines without reducing the wages of labor to the low level of foreign wages, and without the destruction of flourishing industries, which now give plenty and comfort to millions of households. It would make the millions of mines employed in the manufactories competing producers instead of buyer of food and thus bring ruin upon on farmers.

The American policy of protection must either be sustained or abolished. There can be no compromise. A part of the protective labor of the country cannot be selected for destruction and a part left. The policy which has protected our metal industries and given us cheap iron and steel and thus established textile mills and given us cheap clothing has likewise developed our mines and increased our duties. It has also, in the words of Jefferson, "placed manufacture by the side of our farmers and given them the incalculable benefits of home markets."

Transfer the mining of coal to Nova Scotia and of iron ore to Spain and Cuba, and hundreds of thousands of American miners would be compelled to travel into other occupations or starve. Under protection the output of all our products has largely increased, and the price of our products has been greatly cheapened.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

SOME NUTS TO CRACK.

PROBLEMS IN AD VALOREMS THAT AWAIT SOLUTION.

Questions For Professor Wilson to Exercise His Grey Matter On—Perhaps His Mathematical Mind Can Enlighten an Anxious Public.

You may have the same amount of ad valorem duty this year as last, and you may import the same quantity of goods subject to that duty, and you may have an increase of revenues as follows:

If a ton of iron cost $30 in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $12.50. If iron costs $100 a ton this year in England and the ad valorem duty is 50 per cent the duty would be $25, or 100 per cent more than last year.

You may have the same amount of ad valorem duty this year that you had last, and you may import the same quantity of goods, and yet have an diction of revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 a ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $25, but if iron costs $50 per ton in England this year, with an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, the duty would be only $12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year and still reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. Now, if you should reduce the ad valorem duty to 12½ per cent, or 50 per cent less than last year, and should import one ton of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $12.50, or 50 per cent less than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year below that of last year, and you may increase the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $30 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. Now, if you should reduce the ad valorem duty to 10 per cent, or 60 per cent less than last year, and you should import two tons of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $20, or 100 per cent more than last year.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and still reduce the revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year, and if the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25. If you increase the ad valorem duty to 100 per cent, or 300 per cent greater than last year, and you should importone ton of iron at $100 per ton, the duty would be $100, or 300 per cent greater than last year.

You may reduce the ad valorem duty this year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron was $100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent and you import one ton, the duty would be $25. If iron this year should cost $50 per ton in England and you should import two tons, the duty would be $25.

You may increase the ad valorem duty this year over that of last year and still have the same revenue as follows:

If iron cost $100 per ton in England last year and the ad valorem duty was 25 per cent, the duty would be $25. But if iron should cost $50 per ton in England this year and the ad valorem duty was raised to 50 per cent, or 100 per cent more than last year, and you should import one ton, the duty would be $25.

The foregoing problems are respectfully submitted for Professor Wilson to state upon which particular basis he has gained the information that the receipts of custom duties under his tariff will be $75,797,784.06 less than the duties received in 1893. The solution of this problem will do much to solve the other problem whether American factories must be permanently closed and American labor remain permanently idle. Mathematical accuracy is essential, as the professor evidently appreciates, having worked his problem out in minute detail down to the very cents. The happy solution of this question may also definitely determine whether a X read statesman —s X eyed politician or whether X —|- X = 0.

Their Will Be Done.

"Windy" Wilson, bead their prayer,
Thos and Grover, prompters deft,
Take good advice and have a care,
Let the people's will be done.

"Windy" Wilson, let them work,
That's a thing they do not shirk,
Let labor be where tillers lurk,
Let the people's will be done.

They love McKinley more than thee
For his will knows no breeze;
Ad valorems must not be,
Let the people's will be done.

Bolster barons must be slain;
Thos, their chief, the country's bane,
Never raise the head again,
Till the people's will be done.

Rob the many relate thos,
Call to mind Chicago's vow,
Hear the hungry cheer us now,
Let the people's will be done.

Lead them through the wilderness,
Relieve them from their distress,
Thou hast caused this bitterness,
Let the people's will be done.

Avoid protection's rugged edge,
"Windy" Wilson, thou shouldst hedge,
Head the Windy City rabble,
Let the people's will be done.

Rubber barons must be on guilt,
Trouble Wilson must be spilt,
That his tariff bill is 8,
The people's will it must be done.

NOT GUILTY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

need not answer anything about that paper on the ground that it incriminates you, if you so choose. A. I decline to answer anything in relation to that paper. Cross-examination. "There were many people at the Montreal house that morning," I would see Kirsch, Blanchart or McKenzie.

H. E. Ives sworn: Am publisher of the St. Hilaire Spectator. It is a legal paper having 340 circulation; don't know how much more I do not know; not to be exact.

O. A. Thorson sworn: Lives at East Grand Forks; was postmaster there up to November 3th '93. The weekly issue of the East Grand Forks Courier weighed 40 pounds.

Judge Montague was here sworn and figured out that this would make about 440 copies of the Courier issued weekly.

Louis Moeckel sworn: Am working for S. A. Wallace, I worked as pressman on JOURNAL, Times and Courier in this city. I worked about five months in the JOURNAL office; was "devil" in the JOURNAL office; that is all the dirty work; I ran the press; it took 1½ to 1¾ hours to run the edition when everything ran smoothly; don't know how many copies were printed; it was some less than a bundle; I could not say if there was more of the Times than the JOURNAL but I should think a few more. I worked for the JOURNAL two years ago, in May, 1892.

W. B. McKenzie recalled: A bundle of print contains 2 reams, 40 quires.

P. S. Ware sworn: Live at Thief River Falls; am defendant in this case; was foreman in the Crookston Times office; at that time the circulation of the Times was between 900 and 900 copies; wrote the article upon which this suit was brought; was interested in it from the standpoint of a tax-payer and being in the newspaper business which requires posting my readers and the public on local questions; the article was written for the purpose of informing my readers and the public as to the county printing matter; saw another article in Crookston Times saying that a meeting had been called to investigate the county printing matter; knew that the county printing matter was awarded to the highest bidder; had no malice toward Blanchart and Kirsch; have examined the bill of Cooke & Hammond, also that of McKenzie, and find that the bill of Cooke & Hammond is the lowest; according to the financial statement for that year and the bids this year the Times would get $500 less than under the financial statement. The JOURNAL would have received under its bid for the same work $312. Under the Times bid this year the delinquent tax list will cost $448: under the JOURNAL'S bid it would have cost $236; asto cost of printing proceedings I have computed the proceedings of the second meeting of the board for this year, and, if they have 13 meetings this year, which they must have according to law, the Times will get $325; for the same work the JOURNAL would get $113.75, or for the increase in cost to the county of these two bids would be $923.25; on these three items alone; on job work the JOURNAL'S bid is ten per cent lower than the Times. Mr. McKenzie had the county printing once before when I was employed in his office. I remember that once before the Times was let, he told me he was sure he would get it as "he had it fixed;" I asked him how he knew? He said: "You will see?" Well, he did get it and I asked him how he managed it. I always stand in with Mike Kirsch; said he always "did something for Mike, of course I understood what that meant; I said: "How much did you have to put up to Mike? "About one hundred he said;" We had that conversation in front of the office on the street; I do not know who else went to see at Fisher but he said: "You remember that time I went to Fisher? I fixed the county printing there." A rigid cross-examination failed to alter this testimony one iota.

After the attorneys had made their pleas the jury retired, and in five minutes returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

NOTES.

Mr. Ware successfully punctured McKenzie's circulation bubble. When McKenzie was put upon the stand he testified that he did not know the circulation of the Times, (his own paper). This was a remarkable statement coming from a man who looks carefully after every detail of his business. So a subpoena was issued for the pressman of the Times and a constable instructed to bring him into court immediately without allowing him to converse with anyone. The pressman was sworn and testified that he printed 900 copies of the Weekly Times each week.

Kirsch testified that the reputed circulation of the Times was 2700. Now the question is, where did Mike get his information?

The people of the fifth commissioner district must feel proud of their representative on the board.

The prosecution sought to make Demers the scapegoat of the whole business. Of course a man who is not master of his own actions should never be a member of a county board. But Demers is not any worse than Kirsch and Blanchart, who control him. Had the influence of Kirsch and Blanchart over him been for good he would not be in the power of those two worthies.

Messrs. Stoeserson and Stanton are entitled to much praise for the defense in this case as though it had been a murder trial. Ware had the sympathy of the people.

Attorney Steenerson said in his argument that Ware had not only made a statement, but he had proved it.

In his opening address to the jury Attorney Stanton roasted Messrs. Blanchart, Kirsch and Demers to a finish.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The house judiciary committee has favorably reported a resolution for the investigation of Judge Jenkins.

In the senate Judge Gray for his speech in defense of the president's Hawaiian policy. He admitted at its close that the president had abandoned all attempts at restoration of the queen.

Senator Berry of Arkansas called up the house bill to compel the Rock Island road to construct a road to Enid and Round Pond, O. T. It was debated two hours without result.

The house spent the day in debate on the Bland seigniorage bill, the principal speeches being those of Mr. Morrison of Texas, in favor of the measure, and by Messrs. of New York, in opposition. It may require a special order to reach a vote on the bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The entire time of the senate was consumed in the discussion of the house bill to compel the Rock Island Railroad company to stop its trains at the new towns of Enid and Round Pond, in the Indian Territory. No result was reached.

Bland's seigniorage bill was discussed in the house to the exclusion of other business.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Bland bill again occupied the time of the house.

In the senate a vote on the bill to compel the Rock Island road to stop its trains at certain points in Oklahoma was reached. The vote was a tie. Vice President Stevenson voted aye, thus passing the measure.

Representative Pickler has secured a favorable report on the Crow Creek damage claim from the committee on public lands.

Friday, Feb. 16.

The senate spent most of the day in secret session on the Hawaiian commission.

The house was without a quorum on the Bland bill, the opponents of the measure filibustering.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

The senate was not in session.

The house spent another day on the Bland bill without result, the filibustering being continued on a demand for the previous question on fixing a time for a vote.

Monday, Feb. 19.

The senate spent another day in vain endeavor to get a quorum to vote on the Bland seigniorage bill. At the close of the session a Democratic caucus was held.

The senate debated the Hawaiian question and transacted routine business in open session. In executive session the Hawaiian treaty was made an executive matter.

Here Is the Screw Applied!

Tariff Tinker Wilson has insinuated that vague rumors are being "forced" to sign the petitions that are pouring into congress against his bill of destruction. We are afraid that the coercion screw applied from the White House to the chairman of the ways and means committee must have affected that gentleman's ideas of fair play. This is a free country, and people are not generally "forced" to do things against their will.

There are more than 60,000,000 of people who now see things differently to the smaller number of less than 5,000,000 with whom the worthy chairman is in the minority. But there are exceptions to every rule, as the president has fully proved during the last nine months, when he "forced" congress and his executive officials to do his bidding. These are the only instances of "force" that have been used under the present administration, except in the later effort to thrust upon the country a "force" bill.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of **Ayer's Pills:**

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia, constipation, and bard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that **Ayer's Pills** give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Southylania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Mr Albert Favorite of Kansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I am not suffered from a cough or cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all who speak, use of my 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Walker.

The St. Paul Daily News says: "Senator Buckhardt, of Wabasha, has withdrawn his candidate for state treasurer. A Republican state paper says of him that should he decide to stay his name must not enter the race. He would certainly be a most formidable opponent. If nominated he certainly would be elected and there would be a man at the head of the state treasury department whose honor and integrity not a solitary word could be said by even the most bitter opponent. Every man who knows Henry Buckhardt knows him to be a scrupulously honest, upright man."

People troubled with sick and nervous headaches will find a most efficacious remedy in Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief.

The North-Western Line.

(C., St. P. M. & O. Ry.)

This is the line, which runs the famous "North-Western Limited" from Minneapolis at 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 a. m. Splendidly equipped with Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and New Style Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. The finest train West of Chicago.

Which runs the "Atlantic and Southern Express" from Minneapolis at 8:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. Superb Buffet Sleepers and free Reclining chair cars. The train to take in order to reach Chicago early in the morning, and to make connections with fast trains on all lines for east and south.

Which runs the fast "Badger State Express" from Minneapolis at 7:30 a. m. St. Paul, 8:00 a. m. Daily, arriving Chicago 3:35 p. m. Modern Day Coaches and Luxurious Parlor cars. This train affords a delightful daylight ride to Chicago.

Which runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Minneapolis and St. Paul every night in the year to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, the Superiors and Duluth; also luxurious parlor cars to the Superiors and Duluth on fast day trains.

When making a journey from Minneapolis and St. Paul it means the best service. The greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. If your ticket reads via "The North-Western Line."

For full information as to through rates and trains and sleeping car accommodations call on your home agent and for map folder free address

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Proceedings of the Last Meeting. Taxes Abated.

The board met in special session February 7th, all members present.

A petition was presented from residents of Higdem township, asking that the town be divided, and the portion set apart be called Lowell township. The petition was granted, and the first town meetings in the towns so divided will be held on February 24th—in Higdem at the Guern schoolhouse, and in Esther at the Anderson schoolhouse.

Adolph Klinger's assessments of credits in Lowell township were ordered cancelled.

The bill of A. J. Stocsee for $75 for boarding jurors, which was allowed at previous meeting at $38.50 was reconsidered, and paid in full.

It was resolved to appropriate $1,040 to pay W. F. Porter & Co. for the steam heating fixtures in the court house, provided said Porter & Co., shall put in such additional radiators as shall be necessary to heat the house properly.

T. B. Walker's assessment on saw mill property was reduced to $85,000.

E. J. Locken's assessment on goods and merchandise in Crookston, was reduced to $600.

The bills of R. J. Montagne for services as attorney on behalf of the county, in the case of the JOURNAL against the county was allowed at $80.80, Messrs. Linden and Oppegaard voting in the negative on the ground that the expense was unnecessarily incurred.

The county road and bridge committee was instructed to investigate the Red Lake Falls bridge, with power to act.

The county auditing committee submitted the following report of the county treasurer:

	RECEIPTS
A G Anderson	$ 70 00
A Bradley	210 00
W J Barr	70 00
G H Beatty	140 00
H Buckhart	350 00
H E Cooke	84 00
Columbia Club	218 00
Craig and Wilson	210 00
W M Clements	140 00
J B Copeland	140 00
J P Cramer	70 00
C O Christinnson	105 00
O O Christianson	20 00
B J Dantley	119 00
Mrs B M Davis	70 00
A Dufresne	145 00
Dr Dampler	250 00
D A H Dunlop	210 00
W B Dawley	140 00
W W Fegan	72 00
F N Farley	135 00
Mrs M L Fyda	105 00
L E Goasmun	62 00
Frank Gravel	83 00
A Halvorson	300 00
A R Holston	210 00
C C Hoch	65 00
G G Hennult	175 00
O L Hamery	175 00
Frank Ives	154 00
C H Jefferson	69 00
W H Jewell	105 00
A A Just	210 00
Frank Jerome	280 00
W E Kelsey	105 00
A E Koeppe	70 00
W Kiefenmacher	170 00
A Larson	58 00
Lynne & Bery	70 00
M Lully	69 00
O H Lacken	35 00
W G Lytle	56 00
T Benoit	125 00
Archie McKinnon	140 00
M C Malone	59 00
W Marin	105 00
D F McDonald	80 00
John R McKinnon	106 00
Jos Miller	227 00
A J McKinnon	102 00
A A Miller	210 00
W H Norris	210 00
Martin O'Brien	140 00
Ed Peterson	86 00
E P Pierce & Co	140 00
A E Pervais	105 00
P J Russell	210 00
Red River Valley Loan Co	70 00
G A Ralph	13 00
N O Halsted	108 00
Peter Ramstad	210 00
W A Robertson	95 00
Sam Rosenthal	108 00
W T Markham	100 00
M J Stoseer	700 00
N P Stone	105 00
A Sture	52 00
D N Taylor	154 00
Tweten Bros	210 00
J H Thomas	75 00
Mrs Elizabeth Walker	119 00
Mrs Catherine Wyatt	70 00
Mrs Julia Walter	105 00
W C Wilson	56 00
Charles Westerberg	140 00
W Wart	105 00
A C Wilkinson	175 00
James Westoyst	35 00
Wermuger & Austin	300 00
Thomas Young	35 00
Geo Young	35 00

At the same time the county stands charged with $45,015.61. Shortage $3.84.

On motion of Commissioner Oppegaard, $100 was appropriated out of the road and bridge fund for Queen township.

The assessment on household goods of the following parties, in the city of Crookston was reduced, the amounts opposite their names:

Stone & Columbus were reduced $600 and McKinnon Bros. were reduced $150 on their assessment for agricultural tools and implements.

The assessment of goods and merchandise of A. C. Schmidt, city, was reduced $600.

The assessment of Clyndale & Ritchie was transferred to T. E. Clyndale, city.

The assessment of $500 as credits to Hans C. Johnson of Lowell township was ordered cancelled.

The assessment of stock and furniture of sample rooms in East Grand Forks belonging to Murry & Kelly was reduced $200. H. P. Gila reduced $200. W. D. Kelly's reduced $600. Wright and Rodgers reduced $200. (Oppegaard and Linden dissenting.)

The assessment against Mrs. B. Bonula, city, was ordered cancelled.

The assessor of the City of Crookston reported having added 91 names to the personal assessment of said city, the property listed aggregating in value $14,370.

The bills of Commissioners Klirch and Rhinehart for witness fees in the case of the JOURNAL against the county, for $30 each was allowed, Messrs. Linden and Oppegaard voting against it, on the ground that the expense was unnecessarily incurred.

The following bills were also allowed:

C U Webster, acting on auditing board	$ 3 00
J B Goodwin, commissioners fees and mileage	22 00
M E Klreeh, comr's fees mileage and committee work	12 90
C Rhinehart, coup'e fees mileage and committee work	23 20
C P Demers, comr's fees mileage and committee work	23 20
Anthon Linden, comr's fees mileage and committee work	12 60
M O Sortedahl, acting in auditing board	3 00
M R Brown, witness fees	2 15
O T Berge, 11 cords of soft wood county jail	16 50
Sam Hogen, 10½ cords soft wood county jail	15 75

Mallory and Marsh Matters

Mr. Thomas Nisbet and jolly Jack Goodwin, visited the Queen city on Monday on business.

Mrs. James Shanks and daughter Norah, are down with the prevailing malady.

Mrs. Nisbet Sr. is still on the sick list, but is slightly improving.

John Hannah, who was very low with typhoid fever is getting better, and it is hoped will soon be out of danger.

Miss Maggie and Belle Fleming, the young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fleming have been very sick with fever, but are getting on nicely now.

All the rest of the sick people here are getting nicely.

James S. Sullivan, of East Grand Forks came down from there Saturday evening, to attend the meeting of the Polk County Fair association directors, of which Mr. Sullivan is a member. We consider this a valuable choice of the stockholders in electing Mr. S. as one of the board as he is interested in good stock. He took first premium at the last summer's fair with his stylish, French coach horse, which was admired by all who saw him. Mr. S. will work for the interests of the fair in his section of the country who have the stock to show.

In District Court.

No cases tried on Thursday.

On Friday the case of Andrew Stover vs Robt. Causey was brought before the court. This is an action for ejectment of defendant from plaintiff's land, S. E. ¼ sec. 34, township 152, range 142. The case was tried and submitted.

The case of Amelia Dickman vs. Tobias Valeur was next tried and submitted. This is an action in replevin. It appears that plaintiff owned a house which stood on a piece of contested land S. E. ¼ section 18, township 151. The defendant moved the house to his own land and the plaintiff replevined it. She now sues to ascertain who is the rightful owner of the house.

A decision was rendered in the cases of W. E. McKenzie vs Polk County. One was a case to recover profits amounting to $53 from printing given to other parties last year, plaintiff claiming under his contract with the defendant that he should have been given his portion of the printing. This was decided in favor of plaintiff.

The second case was appealed by the county, it being a matter of allowing plaintiff certain bills for printing. This was decided in favor of plaintiff.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Complaints of illegal fishing in Lake Minnetonka are made.

The state convention of the Y. M. C. A. was held at Mankato last week.

The National Bank of La Sueur, has started up again under the state laws.

The postoffice at Buckoye, Freeborn county, has been discontinued. Mail to Armstrong.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll lectured at St. Paul Sunday night on the "Mistakes of Moses."

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 4, A. F. and A. M. of St. Paul celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Interviews with leading jobbers at St. Paul indicate that January trade showed a healthy increase.

St. Paul certificates of indebtedness sold last week at a premium of $7.80, the highest ever realized.

The table manufactory at North St. Paul, which has been closed down for some time, has resumed operations.

James Dugan, the convicted murderer of James B. Harris at Minneapolis, has been sentenced to state prison for life.

Nicholas Berovese of Biwabik is in the hands of United States authorities for selling liquor without a government license.

George Yreich, alias "the crane," one of the noted Rice street gang of St. Paul, has been convicted of manslaughter at Milwaukee.

Major Baldwin has introduced a bill providing regulations under which mineral claims in the Rainy river region can be staked out pending entry.

The conference between the Great Northern officials and engineers and firemen is ended. It is said the men have accepted a temporary reduction.

The committee on public lands has reported favorably on Major Baldwin's bill allowing the sale of Chippewa pine as fast as it is surveyed and estimated.

Minnesota editors held their annual convention at Minneapolis last week. Incidentally they enjoyed themselves. H. G. Day was elected president of the association.

Daniel Arrott, who was discharged from the regular army on Feb. 9, was arrested in St. Paul for drunkenness. When searched $1,164.91 in cash was found in his pockets.

The schedules of William Bamholzer, the St. Paul brewer, who made an assignment some time ago, have been filed and show assets amounting to $139,432.10 and liabilities of $68,076.82.

A Mankato probate judge declares the supreme court made a mistake in holding the insanity law of 1893 unconstitutional. He says he will continue to do business under the old law.

The Catholic Order of Foresters of the United States and Canada will hold its annual convention at St. Paul June 5 to 10. Grand officers were in the city last week arranging preliminaries.

The State Historical society has received from Mr. Alfred J. Hill an old geographical work printed in Amsterdam in 1672. The volume is in fine condition and is a valuable acquisition.

Parties at Montgomery have obtained an injunction restraining the county commissioners from proceeding further in the courthouse matter. The question is whether they have any right to raise money for such purpose without a vote.

At St. Paul late Sunday night A. J. Dahl of New Ulm was knocked down, dragged and robbed of over $500 and a gold watch. He was found a few moments later by a policeman. Nothing than half an hour officers had seven men under arrest for the crime, having raided a house in the vicinity.

WORLDS' FAIR FINANCES.

The Minnesota Commission Receives Reports From Its Officers.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15.—The board of world's fair commissioners met at the capitol, at which session reports of the officers and the woman's auxilliary were submitted. The report of Superintendent Hunt, which was embodied in a pamphlet form, also contains a review by Secretary Reeve, and a summary of the financial transactions by Treasurer Furlong. The report recites the work performed in securing pledges for the additional $100,000, and the work done at the state building during the year. The several departments are taken up seriatim, and the report concludes a list of the exhibitors and the prizes secured. On fine art 1 persons received awards, and out of the 158 entries of drawings were given prizes. Out of the 161 entries in the dairy department 98 received prizes, while the percentage of prizes captured on horses from Minnesota was 91, and cattle, 97.

Forty-three third prizes were captured by Minnesota in the liberal arts department. The forestry exhibit received special mention for points of excellence.

Treasurer Furlong gave the summary of his report as follows: Total receipts, $100,771.36; total disbursements, $89,947.13; balance, cash on hand, $10,794.94.

The report of the treasurer of the woman's auxiliary shows $6,000 received from the commission, $6,851.81 disbursed and a balance on hand of $468.19.

Some Sleeper Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The commissioner of the general land office has authorized Surveyor General Compton to contract for surveys of township 64 north, range 24; 66, range 19; 64, range 14; 64, range 13; 65, range 20. The first named town is in Itasca county and the others are in St. Louis county. The order is based upon petitions from the settlers of the region.

Has No Equal.

Hood's Gives Health and Strength to the Aged

Mrs. Benjamin Sellers

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has been used in our family a good many years. My mother, Mrs. Benjamin Sellers, came here from New England thirteen years ago, and has not been in good health for a long time. Every Spring she has had an

Sick and Worn Out

that she had to stay in bed. She suffered from indigestion; in fact could hardly eat anything. She began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it gave her such good relief that she has not been sick in bed since. She is now 82 years old, and still takes Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it does her good. Yours truly, J. H. ZABEL, Bidwell Ave., Wankesha, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

RAISING WILLOW FOR THE MARKET.

A Crop Which Needs Harvesting but Once Every Four Years.

In a beautiful sweep of lowland north of Salvale station on the Northern Central railroad and about nine miles from Baltimore there is a peculiar farm. It is peculiar in that it renders to its owner and tiller but one crop in four years, and that a crop of willow shoots. The farmer, Antone Spath, came from Frankfort, Germany, many years ago, and after erecting himself a comfortable stone house, which still stands in the midst of a picturesque clump of willows, at the end of the little valley, set about planting the first crop of willow shoots. Every year since he has gone on planting row after row until the valley has become covered with them. Spath had learned the art of weaving willow ware in his boyhood days by the shores of the Rein river, and as fast as his little plantation grew he gathered the shoots, stripped them of their green covering, and after drying them wove baskets of every conceivable form and size.

"It seems rather peculiar work in this country," said the willow farmer, speaking of his business, "but in all parts of Europe, especially in the German provinces, it is a very common thing to find willow plantations and willow weavers, for there willow is used in many forms and for a greater number of purposes than I find it used in this country. In Germany and France willow is employed in making at least 20 different kinds of bird cages, while in American metal is used—brass or iron wire—and different woods. Among the best baskets in European countries cradles, woven by German workers, may be found constructed entirely of willow. These there are a hundred and one shapes of marketing baskets, baskets used by milliners and laundresses, baskets and panniers to be carried upon the backs of men and horses for hauling fish and fowl. In preparing the willow for the weaving we plant the slips in long rows parallel with a running stream of water and cut them when they have attained four years of growth. The cutting time is early in the spring before the sap is done running, and after tying them in bundles they are placed in ponds of water to keep them in a green state until ready for stripping. Stripping the willow is accomplished by drawing the shoots through steel bars with two heavy iron stanchions, whose edges peel the light green bark from the white heart, and then, after drying or curing them upon long racks, we have got the willow in a form for the weaver. It was many years after I planted my farm with willow before any one thought of imitating my example, but now there are several other plantations located upon the Washington and Annapolis roads, and though you may find quite as many lazars and is without success, marks of aspiration or spaces between the rows. Its probable date is the latter part of the sixth century. As early as 1026 it is known to have been in the library of the patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent to England as a present to Charles I by Cyrillus Lycaris in 1628 and is now in the British museum.—St. Louis Republic.

Our Remnant Sale

STILL CONTINUES.

BIG ASSORTMENT

—AND—

BIG BARGAINS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church, CROOKSTON, MINN.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A GOOD RULE

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

L. I. BENOIT

SELLS GROCERIES

YOU BUY

You get what you need.

L. I. Benoit supplies the need

Benoit makes a just profit.

You pay a just price.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE ... AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.—BURLINGTON

Don't Miss the Chance

of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and somebody wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;
Mossedin & Lindell, Proprietors.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, February 14th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Carl Hansen, deceased

On receiving and filing the petition of Louisa Hansen, of the town of King of the county of Polk, representing among other things that Carl Hansen late of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at the county of Polk did make his last will and testament of said county and state within the county and state aforesaid, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased and prays for the probate of said will and for the issuance of letters testamentary thereon to her.

It is further ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

Dated at Crookston the 14th day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the court,

C. H. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[45-47]

DR. PEFFER'S

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.

Regulate and restore the female system. Prevent miscarriage. Prevent obstructions. Relieve suppressions. Relieve pain in the back, kidneys, loins and limbs. Produce regular healthy menstruation. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. Write for particulars. Sold by Lamb Medicine Co., Proprietors, Chicago. Peffer Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

STEAM PIPE BURST.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE GERMAN WARSHIP BRANDENBERG.

Nearly Forty Men Were Instantly Killed. A Ship Went Down on the Central American Coast With Sixty Men—Not One Left to Tell of the Disaster.

KIEL, Feb. 21.—A terrible accident occurred on board the German ironclad Brandenburg near Stollergrund, by which 39 men were killed and 9 injured. The big vessel for some time past has been in Kieler Furth, Germany, undergoing various improvements. To get the ironclad in first class condition for the test to be held during the day, 40 artificers were sent aboard from the imperial dockyard. While 11 of these artificers were in the engine room, the main steam pipe of the starboard engine exploded. Panic temporarily spread among the crew, but, after a moment's hesitation, every effort was put forth to

Rescue the Unfortunate

men in the engine room. It was found that of the 11 artificers all but one had been killed. The man who escaped owed his preservation to the fact that at the moment the explosion he was standing on a ladder near the top of the room. His companions were all on the floor of the room. When the steam had cleared away and the panic had subsided, a further search was made among the crew for the dead and injured. It was then discovered that 39 men in all had been killed and nine injured. The list includes the 10 dead artificers. Thirty-seven of the men were killed instantly. Two of the wounded died a short while after receiving their injuries.

WENT TO THE BOTTOM.

Sixty Men Lost by the Sinking of a Tug Off Central America.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—A special to The Commercial Gazette from New Orleans says: The rumor prevailing here that the steamer Millard, belonging to the Nicaragua Navigation company, having on board 60 men, had been lost off the Nicaragua coast a week ago, has been confirmed. Not a man of those on board the vessel survived to tell the story.

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

Steamer Alert Wrecked in a Storm on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Sydney advices say that the iron steamer Alert, while on her voyage from Port Albert to Melbourne recently, sank in a terrible gale, and the of 15 men aboard, but one managed to reach land to tell the story of the disaster. Panting, the cook, managed to get hold of a cabin door, and clung to it all through the night. When day was breaking he touched sandy bottom, staggered a few steps up the beach and fell unconscious, remembering nothing more until he saw his rescuers around him.

MINNESOTA VETERANS.

Annual Encampment to Session at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The annual encampment of the G. A. R. of the Department of Minnesota opened during the morning session this hall. Before the hour of assembling, which was 10 o'clock, most of the delegates met at headquarters in the Lumber Exchange, whence the line of march was taken up for the hall, the rank and file of the delegates escorting the department commander and staff, led by a drum corps and guard of honor from the Minneapolis posts.

The encampment was called to order promptly on the hour by commander John Day Smith, after prayer was offered by the department chaplain, Rev. Bilthe. Commander Smith then delivered his annual address. The encampment is one of the largest ever held in the state.

Most of the afternoon session was consumed with the reports of officers, commencing with A. A. G. Jacob Mertz. This showed the membership to be 8,140 and 183 posts in good standing. The loss of posts has been 24, while 5 new posts have been organized.

The assistant quartermaster general, E. N. Leavens of Faribault, presented his annual report, the financial exhibit of the department, as follows: Cash received from previous assistant quartermaster general $6,391.36; receipts, interest etc., $145.60; from sales of supplies, $621.27; from per capita tax, $6,264; post charters, $100; aggregate, $6,933.87. Disbursements—For supplies, $219.50; national tax, $261; printing, $470.50; soldiers' home, $100; national encampment expenses, $949; sundries, $203.85; mileage, $263.76; salaries, $1,178.04; balance of encampment expenses, $661.82; balance on hand, $5,111.47.

The annual election of officers occurred at 11 o'clock a. m. General John H. Mullen withdrew as a candidate and Captain Samuel R. Van Zant was nominated for the office of commander-in-chief, and a motion to make his election unanimous prevailed. A. H. Reed of Glencoe was elected senior vice commander.

Brecklnridge-Pollard Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Judge Bradley of the district supreme court, after listening to the counsel for each side, fixed March 8 as the date for beginning the hearing of the suit of Madeline Pollard against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Folk Wants Fockr' Place.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—General Otto H. Falk of this city is out with a letter in which he says he will be a Democratic candidate for governor of Wisconsin at the next election. He has the backing of the brewers and the Wisconsin national guard. He is 38 years old.

Thirty-seven Rioters Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Thirty-seven Mansfield valley miners charged with riot were found guilty, and 21 innocent.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Some of the Testimony Before the House Agricultural Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Representatives of the farming interests of Minnesota, North Dakota and other Northwestern states, have appeared before the house committee on agriculture to offer up prompt and vigorous action against the Russian thistle.

North Dakota Urges Prompt Action.

Governor Shortridge of North Dakota stated that the weed had appeared in his state only a few years ago, and had now spread over a large portion of the state. It grows to a height of three feet, completely choking out grain. Unless was could be promptly and successfully waged against this weed many farmers might be compelled to abandon their lands. State legislation had been directed against it for its destruction by town and county agencies, but this proved insufficient, and a liberal appropriation should be given by congress for a more extensive effort to free the land from the plants.

South Dakota Puts in a Word.

Governor Sheldon of South Dakota stated in a letter that Russian thistles had existed several years on farms in some of the southern counties, and the first appeared in any ground that the weed, if permitted to spread, might make land worthless, because grain crops would be choked out, and harvesting by machinery would be difficult. The government had been informed that large tracts of land in Russia had been abandoned for grain growing purposes because of the presence of thistles.

Minnesota Helps in the Good Work.

Representative Boen of Minnesota spoke vigorously of the damaging effects of the thistle, and earnestly demanded that congress do all that is possible to help free Northwestern farmers from the thistle pest. Mr. Boen has a bill before congress providing for complete extermination of the thistle.

A. H. Mohler of the Great Northern railroad presented a letter stating that unless united action is taken to help farmers in different communities, the damage to the land will be infinitely worse than any of the worst grasshopper plagues these districts have ever experienced. Farmers were discouraged because the weed completely choked the growth of grain. Its spread had been within a few years, and there was danger of further spread to Minnesota and North Dakota lands.

Views of a North Dakota Farmer.

Major Charles W. Butts of Bartsville, N. D., a large farmer and an ex-member of congress, addressed the committee upon the effects of the thistle. It choked the grain binding machines, he said, and made their use impossible. The Russian government had taken charge of its infested lands for two years, helping to support the farmers meanwhile. Congress had permitted the foreigners to enter who brought the weed and congress should furnish plenty of funds for extermination.

CALDWELL'S ROAST.

Union Pacific Receivers Lectured by the Circuit Court Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Attorneys Thurston and Corwin, who came here to endeavor to secure an order harmonizing the contradictory opinions of Judge Dundy of Omaha and Judge Hallett of Denver, have met with a surprise at the hands of Circuit Judge Caldwell. In an informal talk with Judge Caldwell, to secure a date for a hearing, Mr. Thurston gave a resume of the existing state of affairs, detailing what the court as well as the receivers had done, deeming himself more especially to the annulling by the receivers of the wages schedule and their order placing a new and reduced one in effect March 1, together with the order of Judge Dundy recognizing the propriety of such action and the action of Judge Hallett, if such is contrary to the order. General Thurston said that the failure of Judge Hallett to make any order on the subject was held as

A Refusal to Indorse

the idea that the receivers have the power to adopt new schedules, and it was this apparent class of judicial opinion that was creating discontent among the line and making the situation almost threatening. After some oblivory talk, Judge Caldwell said to General Thurston that the receivers had taken advantage of the men behind their backs.

"Go back to Omaha and revoke that order," the judge said, "then I will take your case. Then you can advertise your schedule and give the men notice, and I think that 60 days might not be unreasonable. I will come to Omaha and hold the conference with your receivers and the representatives of the labor organizations myself or we cannot agree upon a schedule that will be just to the employes and will be such as the receivers can afford to pay."

McKINLEY SPEAKS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Chairman Goodlow of the Minnesota League of Republican clubs has received a telegram stating that Governor McKinley has consented to speak at Minneapolis March 28. A meeting of the state league will be called for that date.

Bessemer Story.s Fake.

BESSEMER, Mich., Feb. 21.—The officials and business men of this city are indignant at the stories sent out from Ironwood Saturday night of a brand riot here and emphatically deny that there was any foundation for them.

WILL WEAR ERMINE

VACANCY ON THE FEDERAL SUPREME BENCH IS FILLED.

Senator Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, Nominated and Promptly Confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The nomination of Senator Edward D. White of Louisiana to be associate justice of the supreme court was sent to the senate by the president this afternoon, and almost before the dignified solons had time to recover the nomination was confirmed. While months had been spent in consideration of the nominations of Messrs. Hornblower and Peckham, and much time devoted to them by the senate committee on judiciary, the name of Mr. White was not referred to the committee at all, and in less than an hour after the nomination had been received the senate had placed its seal of approval upon the selection, had robbed itself of an esteemed member, and had given the supreme court the one man necessary to make a full bench.

The nomination was received through Private Secretary Pruden, while Senator Daniel was engaged in a speech on the Hawaiian question. He immediately announced his willingness to suspend, and upon being so, Mr. Caffery moved an executive session.

The senate had been in session behind closed doors less than half an hour when it became known that the motion to confirm without reference had carried without opposition. The vote was unanimously and heartily in favor of confirmation.

EDWARD DOUGLAS WHITE.

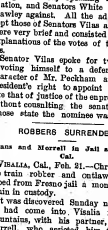
The New Associate Justice Is the Youngest Member of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Edward Douglas White will take his seat on the supreme bench as the youngest of the justices and with the exception of Justices Field and Harlan, he will have entered at an earlier period in life than any of the other justices. He will have the exceptionally long term of 21 years to serve before retirement. He was born in the parish of La Fourche, La., and was 48 years of age last November. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmetsburg, Md., at the Jesuit college in New Orleans, and finally at Georgetown college, Washington. He entered the Confederate army and after the war was admitted to the bar by the Louisiana supreme court. He practiced his profession during the troubled years that followed the reconstruction period. He took a leading political experience as a state senator. Lapeing into law again he became associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana in 1878, but again turning to political pursuits, he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Eustis, at present minister to France, taking his seat March 4, 1891. The new justice is a bachelor at present, but there is a well defined rumor afloat that before the year is out he will espouse a well known society woman who has been a brilliant figure in Washington.

PECKHAM REJECTED.

The Senate Refuses to Confirm Cleveland's Second Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate adjourned a few minutes after 6 today after spending the better part of two days considering the nomination of W. H. Peckham of New York to be associate justice of the supreme court. The vote had been just taken on the motion to confirm the nomination, resulting in a refusal to do so by a vote of 32 to 41. Twenty-three senators, all Republicans and 1 Populist voted against it. The proceedings of the executive session prior to the taking of the vote consumed nearly five hours, making. Senators Vilas, Mitchell (Ore.), George and Gray speaking for confirmation, and Senators White (Cal.) and Hawley against. All the addresses except those of Senators Vilas and George were very brief and consisted mainly of explanations of the votes of the speakers.



WHEELER H. PECKHAM

Senator Vilas spoke for two hours, devoting himself to a defense of the character of Mr. Peckham and of the president's right to appoint in a case like that of justice of the supreme court without consulting the senators from whose state the nominee was chosen.

ROBBERS SURRENDER.

Evans and Morrell in Jail at Visalia, Cal.

VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 21.—Chris Evans, the train robber and outlaw, was recaptured from Fresno jail a month ago, and again in custody.

It was discovered Sunday night that he had come into Visalia from the mountains, with his partner, Edward Morrell, who assisted him to escape from Fresno jail, and that the two men were hidden in Evans' house here. Officers surrounded the house at 4 o'clock day morning, and a few hours later peaceably all the inhabitants of the Goodnow with the exception of Evans, the fact that escape was impossible, and after brief negotiation with Sheriff Kay of this county, he and Morrell surrendered.

Evans and Morrell at the time of surrender had two Winchester rifles, two pistols and plenty of ammunition. Marshal Gard says the man arrested with Evans is Ed Martin, known here as Morrell. Both bandits are worn out. After being kept there travelling and they had to find some place to rest and they took that chance here.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The mints of India will remain closed for 15 days.

Fire destroyed nine buildings at Malden Rock, Wis.

Hans Von Bulow, the distinguished pianist, died at Cairo.

Thirteen men were killed by the caving in of earth in a mine in Plymouth, Pa.

At the annual convention of the Ohio Society of Republican clubs General William Gibson announced his intention of nominating Governor McKinley for president at the convention in '96.

The mixed commission which has been considering the claim of the South American friendly company against the United States governments in the now famous Bata case, has decided against the United States.

William O. Dimock, agent of the Merchants' Dispatch at Buffalo, shot and killed himself while suffering from insomnia. He was well known throughout the United States.

In the United States district court at Portland, William Danbar, convicted of smuggling opium, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Thursday Feb. 15.

West Superior sports are working hard for the Corbett-Jackson corap.

Fire destroyed one of the dormitories of the Indian school at Rosebud agency. The building accommodated 200 children.

Fire broke out in the colonnade at the worlds fair grounds between Machinery hall and the Agricultural building. Sixty feet of the colonnade was destroyed.

The Colorado legislature has passed the 8-hour bill. This is the first measure at the late session which has already continued over a month.

The treasury department estimates the gold production of the world for 1893 will be $250,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 for the year, and with one exception the largest ever known.

The death of Annie Pixley has been filed for probate at Philadelphia. All of the estate is left to Robert Fulford, husband of the actress, but in the event of his death previous to her demise the property was to have been distributed among Miss Pixley's relatives and the endowment of several charitable institutions.

Friday, Feb. 16.

John Wanamaker is charged with importing contract labor.

The state has ended its rebuttal evidence in the Coughlin case.

John Y. McKane has been convicted of conspiracy to falsify election returns. The penalty is from 2 to 10 years.

Ground caved in near Springs, S. D., and a hottomless pit has been opened. A sulphurous smoke arises.

Officers were elected by the Associated Press, Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago Record being chosen president.

"Boss" McKane has been found guilty at Brooklyn of conspiracy to falsify election returns. He will be sentenced Monday.

Admiral Da Gama is steadily growing weak and will probably die of the wounds which he received in the battle at Armacao.

James E. Stone was hanged in the prison at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the murder of Attorney at family near Washington, Ind., Sept. 18 last.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Andrew Foy of Coughlin trial fame was a divorce.

Malignant diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Parkston, S. D.

Several children died near of Jesse and Frank James, is reported as dying at the farm, two miles from Kearney, Mo.

The officers and crew of the wrecked United States steamer Kearsarge are expected to arrive at New York about the 23d inst.

White Faced Horse, implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Casey, on Pine Ridge, will be arraigned at Gettysburg, S. D., on the 27th.

The cause against Manager Douglas and the 44 other agents of the Frankfort Distilling company have been postponed until March 20.

Monday, Feb. 19.

Prince Colonna has left Naples and his whereabouts are unknown.

A Chicago bank was swindled out of over $6,000 by cashing raised checks.

New York bonds now bring 104 3-8, 72% in excess of the requirements of the new law.

The senate committee investigating Hawaiian matters will be ready to report soon.

T. V. Powderly has sued the Knights of Labor for back salary which he claims is due him.

Yellow fever has broken out among the crew of the United States cruiser Newark at Rio Janeiro, and has been sent south.

According to Dun & Co.'s weekly review, wheat, silver and cotton rose, and iron and steel touched the lowest recorded prices.

A 3-months-old child, while in the arms of its mother, Mrs. Louis Heike, riding from Arkansaw to Durand, Wis., was enveloped in too many wraps and smothered to death.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Ernest Camille Riviere, the Italian violinist, is dead.

The president has sent additional Hawaiian correspondence to congress.

The coming Indian budget estimates the deficit at 830,000 rupees.

The National League of American Wheelmen is in session at Louisville.

Lord Randolph Cook, aged 50, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, died to wait in Chicago.

A. H. Linder, the Harvard student who sustained injuries in a sparring match last Tuesday, is dead.

James Lombard, surveyor of customs at St. Joseph, Mo., having refused to resign, has been dismissed.

The United States gunboat Bennington, which has been at Gibraltar since Feb. 12, has sailed for the Behring sea.

The prince of Wales held a levee Monday on behalf of the queen at St. James palace. Many distinguished people were present.

New Methods of Warfare.

Our Berlin correspondent sends us a suggestive account of the way in which a German detachment, operating in east Africa, was routed by a swarm of bees. They—the soldiers, not the bees—were reasonable with a native chieftain by means of grenades. The native lacks flat, but a swarm of bees, terrified or exasperated by the blaze of fire, sallied out to avenge the influence entirely to themselves. Nothing can resist a general levy of the insect world, as was shown the other day in a sudden rising of the wasps. For our comfort they usually, like the fleas of the traveler's story, want unanimity. The ants could handle him one another worse for slight differences of color, race or habits if they belonged to human kind.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease, if allow removed, slight irregularities will developing into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been afflicted with a severe blood trouble, for which I could get no relief. Nothing did me so good as S.S.S. I took three bottles and feel that I am entirely cured. It is now over two years since I was troubled in any manner. Yours truly, J. M. THOMPSON, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

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The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

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Attorney-at-Law,

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G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST.

Office over Times Office.

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All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

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On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. Razors that your Razor Honed and cannot be improved. A day or two and I will honed your razors and address and I will honed them and return them. Yours Respectfully C. E. MISNER.

H. BOSENADT, Proprietor. R. C. BOSENADT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON. = = = = MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollars a Day house in the city. Special rates to commercial men. No. 282 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Crookston Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.

CROOKSTON. MINN.

Kitchen Extension.

University Extension is good, but Kitchen Extension is better. Wider knowledge of better cooking processes means better health and comfort for everybody. Science can never do us better service than by the multiplication of the cooking schools which make healthful means and methods available for even the most modest home.

Cottolene

The vegetable substitute for lard, is science's latest gift to the kitchens of the world. Every woman who has ever cooked a meal, knows that lard is disagreeable in use and unhealthy in its effects.

Cottolene is a most satisfactory substitute—clean, delicate and far more economical. At your grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00

Surplus, - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Duty of the Hour Is to Strengthen the Bond Between Them.

Every effort is now being made, as it has always been made in the past, to create a conflict between labor and capital. This is as foolish as it is unjust. Those who agitate such ideas can generally be found among men whodo not care themselves to work, but who prefer to go around and create dissensions and trouble where none had previously existed. Such men are mischief makers and malefactors.

Labor and capital are and must be one. They are necessary to each other. Without the one of labor capital would be idle. Labor cannot find work unless there are factories, mines or farms where its work is needed. Capital would be uselessly employed in building factories, opening up mines or laying out farms unless it could secure the labor with which to do the needed work.

Any antagonism of labor toward capital that is employed in honest enterprise which affords an opportunity for men to earn an honest living is absolutely wrong. Any antagonism of capital toward the labor it employs, and which it needs, is also absolutely wrong. These two units, labor and capital, are so wrapped together and so involved with one another that they must work together and in harmony in order to acquire mutual success.

It is well to consider for a moment who are the men that employ the capital and own the mills, the mines or the farms. They are men who have come here and worked hard at their callings, and who have by their energy and perseverance pushed ahead of others. They have acquired a position that thousands of other hard workers are today hoping to secure for themselves in the future. If it be wrong that these men have succeeded, then it will be equally wrong for others to follow in their footsteps of success.

We believe that the employers of labor in this country are not hard taskmasters. A good employer does much for the welfare and comfort of his employes. There are thousands of men who can bear witness to acts of kindness they have received from their employers and who have helped them to secure their own homes perhaps or to improve their condition with some extra comfort. In helping the men they know they are acquiring their friendship, and a good employer is always aware that he will secure a greater interest in his work if he extends the hand of kindness to men working today where he worked a few years ago.

It is not the employers of capital who desire to injure labor. It is these men from village hamlets who have been intrusted with the work of tearing down the protection that the McKinley act gave to labor—it is their leaders in congress and at the head of the administration. These are the men who are enemies to both labor and capital, and with a crafty cunning they attempt to make trouble between labor and capital. They are working for foreign interests, but in order to succeed they must first sever the bond that exists here between labor and capital. The duty of the hour is to strengthen that bond.—American Economist.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its

PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE

of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will relieve them of pain and suffering, and insure safety to life of mother and child."

MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges pre-paid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

What is this

Non-pull-out

anyhow

?

It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch.

To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A postal will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST
OR SOUTH ASK YOUR AGENT FOR
CHATTANOOGA TICKETS VIA CINCINNATI
AND TAKE NO OTHER. BURLINGTON

Standard Size Lead Pencils, Rubber Tipped, Eight Dull Tints, 6 in Box. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 10 cents. Write to-day, and mention this paper. Send 2c. stamp for Catalogue of Novelties. Agents Wanted. Sells on sight. Big profits. Address, Dept. 3, Chicago Novelty Co., 1 Chicago.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., 1417, Am. Ex. Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The accompanying cut, shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to perform active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut this long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is commonly called the solar plexus, and is

Great Fire SALE

AT THE

MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

OPENS THIS WEEK.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 7:24 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Stanton, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

A flurry of snow on Wednesday afternoon.

Jackets, duck coats and caps at A. Sture's.

Grander Krostue was up from Fisher on Tuesday.

Frank Cernousek was down from Tabor on Tuesday.

S. E. Chaplo was down from Argyle over Sunday.

O. A. Thorson was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Alvah Newland is able to sit up a bit. Better go slow, Alvah.

Mrs. Frank Brown is recovering from a severe attack of fever.

A. O. Daniels' oldest boy was reported quite ill last week with catarrh.

Miss Josie Sutton, of Valley City, N. D., has been visiting Mrs. Chas. Misner this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Misner and Mrs. Wells Misner of Euclid, were in the city this week.

C. T. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, came down on Monday to testify in the Ware libel suit.

The district encampment G. A. R., is to be held at Verndale next time. It will occar about July 4th.

Adj. Gen. J. K. Mertz, was reappointed by Commander Van Sant wherein all the boys rejoice.

Rev. Frank Peterson of Minneapolis, will preach Sunday morning and evening at the Baptist church.

Mr. A. Stare is again at his store, and would like to have his customers and friends come and see him.

The Great Northern train for Sunday night was eight hours late reaching this city about 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Judge Benson was down to Fergus Falls last week, to see about recommitting the patients there. This step being made necessary under the new law.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart is reported quite ill—not, however, with the fever, but due to prostration incident to the trying scenes through which she has just passed.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm on Sunday, and because he wanted to go home that night the train was late. Says it is always late when he wants to go home

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Ole P. Renne represented the Fertile post at the G. A. R. encampment last week.

To get all of the county news subscribe for the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

W. J. Brown, a brother-in-law of the late A. M. Stewart, has charge of the Stewart lumber yard.

W. O. Wilson was on the sick list this week, but not so bad but what he could get over to the city every day.

Dr. Robertson has been slightly under the weather for a day or two but is getting back to his regular rutions. Lagrippe.

J. B. Kemper, of Perham, is the new manager of the Weiner brewery of East Grand Forks. All of the old Perham boys know Barney.

Frank Benoit was up from St. Paul on Wednesday visiting his brothers and his many friends in the city. Frank is always as welcome as spring flowers.

D. P. R. Strong, of the Review, was in attendance at the editorial association meeting at Minneapolis last week. Don't know whether they got him in the Pen with the rest of the boys or not.

Ira B. Mills, member of the railroad and warehouse commission, was in the city last week on private business. He still registers from Moorhead and retains a kindly feeling for the people of Crookston.

A Washington correspondent says that Washburn's bill, providing right of way for the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad through the White Earth reservation, is likely to pass at an early day. In which hope we all live.

Dept. Sheriff Losey went up to St. Hilaire on Wednesday morning after Sam Dolnerd charged with assault on P. O. Bechtud. He continued his trip to Thief River Falls with the game commissioner after some birds (which they got) and returned in the evening loaded down with game as it were.

J. B. Eshelman, of the Ada post, G. A. R., was elected as alternate in the 7th district to the National Encampment at Pittsburgh next fall. M. S. Converse, of Detroit, Minn., was elected as the delegate. Both will do all in their power to get St. Paul designated for the national encampment in 1895.

We have had a number of enquiries from our country friends for McKinley's speech on the tariff, so we have procured it and publish it in full in this issue. It is a document full of facts from the best posted man in America on the tariff question.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL was an item stating that E. M. Hoff, of St. Hilaire, had made an assignment. This was a typographical error. It was S. N. Hoff who assigned. E. M. is one of the soldest business men of Polk county, and it will be a cold day when he has to make an assignment.

Capt. Roberts, of Col. Choate Post, Detroit, was a delegate to the encampment at Minneapolis last week and in conversation with the writer he said, that the district encampment in Crookston was the best of the kind he ever attended. He sends his regards to Commander Mr. Quartermaster B. F. Zarrucher and all the comrades with whom he is acquainted here.

Frank Brown and F. L. Kermott have purchased Frank Hertz' steam laundry, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Kermott, who for some time has held a position in Durand's drug store. Mr. Brown will retain his position at the roller mills, and will only be a silent partner in the concern. Frank Kertz expects to leave the city after he gets his affair straightened up.

Sunday was one of the coldest days of the season and Monday was nearly as cold, with a high wind prevailing.

Chris Johnson was in from Maple Bay last week, and becomes a subscriber to the JOURNAL, in order, as he says to get all the county news.

Wheat opens this week lower than ever since last fall—46 cents for No. 1 Hard. Fortunately there is but little left in the hands of the producer.

C. L. Hansen was in from Garden last week chatting with old friends. C. L. is getting tired already of the beauties of a democratic administration.

Ira P. Misner left for his home in Wisconsin on Monday evening's train. Mr. Misner, it will be remembered, was called to the bedside of his son I. W. C., arriving too late to see him alive.

Alice Austin, the seven-year-old daughter of A. K. Austin, died at the home of Mrs. Austin's sister, on the Red River, on the morning of 14th inst. of pneumonia. The funeral obsequies took place in this city on Saturday.

A.E. Koeppe has sold his cigar factory to H. P. Brown and intends to go out to the coast soon. He has grown from childhood in our midst, is a young man of sterling qualities and will leave many friends who will wish him a full measure of success in life.

Guy Halvorson and Albert, (alias "Smiler") went over to Minto Wednesday morning to attend the 3 mile skating race at the rink there. There were to be five entries, all noted North Dakota skaters except "Smiler" who is a Crookston boy pure and simple.

O. H. Lucken was a delegate to the encampment from a Duluth Post last week. O. H. is as fine and handsome as ever and was as happy as a big sunflower whenever he could catch on to a Polk county boy for a minute. He wished to be remembered to his many friends here.

If we have neglected our local work this week, it is because we have been every nerve to the task of furnishing a full and complete report of the important trial that commenced on Saturday last. We have endeavored to present this mass of testimony just as it was given so that the people of Polk county, who could not attend it can get at all the facts of the case as they were brought out, and thus be fully enabled to judge of the merits of the case.

Comrade Grant, of Col. Choate Post, Detroit, is a regular lodge maniac—and rather have a lodge given him any day than a good dinner, yes, even than pork and beans, and thusit is that he has more lodges than anybody—having something less than a million. It is amusing to hear him relate how he badgered the Relief Corps of Boston—and beat 'em out of a badge every trade, securing a hundred during the encampment there. He always attends encampments and always returns loaded with badges.

If you want to see a man blush ask Comrade Fontaine about when his Grand Army badge, but unless you can run faster than he can, don't venture to ask him what plans he has made for raising hogs on his farm. Perhaps Louie wouldn't fight but he would be liable to get hopping mad, and with good reason.

As will be seen by a communication elsewhere in this issue from Supt. J. B. Copeland, the rumor that he had resigned and would return to this city and take his old run as conductor is untrue. It must have been a case of "the wish is father to the thought" for while our people would not like to see Copeland promoted backward, there is not a mother's son of us who would not like to see him back among us to live.

The contracts for dinking what is known as the Lowell ditch have been let and the work will be commenced after the spring seeding is done. The ditch will be 5¼ miles and will cost, aside from bridges $13,000. John Sahlevoight takes the first 100 stations from the river, J. B. Merrill has from there to the N. P. track, A. N. Hixson has from there to station 259, and the McKlunds Bros. the balance of the work. They have three miles of the work to do.

Wm. McKinnon, a prominent lumberman of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was visiting his cousins, the McKinnon Bros., in this city last week. He is interested in a large contract on the St. Louis river this winter and took a run up here to visit his cousins and look up the prospects for investments in the Red Lake Reservation. He will return shortly for investment is presented and take a hand in getting out the lumber. He has had a life-long experience in the lumber business and knows a good thing in that line, when he sees it.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

As we go to press the following telegram is received from Minto: "Halvorson wins easy by leading the others half the race."

H. J. Peterson assures us that none need fear to drink freely of his pop, as it is made of the purest of artesian water and filtered at that. He says there is no river water in his.

Mr. A. O. Sandon, who has been leading Scandinavian salesman at the New York Store, is now employed at A. Sture's as book-keeper and head salesman and wishes to have his friends and customers to come and see him.

Mrs. Isaac Ridley and two children arrived from her home at Cundy's Harbor, Maine, on Saturday morning, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hathaway. Mrs. Ridley is very much out of health, but her friends hope much from the benefits of our healthful climate.

The Ladies' Relief corps gave a camp-fire during the session in Minneapolis last week that far surpassed in interest the G. A. R. camp-fire. The veteran and pioneer, Mrs. Ina Vanclieve, gave an address that was listened to with eager interest by all and especially by the old soldiers who had been in service under her husband—Gen. VanCleve. Mrs. VanCleve is 85 years old but her voice rang out clear and strong as that of many a far younger woman. Mrs. T. B. Walker read a paper on her experiences during the war, going to show how the women who were left to wait at home, suffered for the cause. The paper was full of pathos and vivid descriptions and was listened to with wrapped attention. Other addresses were made by prominent women of the corps whose names escape us at this writing, were well received and all old vets decided it was the best camp-fire they ever attended.

S. R. Van Sant was elected department commander at the encampment last week, by acclamation, Gen. Mullen, whose friends had been pushing him for the place, withdrawing. Capt. Mullen, who is yet suffering from his recent illness and the loss of a leg, stood upon the platform and made such a speech as made the tears come into the eyes of the old vets, who awfully wanted to vote for "old Capt. Jack." Only for his misfortune which would handicap him for active service for some time, Gen. Mullen would no doubt have been the choice and as it was it was hard for his friends to give him up, and only consideration for his own good induced them to consent to it, Capt Van Sant started as soon as the encampment was over on a trip to the coast and will try and get all the western boys to support St. Paul's claims for the National Encampment in '95. The Capt. is a hustler and will no doubt accomplish much.

Those White-Winged Angels.

McIntosh Times:—Bro. Ware, of the Thief River Falls Press, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel preferred by M. E. Kirsch and A. C. Rhinehart, the two white-winged angels of the county board. Wonders never cease; but the greatest of them all is that Ware could have found words to express a thought, that could possibly be construed to constitute a libel of this saintly pair.

Artesian Water.

In the early days the question of pure drinking water was, it seems, a very important one and when the first artesian well was obtained upon the farm of E. D. Childs & Co., Mr. Childs had a sample of the water analyzed. His dairy cows are now and have been drinking this artesian water, and in order to satisfy his milk customers he submits the following:

ANALYSIS.

804 of Sulphuric Acid	.0095
Calcium Oxide	.112
Potassium and Sodium	.0238
Chlorine	.0208
Magnesium Oxide	.384
Pure Water	99.3665
	100 per ct

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. E. D. Childs being duly deposes and says that the above is a true and correct copy of the analysis of the water from the artesian wells on the E. D. Childs & Co's., farm sec. 1, town 149, range 47. The above described premises being located in the Fifth ward of the City of Crookston, that said analysis was made by Dr. Wm. B. Carman, at the State University at Champaign, Ill., during the month of December, 1880.

Signed. E. D. CHILDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1884.

W. I. HITCHCOCK,
Notary Public for Polk Co., Minn.

HASN'T RESIGNED.

Superintendent Copeland Corrects an Error.

EDITOR JOURNAL: In your columns I notice that I have resigned as Superintendent of the "Shore" lines of the G. N.' I am not looking for notoriety, and doubtless you would soon learn your mistake without a denial from me. I hardly think it right, however, to remain silent, and thus abet any job the boys may have put up on my friend Driscoll. The Times first gave notice of my resignation, but failed to find me a comfortable job. You did much better by me. The mild climate of the Pacific coast has a fascination for me which my twelve years of life among the blizzards cannot break. My leaving Seattle will depend upon circumstances which have not yet arisen. Please do not forget me down in your note book as one who would say anything disparaging to Crookston or Minnesota. I spent too many pleasant years in your city and have too many friends in the state and in North Dakota to wish to destroy a single laurel in the wreath that country has honestly woven for itself. Truly, I think Minnesota the greatest state west of Lake Michigan and following very closely to New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts in importance. True, the democratic party locked up your mines, turned the key in the door of your manufactories and set labor adrift, thus rendering the farmers' products a drug on the market, for which the masses cannot work they cannot buy food. But "beyond the clouds the sun is still shining," for we say it in the 6th over New York, Ohio, etc. The product of your mines will keep. Your manufactories will only become dusty. Your rich and fertile plains will gather renewed vigor and respond to the call when the reigning comes. It was believed by the Buddists that when Buddah slept then dire calamities fell upon the people and the land, but when he awoke the reign of plenty began. During Buchanan's administration he must have slept soundly, and in the second reign of Cleveland he must be taking an awful healthy old nap.

Yours truly,
J. B. COPELAND.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Vinva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 163½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Horses for Sale.

I will have 40 head of good work horses for sale at my barn in the city of Crookston, between the 1st and 13th of March. I will also have some good mules to sell. This stock will be sold at prices that will correspond with the present price of wheat, and on terms to suit the purchasers. Any reasonable time for payment will be given, provided good secured notes, with 10 per cent interest per annum are given. [48] M. R. BROWN.

Send 2c to us for our "Tommy Trapper" book, the funniest book out, 1,000 laughs for 2 cents.

HALLER PROP. CO.,
Blair, Nebr.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but he says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similary afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. A. Wallace.

From North Carolina.

"We-uns want you-uns to-no, that we-uns sack three bottles av Haller's Sarsaparilla an got clar cured of bilies. We-uns live at Hill's Corners, Nort Carolina, an' we-uns don't keer if you-uns no we-uns did have bilies. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and San Francisco, retiring via Portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River, $89.50. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [44-50]

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894. NO. 46

Historical Society

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....Hiram M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Snow.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Halvor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Sawdey
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Axel Grundjean
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Jensen
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Ramery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Risch
Fourth District.....C. F. Somers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins, Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer, Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom, Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wiskerton, Reep
Badger	P M Sanstead, Mentor
Granderudd,	Ole Nelson, Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Bever, Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank, Warren
Bygland,	Hulver Grandeau, Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders, Crookston
Crookston, city,	E G Carruth, Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson, Fosston
Chester,	O J Matison, Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlie Ane, Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner, Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skeie, Olga
Fairfax,	A O Bunkish, Crookston
Farley,	Mark Congdon, Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney, Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason, Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason, Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	E J George, Fertile
Gn Forks	E J Hogen, N G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson, N G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson, Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson, Ringdal
Gentility,	H T Goodson, Gentility
Gervais,	John Esforgo, R L Falls
Grove Park,	E H Abbott, Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell, Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernst Hanna, Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson, Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson, Lindsey
Hinsinville,	O Osmundson, Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Benson, Nelsonville
Kenzione,	D E Godden, N O Ferkis
Kennonville,	Fred Smith, Gentility
King,	O A Wilson, Johnsonich
Knute,	Lars K Nelson, Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Granville, R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau, Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenson, Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson, Orella
Lowell,	Ole Christianson, Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec, Best
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit, Mallory
Newton,	H H Bearden, T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercier, Northland
Nunsdal,	Olof Larson, Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin, Melvin
Parnell,	S W Sleau, Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert, Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson, Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hiekum, Fosston
R. R. F. village,	A P Tonpin, R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdaig Ratti, R L Falls
Reis,	H C Hallock, Reis
River Falls,	K O Olgstad, St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Engstead, St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Buskind, Nelsy
Rosebud,	M E Rondaker, Fosston
Shelmo,	Orens Simonson, Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson, St. Hilaire
Sanderville,	Henry Kinkson, Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson, St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson, Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan, R O Falls
Tabor,	F J Cermousek, Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edmar Parrue, Terrebonne
Tilden,	,
Tynsid,	A O Stretrom, Nelsy
Tinsland,	John Thompson, Nelsy
Winger,	Albert Johnson, Rindal
Woodside,	O J Taylor, Mentor
Wrandolin,	O J Johnson, St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick, R G Falls
Thief river Falls	Adam Zeh,

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Hallberg's Cough Syrup,
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Darand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or hotels dealing a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Chalce Jersey Hatter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5-tf)

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Earnie Childs; Son of A. M. Childs, Dies at the Hospital in Duluth.

The Body Brought to Crookston for interment—Funeral Last Sunday.

What the Jurors in the Ware Trial Think of the Journal's Report.

Died—At the hospital in Duluth on Thursday evening 25th, 23dll, 1894, at 8:45, after a short illness of typhoid fever, Ernie A. Childs, of this city.

Ernest A. Childs, son of Albert M. and Mary L. Childs, was born in Clifton, Pierce county, Wis., on Oct. 8th, 1867. When he was 13 years old his parents removed to this city, in 1880, where Ernie attended our public schools until he entered the university at Hamline. After he left school he first entered upon a business career with Artis, Childs & Co., after which he engaged with O. J. Barnes in the grocery store, then for a time was bookkeeper for E. D. Childs & Co., then was with Barnes & Slocum until their assignment: He went to Duluth in 1889 to work for the large grocery house of Eppinger & Co. but Wednesday Oct. 23rd 1889 he was married to Miss Sadie Bradley, of Warren, by whom he had two daughters, one only surviving him. He was a member of the Sons of Veteran camp of this city and was one of the most popular young men of this city. He leaves a young wife and daughter, a father, mother and two sisters to mourn his early death. His pastor, the Rev. Lee W. Squier preached a very eloquent sermon at the funeral on Sunday afternoon to one of the largest audience ever assembled in this city for such an occasion. The house was as full as it could be and as many more were outside, unable to get in.

It's a source of inestimable comfort and consolation to his parents and all his intimate relatives and friends, that a loving Heavenly Father so ordered the events of the last few days of the loved one's life, that he was provided with the best of medical and nurse attendance that could be obtained. The boy adored all else do they find comfort and even joy in the unmistakable evidences they have, that the event was ordered and directed by Him who makes no mistakes but doeth all things well.

A week before his departure and while in the full control of his choice of action; and fully expecting to recover his health, he put his hand in his father's, and gladly and heartily consecrated his life to Jesus. And from that time on till a few hours before his death, his purpose to go out from the sick room and live for Christ was very evident to those who were with him most. And when the fatal complication of his disease was developed, and he became aware that he could not live, not a murmur, or a shadow of rebellion was manifested, but perfect unquestioning resignation characterized every moment, as he witnessed and felt the approach of death. Only a few moments before his death, he said "I cannot live long" and then "father pray."

These were his last intelligible words but though unable to speak, he nodded a hearty assent to the question of his father, "are you in perfect peace and fully trusting in Jesus, and perfectly resigned to his will." And then immediately turning upon his side, he gradually ceased to breathe, and fell asleep. His employer and fellow-clerks and in fact all others with whom he had formed acquaintance during his residence in Duluth, speak of him in words of highest respect and tenderness.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by the Sons of Veterans of Geo. H. Thomas Camp No. 14, of which Ernie was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call from our ranks and from a world of suffering to a heaven of happiness, our esteemed friend and brother, Ernie A. Childs; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That while we humbly bow to Him who doeth all things well, and though he will meet with us here no more, his influence will be felt.

RESOLVED: That as a camp we desire to bear testimony to the faithfulness of our departed brother of his devotion to our sacred order and commend to the Good Shepherd the sorrow stricken wife and child, father, mother, sisters and friends who are so suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one loved and respected by all.

RESOLVED: That we will devote ourselves now to the work of our order in which he took such an active part, hoping that some day we may receive a reward for so doing.

RESOLVED: That as death has visited and broken our ranks for the second time, we shall be admonished that we have only one life to live, one, only one, eternity forevermore.

RESOLVED: That this action be entered on the records of the camp and furnished for publication in our local papers and the Sons of Veterans National Reveille and also that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased.

RESOLVED: That we tender the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction.

A. A. GLENN,
C. F. MIX,
P. BANCROFT,
Committee.

It Was All Right.

What the jurors say of THE JOURNAL'S report of the Ware trial.

Geo. Vine: I think it a very fair and impartial report. By all odds the fairest and best report that I have seen of that trial.

C. N. Lindell: I did not see any thing wrong with it. I call it a very complete and candid summary report of all the evidence in the case.

C. H. Snake: There is nothing wrong with the JOURNAL'S report; it was way out of sight, eminently fair and impartial, nor do I see how anybody can take exception to the verdict of the jury; it was the only conclusion they could reach.

T. G. Thompson: It was all right in every particular and gave all of the facts elicited, without regard to who was hit. I don't see how any one could find fault with it.

L. Larson: I think it was as near right as could be taken. Unless a man objects to having the truth told I don't see how he could object to that report.

Anton Erickson: My opinion is that the JOURNAL has a straight, correct and reliable report of the trial.

J. J. Molstad: I think it was as fair and impartial a report as could be made and that is the opinion of all with whom I have heard.

P. M. Riegdal: The JOURNAL report was all right as far as I could see; thorough and impartial. I cannot say as much for the Times report.

T. A. Harris: You got it all in in great shape as I remember it. It was all right and garbled nor one sided in the least.

W. E. Kelsey: Very correct and unprejudiced, showing no malice at all, as fair and impartial as it could be made.

W. D. Wilson: It was all right so far as I can see and is just as I remember the evidence. It was certainly the most full and complete report given by any newspaper.

Hans Morberg: By all odds the best and fairest report written. It certainly beats the Times' garbled one-sided report of the case and was as full and complete as could be made.

The Times' Circulation.

As the Times persistently insists upon misconstruing the evidence in the Ware case, and now insists upon asserting that its presuman, George Crawford, testified that the circulation of the daily Times was 900, we publish just what was said and all that was said as taken by the court reporter, Mr. B. S. Stevenson. Now let's see you climb over that, Mac. Here's just what he did say and all that he said:

George Crawford sworn: Direct examination by Mr. Stevenson.

Q. What is your name?
A. George Crawford.
Q. What is your business?
A. Working in the Times.
Q. The Crookston Times?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is your business in that establishment?
A. Job printer.
Q. Have you charge of the printing of the Weekly Times?
A. Yes sir, I run the press.
Q. How many papers do you print every week of the Weekly Times?
Q. (By Mr. Montague) Do you know?
A. Yes sir, 960 papers.

OUR NEXT FAIR

Will be Held Here on July 26th, 27th and 28th, 1894.

Fix These Dates in Your Mind, and Watch for the Premium List.

A Board of Fifteen Directors Will This Year Manage the Association.

The Stockholders of the Northern Minnesota Agricultural and Driving Association met in the city hall at 7:30 p. m. the 17th inst. and closed the business of the association for the year ending February 5th, 1894, elected a board of fifteen directors, adopted the secretary's report and set apart July 17th, 18th and 19th as fair and race meeting dates.

The board of directors will meet in the city hall at 7:30 p. m., the 24th inst. to arrange programs, premiums and purses.

Last year the fair was held on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, and was a success socially and financially. Pursuant to the wish of a majority of the attendant farmers at said fair who advocated earlier dates for 1894, and as East Grand Forks association hold their race meeting and stock show July 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th; this association placed their fair dates for July 17th, 18th and 19th, thus adopting the suggestions of our leading farmers and following closely after the East Grand Forks race meeting.

The board of directors as now elected is as follows: Hugh Thompson, E. M. Lancaster, Frank Bivins, E. M. Walsh, Archie McKinnon, J. E. O'Brien, S. L. Collins, J. R. McKinnon, A. Sture, J. E. Sullivan, D. Morrow, J. B. Merrill, P. Stenerson, J. Warninger and Peter Carey.

Hugh Thompson president; Frank Bivins, first vice president; E. M. Lancaster, second vice president; E. M. Walsh, treasurer and J. V. E. Wyatt secretary.

The executive committee is Hugh Thompson, Frank Bivins, E. M. Lancaster, Archie McKinnon and E. M. Walsh.

The finance committee is J. R. McKinnon, A. Sture and S. L. Collins.

The financial report and general statement of the secretary is as follows:

Receipts for the year ending February 5th, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Cash sales of stock	$ 166 00
Premium list advertisement	450 00
Donations	4 00
Gate and grand stand receipts	1295 00
Cash from secretary	100 00
Liability appropriations	1000 00
Arrearages	30 00
Entry receipts—horse races	150 00
Money borrowed	1000 00
Total	$4075 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Improvements in property	$ 1093 80
Paid out in purses	1067 00
Paid out on premiums	691 35
Expense of meeting	606 99
Incidental expenses	227 01
Rent on Property	250 00
Taxes for 1893	40 00
Paid to attorney	100 00
Salary secretary	100 00
Total	$4075 35

ASSETS.

Association property (at cost)	$ 5975 65
Cash on hand as per bill	0 15
Due on sale of stock	100 00
Due on premiums	60 00
Due from Merchants National Bank	1 75
Cash in Treasury	75
Total	$6137 90

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$ 3000 00
Due on accounts	21 35
Due on stock	18 55
Total	$3039 65

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts from all sources		$4075 50
Disbursements		4075 35
Balance	$	15
Assets	$6137 90	
Less liabilities	3039 65	
Balance	$3098 25	

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Number of stockholders	122
Number of shares sold	306
Value of each share sold	$54 40
Value of number of capital stock	461 35
Net gain in value of capital stock	1 75
Increase in stockholders	21 per cent.
Increase in business	21 per cent.
Decrease in expenses	1-10 per cent.

J. V. E. WYATT, Secretary.

Buddy's Beauties.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna this week driving a beautiful span of well matched black horses, one of the finest teams of work horses it was ever our privilege to see in Polk county. Knowing our weakness for fine stock H. B. called 'round at our office to give us an opportunity to feast our eyes upon a really first-class team. The animals are sound of wind and limb every particular, weigh 2800 pounds in their stocking feet, and as fine drivers as one could wish to draw a line over. They are young, one being 5 and the other 6 years old. He had not been in town half a day before he had a dozen or so offers for that team, but as he had given a refusal on them to a near neighbor he could not go back on his word. He said, however, that he had a number of horses at home, fully as good which he will sell as he has purchased Ford's store at Edna and intends to "dispersally" somewhat for the coming year. In the lot he has for sale is a choice stallion that he purchased awhile ago of Ole P. Rouse. Any one who desires to obtain a choice working team should see what Budd can do. One object we have in this write up is to point a moral. The JOURNAL has always urged upon its readers the necessity of raising sooty stock and Mr. Budd's experience emphasizes our point. As all are aware the times are not very propitious for selling stock and none but the best will sell, but as soon as it becomes known that Mr. Budd has horses for sale everybody who knows his horses are anxious to buy of him. And this is a universal rule. As a man gets a reputation established he has no trouble selling stock, while a man who takes no pains at all would be bothered to find a market for his stock at such a time as the present.

That Grading Business.

The JOURNAL took occasion to interview Alderman J. E. Morrisey in relation to the grading matter now agitating the dwellers on Sampson's addition, and that gentleman said substantially as follows: "I have no desire to force upon the people anything they do not desire but I can tell you one thing that there are a wonderful lot of two-faced people in this world, or else there has been a wonderful change of sentiment among them, for nearly all who signed that remonstrance had previously signified their entire approval of the plan. Now, I certainly do not desire the work done if the people do not want it, but I should like to know what to depend upon, so that when I ask for a thing from the council I may be sure that the people want it. If Mr. Norris has been well we should have interviewed the people on the addition and brought in a report in accordance with their wishes, whatever that is. If Mr. Norris does not get able to go with me soon I shall get some other engineer to go, and shall make a report in accordance with what we find. But when any man accuses me of any underhand or dishonorable motives in this matter he is way off his base. If the people, or a majority of them don't want the work done they need not have it so far as I am concerned."

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, Feb. 28th, 1894.

George Rich, of Grand Forks, is over visiting his sister, Mrs. C. E. Harvington, for a few days. George is always welcome in Euclid.

H. C. Misner left for the Twin Cities Sunday evening, where he will transact business for several days, returning the latter part of the week.

Jack Eagle, our No. 1 carpenter and contractor, has the contract for building a house on Wm. Davidson's farm. We are informed that Robt. Linton and family will occupy the same when finished. Welcome, Bob.

Mrs. T. E. Biever and John Schautzer, and wife visited Crookston Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Chapin visited Warren Monday. The Doctor, we are informed, has bought out a drug store in that city.

Albert Losey, the genial clerk in the Crookston P. O., visited with his parents Sunday.

One of the most enjoyable affairs that has taken place in Euclid for a long time, was the sociable at the church last Friday evening, given in honor of the pastor, Rev. Joseph Astwood. The reverend gentleman was kept in absolute ignorance of the affair until all the guests had arrived, when he was invited to go over to the church and attend a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. His surprise and consternation can be imagined when he was confronted by seventy-five of his friends, and told that he was the honored guest. Supper was served by the ladies, after which a number of toasts were responded to by F. H. Gnabell, L. S. Hancock, G. W. Webb, and others, after which Mr. H. C. Misner, in a very neat speech, presented the Rev. with a purse containing twenty-six dollars, which had been contributed by the friends present. Mr. Astwood has only been among the Euclid people a few months, but as Mr. Misner said in his remarks, "He has not only captured the hearts of the people, but their purses as well."

A party of Euclidites visited Mr. and Mrs. Davidson at the Keystone Tuesday evening. There were about thirty guests present, and as usual, they had a royal good time. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson know how to entertain, and no people in the world know better how to enjoy themselves to the utmost than these Euclid people.

Miss Nellie Stevens, of Warren, was the guest of Mrs. Chapin on Thursday.

Mentor.

MENTOR, Feb. 28th, 1894.

Rev. R. H. Battey held services in the Congregational church on Sunday.

A. W. Foss, of Fosston, Sundayed with relatives and friends, returning on Tuesday.

Sleigh-riding is a very popular amusement these days. Every pleasant evening a sleighing party goes down on the lake for a pleasant outing of a few hours duration.

A cemetery association has been organized with E. E. Abott as president, and A. P. Tice as secretary.

The I. O. G. T. lodge initiated six members at its last meeting. This lodge of temperance workers embraces among its members nearly all of our prominent business men, who are all enthusiastic in the work.

The funeral of Miss Annie Rostad took place on Tuesday afternoon.

The Democratic (?) postmasterstill continues to hold the fort, "Our Swindle" to the contrary, notwithstanding. U. SO.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 8:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Horses for Sale.

I will have 40 head of good work horses for sale at my barn in the city of Crookston, between the 1st and 15th of March. I will also have some good mules to sell. This stock will all be sold at prices that will correspond with the present price of wheat, and on terms to suit the purchasers. Any reasonable time for payment will be given, provided good secured notes, with 10 per cent interest per annum are given.

[45] M. R. BROWN.

N. P. Changes Time.

Commencing Monday March 5th, Northern Pacific east bound passenger train will leave Crookston at 6:36 p. m., instead of 7:54 p. m.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will want the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort. If your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. [46-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Seed Oats For Sale.

800 bushels choice white Russian oats cleaned ready for seed, at a price to suit the times. A sample may be seen at the office of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., opposite the Fournet block. [46-48]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Send 2c to us for our "Tommy Tupper" book, the funniest book out, 1,000 laughs for 2 cents.

HALLERE PROC. Co.,
Blair, Nebr.

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m. [46-tf]

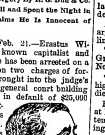
Bert Bivins is the new democratic postmaster at Argyle, Marshall Co.

WIMAN ARRESTED.

THE NOTED NEW YORK CAPITALIST BEHIND THE BARS.

Charged With Forgery By H. G. Dun & Co. He Refused Bail and Spent the Night in the Tombs—Claims He Is Innocent of Any Crime.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Erastus Wiman, the well known capitalist and railroad magnate has been arrested on a bench warrant on two charges of forgery. He was brought into the judge's chambers in the general court building at 5 o'clock, and in default of $25,000 bail was committed to the Tombs by Judge Martine. Two indictments had been found against Mr. Wiman by the grand jury. They are for forging and uttering checks. Each indictment contains two counts. The total amount involved in Mr. Wiman's alleged forgeries is $220,000. The complainant against him is R. G. Dun, president of the mercantile agency of 314 Broadway.


ERASTUS WIMAN.

As soon as word was received at Mr. Wiman's home of his arrest, Mr. Harris Wiman, the second son, came to New York from Staten Island and

Went to the Tombs,

carrying a small satchel with a change of linen for his father. The night keeper of the prison received the satchel and consented to take a note from the young man to Mr. Wiman. In this note young Mr. Wiman asked his father if he wished anything done and if he cared to make any statements.

In reply to this message Mr. Wiman wrote to the young man that he was both cheerful and well, that he had committed no crimes, but had no doubt blundered and that he was willing to stand the consequences. He added that he had absolutely refused to accept bail although offered him by his friends to get bondsmen for him.

WIMAN GETS BAIL.

Charles H. Deere of Moline Puts Up $25,000 in Money For His Release.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Mr. Albert G. Cole, of the firm of Tracy, Broadman & Platt, who are the lawyers for Mr. Erastus Wiman, called at the district attorney's office. After a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Unger, that gentleman dispatched Deputy Sheriff Dalrymple to the Tombs prison for Mr. Wiman. He was brought to the district attorney's office and bail was accepted.

Mr. Charles H. Deere of Moline, Ills. deposited 23 $1,000 bills in the office of the city chamberlain during the morning. Recorder Smyth signed the bail bond. Mr. Deere is the father-in-law of Mr. Wiman's son William, who is now lying in a precarious condition at his home on Staten Island.

WIMAN ARRAIGNED.

The Accused Man Pleads Not Guilty to the Charge of Forgery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The public statement of the attorneys of Erastus Wiman, claiming his innocence of the charges to which he was bound over in the $25,000 bail to appear in criminal proceedings against him, foreshadowed his plea of "not guilty," which he advanced in the court of general sessions. When brought to the bar Mr. Wiman appeared a trifle pale, but cool and collected, and so soon as his plea had been made Judge Martine ordered his release continuing his original bail. It has not yet been decided when the case will be brought up for trial. Mr. Wiman refused to be interviewed. It is said that his counsel will take advantage of the treaty of 1870 between the United States and Canada, which permits six of Mr. Wiman's countrymen to be on the jury that is to decide his fate.

Johnson Breaks a Record.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—John S. Johnson, the champion skater, broke the world's record during the afternoon. He went 10 miles in 31:11 1-2, as against Norseng's 32:37, the previous world's record made at St. Petersburg. The champion was in form and the ice was fast, everything else being favorable.

Secession Advocated.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Feb. 28.—A petition is being circulated here which calls upon the silver producing states to secede from the general government and join the Republic of Mexico. Mayor Parker, whose name heads the petition, says it will be circulated in every mining camp in the West.

Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Society of Daughters of the American Revolution has begun its third continental congress at the Church of Our Father in this city. The congress is to last three days and is to be presided over by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the president general of the society.

Soundings for Bridge Piers.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 27.—Civil engineers commenced sounding the Missouri river for pier foundations for a railroad and wagon bridge. It is believed here that the Great Northern or the Missouri Pacific railroads will build the bridge.

Two Killed In a Quarrel.

RED LODGE, Mon., Feb. 28.—During a quarrel a few miles from this place Daniel Edwards and his son were shot and killed by William Lockaby. The prisoner is in jail.

Liquor Officially Spilled.

BRITTON, S. D., Feb. 24.—Nine barrels of beer and several bottles of whisky taken from John Gray's blind pig, were, under orders from the court, spilled by the sheriff.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Denver has been selected as the next annual meeting place of the L. A. W.

Mrs. Mary S. Wells, widow of the late Admiral C. Wells, U. S. N., is dead.

Attorney Daniel Donahoe opened the argument for the defense in the Coughlin case.

The 13th annual encampment of the Grand Army of Kansas is in session at Newton.

"Pat Rooney," probably the most highly educated monkey in the world, died Tuesday at Cincinnati.

Robert S. Holding has been arrested at Bergen charged with uttering and attempting to utter forged checks amounting to nearly $6,000.

Justice White, the new member of the United States supreme court, will be sworn in on March 5 next, that being the first day of the spring term.

A large party of coal dealers from Chicago and other Northwestern cities are visiting Whitley and Knox counties with a view of investing in the coal regions of Eastern Kentucky.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The Detroit has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

The available cash balance in the treasury is $138,098,315.

The Kansas State Bankers' association is in session at Topeka.

M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is critically ill.

The supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the barbers' Sunday closing law.

Charles M. Patch, president of the Colfax Manufacturing company, is dead at South Bend, Ind., after a protracted illness.

Mrs. Sofia Bereford of San Francisco died of glanders, contracted from a family driving horse which had been recently purchased by her husband.

Louis Bendtzen, a retired negro implicated in the murder of Mrs. Jessie Encker at Stanton, Ala., Thursday, was caught near Jackson and shot to death.

"Wallace, the untamed wonder of the world," a lion on exhibition at a Chicago museum, escaped from his cage and created a stampede among the 500 spectators. He was driven back to his cage after 20 minutes liberty.

Friday, Feb. 23.

Effective March 1, all transcontinental lines will make a slight increase in tourist sleeping car rates.

The Grand Army of the Republic, department of Nebraska, has elected Church Howe commander.

Minister Bayard and Lord Sackville went out at a fashionable London function. They are not on speaking terms.

The announcement made in London that Gustavus Adolphus had suspended payment is not credited in official circles at Washington.

The American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will hold its 20th annual meeting at Lake Worth, Fla., March 20.

Steele Mackaye has been removed from his hotel at Chicago to a special car at the Santa Fe depot and is on his way to San Diego, Cal.

Rescuers in the Gaylord shaft at Wilkesbarre, Pa., are progressing slowly. It will take at least ten days more to recover the bodies of the unfortunate miners.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

General Early is no better. He is sitting up and says he feels stronger.

The Oceanic has arrived at San Francisco. Everything is reported quiet at Honolulu.

Six miners were killed in the coal mines at Bloxburg, near Raton, N. M., by an explosion.

There are 14 cases of smallpox at the Edwardsville (Ills.) county hospital. One death is reported.

The British bark Montgomery was wrecked at sea and eight of her crew drowned.

Leo Vanthier, the anarchist who, on Nov. 19 last, stabbed the Servian minister to France, M. R. Georgewitch, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Indian bureau has received a dispatch from Agent Powell at the Leech Lake Indian agency, Washington, announcing the total destruction of the main agency building and contents by fire.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Champion Corbett is confined to his bed with a slight fever.

The Indian appropriation bill will make Chicago the distributing point for Indian supplies.

At Lake Geneva, Wis., Ethan L. Gilbert, a prominent business man, dropped dead on the street.

The New York banks now hold $74,727,400 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The Agricultural building at the world's fair grand, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Saturday.

Norman L. Munro, the well known publisher, died at New York from the effects of a surgical operation.

British officers and sailors were defeated in a fight with slave dealers on the west coast of Africa, several of them being killed.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Steele Mackaye died in his special car near La Junta, Col.

President Harrison and party have started for California.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 1,410,000 bushels last week.

National league base ball magnates are in session at New York.

Ex-Minister Phelps is reported out of danger and improving slowly.

Eighteen inches of snow has fallen at Pomeroy, O., in the past 36 hours.

The court of inquiry in the matter of the loss of the Kearsarge has convened at New York.

The striking carpenters at the new Chicago stock exchange building have won their fight.

Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 88,008 tons, against 68,138 for the previous week and 70,815 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

LAID BEFORE THE SENATE.

Reports of the Hawaiian Investigating Committee Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has presented to the senate the report of the Hawaiian investigating committee, and signed by himself and the four Republican members. A minority report, signed by the four remaining Democratic members, was also presented. The majority report upholds the action of Minister Stevens in recognizing the provisional government and holds that the time of recognition is not a material factor. The action of Mr. Stevens in declaring a protectorate and raising the United States flag, the report says,

Was Without Authority

and was void for want of power. It was disavowed by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham, and the order to abandon the protectorate and haul down the flag was in accordance with the duty and honor of the United States. The report likewise favors annexation and upholds the president in his appointment of Mr. Blount and his instructions to Minister Willis.

The Republican members of the committee, who signed the Morgan report, also submitted a supplementary report, declaring the appointment of Mr. Blount unconstitutional and giving it as their opinion that the president had no authority to reopen the question at all. The minority report dissents only from that part of the report justifying ex-Minister Stevens.

MUST HAVE SILVER.

Strong Plea for the White Metal by a Leading Financial Authority.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Financial News says: Guatemala today and other silver countries tomorrow. Default with most of them is a question of time. The world's commerce is reeling to a crisis, yet the mischief from the appreciation of gold has only begun. Bimetallism in England is gaining converts. It is understood that Mr. Liddesdale, governor of the Bank of England is a strong advocate of an international agreement for a joint standard. Bimetallism is no longer the creed of a handful of cranks. Nearly every economist of eminence is on that side.

The international conference must be reopened. France, Germany and the United States are among those that should be done. Surely our interests are as great as theirs. If in our pride as the gold mart of the world, we stand aside, the punishment will fall upon our own heads. It depends upon the British cabinet whether the conference be fruitless or not.

MAJOR STRAIT DEAD.

One of Minnesota's Honored Pioneers Passes Away.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 26.—Major H. B Strait of Shakopee died on a Mexican Central train at El Paso, Tex., while taking a trip through Mexico. He had been ill but a day.

Brief Sketch of His Career.

Major Strait was born in 1836, and was, therefore, 59 years of age at the time of his death. In 1854, when he was 19 years of age, the Strait family came to Minnesota and settled at Shakopee, Scott county, where he has ever since resided. His first entry into what might be termed a public career was in raising the military service in 1861. He entered as captain of Company I, and was promoted to major for gallant service on the field of battle. After the close of the war he engaged in the banking business at Shakopee, and during the time of his death was also connected with several banks in other parts of the state. Major Strait was elected to congress in 1872 and served 12 years.

In Favor of Secret Societies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Feb. 28.—Brad J. Durfee, superintendent of banks of this state, has reversed his former decision regarding the recent law governing secret societies who provide insurance, and will allow the old law to remain in force until the next session of the general assembly of Illinois. He finds by investigation that it was not the intention of the originators of the bill, nor the house and senate that passed it, to work against secret societies.

Keep Their Governor General.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 26.—The legislature has defeated by a vote of 31 to 5 the proposition to abolish the office of governor general. His duties are purely nominal and the office costs the province $16,000 a year. There is also a popular demand for the reform.

Cures Smallpox, Too.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26.—General Auralians Rivera, who has discovered the famous "Jicama" root for the cure of typhus and has been distributing it gratuitously to the poor, has made the further discovery that the same root will cure smallpox.

Meatrigueks in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Feb. 28.—The world at The Bee from Arcadia, Nebr., says: An earthquakes shock was felt here about 5:30 a. m., lasting over one minute. Its direction was from north to south, jarring the windows like heavy thunder, and shaking plastering from ceilings.

Indian Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Members of the house committee on Indian affairs say that appropriations for the next fiscal year for the Indians will not be materially reduced below the figures of the present year.

Michigan Officials Give Bail.

MASON, Mich., Feb. 28.—Secretary of State Jocelin, ex-Auditor's Clerk Paterson, County Clerk Way and J. G. Clark of the Detroit canvassing board were arraigned under the salaries fraud indictment and gave bail.

Prendergast Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Judge Brentano has overruled the motion for a new trial for Prendergast and sentenced the assassin to be hanged on March 23.

THE FARIBAULT PLAN

PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AT PITTSBURG CONSOLIDATED.

Four of the Nuns of St. James Are Retained as Teachers—A Slight Reduction in Attendance Follows, But Whether of Catholics or Protestants Is Not Definitely Known.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.—An innovation in the public school system of Pennsylvania was inaugurated here Monday by the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth ward public school and St. James Roman Catholic parochial school and the installation of four nuns as teachers. The children were examined by the central board of education and accepted as regular teachers. There will be no distinction between scholars and teachers. Protestant children will be taught by the sisters as well as Catholic children. There has been no hitch resulting in the school for six years and no change will be made now. A slight falling off in the attendance was noticeable, but whether it was caused by the withdrawal of any children of Protestant or Catholic families, who may object to the arrangement, is not known.

THE ROSTER CASES.

Charges of Conspiracy Against Wisconsin State Officials.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—The roster conspiracy case against Governor Peck and other state officials was called before Judge Seitscher in the circuit court. The plaintiffs asked leave to amend the allegations by setting up that the defendents conspired to defraud the state, and a conspiracy to defraud was a part of that conspiracy. The court denied the motion, holding that if it should appear by the testimony that there was a conspiracy to defraud the state it would be only a part of the evidence and not a part of the cause for action. The defendants were spent in arguing the right of each of the six defendants to three pre-emptory challenges of jurymen. The court held that the defendants were not entitled to separate challenge and must be considered as one party.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Silver Men Will Block Appropriations if Filibustering Continues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representative Pithian, one of the new Democratic members from Illinois, has been a constant attendant of Mr. Bland in the silver debate, and says that the silver men will block appropriation bills and bring every piece of legislation to a halt until the opposition to the pending silver bill consents to let a vote be taken. Mr. Pithian said in a speech Monday that the silver men would be justified in such a course, but later he went further and said that he would effectually carry out the plan. He has no scruples to all of the great appropriation bills for carrying on the government and the local measures for public buildings, rivers and harbors and general improvements. It will apply also to pension measures of legislation, such as the bankruptcy bill or banking measures now on the calendar awaiting a hearing.

Mr. Pithian was asked if the committee on rules could not bring in a special rule giving the appropriation bills the right of way. He said the hill would have to be passed by the house, and he intimated that the silver men were strong enough to defeat such a plan. He is confident they can bring all legislation to a standstill until the silver question is voted upon.

GROW GOES TO CONGRESS.

The Election in Pennsylvania Shows a Republican Plurality of 180,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Galusha A. Grow was elected to a seat in congress from the second Pennsylvania district by a special election Tuesday. The returns from the state were very incomplete, but the Republican gains were made in nearly every county. The indications at present are that his majority will reach 140,000. Calculations of Republican headquarters express a belief that the figures will rise to 150,000. This is believed impossible by Democrats only because the returns from the state indicate a comparatively light vote.

Want a Vote on the Tariff.

DES MOINES, Feb. 28.—In the house Representative Davis introduced a resolution asking postponement of the final vote on the Wilson bill by congress till after the next election to give the people of the United States a chance to vote on the question. The resolution was adopted by a party vote.

Minnesota School Apportionment.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The spring apportionment of current school funds will be made at the state department on public instruction next monday. It is thought that the amount per capita will be about 90 cents this spring. The number of pupils to share this is estimated at 345,000.

Goes to Wagner.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Rudolph J. Peschmann, proprietor the Cream City hotel, who robbed and murdered Mrs. Schumn, an aged guest, and then set fire to his hotel, has been sentenced by Judge Walther to state prison at Wanpun for life.

McKane Must Wear Stripes.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 26.—Judge Cullen has denied Alex. McKane's application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Judge Cullen's decision vacates the stay of execution granted last week, pending an appeal to the general term, must go to Sing Sing.

Bowling Match Arranged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A London cablegram, just received, says that Sullivan and Hardin will row Haulan and Gaudaur in double sculls for $2,500 and the championship of the world. The race will be rowed over the Thames champion course.

THE FARIBAULT PLAN

HOW THE WORLD WILL END.

Our Planet Will Die Not by Accident, but a Natural Death.

According to all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die not of an accident but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun. In 20,000,000 years or more—[illegible]—since its condensation at a relatively moderate rate will give it, on one hand, 17,000,000 years of existence, while on the other hand the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to 40,000,000 years, it is still no less humiliation that the radiation from the sun could it and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium. The day will come when the sun will be extinct. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the great book and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun.

Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably in the case of Jupiter and perhaps Saturn. No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the moon appears from the latest researches to be a dead planet. Mare is much further advanced than the earth toward the cause destiny. Venus, younger than we, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On one hand, the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the seas, which insensibly and by very slow degrees leads to invade and embarrass the entire globe. On the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erosion alone all the land on our planet will be covered by water in 10,000,000 years.—Camille Flammarion in Astronomie.

CURES RISING BREAST.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest remedy for [illegible] I have been a [illegible] for many years, and have never had one case [illegible] MOTHER'S FRIEND. It has accomplished wonders and relieved [illegible] from the [illegible] for relief. Its value cannot be estimated. I known, and worth its price to [illegible] MRS. LIZZIE ABERNETHY, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers that if they will use MOTHER'S FRIEND they will [illegible] with the other [illegible] and [illegible] Sufferings.

MRS. MAY B. ARNOLD, Unionville, N. D.

Lord Mother's Friend before birth as my darling child. Will not be without it.

MRS. J. F. NOONE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Here's the Idea!

The bow has a groove on each end. A cord runs down inside the pendent tube, then into the grooves, thence by tucking the bow to the pendent, around the bow and twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out watch the case is stamped with this trade mark.

It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a pamphlet to the famous Boss Filled Case makers.

KeystoneWatch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Central or local Agents, $75 a week. Exclusive territory. Staple article. Every family a customer. Sells on sight. Profits immense. Write for terms and sample free. Address, with stamp, W. P. HARRISON & CO., Cor. 6th & Columbia, O.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.
In Probate Court, special term, February 26, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Carl Hanson, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Louisa Hanson, of the town of Sec. of the County of Polk, representing among other things, that Carl Hanson late of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1892, at the county of Polk aforesaid, and being an inhabitant of the County at the time of his death, having executed his last will and testament with his County, and the said petitioner as the executrix named in said will, and praying that administration of said estate be to Louisa Hanson granted.

It is therefore ordered, that said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 16th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given in the home of said hearing, to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said County.

Dated at Crookston this 26th day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[45-47]

DR. PEIXOTO'S FEMALE PILLS.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY. SAFE, SURE AND RELIABLE. Ladies, ask your druggist for DR. PEIXOTO'S FEMALE PILLS. Take no substitute. If he does not keep them, send $1.00 to the PEIXOTO MEDICINE ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with interest. I cannot describe the much creepy sensation of the presence of some one, near and far. I used to rub and rub those parts until they were sore, to overcome a nuisance the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a sensation of pins and needles and around my feet. Also an indescribable sense of fullness in my stomach. Nervous asked me to consult a physician, but I always objected to their universal conclusion, that it was all in the mind. Some persons upon a person, they try to counteract its insidious progress until the victim is helpless and the sufferer dies. Such was my condition, and I had been doctoring for a year and a half, but with no permanent benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, recommending the same symptoms as mine. I thought it was worth a trial, but a few days had passed before I noticed a change for the better. The dead feeling had left me, and in fact it has not been ever the slightest indication of it since. My nerves feel as strong as ever, and I have gained ten pounds in weight, though I was not fleshy when I began to take Dr. Miles' Nervine. I am using the Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in this case as in mine.—James Kane, La Due, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical.

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Leo & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Pride.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,

Always on hand.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

TRY US.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.
In the District Court.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at the office in my office, praying for license to sell and convey the interest of the minor heirs of Ole Nelson, late of the township of Lincoln, in the County of Polk, deceased, and that the hearing on said application to sell, convey or mortgage said real estate every kind and nature will be had at the office in the room in the first story of said building, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and considered by said city court of the county of Crookston, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

In witness my hand and seal of said court, this 19th day of February, A. D. 1894.

[seal.] K. C. CARRUTH,
City Clerk.
[46-48]

WHO WILL BE LEADER

A QUESTION OF VAST INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Rosebery, John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt Seem to Lead the Liberal List In Eligibility to Succeed Grand Old Man Gladstone.

Whether the story told by the expatriated American, Astor, in his London newspaper, The Pall Mall Gazette, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will shortly resign as premier of the British empire and leader of the Liberal party, be founded on "inside information" or not, his age and increasing infirmities are such as to render his retirement a contingency likely to become a fact almost any day.

What will happen then? Who will take the reins from the venerable hands that have guided his party for so many years? Will the now man be strong enough to keep the party united? How long will he be able to continue the Lib-

LORD ROSEBERY.

eral reign? Will home rule for Ireland go forward to accomplishment, or will the project languish again and be postponed for another term of years? These questions are asked with interest on this side of the Atlantic. On the other side they are propounded with anxiety, for their answering is fraught with the utmost significance to the British empire.

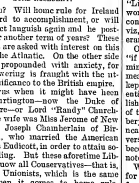
Time was when it might have been Lord Hartington—now the Duke of Devonshire—or Lord "Randy" Churchill, whose wife was Miss Jerome of New York, or Joseph Chamberlain of Birmingham, who married the American girl, Miss Endicott, in order to attain social standing. But these aforetime Liberals are now all Conservatives—that is, they are Unionists, which is the same thing when it comes to the test bill, now the cardinal question with the Liberal party, and therefore not to be considered. Of the Liberals at present most prominent after Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt seem to be the only ones worth considering.

Of the three mentioned as possibilities, Lord Rosebery is perhaps most likely to win the prize. He is Scotch and is in many ways the most interesting man of the lot.

He is young for a successful British politician, having first seen the light in 1847. His family is as old one, and that is one reason why his Liberalism is such a tower of strength to the party. His surname is not, of course, Rosebery, that being the title of his earldom merely. He was born Primrose and was christened Archibald Philip. His title when a boy at the great public school at Eton was Ear! Dalemny, and it was under this that he was known as one of the cleverest, most original pupils then in attendance. Whenever a topic was up for discussion among his fellows he used to listen gravely until all the rest had had their say. Then he would express himself in such unexpected fashion and such quaint phrase as to invariably command the respectful attention of the others.

He was then, as now, very difficult to approach when he had work to do, and his room was inaccessible to all but his closest intimates, but as his seeming exclusiveness was known to proceed not from haughtiness, but from a conviction that to accomplish his work he must be undisturbed, he was not disliked for it, especially as he found time enough to devote toathletic sports to enable him to excel therein. His liking for hard work has been a pronounced characteristic ever since that time and has undoubtedly been an important factor in enabling him to excel in whatever he has undertaken.

From Eton he went to Oxford, where his scholastic attainments were both brilliant and solid. A few years after his graduation he distinguished himself by presiding over a scientific congress in Glasgow; a little later was made lord rector of Aberdeen university and still a little later lord rector of Edinburgh university. He entered politics very young, became a Liberal by reason of his acquaintance with Gladstone, who was his guest during a hot parliamentary campaign in Midlothian, and was chosen by the Liberal leader when only 24 to second the address of reply to the throne. His political advancement from that time was rapid, and in 1886, after filling many minor posts, in all of which he worked hard, he became under secretary of state for foreign affairs.



JOHN MORLEY.

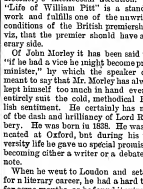
Of course his advancement in governmental affairs received a check when the Liberals went out of power, but he was nevertheless a potent factor in public matters all along, for he was elected as a Liberal, and on the same ticket with John Burns, the workingman's member, in the London council and did marvelously good reform work on the governing board of the vastest municipality in the world. When Gladstone came into power for the last time, to Lord Rosebery was given the foreign portfolio, and he has conducted its affairs in a way that has strengthened the Liberal party and upheld the credit of the government abroad. In fact, England's foreign policy under his guidance has been strong for the first time when the Liberals were in." He has but one serious point in the armor in the panoply of politics, and that is the premiership.

Lord Rosebery's marriage to a daughter of the Rothschild family, which occurred when he was 30, was quite as much talked about as any of his political acts have been. His motives were written down as entirely mercenary; his ambition was assertingly spoken of as having been to "marry the richest heiress in the world," and so on. Be that as it may, their married life is said to have been very nearly an ideal one. She died two or three years ago, leaving four children, and there have been many rumors since of his approaching marriage with this one or that one, the most persistent of all pertaining to the one with whom connected his name with that of a daughter of the Prince of Wales. There seems to be, in fact, no shadow of probability that he would marry into the royal family even if he could. The fact that such an alliance would force him to leave public life would of itself prevent him from making it.

Politics has not taken up all of Lord Rosebery's intellectual attention. His "Life of William Pitt" is a standard work and fulfills one of the unwritten conditions of the British premiership—that is, the premier should have a literary side.

Of John Morley it has been said that "if he had not been so mighty because premier," by which the speaker only meant to say that Mr. Morley has always kept himself too much in hand even to entirely suit the cold, methodical English sentiment. He certainly has none of the dash and brilliancy of Lord Rosebery. He was born in 1838. He was educated at Oxford, but during his university life he gave no special promise of becoming either a writer or a debater of note.

When he went to London and set up for a literary career, he had a hard time for some months, as he found it extreme-



SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT.

ly difficult to dispose of his articles. He finally succeeded in suiting first the editor of The Literary Gazette and later The Saturday Review. After that his rise was steady, but his writings were almost altogether literary and not journalistic till he was induced almost forcibly to go on the staff of The Pall Mall—"pitchforked into journalism," some one has said—in the days when that journal was Liberal in politics.

He entered parliament in 1883 and three years later was made a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet as chief secretary for Ireland, his rapid promotion from a journalist to a minister's seeming being quite unexampled in the British government. He has ever since been a factor in the current history of the United Kingdom. He is a Radical in politics, and, though not offensively, an agnostic in religion. William T. Stead, who was associated with him on The Pall Mall, called him a "Puritan who had lost his way." Mr. Morley is a solid rather than an interesting speaker. He does not "let himself out" on the platform. His delivery is monotonous, but his words mean something, and the British public knows that he is never intentionally in earnest. He is a pleasant man to know and an agreeable conversationalist. It is said to be a cherished ambition of his to write a "final history" of the French revolution. His constituents at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence he has always been returned to parliament, call him Honest John.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt has a literary side, as have Lord Rosebery and Mr. Morley. His first writing was the production of some very clever electioneering squibs, and he afterward served his apprenticeship to journalism by leaving his trade very well indeed. He is said to know more about English literature than even Mr. Gladstone. He is a man of unimpeachable taste, for his wife was an American girl, the daughter of Mr. Motley, the historian. He is fine looking. He is at present Mr. Gladstone's first lieutenant in the house of commons, and he is a favorite with the royal family, but he is not personally a popular man. Perhaps this is because he is sometimes insulted by the sanctions. He is nevertheless a success in public life, and whatever he says when he chooses to speak is carefully listened to and fully reported. He is possibly not as strong a Home Ruler as Lord Rosebery or Mr. Morley, but there is no reason for believing that the Irish members would bolt his leadership.

I. D. MARSHALL.

THE PRICE OF WOOL.

HOW THE FREE RAW MATERIAL BILL HAS AFFECTED THE FARMER.

A Clear Comparison of London and American Prices—The Change From Harrison to Cleveland Caused a Difference of 9 Cents Per Pound.

The Canonsburg Herald of Washington county, Pa., states that "one of our farmers recently sold his unwashed wool at 14 cents per pound. Unwashed wool was then quoted at 15 cents per pound in the London market. The duty on wool was 11 cents. Add a cent for carriage, and foreign wool would cost 27 cents laid down in New York. Our friend got 14 cents. We would like to know where the protection comes in."

Such wool as brings 15 cents in the London market is twice as valuable as the 14 cent unwashed Pennsylvania wool. The former is skirted Australian and is so clean that in any market it would command a higher price than the cleanest fleece washed wools of Washington county, to say nothing of unwashed. We might as well compare gold and silver, because they are precious metals, as to compare Washington county unwashed with Australian unwashed. They are neither in the same condition. The wool which this Washington county farmer sold in Washington county at 14 cents is worth only 9 cents in London, and with free wool the London price would be the American price in New York, and the farmer would be at least 2 cents per pound less than the price in New York, or 6½ cents, because it would cost over 2 cents per pound to get wool from the farm in Washington county to the eastern market.

In confirmation of the free trade value of Washington county wool we refer to the following table procured by the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, giving the cost in London of certain lots of Australian unwashed wool competing with Washington county wools. The average price per pound in London for unwashed skirted wool, the average shrinkage of which was 48 per cent, and the average clean scoured cost was 36½ cents:

COST IN LONDON OF AUSTRALIAN UNWASHED COMPETING WITH PENNSYLVANIA WASHED.

	Bales.	Price. Cents.	Shrink. Per cent.	Clean Scoured Cost. Cents.
T C in square.....	44	19	47	36
T C in square.....	22	18	47	34
T C in square A Imported Nerr	17	19	47	36
Merrino.....	45	20	48	38½
Ware Minjah....	10	20	48	38½
Ware Minjah....	27	19	48	36½
Ware Minjah....	66	18	48	34½
Salt Creek.....	79	18	48	34½
A HH in triangle	10	21	48	40
A HH in triangle	69	20	48	38½
Narrnbool.....	23	17	47	32½
Narrnbool.....	29	18	47	34
Larundel.....	35	21	46	39½
Larundel.....	19	20	46	38½
Yarralumla.....	16	19	48	36
Moolwool.....	18	20	48	38
Wimbramirra.	13	19	47	36
Wimbramirra.	63	18	47	34
Swinton.....	63	19	48	36½
Gunn.....	17	21	47	39½
Gunn.....	13	18	47	34
Narragal.....	11	20	47	38
Narragal.....	41	20	47	38
Yandilla.....	22	19	46	34½
Balamerran....	31	19	46	34½
Balamerran....	19	20	46	36½
T W H in diam'd	29	18	47	34
T W H in diam'd	30	19	47	36½
T W H in diam'd	31	19	47	36½
Woodlands.....	11	19	49	36½
Woodlands.....	17	20	49	38½
Average.....		19	48	36½

Thus you will see that first class Australian wool, although unwashed and free from skirts, is so clean that the shrinkage is only 48 per cent as against a shrinkage of 65 per cent for Washington county unwashed wool with the skirts on. Washington county washed fleece, with the skirts on, will shrink 55 per cent. If we had free wool, the London price would be 9 cents per pound, and with the freight from London to New York is only one-fourth cent per pound, which is less than the freight on wool from Washington county farms to the same market. Therefore, with free wool, the Washington county farmer will have to pay for good merino wool free from skirts at 36½ cents.

It is estimated that the loss on the skirts, tag locks, legs and belly wool is from 5 to 7 cents per pound on American wools to make them equal to Australian skirted wools. Assuming that 6½ cents would be the average loss on skirts on Pennsylvania unwashed wool, the Washington farmer with free trade would have to sell scoured wool, including the skirts, at 80 cents in order to make it cost him over 86½ cents with the skirts off. Washington county unwashed wool shrinks 65 per cent, yielding 35 pounds of clean scoured wool at 80 cents; the free trade price for wool would make the unwashed fleece worth 28 cents in the New York market. It cost at least 2 cents per pound to get it to the eastern market which would profit to local middlemen. The outside free trade price on the farm for unwashed fleece would be not over 6 cents per pound, such wool as our friend sold there recently at 14 cents, and this wool that was worth 14 cents under the free wool administration of Grover Cleveland was worth 28 cents on the day that General Harrison left the White House, March, 1889.

Now, there has been no change in the tariff law since then, but the reason that this Pennsylvania farmer got 14 cents this year instead of 20 cents last year was because its free trade value is only 8½ cents, and the fall from 20 cents to 14 cents was discounting the effect of a free wool bill. The nearer we come to the passage of that bill the nearer will be the price on the farm in Washington county to the London price of 8½ cents for such unwashed as was worth 20 cents last March.

On page 360 of The American Economist of Nov. 3 is a table showing the price in London and also in the United States for the same grade of Ohio wool and Australian wool from the time of the passage of the tariff law of 1867 up to 1891. The average difference in the price of wool of the same shrinkage of the same blood and of the same diameter of fiber was over 51 per cent lower in free trade London than in the United States under protection, and but for this American protection the London price would have been the American price, and the American woolgrower would have received less then half of the price he has for the past under 24 years of protection. Or, in other words, if the American farmer had sold his wool in London instead of in America, he would have received less than half of the prices actually obtained here.

JUDSON BATTEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.

BRITISH TIN PLATE TRADE.

Rejoicing In Wales at the Proposed Reduction In Our Duty.

In the Swansea district the procedure in connection with the abolition of the increased duties imposed on English produce imported by America is looked forward to with the very greatest interest because it is certain that included in the repeal will be the increased duty on tin plates, which has had such a serious effect on the steels Swansea industry. At present nearly half of the mills in the trade are idle, and directly it is certain about when the repeal will come into force there may be general preparations for a restart of the 200 mills or so now idle.

But much depends on the date fixed for the McKinley duty ceasing and the old low duty taking its place. It will be remembered that the date of the imposition of the McKinley tariff was pretty well known long before it came into force, and the consequence was that there was very active buying by Americans in order to get the plates delivered at the lower duty. The date reached, or at least the last day on which the shipment was possible for delivery before that date, there was an immediate cessation of buying, and a stagnation set in which continues even now.

This state of things might have been to a certain extent avoided if makers had accompanied the output as to prevent the American market being glutted as it was before the act came into force. Either the reverse will be the case now. Till it is known when the repeal will have effect, buyers will only buy such orders as are absolutely required for immediate consumption, and the date once reached there should be an immediate demand on a large scale for plates.

The great hope is that the repeal will be as soon as possible. It is believed that the repeal could become law next month, and the sooner the better. Of all things, it is hoped it will not be put off till June, as suggested, for that month is the busiest time, and it would be a very bad thing for the tin plate trade if the reduction of the tariff to be put off till then, for canners in their own interest would practically stop as they would not plates, for any purchased in excess of their actual requirements to the date named be of use to them.—Liverpool Cor. South Wales News.

The small ring of capitalists who received great MCKinleyism by which the Welsh tin plates from the United States, and who have since discovered that they were sadly out of their reckoning, are naturally "bucking" against the Wilson bill. The material reduction in duty is virtually involves the abolition of tin plate making in America.—Cardiff Western Mail.

Assuming, of course, that the measure is not destroyed beyond recognition in its progress through the two houses of legislatives and the senate, the reduction on tin plate from 2.1-3 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound is a most considerable concession and ought to stimulate exports from South Wales and so make up for the disasters of 1891-2.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Just Pickles Finds a Counterpart.

"It was the silver bill what not the Wilson bill that closed the mills and sent 5,000,000 workmen to begging bread," I said to a crowd of Democratic workmen in Paterson silk mills.

"How much does the old Cleveland buy?" asked Mike Fielding, one of the best weavers.

"Why, he bought $7,000,000."

"Yes, and the Republicans bought $410,000,000, didn't they?"

"They did, Mike."

"Now," said Mike, "why should there be prosperity and why should wages be high while the Republicans were buying $419,000,000, and the mills all stop, wages go down and the divil be to pay when Cleveland bought $7,000,000? It just wasn't the silver bill at all. It was cutting down the tariff that closed the mills. So long as we have a tariff we get high wages will be cut to match. The poor laboring man will have to stand it."

"But, Mike, you know the mills make the times as good as they were when Harrison went out?" I asked.

"Yes, and I know this Wilson tariff tinkering that is lowering our wages and closing the mills. Kill it, I say!"

"But, Mike," I said, "Mr. Cleveland says the Wilson bill will lower your wages, but it will make cheap goods and we can ship them to Europe. We'll gain a foreign market."

"Begin, begorry, it'll make chape wages too. We'll never sell a shirt in Germany till our wages are as low as theirs, and that's not coming in our time," Mike declared. What we want here, be gorry, is to make the $600,000,000 worth of goods which we now ship from Europe every year. If we hoyc can make these $600,000,000 worth of goods at good wages, we'll be swimming in our breeches. We get steady work with good pay, and a good protective tariff is the only thing that will do it. You hear Mike Fielding."

"Mike," I said, "you have set me to thinking," and I have been thinking about it ever since.

Should you want to buy a knife, make sure that you get one that was made in the United States. Knives are as high as good as those made elsewhere. They are cheaper, and they give employment to Americans, with whom you live and associate.

When you are going to buy a new hat, see that it has been made in an American factory by American labor. Honest Americans do not want their hats made in "London, you know."

NOTHING TO PAWN.

THE NEW YORK SHYLOCKS CLAIM TO BE STARVING.

The People Have All the Money, and "Uncle" Has the Goods—Have Never Seen Business So Dull—The Effect of Democratic Tinkering.

Times must indeed be hard when even the pawnbrokers complain of bad business. While all other branches of trade have managed to pull through the holidays with at least a small but profitable balance at the last of the year, the pawnbrokers, probably for the first time in their recollections, find themselves on the losing side of the ledger.

A reporter made a tour of New York city, visiting 100 pawnshops scattered about the east and west sides and Harlem. Out of all the shops visited only two of the owners admitted that business was improving, and that they were doing as well as last year. These two cases may be accounted for by reason of their long standing and popularity with the poor, even their clothes when necessity compels them to raise money to buy food.

The pawnbrokers, when asked for an explanation of the falling off in their business, with one accord said, "The times are hard." Men who have deal, pawned all they had during the money panic last summer and now have nothing left to pawn and no money to redeem their pledges."

One man in Oliver street said: "I have been in the pawnbroking business for 45 years, and I have never seen business so dull. During the summer months we took in all we could handle, but money was so tight then that we advanced only one-half the time usually given. Even this did not stop the insiness. Naturally we expected a big boom in the fall, and that the goods would be redeemed, but we were mistaken. I have never had such a quantity of goods on hand. People have no money and can't pay the interest. I would not complain, but most of them are industrious people out of work, and the chance of getting my money back are very slim."

At a pawnshop on the Bowery the manager said: "If business in our line continues the same for another month, I shall be compelled to go to work. The outside public look upon the pawnbrokers as having money to burn. They think we are on 'velvet' all our lives, but if they could look at our books for the past year they would not think our income was much a good thing. It may look very odd for me to make this statement, but it is a fact nevertheless that when times are good with the people they are good with us. I can explain that this way: When, for instance, the head of the family is working steadily, the wife or daughter needs some little things in the middle of the week. They have not the wherewith and won't keep until Saturday night. They can't wait until then, but rush off to the pawnshop with some trinket, and on Saturday night come in and redeem it. Now things are different. Even if they have the trinket (which, by the way, is very doubtful) they do not dare to pawn it, for the fact that they went and did so was an assure of getting it out again. The result is that, instead of our turning our money over and over, we only have to sit down and grin and bear it."

"Pawnbrokers are starving," said a Grand street man, "for the people don't have all our money and we their goods. We would rather reverse the order of affairs, but I can see no prospect of such a change. During the past year we had more goods left with us after the tickets expire than ever before. With the hard times and competition we got no prices at all when we auctioned our nurerous pledges." To prove this assertion the pawnbroker brought out his books, which showed that at the last auction sale of unredeemed goods in December the pawnbroker lost $200.

"We would prefer to have the people redeem their pledges," he added, "for then we get the interest, and that's what we are in the business for."

A tour of the pawnshops along Second avenue found the proprietors all bemoaning the hard times and complaining of the hard times. Little or no business was being transacted at these shops, poor people having long since parted with their clothing, the principal article in trade on the east side.

Up in Harlem the same condition of affairs prevails. One pawnbroker on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street said that he had not taken money to loan on clothing, adding that it did not pay for the room it occupied, and that the interest on all of the over being redeemed was very remote. Along Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues the pawnbrokers said business was going to the dogs. A pawnbroker on Eighth avenue, near Twentieth street, who does a flourishing business, said: "There'sno chance of improvement in our business until the people get work. At present it looks as if we were in business for our health."

In lower Sixth avenue and Hudson street, which are populated by the poorer class, the wail of the pawnbroker is loud and oal. No reason is given except that the men are out of work and the wives have nothing left to pawn except scraps of clothing, and that is refused as the majority of pawnshops.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Few Profit, Thousands Suffer.

Virginia is learning that, while free coinage may benefit W. C. Whitney and other administration favorites, it means the freezing out of employment thousands of her hardworking miners.—Philadelphia Press.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

His Size, Weight, Strength and Appearance From an Expert's Calculations.

"The average man" is a phrase frequently employed, but the conception of which it is the symbol is apt to be extremely shadowy. It has remained for Dr. Sargent of Cambridge to endow the conception with concrete form. With extraordinary industry he has applied himself to measuring chests and necks and hips by the thousands, and biceps and calves by the tens of thousands. He has calculated the strength, expressed in foot pounds, of innumbered forearms and backs. The results of his labors consist of two scale figures modeled in clay.

The first figure is the average, or "composite," of more than 9,000 Harvard men at the age of 21. This type is 5 feet 8 inches in height. He weighs 138 pounds. He has a lung capacity of 240 inches. His breadth of shoulders is 17 inches. His girth of natural chest is 33.8 inches; of inflated chest 36.3. His stretch of arms is 70.03 inches, which is 2.2 inches greater than his height. Thus one idiot after another is smashed with the hammer of cold fact, for the rigid law of ancient art was that the stretch of arms should be equal to the man's height. The girth of the type's head is 22.3 inches, of his hips 35.1 inches. The strength of his forearm is forty pounds, and of his back 308 pounds. Standing squarely, clean limbed, strong necked, he looks rather like a runner than a rower, but there is nothing sordid, nothing warped, nothing to indicate the decrepitude of a civilization of too many wheels, the stunting and abnormal, one sided development due to factory or office life.

In considering the other figure reluctant gallantry must give place to veracity, and it must be admitted that the man is the finer figure of the two. The face of the average college girl, like that of the other figure, is a "composite" also, and the best that can be said of it is that it is depressingly solemn in expression. The type is 5 feet 5 inches tall. She weighs 118 pounds. Her breadth of shoulder is 17 inches. The girth of her natural chest is 30.3 inches. Her girth of expand that about two inches. Her girth of hips is 35.4 inches. Her girth of head is 21.5 inches. Her stretch of arms is 65 inches. As the college girl is too sensible to constrict her waist to any considerable degree, so she is wise enough to give her feet plenty of freedom.

The type's foot is 9½ inches long. Her waist is 24 inches in circumference. Her legs are not well developed. Her girth of calf is only 13½ inches. In truth the figure has more frugility than that of her counterpart, without a corresponding gain in grace.

It is when he finishes the results of his observations as to temperament, however, that Dr. Sargent's conclusions rise closely to dangerous ground, for he declares that the typical college girl student is distinctly near sighted. This seems like a maliciously devised scheme on the part of the doctor to forestall criticism from the girls.

The shrewd, scientific expert has doubtless conceived the notion of putting their very criticisms in evidence to prove his sweeping assertion. He will scarcely succeed, however, in propitiating the ladies by the deprecatory remark that his lay figure is not that of an 18½ per cent girl, that it represents merely 50 per cent of their good points, and is halfway from the best to the worst.—Philadelphia Record.

Ways of a Captive Wildcat.

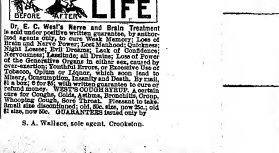
Everybody has heard of Nic Arend's wildcat. The cat was given Nic some months ago and ever since has been kept in the fort of the land. The cook, a colored woman at Nic's place, feeds the animal, but she manifested a great fondness for her. When she approaches the cage, he purrs in the most pleased manner, but anybody else comes about him he immediately growls and shows his teeth in defiance. The cat is perfectly satisfied with his home. Two or three times has the animal been accidentally left open, but he never even walked outside to see what the rest of the world looked like.

However, whenever it occurred that the cage door was left shut Nic always missed a chicken. The other day he saw the cat catch one. He simply stood down by the door and waited until the chicken, oblivious of danger, came along, and then he shot out his paw and had the chicken by the head. After he catches and kills the fowl he gives all the feathers a good, and almost as carefully as a cook and uses his mouth in the operation while holding the bird between his paws.—Florida Times-Union.

Rossetti's Grave.

Few, if any, visitors to London the last resting place of Dante Rossetti at Birch inaton, almost a mile from Westgate-on-sea. Some there are, indeed who have discovered the grave in a casual ramble through the churchyard of the little village, but they are few. This scarcity of visitors arises probably rather from ignorance as to where the poet-painter lies buried than from indifference. There must be many an admirer of Rossetti among the thousands who visit the various watering places of the south coast of England who will be glad to learn that within a few miles' distance lies the little village of Birchington, uninteresting in itself, but full of romance as the great teacher.

For a few years before his death Rossetti retired to the seclusion of a bungalow on the neighboring cliffs, where he was visited by a few select friends. Here it was he contracted building, overlooking a vast expanse of the German ocean, and died there on April 9, 1882. His grave lies close to the church porch, and the headstone is covered with beautiful carving, designed by Madox Brown.—London Illustrated News.



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THE JOURNAL'S article last week in regard to party politics in city election seems to meet with general approval and it looks as though the suggestions contained therein would be carried out. The sooner personal politics are dropped and party politics adopted, the better it will be for everybody concerned. Personal politics only tend to keep alive factions —the very worst element that can enter into the commercial life of a city. Members of different political parties can work together for the common good, but factions can never be united for any enterprise. It matters little what party controls the city, so long as we get a good administration, and when a party is made responsible, it is going to put forward its best men, and a candidate will have to have other qualifications than the mere fact that he is a "vote-getter."

THE impression some have tried hard to give out, that "Crookston business men generally favored the letting of the county printing to the highest bidder," was knocked silly, and fell with a dull, cold thud, in a verdict of a jury composed wholly of Crookston business men in the Ware libel case last week. It is not a fact that Crookston business men favored that deal, but it is a fact that it was almost universally condemned and the verdict was highly and emphatically approved almost unanimously so, the exception being the little coterie who were personally affected. Even Holston was forced to admit the truth of this statement after he heard that verdict and the expressions of our citizens concerning it.

ONE cannot fail to notice what a difference there is between the attitude of the two Grand Forks papers —the Herald and the News—during the prevalence of the epidemic prevailing there. The Herald puts on a brave face and earnestly seeks some sure means of relief, wisely counselling people not to lose their heads, while the News, in an ecstacy of fright, raves and howls against neighboring cities, (who themselves are suffering in a slight degree from the same evil) adding to the terror of its readers, thus helping to create a panic that might end in a stampede. Such papers as the Herald prove their true worth to a community in such times of sore trial as the people of Grand Forks are now experiencing.

The Grand Forks News continues to gratify its ravening propensities by insanely raving at Crookston. Meantime Crookston is shipping artesian water to Grand Forks to alleviate their distress. Crookston has an unlimited supply of the best artesian water in the world and Grand Forks is beginning to appreciate the fact by ordering liberal supplies. Meantime, we should judge by Bierly's paper, he still continues to drink river water —on the side. You are not obliged to do that, Bierly, Crookston has any quantity of artesian water.

IN every election that has been held since Grover assumed the helm we see some indications of a coming storm that will sweep the democratic party from the face of the earth and yet the same old wrangle for office goes on among the all the same as though they had come to stay. Now and then you see evidences that they begin to see the handwriting on the wall as one will say, "I have been a democrat" as though he didn't know just where it is at.

IF we may judge from present appearances the democratic congress will not accomplish any very important changes in the tariff laws before next fall and after that they will not have the power to do so, for congress will then be in the hands of the friends of true American progress. The tidal wave that has begun to sweep over the land will entirely redeem the country by next fall.

WE understand it now. For six weeks or so the Northfield News, usually pretty meaty, has been as barren of editorials as a lady's mouth is said to be teeth, and it now transpires that its editor, Joel P. Heatwole, has been nominated for mayor. It must be that Joel has been afraid to express an editorial opinion on any subject for fear that he would be accused of office-seeking.

As usual, when the Times makes a fool blunder it is trying to throw the blame all upon the JOURNAL. "If the JOURNAL had not commenced suit nobody would have known the depravity of that deal and the county would not have had all these extra costs to pay." The facts are that if the county had had a board that cared more for the interests of the taxpayers than it did for politics the necessity for these suits would not have existed.

The call of the Times young man is truly fearful. In spite of all evidence brought out, showing that the action of the board was clearly against the best interests of the taxpayers, in spite of the fact that the verdict of the jury condemns the action of the board, the Times yet has the gall to say that the action of the board was all right and in the interest of the taxpayers. The verdict of that jury condemns the action of the board in assessing the people of the county to build up the democratic papers.

TALK about garbled and one-sided reports! If there could have been anything more garbled, one-sided, false and unreliable than the so-called reports in the Daily Times of the Ware trial, we cannot imagine where you would find 'em. But they deceived nobody, and what carefully prepared they did serve it is hard to decipher. For a paper that makes such great pretensions as the Times these reports were decidedly rank.

THE late splendid republican victory in Duluth entitles that city to some recognition on the republican state ticket and it would seem that no one understands that fact better than Duluth. At last accounts she has a candidate for auditor, clerk of the court and treasurer. While she is entitled to something she is not entitled to all.

THAT manufacturers are beginning to believe that the present congress will not pass a tariff revision measure is seen in the fact that many factories are beginning to start up here and there. Could they be fully assured that the present laws would stand it would not be a week till every wheel in the land would be turning and business begin to wake up.

HON. HORACE B. STRAUT, of Shakopee, died suddenly in Mexico at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Strait had represented Minnesota for 12 years in the lower house of congress and was extensively known throughout the state. He leaves a wife and daughter at Shakopee and a son who is in business in New York.

LAST week the JOURNAL announced the election of Galusha A. Grow, congressman at large in Pennsylvania by a majority of over 100,000. As large as that proved to be, it was too small by over 22,000 as it is shown on the face of later returns that he had over 182,000 and a few more precincts to hear from.

THE tariff tinkerers are about ready to have their amendments to the Wilson bill in the wrong. The bill will no doubt pass in its changed form and be returned to the House for concurrence. This body may or may not concurs as the spirit happens to move.

AGAIN the Times claims to be "vindicated" in the printing deal. If it is right to award the printing for the purpose of building up democratic papers without regard to the interests of the average taxpayers then the Times is vindicated. Otherwise not.

Erastus Wiman was arrested last week for forgery; was put into the tombs in New York and gave bail in the sum of $25,000. His counsel, ex-secretary Whitney, says that Wiman is not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

"WE'VE heard from the Keystone, the Quakers are out" is the way the old song used to run, and it seems to have lost none of its old-time significance in the figures, 182,000 majority for Galusha Grow!

THE appointment of Adam Bede as marshal of Minnesota has been confirmed by the senate and the democratic bosses are now exclaiming "where are we at?"

GRESHAM and Grove went fishing last week. They did not take their Hicks' almanac along and as a natural result got caught in a big storm.

THE president's private secretary says that Grover is sick—but he can't deny that the country is sick —of Grover.

It is rumored that President Cleveland is about to take a short leave of absence from Washington to be treated for a cancer in the face.

WONDER if the Ada Herald can see any political significance in the late land-slide in Pennsylvania. How's that, Nobby?

IF such men as Ben. Butler and Allen G. Thurman wreck themselves trying to accomplish what the populist money plank calls for it should be a warning to all small fry like Peffer and such small bore politicians.

J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, left New York for a trip to Europe.

WHAT'S the matter with Pennsylvania? SUE'S—ALL—RIGHT!

A Question of Nerve.

The following item taken from Frank Leslie's Magazine is as fine a comment on the tariff question as we have seen anywhere: "Why do free traders boast so incessantly of the 'nerve' required to vote for the Wilson bill? Roger Q. Mills said the other day. 'It is not resources we want, but nerve, with some, and more democracy with others.' No one ever heard a protectionist boast of the nerve required to pass the McKinley bill. A parallel case will explain. It required no nerve for Roebling to design and build the Brooklyn suspension bridge. It required intelligence. And with a sufficient intelligence in charge, the whole enterprise involved not a moment of danger, not a reason for loss of life. But Steve Brodie's achievement in leaping from that same Brooklyn bridge after Roebling had built it, required no intelligence, but plenty of 'nerve.' In some circles more people have heard of Brodie than Roebling.

"The fool that dried the Ephesian Shores
Was his mean degree and small of fame
Then even the race that built it."

So, because voting for the McKinley tariff required only the intelligence to comprehend the true workings of a tariff, such a vote required no 'nerve.' But voting to repeal it, at a time when the unemployed for ten months, of even the threat to repeal it, had cost the country tens of millions of dollars, requires 'nerve,' because it involves no intelligence—only rashness and 'more democracy."

THE REVIEW TABLE.

In an article that will appear in the March number of the North American Review, Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, outlines his proposal for holding an informal conference of New England Governors to consider what steps are expedient or necessary for the preservation and advancement to the interests of New England.

* * *

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The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Car department and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:40 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Coughing leads to consumption Keep's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Ma k Twain

Says you can always care a mule of kicking if you cut off his tail just behind the ear. Use Haller's Barb Wire Liniment and it will do just as well.

For sale by F. L. Durand.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the wreakening effects of hot weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now to expell disease and give you strength and appetite.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayers Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it to a blood-purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family medicine. Safe, certain, and palatable.

Plant in Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running Pullman sleepers on all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Vilva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agentfor Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. 1 D. O. P. block, or 100½ Broadway. [39-tf]

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The session of the senate was devoid of special interest. Senator Daniel of Virginia concluded his speech on the Hawaiian question, and, while supporting warmly the course that has been followed by the administration, he declared that now there was nothing to do but recognize the new government and wish it godspeed. After Senator Daniel's speech, the bill for additional printing office facilities was taken up and discussed in a desultory manner the remainder of the day.

The debate on the Bland seigniorage bill was not broken in the house during the day. Roll call followed roll call until 4 o'clock, when, it being apparent that Mr. Bland could not muster a quorum on his proposition, he moved an adjournment.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Bland again failed to secure a voting quorum on the bill, and the whole day was without result.

A debate on the tariff that was very acrimonious was precipitated in the senate by some questions regarding the reconsideration of the bill in committee. It lasted over two hours.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

The senate held session in honor of Washington's birthday, and adjourned after eulogies.

The house got into another wrangle over a quorum. Several members objected to the familiar arrest and several times the sergeant-at-arms had to bring out his mace. No quorum was secured.

Friday, Feb. 23.

The senate was not in session.

The house repeated the programme that has been on for a week or more, spending the day in a fruitless effort to get a voting quorum.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

The senate was not in session.

In the house one more was added to the list of wasted days on the Bland bill.

Monday Feb. 26.

The senate held a very short session, adjourning shortly after 1 p. m. to give the Democratic members an opportunity to consider the tariff bill.

The proceedings of the house were full of Sensational Incidents, caused by debate on the Bland bill. Mr. Pence of Colorado accused the Republicans for submitting to Reed's whip, and Mr. Funston of Illinois denounced his Democratic brethren for their filibustering tactics. Reason was finally called to order and by a vote the Bland bill was passed by a large majority.

An opinion from Attorney General Olney to the effect that silver certificates are not lawful currency, but still are money.

Mr. Boutelle introduced a resolution in the house for the recall of Mr. Willis, minister to Hawaii.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Eagle Iron Company's Furnaces Opened at Spring Valley, Wis.

SPRING VALLEY, Wis., Feb. 23.—The first cast of iron from the Eagle Iron company's furnaces in this city was made Wednesday morning at 10:30, and the fact demonstrated that low grade brown hematite can be converted into pig iron, from which the best quality of malleable and general foundry iron may be manufactured. This is the first successful attempt to use this quality of ore west of Ohio.

The annual output of the Spring Valley plant will be in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons of pig iron, or twice that many tons of ore, requiring 2,500,000 bushels of charcoal, also made here, for which 60,000 cords of wood will be consumed. There is now on hand 35,000 tons of ore, crushed, washed and sorted, ready for treatment. When all branches of the industry are in operation 300 more workmen will find employment.

Appointed Indian Farmer.

HAYWARD, Wis., Feb. 26.—Henry Hewitt of this place has been appointed Indian farmer for the La Court Oreilles reservation to succeed Peter Hawkins, removed.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1894.
WHEAT—Market weak. No. 2 Spring, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; May, 67¾c.
CORN—Steady. No. 3, 39½c.
OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3, white, 32@33½c.
BARLEY—Steadier. No. 2, 49c; sample, 46@50c.
RYE—Higher. No. 1, 47½c.

South Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Feb. 26, 1894.
HOGS—Market prices, $4.70.
CATTLE—Steady, but quiet. Not much offered to make a market and practically no trading done.
Prime steers, $3.00@3.25; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.50@1.75; light and thin steers and heifers, $2.00@2.50; 400 stockers, $2.50@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.25.
SHEEP—No receipts and no trading.
Receipts, 800 cattle, 3,000 hogs, $2,100 sheep, $1,400 calves.
Shipments, 1,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs, $2,000 sheep, $1,400 calves.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Feb. 26, 1894.
WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 67c; February, 67½c; May, 67½c; July, 68½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 66½c. February, 66¾c; May, 68½c; July, 69¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 65½c. No. 3, spot, 62½c; rejected, 62c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 66½c.

Minneapolis Grain

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26, 1894.
WHEAT — Fairly active. May opening, 67c; highest, 67¾c; lowest, 66¾c; closing, 67½c. July opening, 69c; highest, 69¾c; lowest, 68¾c; closing, 69¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1894.
CATTLE—Market fairly active. Prime and choice steers, $4.50@4.75; good to choice, $4.25@4.50; others, $3.00@3.75.
HOGS—Active, 5c lower. Rough, $4.00@4.30; packers and mixed, $4.30@4.60; prime heavy and fancy butcher weights, $4.50@4.65; selected lights, $4.50@4.60.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady. Top sheep, $4.00@4.30; top lambs, $4.00@4.85.
Receipts—Cattle, 11,000; hogs, 43,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1894.
CLOSING PRICES.
WHEAT—Steady. Cash, May, 56½c; July, 61c.
CORN—Steady. Cash, 38½c; May, 42½c; July, 43½@43¾c.
OATS—Steady. Cash, 28½c; May, 29½c; July, 27½@27¾c.
PORK—Lower. May, $12.80; July, $13.07½.
LARD—May, $7.10; July, $7.25½.
SHORT RIBS—Lower. May, $6.30; July, $6.30½.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY THEM.

Mrs. Lynn Linton Enumerates a Few of Life's Unpurchasables.

When Mrs. Lynn Linton forgets to be original and radical, she is capable of saying some fairly pleasant things. The idea that many things of value cannot be bought, and that those things which can be bought are only of secondary importance in the world, is not strikingly new. Two or three people had hit upon it before Mrs. Linton. But what she says about the unpurchasable things is not the less interesting and timely because they have been said ever since the deluge.

There is happiness, she tells us, that gold may not buy. "When the woman you love deceives you, and the portrait gem clasped worn over her heart shows another face than yours—when the husband you were unconventional enough to love in the fearless old fashion lies dead in your arms, and your whole future is darkened and storm riven—when your own has disgraced his name and by his own lack of honor has shattered and cast down on his mother's do your Cleisbothams and Turners, your Adamses and old Vesuvian glass ess the sunset? Does your splendid collection of first editions in their perfect bindings dry the tears which come to men's eyes as well as to women's, when the bitterness is full and by its very fullness overforce walls over? What do your fields and farms, your balance at the banker's, your carriages and horses do for you when your favorite daughter runs off with the groom, and her sister drowns herself in despair? No! Happiness is not to be bought."

Then there are love and honor and youth that the gold of the Indies will not purchase. And in these days when creams and lotions, dieting and exercises claim to put off the evil hour of age it is well to read what this very level headed woman says about youth.

"You may buy fashion cosmetics," she says, "artful enhancements, subtle dyes that look almost as good as the real thing, but you cannot buy youth nor beauty. In spite of all your care, and though you give 10 times for the value of me of a penny, you cannot put back the hands of the clock nor blunt the scythe of time.

"That enamel is cleverly done; that dyed, frizzed hair is a veritable work of art; those painted cheeks simulate the carnations of youth more credibly than in the days of your competitors, but enamel fact remains untouched—youth cannot be purchased and old age cannot be bought off. The poor old wrecked skin gradually grows more and more like parchment. The fading eyes lose their brightness, and not belladonna itself can bring back that dark line around the iris which age and weakened vitality replace by that all eloquent 'arcus senilis.'"

None of it is very new. It is not nearly so striking as her views on the "new woman," but still it is good to recall a few of these unpurchasable things in these days of dancing grandmammas and gentle bachelors of 60 or so.—New York World.

Reading a Maverick.

In a dell in the forest we espied some "mavericks," or unbranded stock. The ranchers are ever alert for a beef critter out half its ears gone and a big HF burned in its flank, and immediately they perceive one they lighten their cinchs, slip the rope from the pommel, put their hats on the back of their heads and "light out." A cow person can't suffer desperate riding over rocks and fallen timber, throws down and "hog tied," which means all four feet together. A little fire is built, and one side of the iron is heated to a white heat, with which a rawhide artist paints HF, in the sizzling flesh, while the cow kicke and bawls.

She is then unbound, and when she gets back on her feet the vaqueros stand about, gorge in hand, after the fist fighter fashion, and provoke her to charge. She charges, while they await the ugly sight springs and a disarming of their rags. They laugh and cry, "Bravo toro!" until she, having overcome her indignation at their impudence, sets forth down the canyon with her tail in the air. —From "In the Sierra Madre With the Panchers," by Frederic Remington, in Harper's Magazine.

The Largest Cities of Antiquity.

The greatest cities of ancient times were Babylon and Rome. Of the former is said to have had an area of 100 to 200 square miles. Its houses were three or four storied high, but palaces and gardens occupied much of the vast area, so that the population was not what these figures would seem to indicate. In fact, it is said by one historian that nine-tenths of this area were taken up by gardens and orchards. The total population of the city under Nebuchadnezzar and his son Evil-Merodach is estimated at upward of 2,000,000. Rome reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, and its population was then about 2,000,000.—Youth's Mail.

The Dictionary Habit.

"Yes, it's a good thing for a men to refer to the dictionary, but this practice can often be carried to excess," said a well known magazine writer. "Why, I've seen a man get so much addicted to that habit," he continued, "that he could not write an ordinary letter without turning to the dictionary three or four times in order to ascertain some big words that he could use. This, I think, is a very great waste of time, as he does not express his meaning a bit better than if he had used some shorter and really English words."

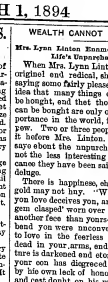
The Baby as a Fruit.

The people of Burmah believe that the ruby is a kind of fruit which will ripen if you give it time. They say that most rubies do not ripen simply because they are not allowed to do so. If you want to "ripen" the ruby in your ring, according to the Burmese idea, you must take your ring and lay it in the sun for one month without disturbing it at all, and at the end of that time it will be "ripe" and good to eat.—New York Journal.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the Jamec Smith Woolen Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing wonderful cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and developed running sores. Our family physician could do



no good, and it was feared that the limb would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. Now twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and I take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Mr. Albert Favorite of Kansas City, Kan., wishes to give publicity for the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had terrible coughing from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I would never get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through the bottle I was not my cough had left me, and have not suffered from a cough or cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it." 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

WORTH MILLIONS TO CANADA.

How Free Raw Materials Will Help Our Neighbors Across the Border.

Eli Stephens, who was formerly in St. John, N. B., when asked how the Canadians felt about the Wilson bill, replied:

"There is great rejoicing all over Canada. 'Now,' said the editor of the St. John Telegraph, 'we will have a Canadian boom. The McKinley bill knocked out the 40 lime factories about St. John, but free lime will soon start them up again. When the new Wilson bill is passed, we will make over $1,000,000 worth of lime around St. John and send it to the States. Our lumber ships will carry it to Boston. We will help our farmers and sailors.'"

"But how will this affect the 100 limekilns down at Rockland, Me?" I asked.

"Why, those KNOX, Lincoln and Waldo county limemakers have already closed down. We can get cure raw material cheaper here, and labor is cheaper in Canada, and we can knock the Yankees out or compel them to come over here and work for Canadian wages. This beats reciprocity, and there won't be any more talk in Canada about annexation after we get the Wilson bill."

"Then you don't want annexation?" I said.

"Not with free sheep, potatoes, cures, lumber, cheese, barley, hops and lumber. Now we will save all our lumber in Canada, dress it and knock out those Yankee sawmills. Even under the McKinley bill, we floated our logs over to your sawmills, with the bark on, as raw material. Now we will send you moldings and planed boards—manufactured lumber."

"Will this make lumber cheaper in the States?" I asked.

"Oh, no; but it will go up in Canada. We will get the benefit."

"Up on the St. Lawrence the other day," said Mr. Perkins, "I found the Canadian farmers quite rejoicing. They said:

"'Our sheep will be worth $1.50 apiece more in Canada as soon as the Wilson bill is passed. Our farms will be just as well off as yours, and better, too, for we still have a tariff against everything you make. We can make a "Botany Bay" of you Yankees, and you can't send a yard of cloth to us.'

"'But won't it make sheep and horses and beef cheaper in the States?' I asked.

"'Why, of course not. When the McKinley bill passed, the price fell in Canada just the amount of the tariff, and now they will go up again as high as they are in the States. You see, the products of 5,000,000 people don't affect the price of the products made by 65,000,000 people. The tail can't wag the dog. If we were bigger than the States, we would control your markets. The Wilson bill will give Canada an awful boom and kill annexation. If this taking off the tariff by the Wilson bill didn't benefit us Canadians, what would we be rejoicing about? Would we rejoice if you were to get the benefit? I think not. This bill is worth millions to Canada.'"—New York Sun.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Milwaukee depot at Farmington, Minn., burned Sunday.

Near Mankato dogs killed or wounded 90 of R. D. Hubbard's sheep.

James N. Rickerson of Minneapolis has bought the Ausadals farm.

The Minneapolis city council has passed an anti-pool room ordinance.

John A. Tierney has been appointed ranger of internal revenue at St. Paul.

Stillman J. Dana and James W. Mason, two of St. Paul's earliest settlers, are dead.

Duluth won the Merriam medal and St. Paul the international tankard at the Duluth bonspiel.

A movement is on foot to organize a new county from towns taken from Sibley, McLeod, Nicollet and Renville counties.

Unofficial announcements is made of the appointment of Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, Minn., to the archbishopric of Bucharest, Roumania.

Assemblyman Timothy Reardon of St. Paul has filed charges of malfeasance in office against Auditor James H. Barns of Ramsey county.

Two Minneapolis judges decided that the Guaranty Loan company directors need not pay claims against the company out of their private fortunes.

The members of Company C will stead by Captain Rising in his boxing tourney courtmartial. They say no wrong was thought of or intended.

General Beal has ordered a courtmartial for Captain Rising and other officers who engineered the "boxing tournament" of Company C at St. Paul last week.

The Hubbard County Improvement union has located and built a wagon road from Park Rapids to Bemidji Lake, 45 miles north, opening up a fine farming country.

Charlie Meyers and Joe McKinney, two well known characters of Swede Hollow, have been arrested for the murder of Martin P. Erickson, a St. Paul butcher.

Arrangements are being perfected for the convention of Locomotive Engineers which meets at St. Paul the second Wednesday in May. It will continue about 30 days.

Judges Russell and Jamison have handed in a decision that corporate effects of the defunct Western Guaranty Loan company must be exhausted before the directors can be held personally liable.

The preliminary hearing of Benjamin Bixby of Emerald, charged with having shot his wife on Jan. 1, was begun Friday at Glenwood. The defense is accidental death, caused by the falling of a gun from the wall.

The general officers of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern railway that have been stationed at Iron Junction have been removed to Shops, the new townsite near Duluth. They have erected a new roundhouse, and, it is understood, will move all their machinery to that point.

At the annual state grand encampment of Odd Fellows at Winona the following officers were elected: Grand patriach, W. G. Nye, Minneapolis; grand senior warden, E. G. Bromfield, Willmar; grand high priest, W. W. Grafton, Faribault; grand scribe, S. E. Fryer, Minneapolis; grand treasurer, F. N. Ware, Amboy; grand junior warden, A. Ammerchein, Minneapolis; grand representative, H. R. Bertram, Minneapolis. The next session of the encampment will be held at St. Paul.

SOME FIGURES

Given Out by Insurance Commissioner Smith of Minnesota—Big Fire Losses.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.—Insurance Commissioner Smith has completed that part of his report for 1893 which deals with fire insurance companies. As compared with the report of 1892, it shows large losses for the companies, the percentage of losses incurred to premiums received being 67, against 49 for last year. It cost the companies 35 per cent to do business, so that their record for 1893 leaves them 32 per cent worse than nothing. The statements of business for the years shows that the percentage of loss has only twice been higher, once in 1876, when it was 98 and again in 1880 when it was 106. The average ratio of loss has been 62.

The total amount of risks written in 1893 was $197,683,310, against $231,346,687 in 1892. The premiums received amounted to $3,809,331.68, against $3,181,223.85 for 1892. The average premium rate was $1.42, against $1.35 in 1892. The losses incurred were $1,490,913.09 for 1893 and $2,439,842.19 for 1892. These are the figures for the American companies. For foreign companies with branches in the United States there is less difference in the figures for the two years. They run as follows: Risks written in 1893, $63,334,987; 1892, $66,182,857. Premiums received, 1893, $1,078,005.30; 1892, $1,009,995; average premium rate, 1893, $1.81, 1893, $1.80; losses incurred, 1893, $533,106, 1892, $910,396.27; ratio of loss to premiums received, 1893, 67, 1892, 87.

The figures of the mutual companies are less complete. The risks for 1893 were $2,857,585, against, $2,851,214 for 1893; premiums, 1893, $77,609.22, 1892, $82,747.45, losses incurred, 1893, $38,-060.30, 1892, $46,068.86. The year was a bad one for fire companies and with the opening of 1894, 15 companies have withdrawn from this state and only one new company has been admitted. The losses in this state, however, have been lighter than many others.

Duluth and Winnipeg Earnings.

St. Paul, Feb. 28.—The gross earnings of the North Star Construction company, operating the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad company for 1893, as reported to the railroad and warehouse commission, $326,971.95.

THE FIRST LADY OF IOWA.

The Social and Housewifely Accomplishments of Governor Jackson's Helpmeet.

The first lady of Iowa this winter is Mrs. Frank D. Jackson, the young and charming wife of the governor, and Des

MRS. FRANK JACKSON.

Moines society is in something of a flutter for the reason that for the first time in a number of years there is really a genuine matronial mansion in the capital, with a lady at the head of it, to make the social side of the

administration one of its notable features. There is no official governor's mansion in the city, and heretofore the governors have usually lived at hotels. Governor Boies' regime was a quiet one in a social way, for he lived at a hotel, and social matters were looked after by his daughter Jessie, who was almost too young to cope with the responsibility. Governor Frank Jackson, however, has a beautiful home on Fourth street, where he and his amiable wife dispense the warmest hospitality.

Mrs. Jackson is a Canadian by birth and her maiden name was Miss Anna F. Brock. She and her future husband met for the first time at the state university, where both were students. Their acquaintance did not end when they left the university, although Miss Brock went to Council Bluffs to live, and Mr. Jackson began making his mark as a lawyer in Independence. In 1877 they were married, and four bright boys ranging in years from 14 to 3 have come to make their home happy. Mrs. Jackson is a woman of excellent taste, and the Jackson mansion is a model of comfort and beauty. Although she is devoted to her home and husband, she finds plenty of time to entertain with rare grace, tact and cordiality. She is well posted on politics and has always been in thorough sympathy with her husband's ambition to shine in the political world. She now enjoys the distinction of being the wife of the youngest governor ever elected in any state, ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts excepted.

FAITHFUL TO HENRY CLAY.

Why Judge Norton Remained Unshorn For Fifty-seven Years.

The recent death of a man of picturesque and unique individuality brings to mind the men who guided the destinies of this nation a generation ago and recalls the stirring scenes prior to and consequent to the breaking out of the civil war. Judge Anthony Banning Norton was born in Ohio in 1817 and had as fellow students at Kenyon college Rather-

JUDGE A. B. NORTON.

ford B. Hayes, David Davis, Edwin M. Stanton, General McCook and others who became leaders of national fame. From boyhood he had been an ardent Whig, and on one occasion, when but 20 years of age, he was told by a political opponent "that until his beard were grown he would better remain in Jericho." He vowed that he should never be shorn nor his beard shaven until Henry Clay should be president of the United States. Though the vow was the hasty impulse of sensitive youth, it was ever faithfully kept.

During this period of his career Judge Norton enjoyed the personal friendships of such men as Henry Clay, Horace Greeley, Millard Fillmore, Winfield Scott, Reverdy Johnson, W. H. Harrison and Tom Corwin. Prior to the war he edited newspapers at Austin and Fort Worth, Tex. Throughout he life Judge Norton remained a steadfast Union man, and when it became evident that war was inevitable his position in Texas had become so unpleasant that he returned to Ohio and remained there until hostilities were ended. Subsequently, under the provisional government of Texas, he accepted the post of judge of the district embracing Dallas and surrounding counties, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction of all. Judge Norton was a delegate from Texas to every Republican national convention since the war and was vice president of the conventions of 1872 and 1876. He was appointed postmaster of Dallas by President Hayes and held that position until he was made United States marshal of the district of north Texas by the latter.

Hair For Hot Weather.

A French physician stationed in the Senegal has measured the temperature under the various head coverings in vogue among the colonial officers there. The temperature under the helmet of an officer of the marine was 122 degrees; under the subalterns' helmets, which are provided with ventilators, it is 89 degrees, and under the white colonial hat it is never more than 83 degrees, no matter how hot the day may be.

"George" Has a Manly Sound.

The name "George," says The Athenæum, continues to win the partiality of feminine writers of fiction in search of a masculine pen name. In calling herself "George Egerton" Mrs. Clairmonde, the author of "Keynotes," has followed the example set by George Sand, George Eliot and George Fleming.

M'LAURIN OF MISSISSIPPI.

One of Eight Brothers Who Have Made Their Mark.

The successor of Senator Walthall of Mississippi, Hon. A. J. McLaurin, is one of a family of eight brothers, all of whom

SENATOR M'LAURIN.

are greatly interested in the politics of the state and are busy or have been in public office. Two of them were with the new senator in the last constitutional convention. The brothers live in different counties, and each of them has a strong following in the locality of his residence, so that it is possible for them to be of great assistance to one another in any matter of state or national politics upon which they may unite. Their father, though not wealthy, was prominent in the local affairs of Smith county, where he lived, and the sons may be said to owe naturally by their political proclivities.

Senator McLaurin is a lawyer and has lived at Brandon since 1876. He has one of the largest legal practices in the state and is considered one of the best criminal lawyers in Mississippi. He has held several public offices, the first of which was the district attorneyship of the Fifth district, to which he was elected in 1871, when he was only about 23 years of age. He has served with distinction in the state legislature, to which body he was elected in 1875, and he was an elector at large on the Democratic presidential ticket in 1888.

Mr. McLaurin was born in Rankin county, Miss., in 1848 and spent his early years on his father's farm in Smith county, doing "chores" and getting such an education as the county schools of the time afforded. In 1864 he attended the Summerville institute for part of a term, but caught the soldiering fever and enlisted shortly before the closing of the war. He was then but 19 years old, and after the war closed he went back to school and by 1867 found his education complete.

Returning then to his father's farm, he resumed his agricultural occupation in a strenuous endeavor to assist in maintaining so far as possible the losses sustained by the war. While so engaged he devoted what time he could to studying law, and in 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Raleigh, where he began at once to practice. Mr. McLaurin is married and has a family of seven daughters and one son.

THE ONLY WOMAN MAYOR.

Mrs. Annie S. Austin Enjoys That Rare Distinction.

Mrs. Annie S. Austin of Pleasanton, Kan., is probably the only woman mayor in the world today. She was elected

MAYOR AUSTIN.

chief magistrate of Pleasanton in January. Other women have been chosen to serve other town in a similar capacity, but generally in smaller places than Pleasanton, which has a population of 1,000. Mrs. Austin was nominated by a convention of women in which there were less than a dozen delegates. She represented the moral element, being an ardent adversary of saloons and gambling and an enthusiastic advocate of temperance and woman suffrage. She defeated her adversary, a saloon-keeper, by 30 votes.

The campaign was remarkable for its vehemence and ardor, and Mrs. Austin demonstrated a remarkable ability for electioneering. She met every argument of her opponent on the rostrum and completely outcanvassed him. Her election was especially gratifying to woman suffragists because of its apparent significance as to the outcome of the vote on the equal anfrage proposition in Kansas next autumn, and all the leaders of the movement have extended their congratulations.

Mrs. Austin is a robust and nigretentious woman of 42 years. Her husband is a railroad man, and she is the mother of three children. Her circumstances are extremely modest, even humble, but she is above the average in intelligence. Pleasanton's city council is composed of five men, and at their first meeting after Mrs. Austin's election she was waited upon by deputations with dignity. She discharged all the old policemen and put on a new force, with instructions to close up every saloon and gambling house in the town, and took care to see that her orders were obeyed to the letter.

Mrs. Austin is a Methodist and is prominent in the national councils of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Sofas.

The Sofas, whose raids led to the disastrous Anglo-French collision in the Niger region, are curiously mixed people. When their king, Samory, conquers a town, the young and strong are incorporated in his forces, the weakly are sold, so gradually all the negro races of the Soudan are represented in his ranks. The Sofas' heads are partially shaved, leaving two or three very long tufts of hair. They wear a jacket and very short trousers, iron rings on the arms and sundry fetiches—grigris—as ornaments. They are regular bush brigands, active, excitable and bloodthirsty. The chiefs get themselves up in theatrical brigand style, and all wear spurs fastened to their bare feet. They are splendid horsemen and deck out their steeds gayly with bells and fetiches.

An Unlawful Invitation.

An invitation to dinner in Japan commences as follows: "I beg pardon for thus insulting you in begging your company at my house to dinner. The house is small and very dirty. Off habits are rude, and you may not get anything to eat, and yet I hope that you will condescend to be present with me at 6 o'clock."

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.

Mrs. F. W. Stowell
Wilmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything in sight, there seemed no relief until we got Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we cheerfully say two bottles her hands were entirely healed and all sores have been troubled. In December, 1892, my neck was covered with boils of a Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with pimples and scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils disappeared, leaving my neck clear and white as before. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to several, feeling from my experience of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 3rd, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson praying for the appointment of personal estate and real estate of said deceased, and the taxes, assessments and other charges which is necessary for the purposes mentioned in said petition, and

It appearing by said petition that the personal estate of said Betsey O. Syverson, deceased, is insufficient to pay her debts, with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments or other charges which are an existing lien upon her estate, or to pay for any improvements which are necessary to be made for preservation of her real estate, or any part thereof, and

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court on Monday, the 19th day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause why a license should not be granted to said petitioner, Jens Syverson to mortgage the said real estate of said deceased, or any part thereof, to obtain the funds for the payment of said debts, charges, taxes, assessments and liens and for the making of such necessary improvements.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(46-48)

THE LION PATH.

I dare not—
Look—the road is very dark—
The trees stir softly, and the bushes whisper
The long grass rustles, and the darkness moves
Here—there—beyond—
There's something crept across the road just now!
And you would have me go!
Great God! through that live darkness hideous
With stir of crouching forms that wait to kill!
Ah, hell! See there—and there—and there again—
Eyes! eyes! eyes glassy eyes close to the ground!
Look! Now the clouds are lighter, I can see
The long, slow lashing of the tawny tails!
And the set quiver of strong jaws that wait.
Go there! Not I! Who dares to go who sees
So perfectly the lions in the path!

Comes one who dares.

Afraid at first, yet bound
On such high errands as no fear could stay.
Eyes see he, with the lions in the path.
And then—

He dared a death of agony—
Outnumbered battle with the King of beasts:
Great struggles in the darkness of the night
Dared and went forth to meet—O ye who fear!
Feeling at every road and nothing there—
A wide, bare common road, with homely fields
And farms and men at busy roadside toil.
Some spitting kittens maybe in the grass.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Boston Woman's Journal.

Saved by a Gypsy.

An incident of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 was told by Baron Alexander Joseph to a party of friends. The story is told as follows in the Neue Tester Journal: On the eve of the retreat before the advance of the Prussian army, said the baron, he had a friend in the neighborhood of a Bohemian town. I was lodged in a peasant's cottage, when about midnight I heard the sentry challenging some newcomer. My adjutant entered and reported that a gypsy wanted to see me. I ordered the soldier (a gypsy) entered, and on my asking what was the matter he told me that the enemy was approaching to surprise me.

"The outposts have not heard anything suspicious," I said, "No, your highness, because the enemy is still a long way off." "But how do you know this?" I asked. "Come to the window, your highness," answered the man. "Do you see those birds flying over the wood toward the south?" "Yes, I see them. What then?" "What then? Why no bird birds sleep as well as men? They certainly would not fly about if they were not disturbed. The enemy is marching through the wood and has frightened all those birds."

"You are right, my lad. You can go." I at once ordered the outposts to be re-called, formed out the camp to be alarmed. An hour later the outposts were fighting with the enemy, and our camp was only saved by the keen observation of a single gypsy.

A Parisian lady wears ball shoes with tiny watches set in the instep. Presumably this enables her to keep time with her feet.

Our Remnant Sale

STILL CONTINUES.

BIG ASSORTMENT

—AND—

BIG BARGAINS.

Fontaine & Anglim.

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AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

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McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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Undertaker,

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MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A

GOOD RULE

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

L. I. BENOIT

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Don't Miss the Chance

of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and some body wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

YOU

SELLS

GROCERIES

BUY

MUTUAL

You get what you need,
L. I. Benoit supplies
the need.
Benoit makes a just profit,
You pay a just price.

THAT'S what we mean
by the
BENEFIT
MUTUAL

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST OR SOUTH ASK YOUR NEAREST AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKING NO OTHER LINE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter Hanson and Ellen Hodek, his wife, mortgagors to Security Trust Company of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of March 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 29th day of March 1892, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 81 of Mortgages, on pages 86 and 87, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section eight in town one hundred and fifty-two of range forty-eight, in Polk county, Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 24th day of April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. (which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the last day of April 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars, attorney's fee as stipulated in said by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO.,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney.
(46-52)

MEETING OF MEDICOS.

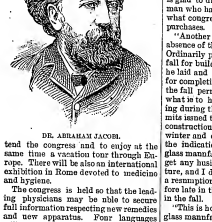
PHYSICIANS OF THE WORLD TO ASSEMBLE IN ROME.

Important and Interesting Questions to Be Discussed—Rome, the Eternal City. Career of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Chairman of the American Delegation.

The cholera scare in Europe last year prevented the assembling of the eleventh international congress of the medical experts of the world, which was to have met in Rome in September, and it had to be postponed to a more convenient season. It was accordingly set down for the coming spring and will be held in the Eternal City from March 29 to April 25. The spring months are generally the busiest season of the year among American practitioners, and this fact will seriously interfere with the attendance from this side of the water. It is not considered likely that more than 150 delegates will be able to go from here.

At the last international congress of the kind held in Europe, which met in the summer time, there were nearly 700 American physicians and surgeons present among a total membership of more than 6,000.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York is chairman of the American delegation. The national government has already selected representatives from the army and navy to be official delegates to the congress, and they are now awaiting orders to start for Rome. Arrangements have been made to enable medical men to at-



DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI.

tend the congress and to enjoy at the same time a tour through Europe. There will also be also an international exhibition in Rome devoted to medicine and hygiene.

The congress is held so that the leading physicians may be able to accomplish full information respecting new remedies and new apparatus. Four languages will be employed in discussing subjects —Italian, French, English and German—and the subjects will be divided into 19 classes, comprising all the medical and surgical specialties.

Among the attendants at the congress there will be few personages more interesting than Dr. Jacobi, the leader of the American delegation. He ranks among the most eminent of America's medical men and is an acknowledged authority on several branches of practice, notably on obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He has been honored beyond the usual ambitious dreams of the average medical man, having been elected president of many most important societies of physicians, including the New York State Medical society, over which he presided in 1882, and the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he became president in 1885.

Dr. Jacobi is visiting and consulting physician to a great number of the hospitals and eleemosynary institutions of New York and has been a professor in all the most important medical colleges of that city. As an author he has contributed much to the enrichment of medical literature, and several of his treatises are accepted as the "last words" to be said on the subjects with which they deal. He has had essays printed in the transactions of former international congresses—a fact which proves that his diploma is accepted abroad as well as in America.

The personal history of Dr. Jacobi is decidedly interesting. Few people know that he was involved in the German revolution of 1851, but it is so. He was 21 years of age in that year and had just received his degree of M. D. at the Bonn university. He was suspected and twice arrested in Berlin and Cologne and was finally convicted of treason and confined for two years in the prisons of Minden and Bielefeld. After his release he went to England and in the autumn of 1853 sailed for New York, where he has since become so famous. Dr. Jacobi is a native of Westphalia and was born May 6, 1830.

No account of Dr. Jacobi would be complete without some reference to that other famous Dr. Jacobi, his wife. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi is hardly less eminent than her husband, and on many matters her opinions are accepted as quite as authoritative as his. She easily outranks all other women physicians and her standing in the profession was indicated by her appointment as a professor in the Post Graduate Medical college in New York. She was professor of materia medica in the Woman's Medical college and dispensary physician in Mount Sinai hospital in the metropolis for a great many years and is the author of a number of valuable medical classes.

Dr. Mary Jacobi is the daughter of the late George P. Putnam, the New York publisher. She studied at the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia and at the New York College of Pharmacy. From the latter institution she was the first woman to graduate, as she was also at the Ecole de Medicine in Paris, where she took her degree in 1871. She had a hard time matriculating at the Paris colleges and probably would not have succeeded at all but for the friendly intervention of United States Minister Washburn. Mrs. Jacobi is and has been a constant and valued contributor to the current medical literature of the day. An essay of hers took the Boylesion prize at Harvard in 1876.

NO LONGER DEMOCRATS.

A Chicago View of the Glass and Building Trades as Affecting Labor.

Mr. George F. Kimball, the well known jobber of window and plate glass at Chicago, has submitted for publication the following discouraging views regarding the trade:

"It is difficult to speak of the conditions in the glass trade without seeming to be a prophet of hard times. The tariff agitation, resulting as a revision that apparently means disaster to the manufacturing and jobbing branches of the glass trade, has affected sales until it hurts every one engaged in the business from the laborer up and down. Speaking in general terms, I should say the volume of business in glass has been decreased fully 20 per cent as compared with last year, and if it had not been for the World's fair and the business which followed as a result—or its presence—Chicago's glass trade would have been at least 33 per cent less than it was a year ago.

"Studying the situation as carefully as may be, there seems to be no important factor in the trade disturbances outside of the tariff revision proposed by the administration. The glass trade has suffered ever since Mr. Cleveland came into power from the knowledge that the tariff schedule would be lowered and otherwise disturbed. The result has been a decrease in purchases by jobbers, a consequent reduction of manufacture, followed by the discharge of large numbers of workingmen and the shutting down of many large plants. Today only two plate glass factories are running, and less than 35 per cent of the window glass factories are at work.

"The jobber who has may stock at all is glad to dispose of it at cost, and the man who has no stock is waiting to see what Congress is going to do before he purchases.

"Another factor in the business is the absence of the men who intend to build. Ordinarily permits are taken out in the fall for buildings so the foundation may be laid and everything got in condition for completion early in the spring. So the fall permits indicate in a measure what is to be done in the way of building during the ensuing year. The permits issued this fall show that very little construction is contemplated during the winter and coming spring. Taking all the indications, I cannot see where the glass manufacturers and jobbers are to get any business in the immediate future, and I do not look for anything like a resumption of favorable conditions before late in the summer of 1894 or early in the fall.

"This is bound to affect labor in the glass manufacturing and kindred trades. If the duty on glass is reduced 50 per cent, it must, in my opinion, come off the laborers' wages. The material in a pane of glass does not amount to anything as compared with the cost of labor in that pane—for instance, a pane of glass selling for $100 in Chicago has raw material in it worth perhaps $3. Any reduction in the selling price must come from the cost of labor. Take our polishers in this country, and they are paid $2.50. In Belgium women are employed to do the same kind of work and get only 20 cents a day for it. If the duty on Belgium glass is taken off, the American polisher can expect to see his wages cut down just to the extent of the reduction in the tariff. It is practically determined already by the large manufacturers that they will have to cut wages 50 per cent if the tariff proposed by the Wilson bill is put into effect.

"I am a Democrat myself, and most of my men voted for the Democratic candidate at the last election, but in the face of the situation not one of them would do it again if the opportunity offered."

Consistencies of the Wilson Bill.

Potatoes, a northern and western farm product mostly, a tariff is proposed a. 10 cents per bushel, or 20.78 per cent ad valorem. But on

Peanuts, exclusively a southern product, the proposition is to be 1 cent per pound, or 72.86 per cent ad valorem.

Hoop iron, when used for cotton ties, to cover bales of southern cotton, is to be free of duty, but

Hoop iron, when used to cover bales of hay, the product of the prairies, eastern and western farmer, is to be taxed 30 per cent ad valorem.

Iron ore is placed upon the free list, but

Kaolin, a product of South Carolina, is protected by a duty of 25 per ton, or 36.38 per cent ad valorem.

Apples, eggs and cabbages, which are products of the energy of the northern, eastern and western farmers, are put upon the list so as to suffer from competition with the almost pauper labor of Canada, but

Rice, which is exclusively a southern product, has been the object of very tender care and solicitude. Mr. Wilson and his associates had forgotten, when rice was under consideration, the proposition which they laid down of ad valorem duties being the only proper ones, and protected their darling southern product by making specific duties covering every possible form in which the article could be imported. The duty on cleaned rice reduced to an ad valorem basis is 40 per cent, but these gentlemen have informed the northern manufacturers of cotton that they would not submit to higher ad valorem duties than 40 per cent.

Avoid the sign "imported," avoid things "imported," avoid the tailor who owns the business but "imported" suitings; avoid the shops that announce nothing but the "imported" silks, the "imported" glassware, the "imported" china, the "imported" bric-a-brac, the "imported" textiles; avoid the cigar dealer who would sell you only "imported" cigars, which may carry the filth of foreign countries; avoid the grocer who would sell you "imported" dried fruits, which may carry the germs of disease, and avoid the newspaper which teaches the "imported" idea and advocates free trade.

JESSIE OF LUCKNOW.

A FAMOUS CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE GRAPHICALLY RELATED.

When the Besieged Had Lost All Hope, the Scotchwoman Heard the Slogan Which Announced That the Highlanders Were Coming to the Rescue.

In conversation between a distinguished judge of admiralty and an editor the articles of Mark Twain's on telepathy usually came into talk. Many cases were cited, and the judge alluded to the remarkable story of Jessie Brown. It will be new to many, and it is given here with as it appeared in a letter to the London Times, the latter being written by a lady who was the wife of an officer at Lucknow:

"On every side death stared us in the face. No human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield and were fully persuaded that in 24 hours all would be over. The regiment had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other and to perform the light duties which were assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the various posts, carrying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night.

"I had gone out to try to make myself useful in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege and had fallen away visibly during the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awake her when, as she said, her father should return from the plowing.'

"She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap.

"I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear. My companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening.

"A look of intense delight broke over her countenance. She grasped my hand, drew me toward her and exclaimed: 'Dinna ye hear it? Dinna ye hear it? Aye, I'm no dreaming! Hi! the slogan o' the highlanders! We're saved! We're saved!' Then flinging herself on her knees she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered.

"My English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men: 'Courage, courage! Hark to the slogan—the Macgregor, the grandest of them all! Here, help at last!'

"To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard only the roar of the musketry.

"A few moments more of this and I, like sequense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet and cried in a voice clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line. 'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan o' the Highlanders! but the Campbells are coming. D'ye hear? D'ye hear?

"At that moment all seemed, indeed, to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance. For now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was indeed the band of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance to the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need.

"Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one impulse, one impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide and leaptnew vigor to that blessed pibroch.

"'To our cheer of 'God Save the Queen' they replied by the well known air, which that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?' After that nothing else made anything sound on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented by the general on his entrance to the fort, and all the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched around the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

Whittier's poem, "The Pipes at Lucknow," and Robert T. S. Lowell's "The Relief of Lucknow" are both founded on this same incident.—Baltimore American.

Matrimonial Item.

Chumly—How the mischief did you come to marry that old widow? Why didn't you marry the daughter?

Benedict—I thought over the matter carefully. If I had married the daughter, I'd have had the mother on my hands anyhow. Then I'd have had both on my hands, but as it is, now that her mother is provided for, very likely somebody else will marry the daughter, and then I'll only have one of them to provide for.—Texas Siftings.

BANG FOR HIS LIFE.

The Disagreeable Alternative Frederick Augustus Presented to Mistress Abell.

John Abell, a celebrated singer and musician who lived in the reign of Charles II, had a very great notion of himself and would not perform unless he pleased. There is a funny story told of how he was once made to sing against his will.

While traveling abroad for pleasure he came into the town of Wurzen. News was brought to the palace of the famous English singer's arrival, and Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, immediately sent word that he desired Abell to appear before him.

"Tell his majesty," replied John curtly, "that it suits me not."

Back went the court messenger with a wry face. He knew his master's temper too well.

"Well, Master Abel," thundered the king, "that I will have him come! And take you, boy, three stout fellows with you."

The messenger and the three stout fellows between them managed to carry out the royal wish and presently marched triumphantly up to the palace with their unwilling captive.

The king was awaiting them in the great hall, where he had seated himself in a balcony that ran all round the sides. Above him an immense chair hung from the roof by a rope.

"Now, then, into the chair and up with him," cried Frederick Augustus, with a chuckle. "We'll soon see if our song will sing in his cage. Up with him, my merry men all!"

And up in the air swung Abell, who still refused to open his mouth. When he gave a glance downward, however, he changed himself. Into the hall beneath, with a number of wild beasts had been turned loose.

"Sing, sirrah!" the king shouted, "or down you go to play with my brown babies."

One look at those "brown babies," growling and snarling below in a very unbabylike manner, wassufficient to convince the stubborn John. Sing he did, and he often used to declare in after days that he never sang so well in his life as when he was hanging there, a hundred feet high above the fierce beasts.—New York Journal.

Don't Try to Chent a Lawyer.

A young lawyer, just starting in his profession, hung out his sign in a town where there was only one other lawyer. He was very busy.

A close fisted old fellow, thinking to get legal advice for nothing, called upon the young man and contrived in a sort of neighborly way to get some legal questions answered. Then, thanking the young man, he was about to leave, when the young man asked for a $5 fee. The old fellow went into a violent passion and swore he never would pay. The young lawyer told him he would see him.

So the old fellow went down to see the judge and said:

"That young scamp that's just come into town! I dropped in to make a neighborly call on him, and he charges me $5 for legal advice."

"Did you get it, then?" said the judge.

"But have I got to pay it, judge?"

"Of course you have."

"Well, well," said the man, "I suppose I must," and he started off.

"Hold on," said the judge, "aren't you going to pay?"

"Pay you? What for?"

"For legal advice."

"What do you charge?"

"Ten dollars."

The result was that the old fellow had to pay $5 to the young lawyer and $10 to the old one.—Toronto Globe.

The Gallery Gods' Applause.

Lawrence Barrett once told me of a conversation he had with Edwin Booth, who had received an ovation upon which an ovation given him by a crowded house on the opening night of an engagement. "The wretched music to my ears," said the great tragedian, "is the shouting of the boys in the gallery. I know they are not applauding because I have reputation or because they wish to make a display. They simply give vent to their natural enthusiasm. When they shout, I know that I am giving a good performance. As for the parquet, it may clap its hands out of politeness. A dramatic critic who had certain notions as to how clothes should be read will applaud if I read it his way; otherwise he will remain quiet. I can never analyze the applause of the front rows, but the gallery is sincere in its likes or dislikes."—Chicago Record.

Disappointing.

She was a very cultured and fashionable young lady, and she was only seven years old, and she was a resident of New York. A gentleman calling on her parents had an opportunity to have a brief tete-a-tete with her.

"I presume," he said, "that when you grow up you will marry, as all little girls do?"

"No," she replied languidly. "No, I hardly think I shall."

"Indeed! That will be so disappointing."

Possibly it may be to mamma and in the young gentleman, but not to me, I fancy," and she lolled back in her chair quite tired to death, don't you know.—Detroit Free Press.

Unappreciated.

A single word sometimes reveals a man's innate character.

"Who are those girls playing a duet on the piano?" asked one man of another at a evening party.

"Ons of them is the daughter of the hostess," was the answer.

"And who is her accomplice?"—London Tit-Bits.

Excusable.

Customer—Waiter, this hullock's heart is very badly cooked.

Waiter—Well, sir, the fact is, the cook's been crossed in love, and whenever he has anything to do with a 'art he upsets him—that he doesn't know what he's a-doin of.—London Million.

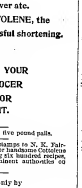
Protection's Electric Current.

The McKinley tariff is probably the most learned and scientific composition of protectionism ever known. It has attached to it the machinery whereby the electric current of reciprocity can be turned on it at any moment it may be thought best.—New York Sun.

That is just the matter with it. As an article of protection it did just what protection is intended to do—it increased the opportunities for labor by increasing production. This increased production decreased the cost of manufactured goods to consumers and at the same time increased the price of raw materials to producers of such goods. "The electric current of reciprocity" has enabled us to negotiate those treaties which The Daisy Post of Birmingham, England, denomces as "those tuneless and preposterous treaties with South American protectionist states which have worked so much mischief for British trade in those parts."

It is because the McKinley tariff has done all of these things that it is to be destroyed. The threat to destroy it and reverse the policy that since 1860 has so developed our manufactures that we have advanced from the position of the third manufacturing country to the undisputed occupancy of the first place in bringing universal want through the sudden cessation of production, showing as once more how thoroughly dependent prosperity is on commercial confidence, and how utterly commercial confidence has been dissipated by the threat of tariff legislation that is based on the interests of alien capital and the extension and prosperity of alien commerce and manufacturing.

That Pie



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Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 79 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for a long time in my blood which made me afraid to shake hands with people would be red, then covered over in a fine pimply rash. After taking three bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth, to feel more than pleased. I advise anyone suffering as I did to take S. S. S."

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CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON. MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class in the city. Rates reasonable. Good sample room in connection. No. 322 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and eighty-fifteen hundredths (180-15) dollars and interest, which is claimed to be due at the date hereof on a certain mortgage duly executed by Peter Larson and Ruby Larson, his wife, to Ole Lerdal and bearing date the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1890, and given to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars interest thereon payable annually, which said mortgage with the power of sale therein contained was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 29th day of December A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 32 of Mortgages on page 32, and it being expressly provided in and by said mortgage that if default be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness by the said mortgagors, their heirs or assigns, all moneys with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, should become due and payable at the option of the mortgagee, and it being further provided by said mortgage that in case default should be made in the payment of the interest or any part thereof on said mortgage indebtedness by the said mortgagors, it shall be lawful for the said mortgagee to declare the whole amount of said principal sum and interest at once due, and

Whereas there is now due and payable on said mortgage and secured thereby the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and the further sum of fifty dollars attorney fees as provided in and by the terms of said mortgage, in case of any proceeding having to be instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Northeast quarter of section three, township one hundred and forty-four (144) north of range forty-six (46) west of the Fifth Principal Meridian with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the District Court House in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon at said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorneys fee as stipulated in and by said mortgages, and no proceedings in a due foreclosure allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated January 18th, 1894.

ANNIE LONDAHL,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney. 189-451

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome's Addition.
CROOKSTON, MINN

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ANTWERP'S BIG FAIR.

HOW THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED THERE.

The Belgian Exposition Will Cover Two Hundred Acres, but Nearly Half the Buildings Could Be Put in Manufactures Hall at Chicago—American Exhibits.

The great financial and artistic success of the World's fair in Chicago seems to have inoculated the nations of the earth with the international exposition craze. Close upon the heels of the unparalleled Chicago success came the California Midwinter International exposition, the Polish International exposition in Lemberg, and, third, but not least, the Antwerp International exposition of 1894, under the patronage of Leopold II, king of the Belgians.

Although the Antwerp exposition will be a small affair compared with the mammoth magnificence of our own White City, it will be a notable illustration of the world's progress and will attract widespread attention. The grounds will be 200 acres in extent, and the buildings will cover about 70 acres. An idea of the difference in size between the two expositions will be made apparent when it is remembered that the World's fair covered 666 acres, or over three times the space that the Antwerp exhibition will occupy. A moment's calculation, too, will show that nearly half of the Antwerp buildings could be built inside the Man-

AMERICAN BUILDING, ANTWERP EXPOSITION.

ufactures and Liberal Arts building alone—a building that covered nearly 31 acres and was the largest structure under one roof in the history of the world.

Notwithstanding these facts, Antwerp will have an exhibition well worth seeing, and all patriotic Americans will be pleased to know that the United States will be represented by one of the very finest buildings on the grounds. This structure will be of the modern renaissance style, and as it has been awarded one of the best locations and is an architectural triumph it will be almost as beautiful and conspicuous as the Galerie de l'Industrie, or main building of the exposition. The American building will be 240 feet long and 150 feet broad and will be constructed of iron, steel and glass after the manner of the great buildings at the White City. Among other things, the building will be in the nature of a clubhouse for Yankees in a strange land, but the main features will be an imposing display of American manufactures, to the end that our m-rkets abroad may be enlarged.

Among the examples of Yankee progress that will be exploited are an American shoe factory in operation, a model city fire department, an ambulance service and an exhibit of the wonders American genius has evolved with electricity. A monster Yankee soda fountain will also open the Belgians' eyes and tickle their palates with a delicious cold orange phosphates. American products will be found in every building of importance, and some idea of the magnitude of our exhibit may be gained from the fact that nearly 150,000 feet of space on the grounds will be used in showing the world what Uncle Sam has done for it.

It is believed that fully 1,000 prominent American firms will be represented at the exposition. Our exhibit will be conducted by a corporation styled the American Propaganda, a permanent organization designed to represent the manufacturers of the United States at future international exhibitions wherever and whenever held. This concern has been appointed American agent of the exposition, and it will control all space occupied by manufacturers of the United States. The commission appointed to look after the interests of the United States is presided over by the Thomas R. Bryan who was commissioner general of the World's fair and numbers among its members President Thomas W. Palmer of the Columbian exposition and many other well known Americans who gained valuable experience as officials at the Chicago fair.

The Antwerp exposition will be opened with imposing ceremonies by King Leopold II on May 5 and will last until Nov. 12. During its continuance the Antwerp Royal Society of Fine Arts will hold a special exhibition of painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture, to which the artists of all countries have been invited to contribute. The Belgian government has also asked all foreign powers of importance to send exhibits to the exposition, and judging from the hearty responses received the enterprise will be a financial and artistic success.

The amusement loving public will not be forgotten by the management, for while there will be no Midway plaisance the grounds will be provided with numerous theaters, music pavilions and other places of entertainment. There will be no Ferris wheel, but the Belgians have planned a castle in the air which, if it ever leaves the world of fancy for the world of fact, will rival the Pittsburg inventor's creation in daring and magnitude. The castle will be suspended from a monster captive balloon that will rise 1,500 feet in the air. Balloon elevators will convey sightseers from the ground to the castle, from which a magnificent view may be obtained. In case of a storm the castle may be lowered to the ground in half an hour.

Antwerp is a picturesque city of about 260,000 inhabitants. It is strongly fortified and is surrounded by 13 miles of massive ramparts. In the fifteenth century it was the center of European commerce and is now a very important port. Its harbor—one of the finest in the world —will easily give safe anchorage to 1,000 vessels of any size.

THOMAS GODBEARSIDED.

A Man Who Bears That Peculiar Name Tells How It Originated.

The register of the Girard Homes recently recorded the arrival in the city of Thomas Godbearsided of Barrow-in-Furness, England. Being approached upon the subject of the oddity of his surname, Mr. Godbearsided said:

"Yes, I suppose the name does sound very odd to Americans, although such names are not altogether unusual in England and especially in Lancashire, which was a stronghold of the Roundheads or Puritans in Cromwell's time. My home is in Barrow-in-Furness, which is in Lancashire. My ancestors prior to Cromwell's time were all royalists. The family name was Elliot. A younger son renounced the religious faith and political opinions of his forefathers and became a Puritan. As was usual in such cases he abjured his carnal name of Charles Elliot and took the inspired one of Ezekiel Godbegraised.

"There is quite a romance connected with this ancestor of mine. As fell in love with the only daughter of a Colonel Fielding in the Cavaliers' army, and not being able to obtain her father's consent to their marriage Ezekiel abducted her and for two years kept her hidden in a dreary house that stood near the little town of Formby, where a son was born. After a battle a little to the south of the River Mersey between the Cavaliers and Roundheads her brothers discovered her hiding-place and carried her off to Old Furness abbey. In the hurry the child was left behind, but as a result of the mother's pleading one of the brothers returned to Formby to get it.

"In the meantime Ezekiel had discovered his loss and removed the child. Then the followed the brother back to Furness abbey, but arrived too late. The brother and sister had set sail from Fleetrow beach for the isle of Man. A storm came up, and Ezekiel arrived just in time to see the boat founder. He returned to his child more bitter against the royalists than ever and brought the child up with the same sentiments.

"At the close of the war Ezekiel adopted the trade of a weaver and settled in Barrow-in-Furness. Thus the name was perpetuated, the stern commands of the father forbidding the son to throw off the fanatical nickname when the heat of Puritanical zeal had given away."—Philadelphia Times.

The Different Londons.

The size of London is somewhat indefinite, but may be said to cover about a square mile. The postal district covers an area of 300 square miles. The police district extends still further, covering an area of 687 square miles. On the other hand, the parliamentary London is much narrower. It consists of 10 horseshoes, of which the city of London, although the smallest—having 50,563 inhabitants in 1861—is represented by four members on account of its commercial and financial importance, while each of the other nine, although larger, is represented only by two. Westminster, 256,-413; Chelsea, 358,011; Marylebone, 477,-555; Hackney, 302,437; Finsbury, 493,-916; Tower Hamlets, 451,194; Greenwich, 370,112; Southwalk, 207,365; Greenwich, 107,822.

Put together, these 10 boroughs represent only a population of about 3,000,000, and the remainder of the inhabitants of London may belong to nonincorporated electoral districts. Generally, however, the area of the city is determined by the area under the operation of the metropolitan local government act, which is also adopted by the registrar general of the census. According to the definition, London covers an area of 122 square miles, forming parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent.—Baltimore American.

Costly Meals.

The costliest meal ever served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelin Verus, one of the most lavish of the latter day Roman aristocrats. The supper was only intended for a dozen persons, yet its cost was 5,000 sesterlia, which would amount to $48,000 in English money, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor of those degenerate days, to his brother Lucius cost a fraction over $200,000. Lampridius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, besides other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for the world, did not reign very long; otherwise the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain would have been exhausted.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the records are a curious point of history that a single dish on the table of Heliogabalus Emilius was worth $200,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Lights Went Out.

His royal highness the Prince of Wales was present at a noble lord's once fogeous with all fashionable London, and after dinner the best musicians, both vocal and instrumental, were preparing to display their talent, when suddenly out went the light, and performers and audience were left in total darkness. As the light was electric and was supplied from a private engine which had chosen this inopportune moment to go completely wrong, there was nothing for the giver of the feast to do but to collect all the available bedroom candlesticks and empty bottles and stick candles all over the place. The effect was most comical and seemed to cause amusement to everybody but the host.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Had His Reward.

It was in a large department store that a gilded youth drifted up to the candy counter.

"Do you know," he said to the pretty young woman in charge, "if I were the proprietor of this establishment I should dismiss you?"

"Why?" she asked indignantly.

"In order to give the candy a chance," he answered.

And she gave him 1½ pounds of 75 cent candy for 60 cents.—Detroit Free Press.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENRIKSEN, ... President.
I. ELLINGTON, ... Vice President.
O. WINGER, ... Cashier.
A. P. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, January 16th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Halvor Johnson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andrew Johnson of the county of Polk representing among other things that Halvor Johnson late of the county of Polk in the state of Minnesota on the 26th day of January A. D. 1894 at the county of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to Gunder Erickson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday the 19th day of February A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the regular session of the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs at said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

1-6-11

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 1st, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed executed and delivered by Henry Hoegh and Thomas Loen, husband and wife, of the county and State of Minnesota, mortgagors, to the heirs of the State of Minnesota mortgagee, dated on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1887, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., in Book M, of mortgages, page 61 to 62.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company mortgagee, to Townley Bruey by written assignment, dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the 7th day of January A. D. 1888, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m., in Book 36, of mortgages, on pages 482 and 483 thereof, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage deed the whole amount of the principal sum secured by said mortgage, and all interest thereon should become due and payable, said principal sum to become due and payable upon each coupon interest note as shall have been paid, by said mortgagor or his successors in interest, at the times when they become due and payable, and also should default be made in the payment of any taxes and insurance with interest from the time of said payment and necessity of same by said mortgagee, or any part thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due on said note on the first day of November, A. D., 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and whereby said principal sum of said note became due and payable.

And whereas, the said mortgagee has elected on said premises for the year 1893, having become due and payable, and the taxes have been paid, the said assignee of the mortgage, pursuant to said mortgage and by virtue of such case made and provided, on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1894, duly filed with the register of deeds, according to the sum of Thirty-eight and 31-100 dollars.

And whereas, the said mortgagee has to keep said mortgaged premises insured as covenanted the said mortgagee insured the same as provided in the mortgage paying therefor the sum of seventeen and 85-100 dollars.

And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is actually due on said mortgage debt at the date of this notice, exclusive of said sum of Thirty-eight and 31-100 dollars for taxes and Seventeen and 85-100 dollars for insurance, and the said mortgagee's fee, the sum of Twenty one hundred seventy-seven and 46-100 dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (N. E. ¼), section five (5), in township one hundred and forty-one (141), north of range forty-six (46) West, and lot twelve (12), of section thirty-two (32), in township one hundred and forty-one (141), north of range forty-six (46) West, containing one hundred sixty-one and 25-100 acres according to the United States Government survey, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk County, at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage (or principal and interest, together with said amount so paid for taxes and insurance with interest thereon and costs and charges of said sale and including said seventy-five dollars attorney's fee as aforesaid.

Dated January 6th, 1894.

A. L. REYNOLDS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PERLEY,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [46-49]

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE - - - -

in connection which I will attend to personally.

THOMAS F. OAKES
HENRY C. PAYNE
HENRY U. ROOSE, } Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO

HELENA, PULLMAN
BUTTE, SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE, ELEGANT
TACOMA, DINING CARS
SEATTLE, TOURIST
PORTLAND SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave For St. Paul, Minneapolis
Crookston Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:35 p.m.

Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

Save Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car conduct.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on, write or address Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

SUMMONS

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 9th Judicial District.

Henry Hagen, plaintiff, vs. Fred Hickinson and Charles Hickinson, defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the 9th judicial district, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of Crookston in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1893, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated January 6th, 1894.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Crookston, Minn.

[39-51]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 15th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, ($350), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Knut Steen and Julia, his wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 16th day of December, A. D., 1890, and with power of sale therein contained, which mortgage is the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 50 of mortgages, on page 117, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight, in Township, one hundred and fifty-two, and in Range forty-six, west of the fifth principal Meridian, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 24th day of March, A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

E. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [44-50]

THE PIONERE

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

SOME OF THE THINGS

You will need this winter are:

Diamond Feed Mills, large and small, belt or geared, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Victory Fanning Mills to clean your seed wheat for spring. They are the best on earth or any part of Canada. A new set of Harness, either single or double, heavy or light.

We Have All These,

As well as other seasonable goods, such as Bob Sleds and Cutters, and lastly a good supply of **HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD**

We deliver promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Fairbanks' Public Hay Scales, most convenient in town.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES

And see our goods before you buy. By the way, you will probably want a new Drill or Seeder this spring. We have something of interest to show you in this line.

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CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

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First-class Board and Furnished and Heated Room for $3.50 per week.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

Address,

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

SEE THAT

LUMP?

That's Lorillard's **CLIMAX PLUG.**

It's Much the Best.

Sold everywhere. Made only by the

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the World.

GREAT RUSH

AT THE

Fire Sale

AT THE

Mammoth Dry Goods Store

Such Bargains were never heard of. Come early while the stock is large.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily: For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast &c.....4:36 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, &c.....8:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily, have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Ole J. Vaule has gone for a trip to Norway.

Are you sure you squared that personal property tax?

Jack Reed's brother-in-law arrived from Seattle this week.

P. S. Ware was summoned to Minneapolis on Sunday by the illness of his father.

Alvah Newland was able to ride down to the Commercial on Monday and on Tuesday he walked down.

Eli M. Stanton's big Newfoundland pup got a dose of poison on Monday from the effects of which it died. He got a dose awhile ago but got over that.

E. C. Murney came down from Euclid on Tuesday with a sleighload of dressed beef for sale. He does not believe in raising all wheat and nothing else.

Conductor Cooper and Engineer Klinger, who were laid off for alleged misapprehension of orders have been reinstated and ordered to report for duty.

The Polk county teachers association will hold a session in the city on March 17th. An interesting program has been prepared and a profitable session is assured.

Quite a bit of hay is seeking a market in the city these days. The sleighing is getting extremely thin, and a little of that snow that Hicks has promised would be a good thing just now.

The train on the Great Northern from the west on Monday night was way late, arriving here at 1:25. They, however, made up two hours and 5 minutes between Minot and Crookston.

John Ghoosen came down from Euclid on Tuesday with a load of bogs which netted him 6¾ cents per lb dressed weight. Such farmers are not broke this spring if wheat is at as a low ebb.

W. B. Dawley arrived last Saturday and will remain in charge of the po-t-office until the new Postmaster, F. E. LeFage, gets installed—providing that event occurs within a reasonable time, which, with the usual celerity of a democratic administration is an unknown quantity.

Joseph LaFramboise was in from Gentilly on Monday. Says this kind of weather admonishes him that the spring's work on the farm is near at hand. He thinks that he shall not dip into wheat no extensively the coming season, but shall try something else awhile. He has an idea that hogs will be all right for several years yet as a money crop.

The St. Louis weather prophet, Irl W. Hicks, predicts a cold and stormy March, with any quantity of snow. About the 3d or 4th we may look for stormy weather and that will be the general feature of the month.

W. D. Wilson has been re-painting and re-papering the Post Department store and intends to have things in that establishment neat and attractive at all events. He invites his friends to call and look him over.

Wheat opened the week at 48 for 1 hard in this market. It lents all of the calculations of the best judges of last fall who freely predicted that wheat would be bringing a good figure by this time. And it is all; or nearly all out of first hands now.

The business men of Thief River Falls gave a banquet to Editor Ware, of the Press, on Saturday evening at the Hotel Oguimuh, in that thriving village Many were the compliments paid Ware on his able "vindication" of the commissioners.

Rev. R. H. Battey went up north last week to give a temperance lecture and returning Friday evening left on Saturday morning for Mentor for Sabbath services, returning home on Tuesday evening. He seems to have "headquarters in the saddle," like we used to say during the war.

Chester Ouelle, the young son of O. N. Ouelle, of Grafton, was visiting T. H. Bjoln and S. C. Johnson on Monday. He came over with Mr. Ouelle's partner who went up to Thief River Falls on Monday, while the lad visited in this city. The lad is not quite as tall as his father, but almost.

The Ware trial developed the fact that politics play too much of a figure in the administration of our county affairs—a fact that the Journal has asserted time and again, and one thing is sure to follow and that is very much greater care in matters coming before the board in the future. There will be no more monkey-work of that sort in the future, you may depend.

Frank Zarracher: What's the matter with me? I am something of a musquitaman myself, and I tell you boy, it makes me thrill to see old Pennsylvania roll into the republican ranks 182,000 for old Gahahan Grove! I tell you "we are coming Father Abraham, 300,000 more." If such things don't make the spirit of '76 get up and walk o..its eyebrow I don't know what would.

Wm. Davidson was in from the Keystone farm on Tuesday after a carpenter to put up another barn on the big farm. Mr. D. says "there's no use talking we will be forced to diversify, for the all wheat idea is positively suicidal policy. We usually sow about 2200 acres of wheat on the Keystone farm, but this year we will only sow 1400 acres. We shall sow 400 acres of flax and 300 acres of spring rye. I am now fattening two car-loads of steers on some off-grade wheat and shall know just what the wheat will net us. We shall raise a lot of roots this year and fatten more steers next fall. I am confident that we can make farm ng pay as well as it can be made to pay in any other section of the United States and better than in many. I certainly can see no use in giving up entirely and not trying to do anything at all. I believe one secret of low prices for wheat is in the fact that there is altogether too much wheat raised for the requirements of the country."

A few wagons were seen upon our streets on Monday.

W. E. Kelsey was up to Fosston on Thursday of last week.

R. P. Roberts is helping Gervais & Gervais during the great fire sale.

Miss Mary Becken arrived last week from Wabash for an extended visit.

T. A. Dunlavs was up from Fisher on Wednesday to interview his many friends in the city.

John Locken was reported worse last week. He has not been entirely well for about two years.

A Warren paper says that L. D. Marshel is confined to his home in Minneapolis with the fever.

Rev. Lee W. Squier went down to Fergus Falls on Monday evening to deliver his course of lectures.

Hugh Thompson was exercising his fancy driving team on the streets on Monday. It is a slick little pair and no mistake.

R. E. White of Fisher has a pair three-year-old mare colts, weighing 2800 pounds, which he is offering for sale at a bargain.

Among the Fisher people in the city Monday were, Rasmus Johnson, Wm. Geddes, Theodore Torrison, Fred Jarvis and his mother.

H. W. Gates of the Thief River Falls Press came down on Monday to lend a helping hand at the Journal office during our rush.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Edith McGrew to J. H. Whitesell, which event occurred at Chicago on Feb. 15th.

Melville Milne came up from Duluth on Sunday to visit the funeral of Ernie Childs and is spending a few days with his old-time friends.

Mrs. Bradley and family, of Warren, were down to attend the funeral of Ernie Childs on Sunday. Mrs. Bradley is the mother of Mrs. Childs.

Everybody who saw H. B. Budd driving the lines over that nobby team of matched blacks on Monday said: "Ain't that a dandy team?" And they were just right, too.

Mr. Seaman, who bought into the Walter brewery last summer has sold his interest thereto. The Journal is informed that A. F. Rauch and Carl Reldeest are the purchasers.

Take your grain to the McManus & Farley Roller mill. We grind for cash or toll the grain, and will take dry soft wood in exchange for grinding or feed. We grind every day except Sunday. [4623]

N. M. Malmberg, of Fisher dropped in to clint awhile on Tuesday and renew for the coming year. Mr. M. is one of the kind who never allows his subscription to lapse very much.

Gervais & Gervais opened their store to the public on Saturday and although they had a large corps of efficient clerks they were all as busy as bees all day waiting upon customers.

A number of young people surprised Miss Bertha Eickhoff on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a birth-day anniversary of that young lady, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

Such a hustling to get in out of the wet was never before seen as for the last few days at the treasurer's office. Almost everybody has been putting off the evil day to the last moment—most of them because they had to and the natural result was a grand rush on the home stretch.

R. Cassmey came in from Euclid on Tuesday and did not forget to call and drop a nickel or two in the slot to keep the Journal running. Says the write up of the Ware trial was a revelation to him and he wonders how long the taxpayers will submit to be taxed for the sake of building up political papers.

Commade Dave Carr was in the city this week en route home from the pineries where he has been scaling for the past winter. Reports the work completed for the season and a large cut successfully landed. Comrade Carr will now rest up and recruit at his home in Minneapolis, so as to be ready for business here at the mill when the sawing season opens.

John A. Bryson and John H. McDonald were in from the Marais Monday to pay their taxes and gave the Journal a pleasant call. Messrs. Bryson and McDonald assure us that their magnificent black Percheron stallion (Banon,) purchased from Mr. M. W. Dunham a year ago, is at present looking fine and weighing about 1900. This horse will be 4 years old this spring and has all the good qualities to become a famous sire and a good boon to the farmers of Polk county, who should take advantage of such horses as the time is here when nothing but the best will pay. The stations of this famous horse will be advertised later at present he stands at the home of J. A. Bryson on the Marais, 6 miles north of Fisher.

Mrs. Dan McKinnon is reported on the sick list. The prevailing disorder.

W. C. Kelso was down from Hallock this week chatting with old time friends.

O. H. Hjoln moved on Tuesday to the house on the corner of Ash and Fletcher streets—where the Sieberts lived.

Dr. Thomas don't propose to get left on any new device in the profession. Last week the Journal mentioned that Dr. Robertson had la grippe and now Doc Thomas has it.

Krohn and Reane open out their beer restaurant this morning one door north of their former location. They have their new place nicely papered up and painted and invite their friends to call.

The county treasurer informs us that the payment of personal taxes is fully up to the record of former years, there being on Tuesday evening fully three-fourths of the taxes collected, and another full day to go yet.

Peter Cornelius drove in on Tuesday to get the doctor for his son Carl, who has been quite ill since about Christmas, when he was taken with what appeared to be chicken pox. The boy does not seem to be gaining and the case is a good bit of a puzzle.

The funeral obsequies of Ernie Childs, held on Sunday at the M. E. church were attended by a crowd that taxed that edifice to its utmost capacity and many could not get seats. The sons of veterans acted as a guard of honor and a large number of vehicles followed the remains to the cemetery.

Analysis of the Red Lake river ice at Grand Forks, developes the fact that its use is as dangerous as is addition, died on Sunday afternoon, the use of the river itself, and its use there has been condemned. Grand Forks will go to Detroit for its ice supply. With all its ice and water supply to lay at its neighbor the cost of living in Grand Forks will be somewhat enhanced.

The Fosston train had a perilous time trying to make its trip on Tuesday. When about a mile and a half Carman the engine left the track, and after vainly trying to get it back on, an engine went out from the city and pulled the coaches back into the city. The train reached that place on its return trip about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

H. C. Misner came down from Euclid on Sunday evening on his way to St. Paul where he goes to undergo a course of treatment for nervous prostration from which for sometime he has been a sufferer. He could give our reporter no definite idea as to how long he would be obliged to be gone, but thought it possible that he might return by Saturday next.

Rev. L. W. Squier's sermon on Sabbath evening was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. His topic, "Heaven, what is it, where is it and how to gain it" was one in that audience and we did not feel that it was good to be there and listen to those earnest words. The matter was an earnest, forcible delivery that carried the weight of conviction to the heart of the hearer and always creates within him the desire to bear more.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of fever in this city for the past winter, the mortality has not been as great as would naturally be expected under the circumstances. As soon as it became known that the river was the cause of it the use of river water generally ceased, and people began to use artesian water, more generally, since when but few cases have developed, and those no doubt caused by the use of river water before the danger was discovered. As we have before stated, there is no necessity for using river water, as plenty of artesian wells abound to furnish an abundance of good, pure water, and if there is any locality that is without that article, it can easily be procured. Crookston is especially favored in being able to provide the very best of water at small cost.

Before he went to St. Paul, Comrade Louis Fourtine was intending to build a large stock barn on his farm in Badger and fill it with short-horn cattle. Berkshire hogs and various and sundry other stock, and he was talking about putting in a wind-mill for power. He was telling the writer of a location he had for a barn, on a side-hill, the basement to be of solid stone one side of the first story to be on a level with the ground, so that he could drive into the second story with loads of hay. He was contemplating building the completest barn for stock in this county—a barn so warm in winter that water will not freeze therein, and make stock raising a specialty on his farm. A'comrade Louis wants to be up with J. J. Hill, in St. Paul, in relation to hogs, however, seemed to take the starch out of him on the hog question at least and it is somewhat problematical whether the short-horns escaped the week or not. We haven't heard anything about that barn since.

Rev. J. G. Smith is reported to be gaining slowly.

Attorney Edward George returned to civilization this week.

Chief Douglas came down from Thief River Falls on Wednesday.

The sidewalk in front of the St. Louis hotel should be cleaned off.

W. J. Peterson was in Ada last week on one of his periodical trips.

Rev. R. H. Battey went north on Thursday t labor in othe temperance cause.

Dr. Thomas is putting down an artesian well, at his residence on Main street.

Sunday opened the week bright and pleasant followed by a beautiful day on Monday.

E. C. Carruth came over from Grand Forks to attend the funeral of Ernie Childs, on Sunday.

O. L. Larson came down from Fosston on Saturday evening, en route for a visit to the Twin Cities.

It is reported that Mrs A. M. Stewart and her sister Miss Nettie Brown are ill with the typhoid fever.

Elling Knudson, a son of Elling Knudson who lives on Sampson's addition, died on Sunday afternoon, aged 17 years.

Mrs. P. S. Ware came down on Wednesday evening on her way to St. Paul to join her husband who is there caring for his sick father.

One of Elsen Lanemeister's hack teams took a lively go-as-you-please on Friday morning during the temporary absence of the driver.

Sam Dalnerd was brought before Esquire Gossman last week charged with assault. The warrant was defective and Sam was discharged.

And now the question is "who offered the $700 that was alluded to in the Ware trial?" Verily an investigation would seem to be in order.

Comrade W. L. Coe left for the coast with his family on Tuesday evening. If he is suited out there he intends to make his future home there.

Alderman W. H. Norvle is reported out of danger and getting along all right. About two weeks ago he had a relapse from which he soon rallied, and has been improving nicely ever since.

Register Amundson says he has been very busy of late looking up the financial standing of people. Some curious people seem desirous of knowing how wealthy the dwellers of Polk County are anyhow.

R. E. White was up from Fisher last Friday for the first time since his serious illness and he looks fairly well'considering the long' seige of sickness he passed through. Mr. W. came up to pay his taxes and in answer to the question "are taxes high with you this year, Dick?" replied with his usual good humor, "well, I should say yes."

A telegram was received in this city on Friday morning announcing the death of Ernie Childs, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Childs, which sad event occurred in Duluth, of typhoid fever.

Peter Cornelis came down from Argyle on Thursday evening on his way to St. Paul, and owing to the fact that the through train from the west was 8 or 10 hours late had to lay over in this city all night. Pete always enjoys a chance of that kind.

M. R. Brown: I had to change that ad I put in the Journal after an hour or two because it brought more horses to sell than I could accommodate. I find the Journal an excellent advertising medium.

Annie Rostad, a young lady 22 years of age, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Paulsberg, at Meator, last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brecht, of the town of Fanny, was brought before Judge Beuson on Tuesday and committed to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls.

T. J. Finney, one of those "horrid Democrats" of whom you have read so much in the columns of late, was in the city on Thursday of last week and gave the Journal a pleasant call. We found Mr. F. to be a very gentlemanly and agreeable person, with no wool on his teeth, no dirk in his pocket nor any evidences of "drunk and disorderly" about him. Mr. F. intends that it will be decidedly unpleasant for somebody before they get through with them.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It is said that David B. Hill is figuring with Gov. Hogg, of Texas, trying to put up a presidential ticket for '96 that would read "Hill and Hogg." Wonder if Comrade Fontaine would support that kind of a ticket? He has had some experience already with Hill and hog.

Judge Benson issued a warrant for $80 to re-imburse the authorities of Otter Tail county for expenses incurred in the re-commitment of 10 patients, made necessary under the late famous ruling of the Supreme Court which knocked out the law of '93. Wenre told there are some kicks against allowing the bill, but the fact is that the county saves some $520 by this method over what it would have had to pay had the judge stayed at home and allowed matters to take their regular course. In that case the patients would have been sent to this county as paupers, would have had to be again brought before the judge and re-committed from here, entailing a cost of over four times what it has cost by the judge's method. He deserves commendation instead of censure.

Albert Anderson, of Fosston, was brought before Judge Beuson on Wednesday and committed to the insane asylum at Fergus Falls. While he was being taken to the county jail to await the evening train, he got away and ran out along Broadway north. Chief Gossman and Tom Young took after him with Tom's drvy rig, overtaking him near the stock yards on the Great Northern road. As they passed him in the road, Tom asked him to jump in and ride, which invitation he seemed glad to accept. As soon as he got in he was secured and brought back to the jail.

A party of men were brought before Judge Christianson, by a squad of Indian police on Wednesday, charged with cutting timber on government land. They will have their trial later.

"I've tried all sorts of blood-purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," "and you can't persuade me that there's other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

A person is prematurely old when gray hairs appear before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

See M. R. Brown's ad of horses for sale elsewhere in this issue.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but he says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by N. A. Wallace.

From North Carolina.

"We-uns want you-uns to no, that we-uns cuck three bottles ur Huller's Sarsaparilla an got one cured of biles. We-uns live at Pete McKeevers, Nort Carolina, an' we-uns don't keer if you-uns no we-uns did have biles. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco, retiring tin portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River, $80.50. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [4-50]

Mr C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. A. Wallace.

Polk County Journal

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894. NO. 47

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....P. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Halbor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 43d Sen. Dist.....R. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 81st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.....J. J. Hilton, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 16th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....I. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Lamsdon
Attorney.....A. R. Holmen
Sheriff.....Amy Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. W. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Risch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Hicks	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Ricstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fenton
Belgium,	Henry Beever	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Eglund,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	R C Parrish	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	O J Matteon	Lindsey
Emardsville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Miner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skoe	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	Mark Cingdon	Warren
Fanny,	John G. Tenney	Crookston
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gentilly,	E J Hogue	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J B Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hansen	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H T Gondrow.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Debruge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E P Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanks	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsey
Hinsdeville,	O Ommodsen	Mallory
Hubbard,	Frank Hanson,	Nellerville
Kertsone,	J E Geddes	E G Forks
Kerisonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	O A Wilson	Ardmoth
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Runsville	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Orbeck,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenison,	Fertile
Lesser,	Ohas Matsson	Gentilly
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Lonkville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hnot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norden,	H D Bardson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	H S Mcraer	Northland
Numedal,	Olaf Larson	Warren
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bliss	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hookum	Fosston
R. L. F. village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdalg Berli	R L Falls
Reis,	B C Hallock	Erdna
River Falls,	K O Gignol	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonkind	Nehy
Rosdsul,	M E Sandsley	Fosston
Rosels,	Ocns Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils S Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Slettem,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E O Forks
Tabor,	F J Cermonak	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrao	Terrebonne
Tilden,	.....	.....
Tynsid,	A O Sletten	Nehy
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodville,	J Tighe	Mentor
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Shoubert,	Oscar Peterson	E O Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeb,	T R Falls

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Haller's Cough Syrup.
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or households desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

For Sale Cheap.

A high grade Jersey cow, new milch. Apply at this office.

Viava remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Go to the California wine house for holee wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (6-tf)

THE REPUBLICANS

Meet and Agree to Place a Square-Toed Republican Ticket

In the Field at the Coming City Election.--Great Enthusiasm.

Every Republican Has His War Paint On and is Ready for the Fray.

About thirty-five republicans met in the office of E. M. Walsh on Thursday evening of last week and after debating the question pro and con for a short time agreed to place in the field for the coming election a simon pure republican ticket from top to bottom. The sentiment regarding the movement was almost unanimously in favor of the idea only one or two dissenting, and they were quickly won over as soon as they saw the enthusiasm prevailing. A temporary organization was effected by electing Hugh Thompson chairman, and E. M. Walsh secretary. After every republican present had expressed his opinion a motion was made that the chair appoint a platform committee also a city central committee. The chair asked for time in the selection of these committees, and a motion prevailed that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:30 on Monday evening, March 5th, at the same place to give the chair an opportunity to select the committees. After a short time spent in discussion the meeting adjourned.

Promptly on the minute on Monday evening republicans began to gather until within 15 minutes the office capacity was tested to its utmost and dozens went away because they could not find standing room even. When the meeting was called to order the chair announced as

PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

M. R. Brown,
R. J. Montague,
A. D. Stephens,
J. W. Wheeler,
August George.

REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At large—Hugh Robertson, Felix Fournet.

1st Ward—Fred Anderson,
2nd Ward—John Munroe,
3rd Ward—S. A. Collins,
4th Ward—C. O. Christianson,
5th Ward—E. D. Childs,

These committee were both ratified by the meeting and on motion those present representing the different wards selected the following named gentlemen to represent the wards as

WARD COMMITTEES.

1st Ward—Geo. O. Buhn,
Harry Falk,
Jos. Gervais,

2nd Ward—Jas. E. Greenhalgh,
T. G. Thompson,
J. E. Harris.

3rd Ward—Geo. H. Palmer.
R. J. Montague,
W. E. Kelsey.

4th Ward—Andrew Elken,
W. A. Hammond,
T. A. Harris,

5th Ward—E. D. Childs,
W. F. Hitchcock,
D. B. Tousley.

On motion the hour of holding caucuses in the various wards was fixed at 8 o'clock sharp. R. J. Montague introduced a resolution defining an order of business to be followed by the caucuses. On motion the city central committee was instructed to take such steps as would be necessary to arrange for a convention that should comprise 35 members or as near that number as practicable. The evening to hold caucuses in the different wards was fixed for Thursday March 22nd, and the convention to be held on Saturday March 24th, at 10 a. m. At about 9:30 the meeting adjourned sine die.

WHAT THEY SAY

About Party Politics in City Elections.

E. M. Walsh: "Am in favor of it and will do my best to support the move."

R. J. Montague: "It seems to me the time is ripe for such a move. No one can doubt the enthusiasm of republicans in this matter."

C. N. Lindell: "It removes personal politics—the meanest kind, from the city election and is, I think, the best policy."

Louis Gonyen: "What do I think of a straight party ticket? Why, my boy, it is the only wise thing to do. Its all right and just and we ought to have done before. I think it can be elected if properly put up.

Judge Christianson: "I said when first asked my opinion some week or so ago, 'the party is a set of chumps if they don't put a republican ticket in the field, and I see no reason to change my mind now. It was decidedly the thing to do and I shall think so, win or lose."

Hugh Thompson: "Was rather in doubt at first but when I noted the enthusiasm at our first meeting I saw at once that the time for a party ticket had come. The party could not afford to neglect such a call."

M. R. Brown: "Needless to ask me. You know that I have always been in favor of party lines in city affairs, because I think our city interests can best be subserved in that way. Whether we win or not I believe in sticking to principle as long as that principle is right."

Tom Young: "You bet, it is the proper caper and will win, too."

T. A. Harris: "Am in for it first, last and all the time, sink or swim, survive or perish. The character of these meetings can show me that the business men of the republican party have the interests of this move at heart and for that reason I can see much good in it for the city. Never saw the republicans more in earnest than this spring."

B. F. Zarrnecher: "What do I think? Why ask a Pennsylvania dutch ranfion that question this year! I always did advocate party politics all 'round and certainly have no occasion to back water this year. I believe it will win too."

Hans Larsen: "Am in hearty favor of it believing it to be for the best interests of the city."

J. E. Greenhalgh: "The proper thing to do."

John Monroe: "What I have been hoping for this long time."

W. E. Kelsey: "Just the very thing. And as far as I can see the people all demand it."

Lawrence Larson: "Cert it is; one donbts the wisdom of the course he has only to interview the rank and file of the republican party to be convinced. They seem to demand it and that is the time to act."

S. L. Collins: "It may not win at first but I think it is the best course for the interests of the city, therefore I am in hearty favor of it."

Deputy Sheriff Losey says: "I don't care a rye straw for politics in the city matters, but the ticket that presents a square-toed business front will get my vote, regardless of all other considerations."

C. E. Misner: "I heartily approve of the movement put on foot by the republicans in city affairs and shall support a good ticket placed in the field for business reasons. I think there is room for reforms."

Sosuy weall of us: "Its all right."

Good Selections.

The office of assessor is one of great importance, requiring peculiar qualification. For this office two names have been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination either one of which would be an excellent selection. We refer to August George and Al Paine. We have talked with neither and do not know if either would accept, but we feel assured that either would be a wise choice. Mr. George by the true a comparatively newcomer, but we venture the assertion that no better selection could be made, as he is perfectly familiar with real estate values and has a good idea of personal property values as well. Should the selection fall on either and he be elected we would have a rattling good assessor.

For city clerk, on the republican ticket if W. A. Lanctot, C. N. Lindell, O. O. Christianson or Hugh Robertson should be selected the interests of the city would be well cared for should the republican ticket win.

And last, but not least, if Mayor Stephens, or A. A. Miller, or J. W. Wheeler, or John Crumb, or Hugh Thompson, or M. R. Brown or C. E. Sawyer, or R. J. Montague, or a dozen and one others whom we might mention should be selected to head the republican ticket and be elected, the city's interests would not suffer. In such a galaxy of material as we have, it is hard to say who would be the very best, but we are content to leave that to the combined wisdom of the convention, which will be comprised of good business men.

Almost a Fire.

A little ripple of excitement in the neighborhood of Slocum's store was caused on Monday evening by the explosion of a lamp. Slocum tried to put the blaze asleep by wrapping a "gum coat" about it, and for a mile or so about, the neighbors got the impression that somebody had started a rubber factory, and a few in the immediate vicinity went on a voyage of discovery, and following their nose soon found "Erve" with wonderful nerve choking the life out of the incipient fire all the same like as was a whole fire company. "Don't ring the bell but fight like everything," said "Erve" he saw the volunteers flocking in and for a few minutes it was great fun to see the boys chasing streaks of fire about under cracker-boxes, barrels and what-nil, until, in less time than it takes to write it there wasn't a sign of a living blaze on the premises—outside of a lamp. Fortunately no damage was done but only for the presence of mind of Slocum, and the prompt and efficient aid of the boys who came to his aid we might have had quite a firetem to record in this issue.

The Timber Cases.

The parties brought in from the Reservation last week were brought before Judge Christianson on Friday and admitted that they had taken timber from government land. Louis Albers and Syver Pederson were required to put up $72; Ole Grundeson, $18; Oalund Olson, $18 and Dolph Tebiarge, $42. The government has been trying to break up this bad habit among the settlers and from this on it will stop or there will be music in the air. These cases will be followed by more soon—parties who have been arrested. It is to be hoped that will end it for awhile.

The New Gold Fields.

Crookston has caught the gold fever at last and on Thursday evening a party of Crookstonites started for the Rainy Lake gold fields. In the party were Al and Fred Sargent, Ed Gates and Al. Cavpbell, and the boys intend to locate a gold mine each before they again appear in a civilized world. From all reports we should judge that there was gold in those diggin's in paying quantities and the JOURNAL hopes the boys will strike it rich.

That Burglar Proof Lock.

It was reported to the JOURNAL that Fred Rauch has been studying up a device for locking his front door that is perfectly burglar proof. He was led to the idea by the habit some young men had of coming into the store in the evening after hours and bothering him when he wanted to post up his books. So one evening when he had his device all in working order he tried it on his front door and returned to his desk to work on his books, laughing in his sleeves when later on, one after another of his friends tried the door but without success—they could not get in. Everything worked all right until about 11 or 12, when he wanted to go home, the darn thing would not work—he could not unlock it! Sometime in the early morning—just before daylight it is said that one of the patrolmen passing the building heard a great racket and thinking that burglars were at work in Rauch's store summoned help, broke open the door and found—Fred, vainly trying to work the construction of his new burglar proof lock. It is said that Fred did not get home that night until late next morning, and that he don't use that particular kind of a lock any more. However that may be Fred is not saying anything at all about the business.

THE "ROBBER BARONS" REJOICE.

The New York Herald and World:
Two robber barons, we,
Committed an iniquity;
We first put labor up a tree,
And then gave bread and clothing free.

The New York Times and Evening Post:
We theorize and falsify,
We fix up figures on the sly;
All trade for England is our cry,
And will be till we bust or die.

All together:

The Wilson bill has passed, the time is coming fast,
When foreign goods, admitted free, in all our markets we shall see.

Times vs. Holston.

Without a doubt, County Attorney Holston makes bad breaks enough, but the Times' attack on him in the Dufresne matter utterly fallsin its object, because that was one case that really does Holston credit, for so far from putting the county to a great expense in this matter Holston saved the county an expense of some $75 or $100. The facts are that the boy, who was a Swede, went from the shop, after the alleged assault, to a fellow-countryman in that vicinity who would have nothing to do in the matter but sent him to another, who advised him to go to the county attorney and swear complaint, which the boy did, alleging that Dufresne had "choked, kicked and otherwise maltreated" him. Holston told him that if his statement was true he could go to a justice and swear out a warrant, which he did, and when Dufresne was brought before the justice he demanded a jury trial. Before the case came up for trial Holston had had time to look up its merits, and becoming convinced that the boy had no cause of action he persuaded him to drop it, which the boy did by not appearing. In order to find out how much expense the county had incurred we interviewed the justice who said that there would be no costs to the county in this case unless Deputy Sheriff Losey insists on collecting the FORTY cents due him for serving one notice. What a howl reformer McKenzie makes over the loss of this poor little FORTY cents to the oppressed tax-payer while he defends the county commissioners' action in the printing matter, that, with costs of suit and all will cost the tax-payers over $1000. How cunningly he tries to make out that the boy was an employe of Holston's when the facts are that Holston merely befriended the boy by keeping him a this hotel when the boy was sick and friendless—for which heaver received a cent! How very anxious he is that nobody else should have a hand out of the "poor taxpayers" so that they may be able to pay his own fat fees! He even defends the action of the board that costs them over $1000 to pay himself but that Holston should "wrongfully and illegally" plunder the county treasury of FORTY CENTS, turns his little stomach wrong side out.

The W. R. C.

The Woman's Relief corps held open house Thursday evening of last week—or gave a sort of "at home" reception to the members of the Post and camp. The chief feature of the evening was the reading of the reports of their delegates to the Relief corps convention at Minneapolis. Those papers prepared and read by said delegates, Mrs. I. H. Jennings, Mrs. T. E. Adams and Mrs. Streeter were replete with interest to the different organizations, showing that the delegates were fully alive to their duties. A very pleasant evening was passed and the guests departed feeling that they had been very nicely entertained.

Smashed Some Windows.

Ole Tysse, a blacksmith from Fertile arrived in the city Friday evening on the N. P. train from Grand Forks, and proceeded to do a good bit of visiting with his friends that evening. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, John Kyle heard somebody up in the Anderson-Olson block, lustily shouting "police, police," and proceeding thither he went up stairs, where he heard a great racket proceeding from an unoccupied room in the front of the building and saw a big hole in the door. On poking his head through, he saw a man there with a board raised in the act of striking and took his head away in time to miss the blow. He then broke open the door and after a tussle he arrested the man and took him to the cooler. Later he was taken before Judge Goss man and assessed $5 and costs amounting to $30. It is said that he is usually very quiet and peaceable and he says he does not remember anything that occurred that morning. It seems he had been trying to break into Dr Holte's office and the doctor stuck his head out of the front window and called the police. Judge Benson's door had also received a call, judging from appearances. The boys are now saying that Lynne, who sleeps in one of the rooms, got up and seizing a tommy-hatchet skipped down the back stairs and climbed a tree. However, be that as it may business was lively in that block for awhile, several doors and windows looking very much the worse for wear.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending March 3rd, 1894.

Cochois, Thos. Mooney, T. Johnson, John I. Saunis, Bergat I.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. B. DAWLEY.

BLOCKED BY SUGAR.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS UNABLE TO AGREE ON A TAX.

Everything Else Is Said to Have Been Settled—Big Fight Predicted in the Senate When the Bill Is Finally Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Wilson tariff bill has been the subject of an earnest consultation among the senators during the day.

It has reached a certain stage of completeness, and yet may be thrown out of gear by a single article. That article is sugar, and it was generally understood that if a definite agreement could be reached on this article it would then be possible to agree upon everything else and that the bill could be reported without delay. It is understood that by mutual concessions and frequent consultations the demands made by those Democratic senators who opposed the bill in the form in which it was first presented have been met and tentatively agreed upon; but what these agreements are

Subject to the Approval

of the treasury department and the heads of the government in the matter of revenue. Secretary Carlisle has been with the members of the committee most of the day and met with them again in the evening to discuss and compare changes, but, while these concessions have been made and the members of the finance committee and the objecting senators have found middle ground, there yet remains the matter of sugar and the difficulties surrounding an agreement upon this are the greatest that the tariff makers have to contend with. The Louisiana senators have one plan which does not meet with favor by the refiners. The plan of the refiners is objectionable to the Louisiana senators. A suggestion has been made that an ad valorem tax be laid and the refiners say this would

Afford Them No Protection.

Some senators, looking toward concession, have said that if an ad valorem rate is not just to refiners, a differential be made in their favor. This is stubbornly resisted by those who claim that an ad valorem rate would afford them a just protection as the higher price of the refined sugar would necessitate a greater tax when imported than the raw sugars. It appears also that the proposition for an increased tax on whisky is mixed up with the proposed duty on sugar. If the latter is agreed to, the necessity for an increased whisky tax disappears. For this reason those who have been insisting upon increase in the whisky tax are not favorable to a sugar tax. One of the senators who was openly opposed to the Wilson bill, as it was amended by the senate sub-committee, and who was active in the caucus, said that the outcome was

A Matter of Considerable Doubt.

"Had the bill made equal reductions," he said, "and had no attempt been made to give some special interests an advantage, we could not complain. But, when it was proposed to protect the Louisiana sugar men, we could not sit still and see interests in our states suffer. This led to the caucus, and it was there shown how unjust it would be to make the bill protective in one locality alone. It may be that the concessions which have been made will be agreed to and that the treasury department will find them satisfactory and yet one little thing may result in undoing all that has been done, and the Wilson bill be reported very much in the form it came over."

"Then there would be a fight in the senate?"

"Yes, the biggest that has occurred for years. But the whole matter is on such delicate ground that a rejection by the senate of one of the points in dispute

Might Risk It All Over,

besides the house may also kick over what the senate does not. We hope, however, that we are going to reach an adjustment which will settle the matter. It is understood that the committee has also been giving attention to the tobacco schedule in the internal revenue bill during the day and that the internal revenue commissioner was before them to make suggestions concerning rates and the method of collecting—as well as other tax in this part of the bill. The committee is having trouble to satisfy the manufacturers with the rate of this tax, as they are urging if there is to be an increase it shall be placed at 12 cents, because their machinery, which is expensive, is made to produce packages corresponding with either a 0 or 12-cent tax. It is stated that the committee had increased this tax to 10 cents.

OEADWOOD SCORCHED.

Fire in the South Dakota Town Does $100,000 Damage.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 7.—Fire broke out about 6 o'clock a. m. in Fasbold saloon, and destroyed all that portion of the city lying between the center of Main street and Chinatown. There was no wind blowing at the time or the whole city would have been destroyed. As it is the best portion of the city is destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at over $100,000. The fire is now under control. The firemen seemed to have no control of it from the fact that it originated in structures built of rough pine, and the headway made was appalling. Twenty-five thousand will cover all the insurance.

Blacks Leave for Africa.

ATLANTA, March 7.—A party of 30 negroes left here last night for Africa. Three thousand negroes were at the depot to see the emigrants off and there was great commotion among those left behind. The emigration fever is epidemic among the blacks here and many more are anxious to go.

Condition of Banks.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1894.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Chief of Police Seavey of Omaha has ordered all gambling houses to close.

Funeral services over the remains of Steele Mackaye were held at Chicago.

Over 20 farmers near Somerset, Pa., are seriously ill from eating poisoned meat. Two are reported dead.

The French senate has passed the house of deputies bill placing a duty of seven francs on wheat.

Civil engineers have commenced sounding the Missouri river at Yankton for pier foundations for a railroad and wagon bridge.

The state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., has been placed under close quarantine because several of the convicts have been seized with smallpox.

The Hon. Thomas H. Bayard, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, emphatically denies the report that he intends to tender his resignation.

The house committee on naval affairs has voted favorably on Representative Blair's bill to appropriate $20,000 for the purpose of recovering the wrecked steamer Kearsarge.

Thursday March 1.

Mme. Patey, the distinguished contralto singer, died at Sheffield, Eng.

Of the 44 delegates at large to the Populist city convention at Leadville, Colo., 29 are women.

L. Lyle has sued for divorce at Fort Worth. He claims his bride married him at a pistol's point.

Jasper P. Berg and wife, living near Marion, S. D., were found dead in bed from escaping coal gas.

Dr. R. W. Parker, one of the oldest and best known Presbyterian ministers of Chicago, is dead.

John Callaghan, a well known farmer of Kenosha county, Wis., was brutally murdered by an unknown robber.

Colonel W. C. Brenham, appointed paymaster of the Chippewa reservation by President Harrison, suicided at Minneapolis.

Joseph Donjan has been sentenced to 19 months in the penitentiary for sending a threatening letter to Vice President Stevenson.

The jury at Jacksonville acquitted J. J. Corbett of the charge of willfully beating, harassing and misusing one Charles Mitchell.

Friday, March 2.

"Boss" McKane has been taken to Sing Sing.

The Washington National bank of Spokane has suspended.

Hot Springs, S.D., citizens have raised $1,000 for a base ball club.

Mrs. Charles A. Churchill, U. S. A., is dead at Louisville.

St. Johns Lutheran college at Winfield, Kan., has been dedicated.

Charles Salyards was hanged at Carlisle, Pa., for the murder of Policeman Martin, Saturday night, April 8, 1893.

Comptroller Eckels has ordered an assessment of 100 per cent on stock of the Merchants National bank of Grand Falls.

Dr. W. F. Poole, librarian of the Newberry library, Chicago, died at his residence of nervous prostration. Dr. Poole was one of the best known librarians in the country.

William E. Burr, jr., ex-cashier of the St. Louis National bank, for whose arrest a warrant was sworn out by Bank Examiner Kinsley, on the charge being embezzlement, has surrendered.

Saturday, March 3.

Boss McKane has been put at work cutting cordwood at Sing Sing.

Governor Osborne of Wyoming has issued a quarantine against Texas cattle.

Colonel J. Wesley Awl, a prominent lawyer and ex-soldier, fell dead in his office at Butler.

At Scranton, Pa., a mob of 200 attempted to lynch a negro murderer, but were repulsed by the sheriff.

The report of the loss of the Brazilian insurgent ship Venus has been confirmed. Over 30 men went down with her.

Mrs. Louise Rockwell, the actress shot by Pitcher McNabb Wednesday night at the Hotel Rufus, Pittsburg, died at 4:40 a. m.

Rev. Alice Sellew Ireland, a bride of six weeks, and a member of a rich and respected Cincinnati family, suicided Friday. No cause is known.

The cases against Charley Mitchell and the Duval Athletic club have been nolle prossed at Jacksonville. This is a direct result of the Corbett acquittal.

Monday, March 5.

West Superior printers are on a strike on account of a disagreement about wages.

The contract has been let for the new belt line bridge at South St. Paul. It will cost $1,500,000.

John Long, a well known Chicago contractor, was stabbed and probably fatally wounded in a saloon fight.

General Jubal A. Early died at his home at Lynchburg, Va. His deaths had been anticipated for some time.

New York banks now hold $75,798,350 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Tuesday, March 6.

The Erie road has suspended Sunday freight trains.

The queen prorogued parliament in a formal speech.

Rev. John A. Paddock, bishop of Tacoma, Wash., is dead.

Mrs. Eliza Davis, a mulatto, died at San Francisco, aged 104 years.

The funeral of the late General Early occurred at Lynchburg, Va., Monday.

West Superior police Sunday rounded up a gang of opium smugglers. Quite a quantity of the drug was confiscated.

James Montgomery Bolley, the famous Danbury News editor and originator of "American domestic humor," is dead.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has reconsidered his intended resignation and will continue as pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle.

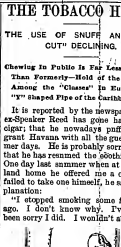
Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 97,940 tons against 58,068 tons for the preceding week and 61,943 tons for the corresponding week of last year.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

THE USE OF SNUFF AND "FINE CUT" DECLINING.

Chewing Is Public In Far Less Common Than Formerly—Hold of the Cigarette Among the "Classes" in Europe—The "V" Shaped Pipe of the Caribbeans.

It is reported by the newspapers that ex-Speaker Reed has given up his talk to his cigar; that he nowadays puffs the fragrant Havana with all the gusto of former days. He is probably sorry already that he has renamed the soothing habit. One day last summer when at his Portland home he offered me a cigar, but failed to take one himself, he said in explanation:



CAPTAIN BASSETT "TAKING A PINCH."

"I stopped smoking some five years ago. I don't know why. I've always been sorry I did. I wouldn't advise you to stop. You'd regret it. I've made up my mind that whatever a man does that tobacco shall be sorry for it."

The habit of smoking tobacco is now well nigh universal among civilized people. But the use of the American weed, pulverized as snuff and shredded as fine cut or caked in plugs or twisted as pigtail for chewing purposes, has greatly declined. The falling off of the snuffing habit began many years ago, though it still lingers in some quarters, to the solace of the aged. Chewing began to go out in the seventies, but it still maintains a much stronger hold than smoking. But chewing in public or by public men is nowadays a rarity. Not many of the younger readers of this newspaper can remember the time when the pen picture of an American public man limned by the author of Martin Chuzzlewit bore even the slightest semblence of truth:

"Their new friend said no more just then, being busily employed in cutting a quid, or ping, from his cake of tobacco and whistling softly to himself the while. When he had shaped it to his liking, he took out his old ping and deposited it on the back of the seat between Mark and Martin, while he thrust the new one into the hollow of his cheek, where it looked like a large walnut or a tolerable pippin. Finding it quite satisfactory, he stuck the point of his knife into the old ping and holding it out for their inspection remarked, with the air of a man who had not lived in vain, that it was 'rather considerable.' Then he tossed it away."

It was General Cluck's habit performed in this fashion before Martin Chuzzlewit and his cheerful friend and servant, Mark Tapley, and caught the picture may perhaps be justly written down a caricature, yet it was, as older readers know, "founded on fact," as was also the description of Mr. Chollop, who appeared to Mark and Martin farther along in the book. Martin saw Chollop rid himself once of the juice of the delicious morsel he was masticating and drew back.

"'I can calc'late my distance, sir,' returned Mr. Chollop, 'to an inch. I require, sir, two feet clear in a circle of direction and can engage myself toe keep within it. I have gone 10 foot in a circular direction, but that was for a wager. I realized the stakes, yes, sir.'

"He was silent for a time, during which he was actively engaged in the formation of a magic circle round the chest on which he sat."

It has been stated by the doctors that, however much more disagreeable to the nonchewer than smoking, the chewing

PRINCESS METTERNICH AND HER CIGARETTE.

of tobacco may be, it is less harmful. We have all heard and read of persons who smoked themselves to death, but did you ever read or hear of a man who chewed himself into an untimely grave? Be that as it may, there are times when even the quid has its uses. Used to know a reporter who never chewed save when on a wet to report horse races. He was so much of a slave to medicine that he felt the need of it whenever he had to do work in a hurry. He could not smoke at the races, for the smoke got into his eyes and made it hard to see the horses, so he compromised for the time being on a bit of cut plug between his teeth, with perfectly satisfactory results.

As the habits of chewing and snuffing

THE STUDY OF A WORD.

The Resources and Variety of Information It Is Liberty to Furnish.

The great dictionaries are a library in themselves and furnish an exhaustless source of information. A study of a single word like cross in the Century Dictionary shows the resources and variety of information that a familiar word may furnish. There are 35½ columns devoted to this word and its combinations. There are 24 pictorial illustrations. All in all there are 207 different words made out of cross which have to be defined. In the great Oxford Dictionary there are 11 pages given to this word, or twice as much as in the Century. In the Century the study is highly fascinating. There are 14 radically different sets of definitions to the word itself.

The fundamental idea is, of course, the cross, the crux for crucifying, but it has come to have a variety of meaning as a monument, a crucifix, the atonement, the Christian religion itself, any suffering for Christ's sake, anything that thwarts or vexes, a mingling of breeds in animal breeding, a term used in changing plants, a point in a pipe, the accidental contact of two electric wires, a sportsman phrase for a contest disbarred by the cleat.

Then cross becomes an adjective, with several meanings, as falling, athwart, passing from one to the other, transverse, etc., to the other, being opposed, being peevish or fretful, ill tempered, thoroughly contrary in a high-toned vocabulary. Then it becomes an adverb, meaning transversely or adversely. Then it becomes a verb, with all kinds of significance, from the running of a line to cross a line, being crossed by crossing, to cross one's self in devotion, passing from side to side of a man, to go over a body of water, to obstruct, to cause to interfere, to cross plants, to hoist from the deck to its place on the mast any of the lighter yards.

Then there is the preposition, in riding cross-country or walking cross-lots. All with the simple word itself, which goes cavorting from the most sacred thought in the world to the breeder's and the sportsman's language of the coop and ranch.

After this the mysteries begin. There are crosse—ancestral, ecclesiastical, heraldry, bretesse, catoosed, commisse, crenele, estele, fitche, fleury, gringole, lambeaux, moline, nowy, ovyle, quarrefoil, saltier, sarele, recarreled. Then there are the multitudinous compounds of cross from cross-armed, cross-bar, cross-biter, cross-bar and cross-bun, through cross-cut, cross-eyed, cross-sower and cross-spale to cross-wort.

Then there are a cross-grained set of crosses, such as crossarchaical, cross-archus, crossette, crossospinal, crossop terygia, crossopterygian, crossopterygidae, crossopteryl, crossopteryx, cross-optery gium, crossopus, crossorhined and crossorhinidae.

It is incomprehensible that a word so simple should have gone rollicking all over the earth, into the bowels of the earth, into the caves of the sea, among the fowls of the air, the horse upon the back, to cast bullets, to the ships upon the sea, to the fishes in their gills, to the sharks in their ferocity, to the architect and plumber, to the farmer in his harrowing, to the railroad in its building, to the engine in its working, to the seaman in her wrangling, to the gunner in the fort, to the miner at his loom, to the lawyers in their pleading, to a shrew in her wrangling, to the spider in his webbing, to the spinner at his loom, to the sharks in their ferocity, to the architect and plumber, to the farmer in his harrowing, to the railroad in its building, to the engine in its working, to the seaman in her wrangling, to the gunner in the fort, to the miner at his loom, to the lawyers in their pleading, to a shrew in her wrangling, to the spider in his webbing, to the spinner at his loom, to the sharks in their ferocity, to the architect and plumber, to the farmer in his harrowing, to the railroad in its building, to the engine in its working, to the seaman in her wrangling, to the gunner in the fort, to the miner at his loom, to the lawyers in their pleading, to a shrew in her wrangling, to the spider in his webbing, to the spinner at his loom, to the sharks in their ferocity, to the architect and plumber, to the farmer in his harrowing, to the railroad in its building, to the engine in its working, to the seaman in her wrangling, to the gunner in the fort, to the miner at his loom, to the lawyers in their pleading, to a shrew in her wrangling, to the spider in his webbing, to the spinner at his loom, to the sharks in their ferocity, to the architect and plumber, to the farmer in his harrowing, to the railroad in its building, to the engine in its working, to the seaman in her wrangling, to the gunner in the fort, to the woman in her grazing and in her dressing, to the athletes in their wrestling and to thewwinder at his arts.—A. E. Winship in Journal of Education.

The Oldest Dressmaker's Bill.

Most likely the oldest dressmaker's bill in the world has been discovered on a Chaldean tablet, dating 3800 B. C. It has an outcry of "92 pure vestments for the priests." Among the items are "19 white robes of the temple, eight robes of the house of the lady, 10 collars of the house of his lady, 10 pair of gold collars, two white robes and four sacred robes." "Two window-curtains," probably scarfs for binding about the waist.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the Northwestern Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year bet ween these cities. [46-tf]

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco, retiring via portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River $80.50. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [44-50]

Seed Oats For Sale.

800 bushels choice white Russian oats cleaned ready for seed, at a price to suit the times. A sample may be seen at the office of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., opposite the Fourst block. [46-tf]

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

NEW LIFE

BEFORE AFTER

C. Wesl's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a positive cure for all forms of Nervousness, such as Nervous Weakness, Mental Depression, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Losses, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs of either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or the use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, 1 a box, 6 for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund the money. C. WESL'S CHOLERA SYRUP. A Specific for Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Vomiting, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size, 25 cents; regular size, 50 cents; large size, 75 cents; by mail, 10 cents extra, per box. GUARANTEED issued only by

S. A. Wallace, sole agent. Crookston, Minn.

is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 daily. Its product is sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the

Non-pull-out

A WATCH CASE OPENER SENT FREE.

THOMAS F. OAKES, HENRY C. PAYNE, HENRY C. ROUSE, } Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and winnipeg

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West	7:30 p.m.
Crookston	Superior.	7:54 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

MOTHER'S FRIEND

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGOLDRICK, Boaus Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend disarms fear of the horrors and abnormal labor. I have the testimonial. Child Liverpool, Ky., Aug. 15, 1892.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

For Sale by all Druggists.

WHAT "VIGORINE" DID FOR ME

VIGORINE cures powerfully and quickly, Nervous Debility, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of evil practices, youthful indiscretion, or the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. It wards off insanity, consumption and premature graves. Vigorine is sold under a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the VIGORINE MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Vigorine is sent by mail, securely sealed, from observation. Vigorine will cure you. Don't be deceived by worthless substitutes or imitations. Vigorine is sold only in sealed packages. Vigorine cures where all else fails. Vigorine is sold by druggists. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Vigorine is sent by mail, securely sealed, from observation. Vigorine will cure you. Don't be deceived by worthless substitutes or imitations. Vigorine is sold only in sealed packages. Vigorine cures where all else fails. Vigorine is sold by druggists. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Vigorine is sent by mail, securely sealed, from observation. Vigorine will cure you. Don't be deceived by worthless substitutes or imitations. Vigorine is sold only in sealed packages. Vigorine cures where all else fails. Vigorine is sold by druggists. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Vigorine is sent by mail, securely sealed, from observation. Vigorine will cure you. Don't be deceived by worthless substitutes or imitations. Vigorine is sold only in sealed packages. Vigorine cures where all else fails.

VIGORINE MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by P. L. Lurand, Crookston, Minn.

The Human Electrical Forces

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, or the nerve fluid may be termed, in an especially attractive department of science, as it carries so marked an influence as the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the nerve fluid or "electricity" so necessary to health. When the brain or nerves become impaired from any cause, irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs become deficient in the nourishment supply necessary to their healthy action.

Dyspepsia, nervousness, fail to recognize the importance of this fact, and to realize to himself or herself the cause of the trouble. The noted specialists, Franklin Miles, M. D., L. L. D., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the practical results obtained in restoring lost nerve force, by his wonderful discoveries in Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve tonic, are simply remarkable that all nervous and female complaints originate from disorders of the nervous system. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Dr. Miles' Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervousness, headache, dizziness, hysteria, and debility. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is used on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or can direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price. $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid.

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Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

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W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS.

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best. Straight: North Star. Bakers': Fife. Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS.

Always on hand.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HARNESS

PROTECT OUR LABOR.

KEEP PAUPERS OUT OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE PRESENT.

The Policy of Prostration Has Reduced Wages and Lessened the Opportunities For Work—The Anti-election Cry Forgotten—Charity Is an Insult.

The destructive free trade policy of prostration to which the country has been subjected since March, 1893, involving in its course an unprecedented volume of ruin and wreckage, the closing of factories and the idleness of labor, suggests the imperative necessity for the adoption of some course that will adequately protect American labor from absolute want and from further competition in the labor market which the free trade party has so disastrously caused to be oversupplied.

It has been the policy of the American government for upward of a quarter of a century to invite labor and settlers from abroad. This policy has built up this country to an unprecedented degree. The large number of new arrivals created a greater demand for our home products and manufactures, stimulating both. Our lands were opened up and settled upon. The country grew greater and richer just so long as protection was afforded to the products of our lands and looms.

But the very moment that the shadow of free trade overcast our system of protection the condition of the country and of the people began to change. The terrible effect of the fear of the free trade policy of prostration was shown in a few short months by a million idle laborers scattered throughout every state in the union. Even now those men who have been fortunate enough to again secure work have done so, in most instances, at a reduction of wages. Their earning power has been lessened, but through no fault of their own.

Immediately before the presidential election of 1892 the question of protection to labor was worked for all it was worth by the New York Herald, that free trade organ dwindling the voters into one of its many catchpenny cries. But nothing has been done to assist labor. The old election cry was forgotten more than a year ago, and the free trade party, which The Herald represented and advocated, immediately upon its assumption of administrative authority began to degrade and ruin labor by imposing its policy of prostration to American labor and industries. So great has been the injury wrought upon labor by this policy of prostration that The Herald has been compelled to lend in the alleviation of the distress wrought by its party by the charitable distribution of free clothing.

What does this free clothing mean? It means a direct insult to honest labor. Men are not begging for clothes. They are begging for work. The Herald and its ilk dragged American labor down to beggary in the interests of foreign labor. But they have done nothing and advocated nothing for American labor since November, 1892. Their ante-election utterances have vanished like vapor. Labor can no more believe what they say or promise and does not believe them. Why does not The Herald now prepare and publish an act to prohibit immigration in the interest of that American labor which it loves so well at election time, but which it merely uses at other times as an advertising catchpenny to add coppers to its coffers?

Labor needs now more than ever it has done the strongest form of protection. The ruinous policy of prostration has ruined and prostrated American labor. The immigration of foreign paupers should be absolutely prohibited. We do not mean to restrict immigrants who come here apply supplied with means to settle down on farms in the west or elsewhere, and who will make good citizens, but we do mean the absolute, entire, thorough and complete restriction and prohibition of all paupers who come to compete with the idle surplus of American labor that we do possess—such paupers especially as we now see the large ocean steamship lines are arranging to bring here from Russia and elsewhere at reduced rates of passage money.

Let American labor be rigidly protected, we say, and let this protection be promptly given, as it is so urgently needed. This is the first political duty of the hour. It is a duty that comes long before the enforcement of the policy of prostration.

The Optical Goods Industry.

The traditional bull in a china shop and the mischievous monkey with windows to hear a crash are mild mannered in comparison with the iconoclastic and unscientific schemin of the Wilson bill that threatens ruin to the large and flourishing optical goods industry in this country. The bill proposes a reduction from 60 and 45 per cent to 35 per cent and gives those highly finished products no more protection than is allowed to such coarser products as car wheels. It places the same duty on the sheet steel from which the goods are made, as upon the same material after its value has been increased several hundred per cent by labor, and it has become the finished product of a business involving enormous capital. We learn that some 600 employees of the American Optical company at Southbridge, Mass., have led in a protest against it, and that their protest has been followed all over the country. —Home Market Bulletin.

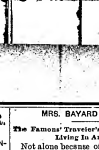
One Thing or the Other.

The total value of our imports of lumber, which it is now proposed to put upon the free list, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was $18,686,772. The average protection then afforded to the lumber industry was 11.17 per cent ad valorem. We may expect these imports of lumber to exceed $110,000,000 in future unless the American lumbermen's wages are cut down 11 per cent.

If every American would decide to purchase only felt goods that are made in this country, then the factories at Dolgeville and elsewhere might continue to run and the wage earners find employment.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Famous Traveler's Widow Is Again Living in America.



MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR.

Not alone because of her name is the personality of Mrs. Bayard Taylor an interesting one to her friends in New York, among whom she has once again taken up her residence after many years of absence abroad. She is a woman of signal literary ability, as was abundantly shown by the able manner in which she discharged the duties devolving upon her as the literary executor of her husband, not to mention her own contributions to periodical literature and her volume of "Letters to Young Housekeepers," which have been received with remarkable favor.

Besides preparing and editing the two volumes of the "Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor," Mrs. Taylor edited two editions of her husband's poetry after his death and two posthumous volumes of prose, "Studies In German Literature" and "Literary Essays and Notes." Just now she is at work on a new edition of Mr. Taylor's "History of Germany," first issued in 1879, to which will be added a supplementary chapter by herself, bringing the work down to date.

Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of the late Professor Hansen, a well known astronomer of Gotha, Germany, and it was to that beautiful and progressive city that she returned a few years after Mr. Taylor's death in order that she might comfort the declining years of her widowed mother. It was never her intention to make her permanent residence there, though her talented daughter, who was Miss Lillian Taylor, is married to a German nobleman.

Mrs. Taylor must have become pretty thoroughly Americanized to be able to resist the inducements to pass her life in her native land, which her family connections and the great honor in which her late husband is held there must make peculiarly tempting in her case. Mr. Taylor's memory is revered in Germany as one of the best translators of Goethe, and Mrs. Taylor herself has been made an honorary member of the Goethe society of Weimar, to which the German emperor and many other royalties consider it an honor to belong.

THE IOWA STATE BAND.

Adding at the Midwinter Fair to the Laurels Won In Chicago.

The Iowa State band, which made such a notable success at the Columbian exposition, is now winning fresh laurels at the Midwinter fair in San Francisco, where it is engaged to play, as it was in Chicago, during the entire continuance of the fair. It gives two concerts every day, and yet its programmes have a freshness that is unusual and above a monotony that is remarkable. Its repertory includes over 2,000 selections and is being constantly added to, so that it is not difficult for its leader to fix up cards that avoid the monotonous repetition of certain pieces.

The latest popular air and the severest classical compositions are rendered with equal facility by the band's musicians, and people of the most dissimilar tastes are sure to hear something at each concert that gives them particular pleasure. This is the secret of the band's great success. It aims to please by variety in playing the sort of music that they like and playing it well. It is not conducted by any sort of idea that it has a mission to elevate the standard of popular musical taste, and yet it probably accomplishes as much in that direction as some of the more pretentious organizations that are supposed to be divinely endowed with a musical apostolate.

To Frederick W. Phinney, who has been the leader of the band for seven years, its great reputation is in large measure due. He is a worker from way back and keeps his musicians constantly rehearsing, so that when they come be-

FREDERICK W. PHINNEY, LEADER OF THE IOWA STATE BAND.

fore the public they are moderately certain to give a perfect performance. Theodore Thomas furnished a list of selections to test the band's powers at Chicago, and the programme was the first performed by a brass band in Music hall, the acoustics of which were very delicate. As soon as the performance was over the band was engaged, and it was retained till the end of the exposition.

It would probably not be wide of the mark to credit Mr. Phinney with being a "born musician." He comes of a musical family, and his musical training actually began in babyhood. His father was the organist and leader of a well known band in Massachusetts 40 years ago and was afterward leader of the famous Ira Allen band, of which his sons were members. Several of those sons are playing under their brother's leadership now, and the band includes an unusual number of soloists of national reputation.

Women Physicians In England.

The number of medical women in Great Britain is now 196, and of these 30 have become members of the British Medical association.

THE VIEWS OF AN IMPORTER.

A Dealer In Foreign Goods Talks About the Wilson Tariff.

Being in New York after the Wilson tariff bill had passed the house, I dropped in at the large importing place of Graball, Keepit & Co. I found that the senior partner of the firm was in Europe, but Mr. Keepit invited me into his private office and gave me a good foreign made cigar. This being unusually liberal on his part, I ventured to inquire if "business was good."

"Well, no. We cannot say that it is just yet. Indeed it has not been for several years past, but we look for a great improvement in the near future," was Mr. Keepit's reply.

"I am glad to hear that," I said. "It is indeed encouraging to hear somebody talk of good times when we read of so much distress in the country through this Wilson tariff."

"All nonsense," said Mr. Keepit. "It is the McKinley bill that has killed business. We have not imported since 1890, in three years, as many foreign goods as we used to handle every year before that ruinous high tariff came into effect."

"So you expect the Wilson bill to revive your trade, then?"

"Why, certainly; of course it must. How else could it be, with the duties all lowered? We expect to import foreign goods more largely than ever we did. Everything is in our favor now. Why, our Mr. Graball is in Europe already. He went over two weeks ago, so as to lose no time in placing his orders, and I cabled him last night that the Wilson bill had passed the house. He will be delighted. In fact, we all are. Take another cigar—put one in your pocket," and Mr. Keepit in his enthusiasm forced several into my pocket.

"But how about the American manufactures? Won't it hurt them if you import large quantities of foreign goods?" I asked.

"Why, of course—I suppose so. It must," said Mr. Keepit. "They cannot undersell us, you know. Wages are too high here. It is absurd to think that American goods can be sold as cheap as the European goods. We want the trade, and we buy where we can get the best market. We are not interested in American factories. We are importers."

"Then the American factories must close unless our people work for European wages," I said.

"Certainly," said Mr. Keepit. "We will flood the markets with cheap foreign goods till the American factories are closed, and then we can advance the prices a little at a time. Why, this is what we have been working for. For what other reason do you think the business men of New York paraded before Grover Cleveland 15 months ago?

"Oh," I said, "that great parade was because you wanted free trade, was it?"

"Of course, of course," said Mr. Keepit, rubbing his hands together gleefully, "and now we've got free trade, and we'll keep it, sure as my name's what it is. It is worth millions to us to deal in foreign goods. Millions in our pockets, do you hear?"

I heard—I could not help it, for he shouted it into my ears as he closed with delight about his office, thinking of the millions that Graball, Keepit & Co. would make out of cheap foreign goods.

But where do the American manufacturer and the American laborer come in?

B. F. JOHNSON.

Over Ten Billion Dollars Lost.

The effects of the free trade pestilential policy or prostration continue to be sadly experienced. We have been suffering from mouth to mouth the loss in the volume of trade throughout the country. Since March 1, 1893, net exchanges through bank clearances to Bradstreet's as compared with the corresponding months a year previously, for a period of 10 months they were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,016,819,872	$3,906,670,401
May	4,244,567,329	4,014,620,105
June	4,243,805,191	4,067,264,447
July	4,137,669,864	4,057,501,772
August	3,586,170,738	4,231,163,442
September	3,911,635,037	4,770,288,110
October	4,163,196,206	4,893,367,346
November	4,051,057,565	5,443,255,918
December	4,837,309,857	6,049,895,529
	1894.	1893.
January	4,029,840,093	5,200,149,624
Totals	$41,570,669,671	$51,781,930,295

We here find that since April 1, 1893, the beginning of the month after the administration of the national affairs of the United States passed into the hands of a party devoted to free trade, the total volume of business throughout the country, as represented by bank clearings, was $10,150,000,000 less than during the corresponding months a year previously. The practical insolvency of the national treasury, its inability to meet its payments, an increase of $50,000,000 in the national debt and a loss of more than $10,000,000,000 in the volume of trade, and some 60 cities only form a record in just accordance with a free trade policy of prostration.—American Economist.

Down Goes the Farmer.

Illinois has over 20,000,000 acres of farm lands, worth $41.41 per acre on an average. It is difficult just yet to estimate how much less they will be worth when the Canadian farmers begin to pour their milk, cabbages, eggs, potatoes, straw, apples, bacon, hams, pork, mutton, beef and lard into the Chicago market, free of all duty, to depress the prices of the products of the American farms.

"Hind Sight."

One year ago
We struck the blow
For Grover and free trading.
With loud acclaim,
With streets aflame,
With marching and parading.
"Grover, Grover!" was our cry,
"Four years more of Grover,
With the free trade flag on high!"
Then we'll be in clover."

We little thought
The fight we fought
And won—definitive clover!
Would bring, instead,
But pauper's bread
To men who acted for Grover.
"Grover, Grover!" was our cry,
"Four years more of Grover,"
With the free trade flag on high!
The sycophants in the clover.

—M. G'D.

A Discussion on Free Coal.

The rabid editor of a free trade paper in Dover, N. H., lately told a working-man that free coal would be a great benefit to him. The discussion which followed was in the main as follows:

Laborer—You have admitted that the present depression is largely due to the uncertainty and delay in tariff legislation.

Editor—Certainly. Every one admits that.

Laborer—How much do you think I would be benefited by free coal?

Editor—Coal from the British provinces can be delivered here at a good profit at $4 per ton, and you now pay $6.50 per ton, and you could save $2.50 per ton with coal on the free list.

Laborer—I understood you that the tariff raised the price of an article just the amount of the duty. How, then, will the repeal of a 75 cent duty on a ton of coal reduce the price $2.50 per ton?

Editor—Oh, that will be the result of competition, and the Pennsylvania miners cannot compete with the miners of Nova Scotia.

Laborer—What will become of the Pennsylvania miners?

Editor—I guess the mines will be closed until the miners will work cheap enough so that they can also sell coal at $4 a ton.

Laborer—Then the new tariff is intended to reduce wages?

Editor—Oh, no indeed, that is not the object, though no doubt the wages will be incidentally reduced at first in many directions.

Laborer—I was half a ton of coal a month, and you say that free coal means I could save $2.50 on a ton or $1.25 per month on my coal bill. Now, my wages have been reduced 38, per cent and you have admitted that the agitation of the tariff question caused the depression which reduced them. You have also admitted that incidentally the proposed tariff itself would reduce wages. Before reduction my wages amounted to $3 per day. Now please explain how I am benefited by saving $1.25 a month on my coal bill while I lose $21.84 a month on my wages. I can hardly see where the saving comes in.

Editor—It is evident that you and I are not think alike on the tariff question. Good night, sir.

This conversation took place in the presence of several workmen and illustrates fairly well the effects of the proposed Wilson tariff on labor.

Farmers and Free Trade.

English agriculturists are not satisfied with their experience of free trade. A correspondent in the Mark Lane Express of Jan. 8, Mr. James Hunt, 12 Hampton Terrace, Bristol, wrote:

"If we are to compare nation with nation, we can give proofs that American protectionist artizan is the wealthiest and saving more money than English free traders are."

The writer concludes his communication with the following significant parallel:

A FALSE PROPHET.

Some of Colsdon's assertions that experience Peel and Gladstone:	Proofs of false prophecy:
Land would not be thrown out of cultivation by the repeal of the corn laws.	Nearly 2,500,000 acres have been driven out.
Land owners have been ruined by free trade in corn.	Rents and agricultural values have not fallen from 30 to 50 per cent.
In a country growing its population and advancing in prosperity land always increases in value and the amount pay higher rents than when it was.	If all the land in cultivation in this country was worth $50 an acre and was fallen 40 per cent, that is a loss of $20 an acre.
The land of England would produce 200,000 quarters more wheat per annum.	In 1892 we grew 17,000,000 quarters, in 1893 7,000,000 quarters.
We should always have a natural protection of 10s. per quarter on wheat in the shape of carriage from abroad.	Freights for wheat are now below 2s. a quarter, and it has been carried free, as ballast.
We might as well doubt that the sun would rise to-morrow as that in a few years every civilized nation on earth would have followed our free trade example.	Not a single nation on earth has followed our example.

Free Trade Is Death.

The late Henry W. Grady very tersely described the effects of free trade. I attended a funeral in Pickens county, Ga., of a poor man. They buried him in the bosom of a mica quarry. They cut through solid marble to make his grave, yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within lunch of an iron mine, and yet the nails in his coffin and the iron in the funeral hand saw his grave were imported from Pittsburg. They buried him by the side of the best sheep grazing country on the earth, and yet the wool in the coffin bands and the coffin bands themselves were brought from the north. The tomb did not furnish a thing for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground.

There they put him away, and the clods rattled down on his coffin, and they buried him in a New York cord, and a Boston pair of shoes, and a pair of breeches from Chicago, and a shirt from Cincinnati, leaving him nothing to carry into the next world with him to remind him of the country in which he lived, for which he fought for four years, but the chill of blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones.

Cutlers Get It In the Neck.

The total imports of cutlery during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were valued at $1,150,000, and this, too, when the American manufacturers of cutlery received from 63 to 66 per cent ad valorem protection, or an average of 80 per cent. The Wilson bill proposes to reduce this protection to 45 per cent, thus openly increasing by 35 per cent the business of the foreign manufacturers. This means a loss of $6 per cent to wage earners engaged in making cutlery, unless they can induce all good Americans to buy nothing but the American goods through a patriotic interest for American industries.

GREAT RUSH AT THE Fire Sale AT THE Mammoth Dry Goods Store

Such Bargains were never heard of. Come early while the stock is large.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS.

SOME OF THE THINGS

You will need this winter are:

Diamond Feed Mills, large and small, belt or geared. Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Victory Fanning Mills to clean your seed wheat for spring. They are the best on earth or any part of Canada. A new set of Harness, either single or double, heavy or light.

We Have All These,

As well as other seasonable goods, such as Bob Sleds and Cutters, and lastly a good supply of

HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD

We deliver promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Fairbanks' Public Hay Scales, most convenient in town.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES

And see our goods before you buy. By the way, you will probably want a new Drill or Seeder this spring. We have something of interest to show you in this line.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO., Broadway and Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rats of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

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Crookston Normal School and Business College.

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Preparatory, Normal, Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting and Music.

Tuition, $1 per Week.

First-class Board and Furnished and Heated Room for $3.50 per week.

A golden opportunity for educating, a chance to spend a long winter pleasantly and most profitably. Begin now as the winter begins and improve all the time.

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C. M. TITUS, Prin., or B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, Prop.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

Watch for the Journal's New Story.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address in the interior of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 50 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE republicans—always in the lead in every good work, have decided to put a republican ticket in the field at the coming city election. Whether they will elect their ticket depends wholly upon what kind of timber they shall select for their candidates, but as they thoroughly understand that the city demands a business ticket, we feel that we may trust them to act wisely in this matter. Let a good, live business ticket be placed in the field and then let all who have the interests of the city at heart take hold enthusiastically and work for it and it will win—as it will deserve to. On the other hand if one cave is not exercised it would not be surprising to see a ticket put up that would be defeated—as it would deserve to be if proper care was not exercised. The opposition will be on the alert to take advantage of any mistakes republicans may make, so it behooves all republicans to be alive in this matter.

MUCH has been written and said as to the political intentions of Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis. It is openly charged, that he originated the banquet to the editors in order to carry favor with the country press to further his gubernatorial aspirations—but we don't take any stock in that—mayor Eustis did not say anything to us about it personally nor did he once allude to it in his after supper speech. Again it is claimed that he has a great desire to succeed "Uncle Loren" in congress. We don't believe that because no one knows better then Mayor Eustis does that Governor Nelson can have a renomination if he wants it, and that the course of Loren Fletcher in congress has been such as to entitle him to a renomination if he should desire it. It is more probable that the mayor desires to succeed himself as mayor of Minneapolis and after that he will allow the people to call him up higher if they so choose to do.

THE JOURNAL has been of the opinion that J. J. Hill would be the first to reach Duluth with a direct line, and events now seem to verify that opinion. Not long since it was noted that Mr. Hill was in Washington D. C., and it was said that his object there was to defeat the passage of the bill granting right of way through the White Earth Reservation. Be that as it may, he suddenly left for home and began preparation for a trip to England, and soon after he left, a bill was introduced in congress to grant right of way for the Great Northern road through the reservation, and now comes the report from England that he has secured money to build to Duluth. This, if true, would seem to force the Duluth & Winnipeg road to take action at once and the probability is strong that the Red River Valley will get two direct roads to Duluth next summer.

THE Tribune man, County Attorney Holston, seems to be having great fun now-a-days over some points in the Ware libel case. But somehow he is strangely silent upon one very important point—that little item of $700 that the evidence indicated that somebody had offered a county commissioner for his vote, in connection with the chairmanship. Will the county attorney kindly tell his readers ALL HE KNOWS about THAT point?

GEN. WASHBURN is home from Washington this week attending to private business matters. Tou newspaper reporter, who asked him if he was going to be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate, Mr. W. said that would depend on whether his services were considered valuable enough to entitle him to the honor. He said the people must decide that question.

IN a dispatch from Duluth last week the statement was made that J. J. Hill has perfected arrangements in England for money with which to continue the Great Northern road from Fosston to Duluth. Mr. Hill has a bill before congress to grant right of way for his road through White Earth Reservation, which looks significant.

THE spring election in Maine show great republican gains. In every village and city election heard from so far the republicans elect their ticket by great majorities.

THE movement set on foot on Thursday evening of last week, is more in the nature of a reform movement than of partisanship. Our best informed citizens have for sometime had the idea that the best way to govern our city was on a basis of party lines, as the other method, having been very thoroughly tried, has proved to be inadequate, so the movement was agitated and set on foot in order that the best interests of the city might be subserved. The result will be that every party that places a ticket in the field will be obliged to put up only its best men and place them upon a definite platform, so that they will be committed to a definite policy and the result must necessarily be—whichever party wins, for the best interests of the city. The suggestions of the JOURNAL a few issues since have been adopted on a general rule and seem to be gaining in popularity the more they are pondered over, until to-day you can hardly see a person who opposes them. The object the JOURNAL sought was reform in city politics and may the best BUSINESS TICKET win.

IT would seem, by surface indications that both parties will exercise the greatest care in the selection of a ticket to place in the field, with a view to placing a ticket in the field that will win. As the JOURNAL said in start the city's interests will thus be best subserved

THE JOURNAL is in receipt of a fac-simile of the card sent by the Prison Mirror editor to the editorial convention at Minneapolis last month. We are indebted for this unique specimen to F. E. Brenum, of the Sauk Center Avalanche.

Favors Free Silver.

In a long article, showing its reasons for favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver the Moorhead News says:

"The voters of the Seventh Congressional district of Minnesota, and in the districts in the state, for that matter, will vote against their interests, will vote to perpetuate their own poverty, if they deposit their votes for a candidate for congress who is not pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The JOURNAL agrees with the News if the News means free coinage upon a basis that would maintain its parity with gold but we do not agree to free coinage that would work against American interests in favor of foreign countries.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

The late Mr. George W. Childs was better known as an individual giver than perhaps any other man in the United States. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Childs, for the last half of his life, put more, labor and pains into the work of giving than he did into making money. To many people he seemed to scatter his gifts broadcast and bestow them indiscriminately, but his giving was without that method. In the Review of Reviews for March Mr. Childs' method of giving is appreciatively yet discriminatingly described by Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia Press. This article is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Childs at different ages, and engravings of some of his most notable gifts.

* * *

The March number of the new Peterson's Magazine is a gem in its way. Filled with selections from the best authors, replete with the choicest efforts of our best poets this magazine is fast winning a way to the hearts of the American public second to none before acquired. Terms $1.00 a year. For sample copy address, The New Peterson Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Philadelphia Incident.

The easy and comfortable attitudes assumed by most men riding in street cars have frequently been a source of irritation to women, and one feminine passenger had the courage to publicly condemn the practice. A Sixteenth street car was scudding up town with many masculine passengers and one woman, who sat in an upper corner and whose physiognomy stamped her as a schoolma'am.

Another woman entered the car at Poplar street, and finding no vacant seat was proceeding to grasp a strap when the voice of the schoolma'am piped out, "If them men would put their legs together, there would be plenty of room!" A dead silence was followed by a stealthy shifting of other limbs until sufficient red cushion was visible to accommodate the standing passenger.—Philadelphia Record.

Their Titles.

Shakespeare has been a mine of wealth to authors in choosing titles to their books. Tersely descriptive are "The Quality of Mercy," "A Woman's Reason," "A Modern Instance," "the Undiscovered Country," which W. D. Howells found in the great dramatist. Mrs. Oliphant remembered her Shakespeare when she named one of her novels "The Primrose Path," Mr. Hardy must have been reading "As You Like It" when he called his book "Under the Greenwood Tree." Other writers have taken "Airy, Fairy Lilian," "A Daughter of the Gods" and "The Heir of the Ages" as titles from Tennyson.—Journal of Education.

The Rumor Denied.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—From a member of ex-President Harrison's family it is learned that there is no foundation for the rumor that he is to marry Mrs. Leland Stanford.

A MOST MYSTERIOUS VISION.

An Uncanny Dream In Which Major Andre's Fate Was Duplicated.

The following instance may serve to strikingly justify Colquhoun's theory that there is an original spiritual energy expressed in dreams which has nothing to do with the state of the body and is beyond the power of the soul when it has been reabsorbed by the materiel organism on awaking.

Prior to his embarkation for America at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war Major Andre went to visit a friend, Miss Rebecca Steward, who lived at Derbyshire. During his stay it was arranged that they should ride over to view the wonders of the famous Peak. It was also Miss Steward's desire to introduce the major to some friends in the neighborhood, including a Mr. Newton and the curate of the parish, Mr. Cunningham. She had given both these gentlemen notice of her intention, and while awaiting her arrival Mr. Cunningham took occasion to tell Mr. Newton the circumstances of a dream he had had the night before, which affected him so that he could not shake off the recollection of it.

He said that he was standing in the midst of a forest that was entirely strange to him. After gazing listlessly around him for a few moments he perceived a horseman approaching at great speed. As the latter came opposite the spot where the dreamer stood three men who seemed to have been lying in ambush sprang from their place of concealment, and seizing the bridle of the horse ordered the rider to dismount. They then carefully searched his person and led him away. The face, figure and bearing of the horseman made so deep an impression upon Mr. Cunningham's mind that he awoke, but falling asleep again presently dreamed that he was one of a throng of spectators near a great city; that he saw the same person he had seen seized in the wood brought on between files of soldiers, who marched him to a gallows and there hanged him. When Major Andre and Miss Steward arrived, Mr. Cunningham was horror struck to discover in the person of Miss Steward's friend the very man whose seizure and execution he had witnessed in his dream.

Here was an accurate anticipation of events that actually happened within 12 months from the date of the dream. The capture of Andre, the search of his person for documents that convicted him for acting the part of a spy and his public execution constitute one of the most dramatic episodes of the war with the mother country. How is it imaginable that so definite a vision of coming events could arise from the influence of any physical condition on the mind of the sleeper? What possible state of the body could confer upon the soul the power to describe future occurrences with such exact fidelity to details?—New York Times.

His Reasons.

"People sometimes ask me why I spell my name with two n's," said Representative Herrmann. "When I was a student in Maryland years ago, I got the idea into my head that I would follow the fashion and eliminate the extra letter. I started in by writing to my father, a respected and prominent physician in Baltimore, and signing it in the improved way, 'Your affectionate son Binger Herman.' My father quickly detected the change, and back came a letter whose earnest reproaches I have never forgotten.

"He pointed out that the name stood for one of the greatest heroes of antiquity, Armenius, the Hermann of Tacitus, who stood like a bulwark against Roman lust of conquest, and to whose leadership the ancient Germans owed the preservation of their liberties and their language and their freedom. He said that name was given me by those who alone had the authority to confer it, and with their consent the name should never be altered, even in respect to a letter. The rebuke I received so impressed me that I concluded if the name was good enough for my father it would be good enough for me."—Washington Post.

His Trip to Japan.

The rector of one of the up town churches announced in Sunday school that all the boys who were faithful attendants at the classes for a specified time should be taken on a stereopticon trip to Japan.

Time passed, and the period was finished. But before the promised entertainment could be announced there was a ring at the rectory door one day, and a good woman appeared inquiring for the preacher. He was out, and she was told she must come again.

She was willing, adding that she wanted to see him about her boy's going to Japan. He had won the trip, she said, but she didn't know what clothes he would need or what preparations she might have to make.

It is to be feared, though it is not so stated, that the rector was out the next time she called too.—New York Times.

A Whist Curiosity.

Those who are fond of a "hand at whist" will be interested in the following peculiar circumstance: One evening four friends were playing a rubber at a mutual friend's house not far from Barnetsgate. O. D. and R. B. were partners, and E. B. and C. H. were ditto. On two occasions E. B. and C. H. were every trick, and on one occasion O. D. and R. B. held every black card, and E. B. and C. H. every red one. Ones were trumps.—Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette.

Bay State Etiquette.

Wingate—It must be a queer kind of etiquette they teach at that boarding school Miss Flyrre has just graduated from.

Walker—Why so?

Wingate—Oh, nothing. Only I kissed her in the hallway in the darkness the other night, and she said "Thanks."—Somerville Journal.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— **Scandia-American Bank**

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of February, 1894.

RESOURCES

Bills receivable	$161,458.10
Overdrafts	903.47
Due from other banks	14,139.57
Furniture and fixtures	900.00
Expenses paid	1256.00
Real estate	800.00
Cash on hand	15,760.50
Total	$194,699.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$80,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	23,736.24
Individual deposits subject to check	83,161 62
Certificates of deposits	52,802.00
Bills Payable	2,000.00
Total	$194,699.86

I, J. W. Wheeler, Cashier of the Scandinavian Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3rd day of March, 1894.

[SEAL.] W. E. KELSEY, Notary Public, Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:

L. ELLINGTON,
E. F. PIERCE, } Directors.

The fond mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a cough or cold upon their little ones. They may be the fore-runners of more serious ailments. Be prompt in the use of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and this important step if taken in time, may save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possible the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

In the spring time nature calls for a renovation of the system, which has become clogged and congested with impurities which have settled into the blood. To thoroughly cleanse the blood with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock, means that ripe leaves and wasted matter will be cast out of the system, and strength and vigor will be fully and quickly restored. This excellent Sarsaparilla is sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Grasp this and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking-Library car, and only leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Plant in Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running Pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line to Ashland. [46-tf]

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Return Visit —OF— PROFESSOR **F. W. Whittier,** GRADUATE OF **OPTHALMIC SCHOOLS** —AND— **Scientific Optician** HAS ROOMS AT THE **Commercial Hotel, Crookston,**

Where he will remain until and including Saturday, March 17th. Positively no longer.

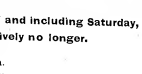
Hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROF. F. W. WHITTIER'S

Method of examining the anterior half of the eye ball by oblique illumination with powerful American lenses, enabling us to see clearly the appearance of the cornea, iris, pupil, lens and anterior portion of the vitreous humor, and detect foreign bodies, defects, inflammations, minute deposits on the iris and capsules of the lens, and the slightest twists of the cornea, which would not possibly be brought to view in any other manner.

The only Recognized Optician in the Northwest making the

Correction of Optical Defects a Specialty.



The names of over 10,000 persons who are now wearing his Spectacles can be given as reference if required. Twenty years as professor of optics.

Age and experience tells. Remember that Value of glasses depends on the skill in fitting. Consultation free. No charges for examination of eyes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARTIFICIAL EYES A SPECIALTY.

Our Remnant Sale

STILL CONTINUES.

BIG ASSORTMENT —AND— **BIG BARGAINS.**

Fontaine & Anglim.

McKINNON BROS., Dealers in all the leading— **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

DULUTH: 167 TOUREY BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION,

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Peace complained to the house for his bitter language of Monday. Mr. Bland was again unable to muster a quorum on his motion to close debate on the seigniorage bill, so he allowed the debate to run on without limit.

The senate held another brief session during the day, in which nothing of importance was accomplished, and at 1:20 o'clock adjourned, after an executive session of half an hour, in order that the caucus on the tariff bill might be continued.

Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The senate held a two hours session during the day, the whole of which was given up to a speech by Senator Frye in opposition to President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

Mr. Bland secured a quorum on his seigniorage bill on a demand for the previous question. When the vote was taken on the adoption of the special order, however, the quorum had disappeared, leaving the matter just where it was.

Thursday, March 1.

The long struggle in the house over the Bland bill for the coinage of silver seigniorage and the silver bullion in the treasury was ended only by the passage of the bill by a vote of 167 to 130, a majority in favor of the bill of 37. The special order to bring the bill to a vote was adopted by a bare quorum immediately after the house convened. This broke the opposition of the filibusters, and they were powerless to do anything further to place an obstacle in the way of the bill. All the amendments offered to the measure by its opponents were defeated.

The senate session was unimportant and an adjournment until Monday was taken.

Friday, March 2.

This senate was not in session.

In the house after the morning hour the pension appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

Saturday, March 3.

The senate was not in session.

Debate on the pension bill continued in the house.

Monday, March 5.

The debate on the pension appropriation bill continued all day in the house, and at times considerable spirit was displayed. The principal sponkers were Messrs. Dolliver, Hepburn, Kolee, Cannon and Tawney of Minnesota.

The senate held a short session and but little business of importance was transacted. A brief debate on silver was precipitated by the intension expressed by the vice president to refer the Bland seigniorage bill (which had just been received from the house) to the finance committee.

WANT IT WITHDRAWN.

Northern Pacific Employes Argue Against the Strikes Injunction.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Judge Jenkins is listening to arguments on the application of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Chief Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen, and other labor leaders for a modification of the order issued by Judge Jenkins, restraining the employes of the Northern Pacific road from entering upon a strike. T. W. Herper of Terre Haute, Ind., opened in behalf of the petitioners and was followed by Attorney Charles Queries, also for the petitioners. At midnight, for the first time, a railroad company, was speaking when court adjourned for the day.

Another British Vessel for Bluefields.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special to The World from Panama says: Another British man-of-war has been sent to Bluefields to support the Cleopatra in restoring the status quo in the Mosquito reservation pending the arrival of definite orders from the British government. The Cleopatra and three boats ashore with 80 marines and two pieces of artillery.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, March 6, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower but firm. No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Nor., 65c.

CORN—Firm. No. 3, 34½c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 31½@31½c; No. 3 white, 30½@32½c.

BARLEY—Higher. No. 2, 5 c: sample, 44@51c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 47½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 6, 1894.

HOGS—No receipts and no market.

CATTLE—Slow but steady to best and only moderate demand.

Prime steers, $3.40@3.75; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.50@1.75; light veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $2.00@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.75@3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.10.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading. Moderate demand for good muttons.

Muttons, 3c@3½@3.90; lambs, $5.50@3.75; stockers and feeders, $1.75@2.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 50; calves, 6.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, March 6, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¾; March, 68c; May, 67½c; July, 68¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65c; March, 66½c; May, 65½c; July, 67c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 59½c. No. 3, 49c rejected, 49c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 66½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 6, 1894.

WHEAT—March closed at 66½c. May opening, 67½c; highest, 68¾c; lowest, 67½@67¾c; closing, 68¾c. July opening, 69¾@69¾c; highest, 70½@70¾c; lowest, 69½@69¾c; closing, 70½@70¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 6 c; No 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1894.

CATTLE—Everything in the store line sold 10@25 c lower. Cow stock steady.

HOGS—Opened higher, closed lower. Rough and heavy, $4.90@5.05; heavy packers and mixed, $4.95@5.05; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.95@5.10; assorted light, $4.90@5.05.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady. Top sheep, $4.10@4.75; top lambs, $4.00@4.75.

Receipts: Cattle, 24,000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 67½c; May, 69½c; July, 69½@69¾c.

CORN—Higher. Cash, 39½c; May, 37½c; July, 38½c.

OATS—Be adv. Cash, 29½c; May, 29½@29¾c; July, 28½c.

PORK—Lower. May, $11.62½; July, $11.99.

LARD—Steady. May, $6.82½; July, $6.97½.

SHORT RIBS—Lower. Cash, $6.15; July, $6.60.

THE REINCARNATION THEORY.

A Beautiful Explanation That Was Painful to Its Final Application.

Landlord Allan is always looking for a good thing and always recognizes it when he sees it. This he found in a Washington paper, and the local application makes it the more interesting:

If there is a good story born in Washington, it is a two to one shot that its cradle will lie in the back parlor of John Chamberlin's. Dr. Edward Beckle came over from Philadelphia one night and set them entertaining a choice group of friends with tales of his far east. In the edge of the group sat a man from Pennsylvania, who had come over from Pottsville on some government contracting business. He was all ears and eyes. His name was Stranss. Finally the restraint became too intense, and he broke loose.

"Doctor," said he, "what a dot new relichun I heere off about Chine? My wife has got it fery bad, and I don't understand it."

"Tell me the name," said Bedloe.

"Is it Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Voodooism, Confucianism or what?"

"Oh, it is no issue, but dere seems it like a tramp's migrashan of dee soul, ain't it?"

"Oh, you doubtless mean transmigration of the soul."

"Vah, dot's it. You doll me ebout dot."

"Certainly. Transmigration of the soul is a very pretty doctrine of metempsychosis which, one fiends of the Theosophical society late horrovved from the far east"——

"Dere, here, tecter! Tell me vot dot means, so I can understaad what you vas talking ebout."

"All right, I will tell you in plain lasgnage. Take yourself, for instance. You live to the allotted age of three-score years and ten, and then you pass avvey. Your soul goes into the body of a bird—a canary, we'll say—and from your gilded cage you fill a lady's boudoir with the melody, living a life of luxury and fed from the dainty fingers of beauty"——

"Oh, dot is peautiful, peautiful! I like dot!"

"And then you die again, and your soul goes into a lovely flower in a garden, and you fill all the air with fragrance and delight the eye with your exquisite color and delicacy of petals"——

"Ah, dot is fine! I like dot relichun."

"As I was saying when you interrupted me, you live the life of a flower, until one day a donkey gets into the garden, and attracted by your lovoliness he eats you, and your soul passes into the donkey"——

"Vah, yah."

"Where some former acquaintance comes along, strokes your long ears and says: 'Why, Stranss, is it you? How little you have changed!'"—Pottsville (Pa.) Republican.

Know When They Are Hungry.

Pigeons must have the credit of possessing some intelligence. A curious and interesting sight may be seen any day, each day, Sundays excepted, at one of the windows of the office of Henry W. Williams, in the Rialto building, opposite the postoffice. For the past few years some of the pigeons have been there regularly fed at 11 o'clock. A basket of cracked grain is purchased at a time for purposes, and birds gather on the west side of the postoffice and watch for the window to open. They know the hour well when they arrive. If there should chance to be any delay in opening the window, they will fly down to the open windows of some of the same office and tap on the glass to remind the clerks who may be sitting within that they are there. When a second basket of grain is purchased, the minute the window opens they land on and about the sill and push and crowd and stand on each other's backs and sometimes fight, so eager are they to pick up the grain which is spread all about the outside. They soon become quite tame and readily eat out of the hand.—Boston Transcript.

Fumice Stone.

Pumice stone is a porous feldspastic scoria from volcanoes. The porps are linear and so fine as often to be barely visible except by means of a magnifying glass. Its specific gravity is 2.3 to 2.4 —water being the unit—but by reason of the vast number of pores is often of anoyant enough to float on water. It consists chiefly of silica, with sometimes 12 per cent of alumina, 4 per cent of soda and 4 per cent of potash. It is of grayish shades of color, pussing into yellow and brown. The chief source from which it is obteined for commercial purposes is Campo Blanco, one of the Lipari islands, where it forms a hill nearly 1,000 feet high. In the arts pumice is largely employed, mostly in a pulverized state, as a polishing material for ivory, wood, glass, marbles, etc. It is also used in lamp for grinding and smoothing metallic surfaces, leather, etc., and in the preparation of parchments, etc. Quantities of the pulverized pumice are used in making fancy soaps.—Brooklyn Eagle.

West Virginia.

West Virginia, with less then 800,000 inhabitants, has but three cities and is essentially a rural and half settled region. In spite of her enormous wealth in timber and mineral, also, many of her counties number only a handful of people. No West Virginia county has 50,000 inhabitants, and only 10 have more then 30,000, while 19 have less than 10,000 and two less than 5,000. In many of the mountainous counties the conditions of life are simple to the last degree, and the people are far removed from the great currents of national life in spirit as well as in distance and time.—New York Sun.

So He Ought.

Patient (regarding his lacerated face in the mirror)—You anrely are not going to charge me fr'l price for that shave? Barber—Ain't I? Why not?

"I think you ought to give 'ma cent rates!"—Boston Traveller.

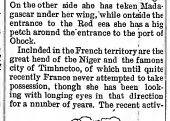
THE GAULS IN AFRICA

ENLARGING THEIR POSSESSIONS IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

France Has Finally Appropriated Ishoopistan Timbuctoo, and Has the Interior Floats Over One-fourth of Africa—Importance of the New Acquisition.

In the mad scramble for African territory which the European powers have been making during the past decade France has managed to seize a larger share than any of the others. Of the 11,012,000 square miles of the earth's surface which the dark continent is estimated to comprise, France actually or nominelly controls more than one-fourth, or over 3,000,000 square miles. Her domain extends from Algeria and Tunis dqwn to the coast of Guinea, embracing the larger part of what is still designated on our maps as the desert of Sahara, all the country watered by the Senegal and most of that watered by the upper Niger. A line from the Niger to Lake Chad seperates part of French Africa from the territory of the British Niger company. Farther south she has appropriated a great block of land between the Cameroons and the Congo. On the other side she has taken Madagascar under her wing, while outside the entrance to the Red sea she has a big patch around the entrance to the port of Obock.

Included in the French territory are the great bend of the Niger and the famous city of Timbuctoo, of which until quite recently France never attempted to take possession, though she has been looking with longing eye in that direction for a number of years. The recent activ-



A VIEW OF TIMBUCTOO.

ity of the English in Africa awakened the Gauls to a realization of the danger there was in. They saw that they would not be able to resist any sudden move on Great Britain's part so long as they were practically outside of the city and determined to reclaim that which had long since been conceded to them. Responsibility for taking possession of the city was disclaimed by the government, and the act was said to be wholly unauthorized. Nevertheless it was noticeable that the ministry declared in the chamber of deputies that there could be no question of evacuating Timbuctoo. The French flag had been raised, and it would be an insult to French valor to lower it voluntarily.

Timbuctoo lies on the borders of the Sahara, about nine miles from the river Niger. It has a population of about 20,000, which is greatly increased during the season of trade, from January to January. The houses are closely packed together and are mostly built of clay and stone. Some of them are two stories high and show considerable taste in their decoration. The port of Timbuctoo is at Kabara, on the Niger, which has a vast artificial basin, but is accessible for only four or five months in the year, the stream at other times being too shallow for navigation.

The most valuable traffic is by caravans, for which Timbuctoo is the central station of northern Africa. Gold dust is the great article of trade. The merchants of Timbuctoo are usually agents of those at Mogadore, Morocco, Fez and other places in northern Africa. The inhabitants are a mixed population of negroes, Tuaricks, Bamberras, Mandingoes, Arabs and Fulahs.

The city dates from the twelfth century, but it was long known in Europe only by reports of native travelers until it was first reached by Major Laing in 1826 and furtively visited by Caille in 1828. Barth, the great scientific traveler, spent seven months there in 1853 and collected a lot of valuable data. He was the last white man to reach the city till Dr. Lenz went there in 1880 disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim.

The town is not doubtful. Numerous pools of stagnant water between the city and the Niger breed fevers. There are plenty of squares and carrefours, but they overdrive is four or five sickly little trees. They only public buildings are the mosques, and no European has ever entered them except Caille. Schools are connected with the mosques, and here also are collections of manuscripts, some of them doubtless of much historical importance, though Barth translated and published the most valuable of them. Most of the inhabitants can read and write and know a large part of the Koran by heart. Some of the men are renowned for their learning. Lenz says that if he could have spared time to stay longer he have purchased some very interesting manuscripts.

Timbuctoo today is only the shadow of its former self. The time was when the town did a large trade with the Mediterranean states. Sultan El Kel of Agadez placed wooden posts clear across the desert to mark the best route for caravans between his dominions and Timbuctoo. The Tuaregs have ruined this caravan route and almost depopulated the town.

It is still, however, the natural center of commerce and the practical key to all the upper Niger. With Timbuctoo in their hands, the French will control a thousand inland navigation on the great west African river and may make the place a center of large influence for the extension of their authority and trade. There are at present no means of estimating the future growth and prosperity of inhospitable Timbuctoo with the assistance of the railroads that are surely coming.

HE WORKS HARD.

That Is Why Justice White Has Succeeded So Well.

If the gossips of Washington society know whereof they speak, Justice White, the new member of the United States supreme court, will soon marry a

JUSTICE WHITE.

wealthy widow—Mrs. Linden Kent, whose husband was a prominent lawyer in this national capital, died a year or so ago, leaving her a considerable fortune in addition to the larger one which she had previously inherited from the estate of her father, the late Mr. Montgomery of New York. The gossips see dazzling social possibilities in the match, for Justice White is also very wealthy, and the hospitalities of such a couple need be limited by nothing but their own desires and good taste.

Justice White's fortune is the result of his own endeavors, and one of his classmates at college ascribes its accumulation entirely to persevering industry. Young White did not take very high rank as a scholar either in his academic course or at the law school, and his classmate, who was valedictorian at both commencements, had greater advantages of wealth and position. Both began practice in New Orleans at the same time, but the valedictorian became known as a pitchman with a law office that he seldom visited, while White was recognized as a lawyer of deep reading, wise counsel and great application and thoroughness.

"Now," continued this candid narrator, "the valedictorian is an accomplished loafer and sport, without an office, a case or the prospect of a fee, and White, the man who was not at the top of the class, but who was always industrious, is the peer of his associates in the senate, a man of wealth, acquired through his practice, and is about to enter the bench of the highest court in the land."

Edward Douglass White was born in the parish of Lafourche, La., in November, 1845, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's, Md., at the Jesuit college in New Orleans, and at Georgetown (D. C.) university. He served in the Confederate army in 1862 and 1863 was licensed to practice law by the supreme court of Louisiana. In 1874 he was elected a state senator and was twice elected to years later associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed James B. Eustis and took his seat March 4, 1891.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE.

The Declining Days of General Jubal A. Early.

Probebly the most picturesque of the surviving Confederate commanders who were prominent during the civil war is General Jubal Anderson Early, whose recent serious accident was a forcible re-

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY.

minder to his countrymen that at the best they could not hope to have him with them long. A man in his seventy-ninth year cannot in the ordinary course of events expect to live much longer, and in the case of General Early's case his best health is but feeble his preservation is rether a matter of surprise.

The old soldier was born in Franklin county, Va., Nov. 3, 1816, and graduated at West Point in 1837. His first assignment to duty was as a lieutenant in Fortress Monroe, and he served with the regular artillery in Florida. At the end of a year he resigned from the army and began practicing law. He was twice elected commonwealth's attorney and also served in the state in the legislature. During the Mexican war he was major of the Virginia volunteers and for a short time acted as military governor of Monterey. When the fighting between the states began he was elected and stuck to it till the civil war broke out.

He entered the Confederate service as a colonel and was at the first battle of Bull Run. At Williamsburg, where he was severely wounded in the leg, he received a wound that was thought to be mortal, but from which he recovered in a few months. He fought in many of the great battles of the war and held many important commands up to the spring of 1865, when Lee was compelled by public opinion to remove him from his command in the Shenandoah valley because of the serious reverses his army had sustained. The disgrace of that removal embittered the rest of his life.

After the war General Early again resumed his law practice and was associated for a year in Georgetown with Senator Lonisiana lottery. He never married, having had his first romantic love affair spoiled by the fickleness of a northern girl whom he rescued from drowning at White Sulphur Springs during his cadet days. The lovers were engaged, and the lieutenant was anticipating a happy termination to the romance when his hopes were blasted by the receipt of a newspaper containing a notice of the marriage of his charmer with a northern man.

VERDUROUS LAWNS AND FOLIAGE.

An Englishman Tells About the Careful Gardening In His Native Land.

Lewis Roie, a practical gardener, came to this country 10 years ago from England, where he was a farmer, and he trims and cats according to English rules. Speaking of this country, he said:

You Americans do not know what good lawns are. In England the bosses of the gentry are surrounded by acres of green sward that looks just like velvet. They mow the grass with a machine every week, and after the mower comes a heavy stone roller that rolls it down as fat as a piece of paper. It is just as smooth as that table over there stretched over the table. The roller is to press down and heal any little break or tear in the turf made by the mashing. If you break the turf anywhere, it is just like breaking your skin. You must fix it directly, or there will be a sore place on the lawn. Even if it gets well there will always be a scar there unless you mend it carefully. You should see the English lawns after a shower! The grass is beautiful, and every blade of grass stands up straight, but all the little blades are of exactly the same length, and they look soft and level. The perfection of the green grass is delightful. They have windows generally that come down to the floor, and on the walls outside the house are climbing rose bushes all in bloom. The combined odor of roses and new mown grass is very pleasant.

You have to go at a lawn as if it were a piece of embroidery you were at work on. First you must have a good rich, decaying mold for the grass to live on. You cannot make grass grow in sand. Then as the grass comes up you must go over it step by step and dig out all the coarse grass and weeds and be sure to mend each place after digging up the roots. Then you will begin to find patches where no grass appears. You want to have grass seed handy and sow these places with it.

I water my lawns twice a day—in the morning before the sun gets fairly up and at night after it goes down. I mow the grass every week. After you have a good lawn you must watch every inch of it. You have no idea how easy it is to let a patch here and there get poisoned to death. When you find any foreign substances on a lawn that is flowering to poison the grass, you want to dig it up, put fresh soil and fertilizer under it and fix it as new and handy bit of turf in the bolo you have made. Then keep an eye on it afterward and water it well. The rich, decaying vegetable refuse from the stable make the best fertilizer.

In pruning trees you want to cut off every long shoot and make your trees compact and bushy like a full blown rose. Even wealthy Americans let their trees get scrawny, and they don't always cut them enough to make room for sun in some of the branches. It is easy to trim trees if you understand this principle. And the only reason I have been successful with my lawns is that I have been willing to take pains with them and do a lot of hard work.—New York Sun.

A Workman's Time Checker.

An English time check has been designed for the use in factories and workshops for keeping a register of the time of the workmen. Its inventor claims that it is the only apparatus of the kind actuated and controlled by electricity. It contains no special clockwork and no complicated parts and requires no fixing. As many checks can be fitted to one clock as may be desired, and any ordinary clock can be adapted for the purpose. Each man is provided with checks, one of which he drops into the slot of the apparatus on entering the building. The checks are subsequently removed, and after their numbers have been registered placed on a board ready for the men to take when next leaving work. Any number of slots can be provided, but as a rule two only, marked respectively "early" and "late," are required. When the time for beginning work has gone by, the "early" slot is closed by an electrical attachment, and the "late" slot is opened. Before the next spell of work commences the "late" slot is closed, and the "early" one opened, ready to receive the checks of the workmen.—Exchenge.

Very Ancient Jokes.

When Themistocles was trying to get money out of the Andrians for the Athenian cause he threw out a hint that the Athenians would come with two great gods, persuasion and necessity, to which Andrian replied that the Athenians were well off with two such serviceable gods, but they had two gods who always refused to aid their country—poverty and impossibility.

Cyrus' bitter jest about the Greeks to the wretched Lydians, who had declined his overtures, and then after the taking of Sardis wanted to come to terms, has too much cruelty to be humorous. "Say," said the iasulting victor, "that a piper, seeing fishes in the sea, were to pipe to them, thinking they will come out to the land, and when he was disappointed of his hope took a net and inclosed a great multitude of the fishes and drew them to land, and seeing them flopping said to the fishes that were dancing to me, since you would not come out and dance when I played." —Westminster Review.

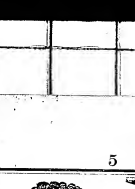
Human Friends.

Fair Customer—As I wish to present a friend of mine with a bottle of your finest perfume for her birthday, I should like to know if it is really to be depended on for the removal of summer freckles?

Druggist—To tell you the honest truth, no, ma'am.

Exemplary Patience.

The train stops. Peasant Women (who for a long time has been showing signs of great anxiety, to stout gentleman absorbed in his paper)—I have to get out now. Excuse ma, you are sitting on my hotter!—Buntee Allerlie.



Mrs. A. Barnard,
Nice Lake, Wisconsin.

Solid Comfort

Results from Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

That Tired Feeling—Loss of Appetite—Weak and Faint.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—About three months ago I was overcome by that tired feeling. Felt dull and tired all the time. I caught a very bad cold in my head, which caused me much pain, and especially about my right eye. I seemed to lose the sense of smell and taste for three weeks, and my appetite was entirely gone. I became so weak and faint I was not able to be up. My husband bought me three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and two boxes of Hood's Pills. I took three medicines, and am now strong. Do my own housework, have a good appetite and sleep with solid comfort. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends for it gave me health."—MRS. A. BARNARD, Nice Lake, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and

Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's school.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT A GOOD RULE WORKS BOTH WAYS

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

L. I. BENOIT

SELLS GROCERIES

YOU BUY GROCERIES

You get what you need,

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit,

You pay a just price.

BENEFIT MUTUAL

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST—BE SOUTH ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR'S AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA THE BURLINGTON AND TAKE NO OTHER LINE.

B. RUMSEL, Passenger Agent. R. C. BERKELEY, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room for commercial men. No. 22 N. Main street, Crookston, Minn.

ROSEBERRY IS NAMED

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY THE QUEEN

And His Successor Is Appointed—The Radicals Strongly Opposed to a Lord For Their Leader and There Is Trouble In Sight For the New Premier.

LONDON, March 3.—This resignation of Mr Gladstone has been formally accepted by the queen and Lord Rosebery appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to Earl Rosebery, congratulating him upon his accession to the premiership. In his letter Mr. Gladstone promised to aid the new prime minister whenever his assistance was asked. It is understood that Earl Roseberry's communication to Sir William Harcourt has resulted in the latter consenting to retain his position as chancellor of the exchequer and to his accepting the government leadership in the house of commons.

Lord Rosebery has been the recipient of many congratulatory letters and dispatches. Among those who telegraphed him were the Prince and Princess of Wales. Hundreds of letters and telegrams expressing regret because of his retirement from office were received by Mr. Gladstone. The Nationalists propose to present Mr. Gladstone an address in recognition of the great services that he has rendered to the Irish cause.

The speech from the throne proroguing parliament has been signed by the queen. It is neither a long one nor significant. The speech is the last official document prepared by Mr. Gladstone. It briefly refers to the protracted and laborious character of the session.

The Irish Independent of Dublin, which is a Parnellite organ, contains an article saying that as Mr. Gladstone has now retired, it will be necessary that full and complete assurances be obtained from Lord Roseberry that the government's

Home Rule Policy

shall be continued. It adds that only on condition that Lord Roseberry in the fullest sense adheres to this policy and gives guarantees that a home rule bill will be passed within a practicable period of time if the Parnellites continue to support the Liberal government. On this point the paper declares that there must be no weakness or hesitation. Lord Rosebery must show his colors immediately.

Interviews had by the representative of the Associated Press with leading members of the house of commons show that while a section of the Radicals continue to strongly resent the selection of Lord Rosebery, instead of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, as Mr. Gladstone's successor, there is a large preponderance of Liberals who favor loyally accepting Lord Rosebery. Mr. Henry Labouchere continues to lead the Irreconcilables. He insists that they will soon find an opportunity to protest in a practical form in the house of commons against the selection of Lord Rosebery as prime minister.

NEW BRITISH CABINET.

The Earl of Kimberly Assumes the Foreign Portfolio.

LONDON, March 7.—The Standard makes the following official announcement:

"The Earl of Kimberley will assume the foreign portfolio, the Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler the Indian portfolio, and Mr. T. F. Ellis, now lord of the treasury, will become patronage secretary to the treasury, succeeding Mr. Majorhanks, the Liberal 'whip.'"

The appointment of Mr. Fowler, who is now the president of the local government board, is a surprise, but it is regarded as a good one, as he is well informed upon the financial questions and difficulties of India.

Mr. John Morley has consented to retain his portfolio as chief secretary for Ireland

VILLARD'S SCHEME.

Ex-President of the Northern Pacific Planning to Again Get Control.

NEW YORK, March 7.—President Drayton Ives has officially, in behalf of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway company, asked the bondholders of that company to withhold their acceptance of the agreement recently promulgated by the committee claiming to represent the consolidated bondholders, and states four reasons for making this request. Briefly these are: That the publication of such an agreement is premature; that the scope of the committee is too limited; that the constitution of the committee is unfortunate, and that, apart from the foreign interest hitherto represented by Mr. Villard, the committee owns and controls but a limited amount of bonds. Mr. Ives argues that while Northern Pacific earnings continue to decrease, and in the absence of any full and accurate

Financial Statement

from the receivers, no basis for a plan of reorganization can be presented. He says also that this committee has made no effort to co-operate with the existing committee which represent other mortgage liens on the company's property. This committee is dominated by Mr. Villard, and the success of this plan will give Mr. Villard a third opportunity to control the company's affairs. The directors, Mr. Ives says, now own personally large amounts of bonds and represent millions belonging to their friends. He urges that a committee representing all interests be formed, or that the present committee be enlarged to meet requirements pointed out. When this is done the directors will use whatever influence and authority they possess to secure the co-operation of the stockholders in any plan which may be proposed, by the bondholders.

Bondholders Sign.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Northern Pacific reorganization committee, representing the general mortgage bonds, report that German holders of $7,049,000 of those bonds have signed the bondholder's agreement.

1894	MARCH.					1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JURY DISCHARGED.

Sensation in the Trial of the Reuter Cases at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—A sensation was sprung in the state roster printing suit when Attorney Olin of the prosecution announced to the court that one juryman had formed and publicly expressed an opinion of the innocence of the defendants. The juryman was a man named Reihle. The statement of counsel was supported by five affidavits of university students, who had heard Juror Reihle make the statement at the dinner table where all boarded.

The counsel held a conference and agreed that Reihle must be excused, but the defense was unwilling to proceed with 11 jurors.

Discharged the Jury.

Judge Siebecker ordered that the jury be discharged and the sheriff issue a special venire for 80 jurors. The whole trial will have to be commenced over.

The court appointed Attorneys Rufus B. Smith and P. W. Hall to examine into the charges against Juror Reihle and to report to the court for further proceedings on the court's own motion.

Juror Reihle is a substantial farmer of the town of Roxbury, and his action was much of a surprise to his friends and to the public. The court ruled that the text of the affidavits should not be published to avoid creating prejudice in the case.

LIGHT VOTE CAST.

Municipal Elections Held in Many Iowa Cities.

DES MOINES, March 7.—Municipal elections were held in a number of cities throughout Iowa during the day. The weather all over the state was extremely disagreeable and in most places the vote was light. The Republicans made gains in several cities that have been steadily Republican and in some others gained slightly in councilmen. Their largest gain was in Iowa City, where they carried every ward but one.

In Cedar Rapids there was a spirited contest, resulting in a victory for the Democrats, they electing their mayor by 500 majority and electing all other city officers, save the treasurer.

In Muscatine the Democrats elected the mayor and two of four city officers.

At Burlington, as the result of a Democratic split, Eugene Butts, Rep., was elected mayor, and the Republicans also secured three aldermen.

At Sioux City the entire Republican municipal ticket was elected by from 400 to 600—a gain over last fall.

Council Bluffs Republicans elect mayor and nearly all other city officers.

At Corning the Democrats elected the mayor and the Republicans captured the recorder, treasurer and two councilmen.

JUST FOR REVENGE.

An Oregon Man Kills Two People, Wounds Another and Suicides.

EUGENE, Or., March 4.—A terrible tragedy occurred at a farm house a few miles from here. Albert Moss was shot by his father quarreled. And David Coleman, a farmer living near by, took sides with the father. Young Moss went to Coleman's house later and commenced shooting at the family. He first attacked a married daughter of Coleman, shooting her twice and killing her instantly. He then shot another daughter through the arm, and finally attacked Coleman, whom he shot through the abdomen and fatally injured. He then went home and blew out his own brains.

Illinois Democrats.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Democratic state central committee met in this city and decided to hold the state convention in Springfield on Wednesday, June 27. The committee also decided to refer the matter of a United States senatorial nomination to the county conventions, being the same action taken by the committee in 1890, and which resulted in the election of Senator Palmer.

Wilson Is Improving.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 4.—Congressman Wilson, who is ill at Guadalajara, is recovering satisfactorily, and the typhoid attack of fever has left him. He now needs only nursing and rest. Dr. Malmet Prevost says that after 10 to 14 days convalescence Mr. Wilson can start home in his car.

Judge Long's Pension.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Judge Cox of the district supreme court has granted the injunction asked for by Judge Charles D. Long of the Michigan supreme court, to restrain Commissioner of Pensions Lochren from reducing his pension from $72 to $50 a month, as the commissioner announced he would do.

Learned Opal in the World.

CALDWELL, Ida., March 4.—Word comes from the opal mines near here of the finding of the largest opal in the world. It is said to be as large as a hen's egg, and without a flaw. It is estimated that the gem will dress 32½ karats and prove the highest quality and immensely valuable.

The Pope's Birthday.

ROME, March 4.—The popo celebrated his 84th birthday and the 16th anniversary of his coronation. Cardinal Rafaelo Monaco Lavet, one of the members of the Sacred college, offered his congratulations, and the pope, who was in good health, expressed his thanks.

CANDIDATE KOLB.

He Divides His Time Between Politics and Raising Watermelons and Cotton.

Hon. Reuben F. Kolb is again a candidate for the governorship of Alabama, and the political aches of the cotton state will be painted with the gorgeous colors of a tropical sunset between now and election day. Mr. Kolb is a farmer and over since the war has enjoyed a national reputation as a scientific agriculturist. He is especially well known as a watermelon and cotton grower, and he ships watermelons and cotton and all over the south and southwest and even to China, Japan and southern Russia, as well as to various South and Central American countries.

In 1870 he was appointed a trustee of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, and in 1880 Governor Seay appointed him state commissioner of agriculture, an office which he filled for four years. During his term he organ-

REUBEN F. KOLB.

ized the famous "Alabama on Wheels" expedition to the north and west, which induced a great deal of emigration to the state and interested capitalists in Alabama lands. In 1887 he was elected president of the national farmers' congress and was unanimously re-elected at its second annual convention.

An Alabamian by birth, training and education, Mr. Kolb's whole life has been spent in his native state. He was born in Enfaula nearly 55 years ago, a farmer's son. When he was 16 years old, he entered Howard college at Marion, where he spent three years, after which he studied at the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1859. On his return from college he began farming and has been a farmer ever since except while serving in the field during the civil war.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Kolb enlisted as a private in Captain Alphens Baker's famous company. He served for a year and then went home and raised an artillery company, known as Kolb's battery, which fought through the war under Bragg, Johnston, Hood and other famous Confederate generals. During the last six months of the war he commanded a battalion of artillery.

MOODY'S CHRISTIAN CONFERENCES.

They Will Meet Hereafter In the New Northfield Tabernacle.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the great evangelists, still devote themselves assiduously to the work which has made them famous. It is nearly a quarter of a century now since these men began their united efforts for the conversion of sinners, and each of them had been engaged in individual labors for years before that, yet the people seem never to tire of hearing these tell the old, old story of salvation through the gospel of Christ, and unbelievers still marvel at their great success. They do not confine themselves to evangelistic work in the great cities whence invitations come to them like the cry from Macedonia in apostolic times. Their untiring enthusiasm finds work to do in the summer season, when they escape as they think to the winter would be inconvenient. Mr. Moody's summer schools for Bible study at Northfield, Mass., his birthplace and home, have become established institutions, and he devotes himself to them with all the fiery ardor that so especially marks him as a man set apart for evangelical work.

There are three of these schools or conferences held every summer. The first meets in June. It is especially for young women and was organized last year by the Young Women's Christian association. In July a second convention is held for college students and Young

NORTHFIELD TABERNACLE.

Men's Christian association workers. It was organized in 1880. In August the general conference for Christian workers meets. This was instituted in 1880 and is always largely attended, delegations even coming from Great Britain.

These conferences have hitherto met in one of the buildings of the seminary at Northfield established by Mr. Moody, but they have outgrown the capacity of the hall, which seats 600 people. It was consequently decided last year that a new auditorium or tabernacle must be built large enough to accommodate all who come. This will be ready in time for the June meeting. It is of Romanesque architecture, built of red brick, and its dimensions are 123 by 138 feet. The ground floor will seat 1,000 people and the gallery 800. There is a spacious platform, with a choir gallery behind it that will hold 300 singers. There are doors in every wall, and the floor slopes gently down toward the platform. The structure will be one of the most attractive in the state and the auditorium one of the largest outside of Boston. Its entire cost will be about $60,000.

FREE TRADE RESULTS

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS JUBILANT OVER THE PROSPECTS.

They Will Have "Far Easier Access Than They Ever Had to a Market Representing a Population of 70,000,000"—The New Tariff Framed to Favor England.

The leading trade journals that are now coming to hand from England indicate, more and more every week, how interested, and how excited even, the British manufacturers are becoming over the prospects of securing their nation's share of our manufacturing industries. When the Wilson tariff was first made public, it was considered advisable to muzzle the British bulldog, and it was evidently prearranged that the barking should be done behind the kennel, at any rate where it would not attract the eye of the American eagle. But the anxiety, the desire, the eagerness, to snatch our business from us proved too much for their discretion, and we learn from one paper, absent the wooden trade, that the "prospect of an increased business with the States is, however, very hopeful."

Again, the new bill (the new bill) pass in its proposed form, it will make a great difference in the export of the lower classes of woolens, upon which the specific or weight duty weighs so heavily. This will be a crucial point in the discussion of the bill. Nothing can be fairer than an ad valorem duty, but the difficulty always exists that there are unprincipled people who invariably undervalue values, and those who make honest declarations are made to suffer for the faults of others."

This will be cheering news to our woolen manufacturers, particularly as the fact is recognized abroad "that there are unprincipled people who invariably undervalue values." But we like to keep the best news till the last, and that is what the Bradford (England) correspondent writes to The Textile Manufacturer, which is published in Manchester. This bold Bradford man throws aside all pretenses and hypocrisy. He imitates the straightforward policy of Cousin Ben Folsom when he on July 4, 1890, congratulated the cutlery manufacturers of Sheffield that they would again secure control of the American market, a policy that it appears has been also adopted by Mr. Meeker, the American consul at Bradford. The consistency of which the Bradford expert in the English worsted trade shows is that the proposed Wilson tariff measure will give to the manufacturers of Bradford "far easier access than they have ever had to a market representing a population of 70,000,000 people."

Further analyzing what free wool really means to the American woolen manufacturer, this English expert says, "How, under such circumstances, can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer?" This expert opinion is remarkable, and intensely interesting, and would enlighten the majority of the ways and means committee if they are really capacitated for comprehending the actual intricacies of the business of manufacturing worsted goods. In the hope that some of these tariff classes, destroyers of peace, can farming industries, murderers of American manufacturing industries and strangulers of American labor may be able to see beyond the length of their noses we may be able to grasp the actual conditions of some unexplored tariff exists beyond the country hamlets, whence they emanate, we reproduce this Bradford correspondent's remarks in full as published in The Textile Manufacturer:

"There is no doubt that the slight infusion of buoyancy into the mind has been the result, to a partial extent, of the discussion in the house on tariff proposals in America. A good many opinions have been expressed, and some figures given in the Bradford chamber of trade, but all from the point of view of Bradford worsted staplers and manufacturers. But a good many points of interest and very valuable figures have been kept back because Bradford men fear that capital will be made of them by American Republicans. Some even say that such statements might prevent the bill from passing. There is no adequate ground for this fear, which is entertained chiefly by the timid and the over-sensitive. In the first place, Mr. Meeker, the American consul, knows me that there is not the slightest doubt that the McKinley bill in the second place every man who reads his newspaper thoroughly knows that Mr. McKinley and other Republicans have closed the American public ad nauseam with forebodings as to the injury the new tariff will inflict on American manufacturers and the benefit it will confer on English manufacturers.

What is more, when the committee on ways and means which drafted the bill took evidence for weeks, and among it is a mass of evidence as to how the tariff would affect the worsted trade. The fact is the American farmers and the ordinary American consumer have begun to see that protection raises the price of commodities with no benefit to them, and that the chief beneficiaries under the McKinley tariff will not be halted by the repetition of the stale story that they will only benefit a few English towns. So I shall have my say.

To exemplify what the tariff will mean to Bradford trade, I will just in a sentence show how it will affect worsted coatings, which I have already stated, now have others who are going to give. I have stated that American manufacturers under the new tariff will get their raw material free, and statements have been made that this will almost nullify the benefits conferred by the tariff in the shape of reduced duties.

Now, free wool to America—for the first time since America has been a country—must mean to wool staplers in Bradford—and Bradford is the center of the wool trade of the world—a large increase of business. They will have far easier access than they ever had to a market representing a population of 70,000,000. Free trade in wool with America cannot but be to the advantage, therefore, of one branch of the Bradford trade. Now, take the Bradford manufacturers, and how free wool to the American manufacturer will affect the Bradford makers is a question that has not yet been thoroughly gone into. Six-hundred pounds of greasy wool will produce 100 pounds of top. That 100 pounds of top will spin into 9 pounds of yarn. To make a 16 ounce cloth requires 16 pounds of yarn, which represents about 32 pound of wool.

The American manufacturer, under the new tariff, will get in 3 pounds of free tops upon which he will receive 11 cents per pound reduction—i. e., 33 cents on the 3 pounds. The McKinley tariff makes the American pay for that piece 150 per cent on the Bradford cost. The new tariff will make him pay 48½ per cent on the Bradford cost. There is 100 per cent less duty on the manufactured article from Bradford, and the American manufacturer will only get 22 cents concession on his wool—for the 32 pounds that produces a yard of cloth. That wool costs, say, 84 pence a pound in Bradford. Under the new tariff the American manufacturer will pay about the same. There will be no duty. He will give 17 pence, therefore, for his 2 pounds of wool. At the present time he pays 17 pence plus 11 pence duty, or 28 pence.

He will get his raw material, therefore, for 66 per cent less under the new tariff, but then the importer in New York will pay for the cloth of the Bradford manufacturers 100 per cent less than he does now. How under such circumstances can the free wool clause hurt the Bradford manufacturer? It is a matter not yet clear, from the American telegrams, whether tops and rovings will come under the class of "crude" materials, which like raw materials, are to be admitted free, or whether rovings are admitted free, that involves a new line of manufacture, but only with the same conclusion. If American manufacturers are going to allow Bradford to get the first process of the manufacture for them—well, all the better for Bradford.

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have little sympathy for the dyspeptic. They can eat everything that comes along. If they can eat rich food without fear of the dyspeptic's bad experiences, they naturally object to the many objections which the use of lard always produces. Test the value of one trial.

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OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Montgomery will be lighted by electricity.

A successful farmers' institute was held at St. Paul Park last week.

Physicians of Winona, Minn., have organized a hospital association.

The monthly report of the state treasurer shows $1,769,272.80 cash on hand.

The Sonth St. Paul distillery last week increased its capacity 2,000 gallons per day.

The Crown elevator at Browns Valley burned Friday with 1,000 bushels of wheat.

Congressman Kiefer has introduced a bill appropriating $5,000 for a rifle range at Fort Snelling.

An unknown Frenchman suicided at St. Paul by throwing himself in front of an Omaha switch engine.

John Otterson, postmaster at Hardewick, has been arrested for selling liquor without a license.

W. H. Schofield, a prominent geologist and business man, died at his home at Cannon Falls, of bronchitis.

P. H. Welcome and his associates have been authorized to organize the First National bank of Granite Falls.

The funeral of Major Strait occurred at Shakopee Monday. A special train was run from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The postoffice authorities came out victorious in the matter of the holding of the mail of the Tontine Savings association of Minneapolis.

Miss Gertrude Gilman, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor Gilman of Minnesota, was married at St. Cloud to W. T. Mee of Tacoma.

The body of a boltfcrsed named Sherman was found Friday near Cary. It is supposed he lost his way Saturday night and froze to death.

W. A. Gates and W. S. Taylor have been appointed by the governor to take testimony in the matter of the charges against County Auditor Burns of St. Paul.

The town treasurer of Corliss, Otter Tail county, Michael Uis, has disappeared, taking $300 of town funds and leaving creditors to the amount of $3,000.

Policeman Thomas F. Cullen of St. Paul was absent from his beat for 25 minutes on the night of Feb. 19. He has been fined $75 by Acting Mayor Hickman.

Governor Nelson has appointed J. P. Nygaard of Fosston, Gordon Allen of Moose and Frank E. Dudley of Red Lake, as county commissioners of Beltrami county.

"Old Dapp," an Indian who lives near St. Clair, was shot by two unknown tonglas last week. The Indian is over 90 years old and was perfectly harmless. No motive is known.

Joseph Joredan, an Indian from the White Earth reservation, is in jail at St. Paul charged with stealing a watch and diamond ring belonging to Major Schuler, agent at the reservation in 1892.

President O. M. Hall of the State Bank of Duluth, thought a check presented by Ciarah Beutah was a forgery. She was arrested and has just secured a verdict of $500 for false imprisonment.

It is reported that President Hill has completed arrangements in London for the construction of the new passenger station of the Great Northern to Duluth, thereby giving a direct line from Duluth to the Pacific coast.

The hetrothal is announced of Miss Nellie Lowry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, and Percy Hagerman of Colorado Springs. Mr. Hagerman was in Minneapolis last summer as leader of the Cornell college crew.

The state educational department has announced that the apportionment for this year, instead of being less than that of last year, as was expected, will be more. There are $280,000 in the fund, which allows $1.15 per pupil, 10 cents more than was allowed last year.

A decision from the general land commissioner upholding the validity of the local land office regarding the Ruby Lake gold lands has been received at the local land office at Duluth. The lands, under the present laws, are open to agricultural entry, according to the commissioner's ruling, though he adds that there is a bill pending before congress authorizing the withdrawal of the lands in question.

Permission has been asked to photograph for the State Historical society of Minnesota all of the oil paintings of Minnesota scenery and Minnesota Indians contained in the famous Catlin collection housed at the Smithsonian institute. Catlin was a celebrated artist of the last generation, and was commissioned in 1835 to visit the frontier territories to depict the scenery and natives of these then remote wildernesses.

The labor commission is preparing statements of commodities and wages from the different counties of the state during the year ending June 30, 1893. These tables are to be used in the preparation of a map of the state which will show only the county boundaries and the amount and kind of goods marketed from them. The map is intended to be especially of use to farmers as a suggestion for the much talked of diversification of crops.

Classifying Northern Pacific Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Hartman of Montana has got a favorable report from the committee on public lands on his bill to provide for a classification of the lands claimed by the Northern Pacific as part of the grant in Montana and Idaho. The bill provides that such lands as are found to be mineral lands shall be withdrawn from the grant.

FALSE SYNTAX FOR ECONOMY.

The Only Consideration That Could Have Prevailed In Boston.

The telegraph operators were telling stories. The tall man, who has held a key all over the country, had the floor.

"You see a good many jokes in the papers," said he, "about the culture of Boston and the habit people living there have of using big words and correct grammar and all that. Most of you think that these jokes have no foundation in fact. Now, I know better. I was receiving clerk in the Western Union office there a good many years ago, and some of the messages handed in to me were corkers.

"One summer I had the cable window. One day two women dressed in black and greatly agitated came in and inquired the rate per word to London. I told them it was 28 cents. They consulted for a minute, and then one of them asked for a blank. I told them where the blanks were, and one of them wrote a message. The other took it and read it over three times.

"Then she came over to the window and asked again how much it was a word to London. 'Twenty-eight cents,' I told her. She looked at the message dubiously. The other woman came up to her and said, 'Don't you think it?'

"'No,' she said; 'I don't like it. That form is improper. You say that Charles suicided this morning, when it should be said that Charles committed suicide this morning.'

"'But,' said the other, 'if we put it in that way we will save 28 cents.'

"The woman who objected turned this proposition over in her mind for a long time. Finally she said, 'I don't think that such syntax is excusable.'

"The other took the blank and read the message a few dozen times. 'We're poor,' she said decisively after studying it in all its pheses, 'and we can't save 28 cents any easier.'

"The girl was convinced the woman who objected. 'Dnt what will our friends think?' she asked dubiously.

"'I suppose they will notice it, but we can't help that.' Then the two women retired to one corner and had a consultation. After laboring earnestly for 10 minutes they wrote out another message. So help me, this is the way I got it: 'Charles suicided this morning. Folks sentyx acct because it is cheaper.'

"All I can say is that it cost a heap for it. All of which," continued the tall operator, "illustrates one of the curious ways in which a woman's mind works."—Buffalo Express.

Wolfe Tone.

A desultory and enormous reader of plays and novels, with an impish humor and a facility and felicity of expression which never deserted him under the most terrific circumstances, Tone's style is brought literary and not colloquial; but, whether it be had a passion for doctrine and a deep determination to see things as they really were, he is perfectly free from every kind of illusion, delusion and sham.

He is very much alive to the humorous side of all things, including himself. The diaries are full of entries like this:

"I cannot help this morning thinking of C—l Burrowes as he was secretary to the Duke of Lerno. Yesterday I dined with Carnot. Today I should be puzzled to raise a guinea."

Wolfe Tone at the bottom of his heart was grave enough. His death is warrant for this, but he himself signed the order of his mind to the mockers. Tone's widow, though she had a confidence a good deal to put up with, mourned her husband's loss for 17 years, when the news came that one shared her reputation for Tone's memory. His son grew up to be proud of his father's sufferings in a noble cause, and to inherit a good deal of good sense. Ireland has never forgotten Tone and probably never will.—Contemporary Review.

Illiterate Statistics.

A few men were discussing the progress of education in the country.

"You're doing a good deal of talking here," said one, "but I'll bet every man in this crowd a new hat that here in London there are at least 50,000 persons who can't speak a word of English."

The crowd was staggered at first, but recovered in a moment, and bets were made. Then it was suggested that some one should go after the statistics.

"Before you do that," said the man very coolly, "I want to bet $1 apiece all round that there are twice that number that can't read and write."

Again the crowd felt the pressure of a bluff, but it rallied soon, and every man who had a sovereign put it up. The newspaper man stood to win eight hats and $9. The man to get the statistics was about to start.

"Hold on," said the man with the iron nerve. "I can tell you now who the fine fish you are."

"Tell us," was the unanimous command.

"Babies under one year," was the reply, "and under four years for the other 109,000."—London Tit-Bits.

Measuring Brain Work.

An apparatus for measuring brain effort has been made by J. L. Bahlr, who suggests that the arrangement might be made to point out the proper studies for children, or those which can be pursued with the least work and most profit, says an English paper. In the center of some heat conducting material he places a thermo-electric pile, which is connected by flexible wire to a sensitive galvahometer. The slightest rise in temperature, due to rush of blood to the head, is indicated by the galvanometer, the effect, of course, increasing with the intensity of the mental work.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Fountain Pen.

Joe—These fountain pen makers will never be affected by the income tax.

Bob—Why not? Some of them are rich.

Joe—Because they never make enough ink come to be taxed.—Detroit Free Press.

WATCH DISEASES.

SOMETHING LIKE THOSE OF THE HUMAN MECHANISM.

A Jeweler Calls the Ailments of a Watch Consumption, Rheumatism and Heart Failure and Explains the Analysis in Each Case.

"That's the twenty-third today—you're going to have an electric storm," remarked a down town jeweler as he was handed a watch having a broken mainspring for repair.

"How do you make that out?" inquired the customer.

"Why, by the number of broken mainsprings, to be sure," was the reply. "There is a regular epidemic to which watches are subject, much as hnmanity is to smallpox and cholera. It is produced by certain electric conditions of the atmosphere. The mainspring becomes ungneetized and more brittle, and a slight shock will break it. Occasionally it will snap with no apparent cause whatever. I have had it happen to watches lying in the showcase or upon the work there. You know, of course, that such atmospheric conditions frequently distnrb telegraph and telephone lines and even prevent communication. That might be expected, as they are operated by electricity, but the effect on watches is singular. Frequently even a severe thnnderstorm will produce it, but an nnroral display, which seems to be an electrical disturbance, is sure to result in many broken watch springs, and no better term could be applied to the trouble than epidemic.

"No, there is no reliable protection against it, though many things have been tried and many thousands of dollars have been spent. Attempts have been made to temper the springs by electricity, a sort of inoculation against the disease. Then a small plate or disk of soft iron placed within the case to absorb the magnetism, a disinfectant, so to speak, has given some good results.

"Do you know," he continued in a discursive tone, "that a watch is similar in many ways to a human being? It has its diseases and decays, its accidents, old age and finally dissolution. Yes, and each watch has its individuality and a special characteristic, and I defy'er the watch the stronger this personality can be so called, exactly as culture develops and strengthens individual character among mankind.

"Now, in this connection the watch feels the atmospheric condition as you do before a thunderstorm, only more acutely, as does a gouty or rheumatic person, being specially susceptible to such influence, and, perhaps having an inherent weakness of one point, in the mainspring that snaps, fractures a vital organ. 'Heart failure' it might be termed in the mainspring of the watch is its heart, its driving force. Tyne, we can replace the mainspring, which cannot be said for the human heart, but there is no telling how soon surgery will attain that result.

"Then there is the lubricating of the watch, equivalent to its brain. It is affected by proximity to a strong localized electric force—for instance, the generator or dynamo of an electric plant. It becomes magnetized and dies—a sort of paralysis. The nonmagnetic watches have hairsprings made of a composition metal, tin, zinc and other varieties. The soft iron plate or disk I mentioned before gives protection to the hairspring as well as to the mainspring by absorbing the magnetism. A few years since a number of railroad companies had these iron disks applied to the watches of many of their employees, on the snre by no means a complete disinfectant.

"The lever of a watch also is subject to nervous influences, and when polarized, having a forked end, it is acted on regular horseshoe magnet and first retards, then stops the hairspring—a sort of spinal meningitis, you see.

"The jewels and bearings are its joints and pivots are subject to sprains and dislocations as well as inflammation or too much friction. Any severe shock may result in a rupture, even dislocation to these joints. The latter will stop it and probably have complete atmospheric effect on it, and may remain nnnoticed, but will render its movement irregular and eventually cause far greater injury than a complete breaking of the joints. At seas on the approach of a storm the ship's chronometers, of which there are always carried, are 'put to bed,' as it is called, being packed in pillows to prevent injury by endless jar from the ship's violent motion. A few minutes' error in the time of making observations might throw a vessel many miles out of its course.

"Then a watch has a kind of rheumatism. The oil with which its joints are lubricated dries and forms carbonate, which irritates and cuts the pinions and bearings, creating friction or inflammation.

"Diet to a watch, like billionniers to humanity, is its most frequent, disagreeable and least dangerous ailment. It come from all sorts of things—small lifters from the pocket, fine dust, microscopic matter from, many sources, work through into the case and collectively distnrb, retard and finally prevent motion altogether. The system becomes clogged, and a thorough cleaning is the only corrective. In both these latter diseases atmospheric conditions generally influence the patient unfavorably, dry, dusty weather hastening the development and rendering the attack more acute. Rust or corruption is due entirely to a watch as to humanity, and after it reaches a certain stage is incurable. Once in the system its effects are nlmost wholly eradicated, and a warm, moist atmosphere may at any time induce a return of the disease."—Chicago Tribune.

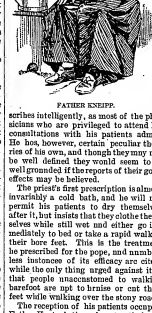
Two valuant chairs that were brought to this country from Switzerland 240 years ago. It is claimed, are in the possession of Landon Thomas of Augusta, Ga.

PRESCRIBED FOR THE POPE.

Father Kneipp Has Performed Almost Miraculous Cures.

Father Kneipp, the Catholic pastor of the small and primitive village of Worishofen, in Bavaria, has for several years enjoyed the reputation of effecting marvelous cures of the sick by such simple means as to make them seem miraculous. His fame has spread abroad, and patients come to him from near and far, of all sorts and conditions and with all kinds of ailments. Princes, bishops, merchants, mechanics, peasants and beggars are all to be seen at times among the crowds that seek his advice, and quite recently he was summoned to Rome to prescribe for the pope.

Father Kneipp does not profess to work miracles. He knows a great deal about the human system and its ailments and the effects of medicine, and he pre-



FATHER KNEIPP.

scribes intelligently, as most of the physicians who are privileged to attend his consultations with his patients admit. He has, however, certain peculiar theories of his own, and though they may not be well defined they would seem to be well grounded if the reports of their good effects may be believed.

The priest's first prescription is almost invariably a cold bath, and he will not permit his patients to dry themselves after it, but insists that they clothe themselves while still wet and either go immediately to bed or take a rapid walk in their bare feet. This is the treatment he prescribed for the pope, and manifestly less innocuous of its efficacy are cited, while the only thing urged against it is that people unaccustomed to walking barefoot are apt to bruise or cut their feet while walking over the stony roads.

The reception of his patients occupies Father Kneipp's time almost entirely every day in the week and is interrupted only when he has some function to perform in the village church. He makes no charge for his services, and whatever may be given as an honorarium goes to the support of his schools, orphanages and various other institutions which he has established. The good priest is over 70 years of age, but is always ready to sacrifice his time and comfort for the benefit of those who come to him for relief.

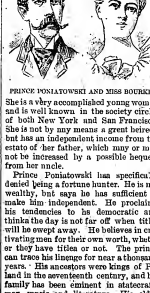
MISS BOURKE AND HER PRINCE.

He Says He Is Not a Fortune Hunter and Marries For Love.

Ever since Prince Andre Poniatowski first came to the United States in 1892 Miss Rumor has been busily engaged trying to marry him to one or another of the beautiful and wealthy girls who adorn our society with which he must move. But somehow the old lady always missed her guess and never once selected the only young woman to whom the prince was really paying serious attention, and the latter probably was going on all the while that he was pretending to be wooing some one else.

Now the prince has taken the matter out of Dame Rumor's hands and has himself announced his betrothal to a beautiful California girl, Miss Maud Alice Bourke, daughter of Mrs. H. F. Tichenor of New York and niece of Horace Carpentier, a former mayor of San Leandro. Besides being her uncle, Mr. Carpentier is also Miss Bourke's guardian and a trustee under her father's will. The young lady has been a member of his family since her mother's second marriage a number of years ago, and it has been supposed that she would inherit a large share of the millions that he is credited with possessing.

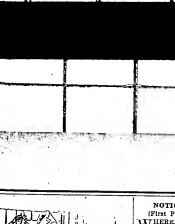
Miss Bourke is a handsome blond of the Saxon type. She was educated in Europe and has traveled much abroad.



PRINCE PONIATOWSKI AND MISS BOURKE.

She is a very accomplished young woman and is well known in the society circles of San Leandro, where she resides. She is not by any means a great beiress, but has an independent income from the estate of her father, which may possibly not be increased by a possible bequest from her uncle.

Prince Poniatowski has prince's, so I denied being a fortune hunter. He is not wealthy, but says he has sufficient to make him independent. He proclaims his tendencies to be democratic and thinks the day is not far off when titles will be swept away. He believes in cultivating men for their own worth, whether they have titles or not. The prince can trace his lineage for near a thousand years. His ancestors were kings of Poland in the seventeenth century, and his family has been eminent in statecraft, war, music and literature. His elder brother married an American girl, Miss Mand Ely-Goddard of New York. The prince is 69 years old.



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of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and some body wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

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J. W. WALKER ..... Vice President.
A. P. BACON ..... Cashier.
..... Assistant Cashier.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, February 24th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Carl Hanson, deceased

On reading and filing the petition of Louisa Pelk, representing among other things that Carl Hanson late of the county of Polk, died at Minneapolis on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1893, at the County of Polk died intestate, and being an inhabitant of the County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within the County, and the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying for administration of said estate to be to Louisa Hanson granted.

It is further ordered, that said petition be and the same is hereby set for hearing on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. before this court in the city of Crookston, in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by publication for one week each for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 24th day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the court,

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-47]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank Hodel and Wells Hall, as mortgagors to Security Trust Company of Nelson, N. H. mortgagee bearing date the 26th day of March 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 28th day of March 1892, at 4:30 p. m. in Book 61 of mortgages on page 98 and No. 49,502 and the said mortgage is the property of the undersigned assignee, in case of a foreclosure of such mortgage, the sum of Seventy dollars attorneys fee as stipulated in and by the terms of said mortgage for such foreclosure and said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to said assignee, in case of a sale under said power, to retain from the proceeds of such sale the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and coupons together with all such sums as shall have been paid by said mortgagee or its successors and assigns for taxes and insurance with interest upon the dates of said payments and seventy five dollars, as attorneys fee in all in case of such sale.

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due on said note on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and the said principal sum of said note became due and payable.

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied on said premises for the year 1892, having become due and payable, and not having been paid, the said mortgagee was compelled and did pay the same amounting to the sum of Thirty-eight and 21-100 dollars.

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep and perform the covenants required by said mortgage in relation to insurance of the same as provided in said mortgage.

And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of and in addition to said amounts so paid for taxes and insurances, and the said seventy-five for said attorneys fee, the sum of Two hundred and fifty-two dollars and 21-100 dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage as the north half of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) and the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of the northwest quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty six (46), containing one hundred and sixty acres and 75-100 acres according to the United States government survey thereof, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 27th day of February the 8th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage with interest and insurance and taxes as aforesaid together with said amounts so paid for taxes and insurance with interest thereon and costs and charges of said sale and including said attorney's fee dollars and fees as aforesaid.

Dated January 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & REYNOLDS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [47-48]

MORTG GE SALE.

First publication Feb. 22th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, (350) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Nelson Steen and Julia, his wife, mortgagors, to Secondus Steen, mortgagee, bearing date the 16th day of June 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the County of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of August, 1888, at 4:30 o'clock a. m. in book 57 of mortgages, on page 98 and assigned by said mortgagee to Mary Ann Hartinford, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage as the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Range forty two, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCNAUGHT,
Attorney. [44-50]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, special term, February 10th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, setting forth, among other things, that personal estate that has come into his hands the disposal of on the estate, and how and in what manner he disposed of the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and the name and residence of the heirs of said deceased, with the charges of administration, and praying that he may be allowed and authorized to execute the trust in said estate appear before this court on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and that notice of the time and place of hearing of said petition be given to all persons interested in said estate by publication of this order in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 16, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Henry Steeg (unmarried), mortgagor to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 61, of mortgages, pages 51 to 56.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company mortgagee, to Mary Ann Hartinford, mortgagee, dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the Fifth day of January A. D., 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 61, of mortgages, on pages 56 and 57, and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured thereby, was duly assigned by the said Mary Ann Hartinford, assignee of said mortgage, to Charles Hartinford, by an instrument dated the 6th day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 23rd day of January 1894, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in Book 62 of mortgages on page 91 and by the terms of said mortgages it is provided that the whole sum of said debt shall become due and payable, and said mortgage foreclosed by a sale of said premises and notice in case of a foreclosure of such mortgage, the sum of Seventy dollars attorneys fee for such foreclosure and said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to said assignee, in case of a sale under said power, to retain from the proceeds of such sale the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and coupons together with all such sums as shall have been paid by said mortgagee or its successors and assigns for taxes and insurance with interest upon the dates of said payments and seventy five dollars, as attorneys fee in all in case of such sale.

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due on said note on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and the said principal sum of said note became due and payable.

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied on said premises for the year 1892, having become due and payable, and not having been paid, the said mortgagee was compelled and did pay the same amounting to the sum of Thirty-eight and 21-100 dollars.

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep and perform the covenants required by said mortgage in relation to insurance of the same as provided in said mortgage.

And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of and in addition to said amounts so paid for taxes and insurances, and the said seventy-five for said attorneys fee, the sum of Two hundred and fifty-two dollars and 21-100 dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage as the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) and the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty six (46), containing one hundred and sixty acres and 75-100 acres according to the United States government survey thereof, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 27th day of February the 8th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage with interest and insurance and taxes as aforesaid together with said amounts so paid for taxes and insurance with interest thereon and costs and charges of said sale and including said attorney's fee dollars and fees as aforesaid.

Dated January 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & REYNOLDS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [47-48]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication February 16, 1894.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Henry Steeg (unmarried), mortgagor to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of October, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1892, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 61, of mortgages, pages 51 to 56.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company mortgagee, to Mary Ann Hartinford, mortgagee, dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the Fifth day of January A. D., 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 61, of mortgages, on pages 56 and 57, and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt thereby secured thereby, was duly assigned by the said Mary Ann Hartinford, assignee of said mortgage, to Charles Hartinford, by an instrument dated the 6th day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 23rd day of January 1894, at 3:35 o'clock p. m., in Book 62 of mortgages on page 91 and by the terms of said mortgages it is provided that the whole sum of said debt shall become due and payable, and said mortgage foreclosed by a sale of said premises and notice in case of a foreclosure of such mortgage, the sum of Seventy dollars attorneys fee for such foreclosure and said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to said assignee, in case of a sale under said power, to retain from the proceeds of such sale the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and coupons together with all such sums as shall have been paid by said mortgagee or its successors and assigns for taxes and insurance with interest upon the dates of said payments and seventy five dollars, as attorneys fee in all in case of such sale.

And whereas, said mortgagor failed to pay the interest which became due on said note on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, and has since failed to pay the same, and the said principal sum of said note became due and payable.

And whereas, the taxes which were duly levied on said premises for the year 1892, having become due and payable, and not having been paid, the said mortgagee was compelled and did pay the same amounting to the sum of Thirty-eight and 21-100 dollars.

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep and perform the covenants required by said mortgage in relation to insurance of the same as provided in said mortgage.

And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of and in addition to said amounts so paid for taxes and insurances, and the said seventy-five for said attorneys fee, the sum of Two hundred and fifty-two dollars and 21-100 dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage as the north half of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) and the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of the northwest quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-three (33) in township one hundred and fifty (150) of range forty six (46), containing one hundred and sixty acres and 75-100 acres according to the United States government survey thereof, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county at the front door of the Court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 27th day of February the 8th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage with interest and insurance and taxes as aforesaid together with said amounts so paid for taxes and insurance with interest thereon and costs and charges of said sale and including said attorney's fee dollars and fees as aforesaid.

Dated January 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & REYNOLDS,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. [47-48]

MORTG GE SALE.

First publication Feb. 22th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, (350) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Nelson Steen and Julia, his wife, mortgagors, to Secondus Steen, mortgagee, bearing date the 16th day of June 1888, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the County of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23d day of August, 1888, at 4:30 o'clock a. m. in book 57 of mortgages, on page 98 and assigned by said mortgagee to Mary Ann Hartinford, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage as the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Range forty two, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay the said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCNAUGHT,
Attorney. [44-50]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, special term, February 10th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, setting forth, among other things, that personal estate that has come into his hands the disposal of on the estate, and how and in what manner he disposed of the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and the name and residence of the heirs of said deceased, with the charges of administration, and praying that he may be allowed and authorized to execute the trust in said estate appear before this court on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and that notice of the time and place of hearing of said petition be given to all persons interested in said estate by publication of this order in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[46-48]

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Dist. No. 18, Columbus, O.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago and points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:56 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Lovely weather in spite of Hicks.

A. C. Wilkinson registered at a St. Paul hotel this week.

Harry Falk returned this week from a trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Dan McKinnion is reported convalescent and doing nicely.

G. H. Fargo was in from Euclid on Tuesday. Our reporter gets his Euclid dog story from this source.

P. J. LaChapelle is limping about, as the result of a bad fall that he got on an icy side-walk not long since.

F. L. Pound gave a dinner party to F. E. Horts at his residence on Monday evening. A pleasant time is reported.

Capt. A. C. Rhinehart came up on Monday with teams and men and left for the Sand Hill river to resume work on the state ditch contract.

Conductor Sands has resumed his run on the road after a long lay-off, on account of rheumatism. Casper is somewhat dilapidated, but still in the ring.

A writ of mandamus was served on the county auditor this week in the matter of the award of the contracts in the Fanny ditch. The hearing is set for next Monday.

Conductor Nelson, who has had Casper Sands' run during Casper's illness, has returned to Devils Lake to resume his old run. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson will be missed from our society circles.

Owing to the extraordinary amount of snow that (didn't) fall during Hick's storm period, Charlie Misner will keep his barber shop open every day this week except Sunday of next week.

Brakesman McNiel says that with a few more days such as we had last week the farmers along the line in Dakota, west of Larimore could have been seeding this week. Hicks' flurry of snow put a stopper to the idea of seeding however.

J. E. Morrisey went up to Thief River Falls on Monday. Going up on the train he says they saw quite a number of large wolves playing about in easy gun-shot of the train, but they didn't stop to run 'em in.

Will Hoch received a letter from his brother Joe who is way off and west somewhere in or on the Pacific ocean, and Joe announces the arrival of a fine bouncing baby boy that has come to live with him recently.

D. N. Taylor: "I read somewhere recently that business was picking up remarkably this spring but did not feel the force of the remark until I stepped into the JOURNAL composing rooms and saw so many people at work. I guess more than I ever saw in any print-shop in this city was there and I am now convinced that business is indeed picking up."

Sometime since, Toby Valaer got into a misunderstanding with a witness in a land case, and tried to hammer a better understanding of the case into aforesaid witness. A warrant was issued for Toby, but it was not until Saturday last that Deputy Sheriff Losey could get his optics on him to serve it. Toby paid $6 and costs.

A dog belonging to L. S. Hancock, of Euclid, went on the war-path on Tuesday, and during the raid bit Harvey Misner, the young son of H. C. Misner and one or two other kids. A gun club was at once organized the militia called out and at last accounts, after the army had fired at the dog all the afternoon, the animal was seen going toward home, and judging from the amount of gore he was shedding the ophiuch was inzarded that he would die of old age.

Read the ad. of Prof. Whittier, this Opticien, in another column.

Hugh Thompson made a business trip to Grand Forks last week.

A. A. Miller took a run down to McIntosh on Tuesday returning in the evening.

Chas. Bradley was down from Warren on Monday on a case upon the U. S. land office.

Prof. Whittier, the Opticien, examines eyes free. Now at the Commercial hotel, Crookston.

Hicks' storm came as advertised—on Sunday, that is a small portion of it did, but not enough to do much good to the roads.

Duke Jewell continues to improve nicely. He will soon be so that he will not know that he ever had a broken leg at this rate.

Gay Halvorson is acting in the capacity of local scribe for the Tribune. C. P. Hole supplants Paul P. Bodine as foreman of that institution.

Percy Baker was visiting friends in this city last week. Had a pretty severe siege with his several amputations but is apparently all right now.

F. E. Horts started on Tuesday evening for a visit to friends at the old home in Pennsylvania. Expects to return some time in the near future.

Rev. C. F. Sharpe, of Minneapolis will conduct services in the First Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday morning and evening, in the absence of the pastor.

Some baled hay from Dakota finds its way to the market in this city. It would seem as though farmers in this immediate vicinity have enough to supply the demand.

Alderman Norrie came down town for the first time on Monday and was able to walk down town on Tuesday again. Harry looks pretty thin but says he feels all right thank you.

The Great Northern depot at Thief River Falls took fire about 7:30 on Tuesday evening and was burned to the ground. Particulars received on Wednesday via St. Hilaire are very meagre.

Nels Swanson completed a 100 foot well for Dr. Thomas this week. He struck a nice flow of good soft water, which flows into a good sized tank. Nels finds water if he has to go to the centre of the earth for it.

A number of men and teams arrived from Grand Forks on Monday evening on their way to Maple Lake to put up ice. The Great Northern company sent out 21 cars to Mentor on Tuesday to be loaded with ice. It is said that 80 cars will be required for the cut.

Ell Steenerson: "I think the movement made by the republicans was a wise thing to do and in the best interests of the city. It will stimulate the putting in the field of the best men for office and whichever side wins the interests of the city will be best protected by party tickets in the field."

Julian Sauve, of Kortsonville, was in on Wednesday. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he says: "If every farmer would sow as little wheat as I shall this year got a nice flow of good soft water, which flows into a good sized tank. Nels finds water if he has to go to the centre of the earth for it.

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Julian Sauve, of Kortsonville, was in on Wednesday. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he says: "If every farmer would sow as little wheat as I shall this year would not be much wheat raised this year. I intend to sow 100 acres of flax, some barley and oats and only wheat enough for my own use."

Miss. E. Yeromeau intends to start for Chicago this week for her supply of spring millinery and expects to be away for about 10 days. On her return she will be prepared to inform our readers what novelties she has secured in that line—and she intends to secure all there is that is novel and pretty. She requests her friends and patrons to await her announcement later.

The sick ones in Martin Swanson's family, a few miles down the river are convalescent, and doing nicely. Martin says he has had a siege since December 15th, the date on which the first one was taken, and for six weeks he had to be up continually day and night. Four sick in the family and all came out all right for which he says he feels duly thankful.

R. A. Wilkinson was in the city for a few days. Interviewed as to what Mr. Hill would do in relation to building to Duluth next summer, Mr. W. said: "I do not know that Mr. Hill is giving away his intentions in relation to his business affairs. If anybody knows what Mr. Hill intends to do he knows more than I do, and I am inclined to the opinion that aside from Mr. Hill himself nobody does know."

The Spring Term of the Crookston Normal School & Business College will begin Monday, March 26. All branches necessary for teachers' first grade certificate, for book-keepers and stenographers are taught. The term just closing has been large by attended and very successful Board said room at low rates. Tuition but one dollar per week. Further information write B. A. Strawbridge, Crookston, Minn.

J. D. McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm on Wednesday.

A. E. Koeppe went up to Fosston on Saturday, returning in the evening.

Chas. Toni and Mr. Vanderbeck, of Euclid, were in the city on Saturday.

Rev. J. G. Smith is reported able to sit up some. He has had a long and severe siege.

Mrs. V. D. Carruth was calling on friends last Saturday preparatory to leaving for her home in Washington, D. C.

For democratic alderman at large it is said that John R. McKinnon or James E. O'Brien has the pull. Both good workers.

Dave Fairweather came down from Euclid on Monday remaining over night with his friend, Deputy Sheriff Losey.

The Ada papers state that Fred Pulver has a soft job under the present administration at Washington, D. C., at $2,500 per annum.

The ladies of the Relief corps will give a hard times supper at G. A. R. hall on Thursday evening, March 15th. All are cordially invited.

Who will be the republican nominee for mayor? Well, never mind that, now, but rest assured that a good business man will be elected.

It is said that comrade Jim Kelly would accept a nomination for constable on the republican ticket. What's the matter with Jim? He's all right.

Judge A. Grindlaud came down from Warren on Monday and on Tuesday morning took the train for Grand Forks. The Judge looks as hale and hearty as ever.

On March 1st a boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hitchcock, but on the morning of the 6th the little one died. The bereaved parents have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

Barber Dufresne was brought before a justice on a charge of assault, and demanded a jury trial. When the time set for trial arrived the complainant did not show up so the case was dismissed.

Capt. M. M. Wheeler, the genial traveling passenger agent of the Omaha road was in the city looking up business for his line on Wednesday and gave this office a pleasant call.

The highest honors in the power of the Chicago World's Fair Commissioners were awarded to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which, for over half a century, has no equal as a cure for colds, coughs, la grippe, and all disorders of the throat and lungs.

The JOURNAL should have said last week that Messrs. Hall & Larsen, Carpenter & Co., were H. C. Scribner's aids. He has raised the White Russian for several years with perfect satisfaction, and has no blight and good yield always.

Somebody said that Adolph Rydal was grooming for alderman in the First ward. That would not do at all. He should by all rules for alderman at large so as to, if it is right, no matter what ward he happens to move into next.

Young men and young women if you are thinking of preparing to teach school, keep books, or of being a stenographer, a good chance for you is to attend the Crookston Normal School & Business College this Spring. They make a specialty of doing such work. Write them.

E. M. Stanton was approached by a solemn, earnest looking individual and asked if he would consent to head the "Knights of Labor" ticket? "I should be totally disqualified" quoth Edwin M. "if you had suggested that I head a 'Knights of Rest' ticket, I reckon I'd be dead in that!"

Tom Morris has been mentioned as the probable nominee of the democrats for mayor. If there is anything in this rumor it shows that the dems are getting ready for earnest consideration. It is possible that they have men in their ranks who would draw more votes, but not so many who would make a better mayor than Tom should he be selected.

The Ladies of the W. R. C., will give a hard times social at G. A. R. Hall, Thursday evening, the 15th of this month. Prizes will be given to the lady and gentlemen wearing the most grotesque suit representing hard times. Everybody is invited to come dressed in rags, tags and patches. The out of ish crowd with their starvation friends are expected to appear in poverty stricken suits (no plug hats, kid gloves or patent leather boots allowed). Supper from 5:30 to 9 o'clock. Admission, fully and food will be served all for the small sum of 25c per capita.

Prof. Whittier, the famous optician, FITS CORRECTLY. Read his advertisement.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Dr. Denniston returned to her home last week from a pleasant visit east.

Among names suggested as candidates on the republican ticket for assessor is that of our friend Huggard. Dave is one of the old-timers in Crookston and no one should be better posted in relation to values than he. He is an honest, industrious faithful man anywhere you put him, and a much worse selection might be made.

Whoever said that Holston is laying the pipes to be mayor must have been a sad joker. We have reason to suppose that Holston wouldn't have it under any consideration. Nevertheless the rumor was upon the streets that Holston had a bee buzzing in his bonnet—or was it wheels? But Holston proposes to lay low this spring and go to congress next fall—if he can.

At the republican meeting M. R. Brown sounded the key-note of the campaign when he said that issues, such as one of the principal objects of this party move was to purify our campaigns and free them from personalities, he hoped that—so far as the republicans were concerned—there would be no mud-slinging, and that the campaign be confined strictly to party lines, so that election would leave no bad feelings, no bad blood, or sore spots anywhere.

Capt. Jack Mallen suffered another attack from heart disease, at Wabasha, on the 6th inst. and is said to be lying in a critical condition. It was the precarious condition of his health that was a bar to his candidacy for commander before the late G. A. R. State encampment in Minneapolis. If he had been sound and rugged he would have been elected commander without much opposition.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, March 6th, 1894.

Dr. and Mrs. Chaplin went up to Warren Tuesday.

H. C. Misner returned from the twin cities Saturday last.

Mr. C. H. Pitkins, of Salnia, Iowa, is about to locate in Euclid.

Robert Teal and Robert Cnsmey are trying to interest the people of Euclid in a bowling well.

John Tiedmann has purchased the Farmer's Union Horse Co's., stallion at a bargain.

Horace and Celeste Cronkbite, of Argyle, were visiting friends hereabouts this week.

Friends of Mr. Blever are much worried over his present condition. Mr. Blever has been confined to the bed for about 10 months.

The town board met at the town clerk's office Tuesday afternoon to audit the year's accounts.

Matt Blever has been quite sick with inflammation of the bowels, but Dr. Chapin reports him on the gain.

E. Taylor, & Co., have bought 400 bushels of choice seed wheat from Mr. T. Wees of Buffington farm.

Norwood Davis and sister Miss Leona, of Angus, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting their Euclid friends.

On account of the bad condition of the roads Rev. J. B. Astwood was unable to give Angusites regular Sunday service.

Contractor Nick Engel has moved bag and baggage out on Wm Davidson's farm, where he has a contract to build a new farm house.

Henry, Stahr took it into his head to clean the store floor, and with a few invited guests, waded in and made a complete success of it.

Agent E. B. Ballou and sons, are making arrangements to run their farm this season themselves.

Mrs. H. C. Misner entertained the young people of Euclid, as well as her Argyle and Angus guests Saturday evening. Games, candy pulling and a general good time was indulged in.

THE RAINY LAKE COUNTRY.

Gold There. But No Use Trying to Get It Before Spring-time Comes, Gentle Annie.

With characteristic enterprise the Minneapolis Evening Journal has sent a reporter to the reputed gold-fields in the Rainy Lake regions, who gives very interesting accounts of affairs at that place, but he sounds a note of warning to all who are thinking of going for the purpose of finding work, and urges all such not to come until the snow disappears in the spring at least, for there will not be any work to speak of until that time. Hundreds are already on the ground with nothing to do and hundreds are arriving daily. While appearances seem to indicate gold in paying quantities, enough is not known as yet to warrant the presence of thousands—but they will no doubt go. One saw-mill, at last accounts, was all that has arrived all but the boiler, will soon be up and ready to furnish lumber for building purposes, and a big stamp-mill now en route will be ready by the time spring opens to begin work on quartz. No doubt quite a village will spring up at an early day, but whether all will get wealthy or all be disappointed is a question for the future to settle.

J. F. Cartier Dead.

J. F. Cartier died at his residence on Main street on Saturday last of a complication of diseases. For years he had been a great sufferer from asthma, and recently he has been afflicted with dropsy and a few days ago was taken with inflammation of the bowels. For several years he was a clerk in the C. O. D. store, leaving that institution he went into W. H. Norrie's office as bookkeeper. Mr. Cartier was a man about 60 years of age and leaves a a wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn his decease. The funeral obsequies took place on Monday afternoon, the St. Ann's society acting as a guard of honor. Quite a large procession followed the remains to the cemetery.

It comes within the range of probability that J. W. E. Wyatt will be selected as democratic candidate for the city clerk. Had the usual style prevailed he would have had a strong pull for the nomination and the democrats could do far worse than to pick him up. It is freely predicted that they will do it.

Prof. Whittier, theopticiau, now FITS CORRECTLY, at the Commercial hotel, Crookston.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - - Minn.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health restorer and and health-maintainer.

Horses for Sale.

I will have 40 head of good work horses for sale at my barn in the city of Crookston, between the 1st and 13th of March. I will also have some good mules to sell. The stock will all be sold at prices that will correspond with the present price of wheat, and on terms to suit the purchasers. Any reasonable time for payment will be given, provided good secured notes, with 10 per cent interest per annum are given.
[45] M. R. BROWN.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul.
[46-tf]

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house.
[5-tf]

For all derangements of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the speediest and most reliable remedy. Even in the advanced stages of Consumption, this wonderful preparation affords a great relief, checks coughing, and induces sleep.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California.
[5-tf]

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which is the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL there was a mistake in the heading of the article on our next county fair. The dates for holding the fair this year are July 17th, 18th and 19th—as stated in the body of the article.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Facts to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arriving Chicago 8:00 a. m.
[46-tf]

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894. NO. 48

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor S. Boen.
Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John S. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justice Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmes
Sheriff.....Aray Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Beeson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....A. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....H. W. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegard
Second District.....Anton Linder
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Damon
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. [46-tf]

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[45] M. R. BROWN.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for pamphlet free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry, St. Paul. [46-tf]

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp clean and white." Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

Plant in Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Haller's Cough Syrup.
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or boteldsdelring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Vilva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sanos, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meetings Held March 8th and 13th.

The Judges of Election Named and the Polling Places Designated.

The Matter of Grading of Sampson's Addition Rescinded and Taxes Abated.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the City hall on Thursday evening, March 8th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Cronin.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings Gervais, Morrisey, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cronin.

Aldermen absent: Childs, Marlette, Norrie.

At a special meeting of the City of Crookston held the 8th day of March, 1894, Alderman Anderson offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Jennings.

Resolved: That the following named persons be and are hereby appointed as judges of election districts of the said city.

First Ward.

J. F. CREAMER.
I. U. JENNINGS.
AARON ECK.

Second Ward.

W. H. NORRIE,
JOHN MUNROE,
N. P. SPENCE.

Third Ward.

C. H. MIX,
M. R. BROWN,
E. ESTENSON,

Fourth Ward.

ALEX. MCKINN
E. M. WALSH,
L. E. OSBORNE.

Fifth Ward.

GEO. W. WIRE,
W. F. HUTCHINSON,
A. MCGREGOR.

For the charter election of said city to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of April, 1894, and the following places are hereby established as polling places of said election. To-wit: First ward; City hall. Second ward; old Tribune building, Main street. Third ward; Sample Room Commercial hotel. Fourth ward; St. Louis sample room. Fifth ward; office of E. D. Childs Co.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Jennings, Morrisey, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cronin, Gervais.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the council.

Passed this 8th day of March, 1894.

JOHN CRONIN,
President of the Council.

Approved this 9th day of March, 1894.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: W. E. MCKENZIE,
Deputy City Clerk.

On motion council adjourned.

W. E. MCKENZIE,
Deputy City Clerk.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday evening March 13th, 1894.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cronin.

Aldermen absent: Childs, Marlette.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The city attorney made a verbal report upon the bills of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

Report accepted.

On motion of Alderman Jennings, and second of Alderman Anderson, the bill was allowed.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held the 13th day of March, 1894, Alderman Morrisey offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Norrie. Resolved, that the tax levied for grading Stuart Avenue St. Paul street to Minnesota street, and Minnesota street from Woodlund Avenue to Stuart Avenue and St. Paul street from Red Lake River to Pleasant Avenue and Johnson street from Woodland Avenue to Stuart Avenue and Wilcken street from Woodland Avenue to Stuart Avenue all in Sampson's Woodland addition to Crookston, same being levied with taxes of the year 1893 be and the same are hereby rebated and cancelled and a copy of this resolution be filed by the city clerk in the office of the county treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Gervais, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cronin.

Aldermen voting in the negative: none.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried.

Passed this 13th day of March, 1894.

JOHN CRONIN,
President of Council.

Approved this 14th day of March, 1894.

A. D. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills.

Great Northern Ry. Co., gravel	$ 93 38
Alderman's salaries	154 00
A C Cowing, coal	25 16
Geo. A Ralph, labor	15 05
Up Forked Stockton, witness fees	1 70
W F Arnold, labor, 1st ward	1 75
" " 2nd "	2 00
" " 3rd "	7 75
" " 4th "	10 00
Red River Lumber Company, lumber	462 03
S F Low, copying	2 00
Sargent Bros., drayage	3 00
Crookston Plumbing Co., plumbing	19 50
Crookston Journal, printing	35 00
W H Waller, work	33 00
Edward Allard, hoarding paupers	15 50
J F & A Mellhon, work	16 50
Crookston W W P & L Co., light	4 50
I N Simmons, drayage	10 00
Crookston W W P & L Co., light	1097 65
Richard Lennon, labor	1 50
Edward Allard, boarding paupers	15 50
C H Dennison, medical attendance on rubber coats	1 50
S L Cobbler, labor	2 00
C H Remington, surgical attendance	2 00
M Neuenhouser, labor	1 25
Fred Rauch, freight and express on rubber coats	1 45
Paulette & Anglim, meals	2 70
John Johnson, milk for paupers	3 00
Edward Allard, boarding paupers	15 50
John Ilchish, drayage	1 00
" "	1 00
Joseph Meier, labor	1 50
C E Dampier, medical services	13 50
C E Dampier, medical services	13 50
C E Dampier, medical services	1 00
S A Wallace, mdse	1 50

On motion the bills reported upon favorably were allowed and ordered paid.

The liquor bond of T. G. Thompson with Tom Bjoln and A. M. Stvertson as sureties was presented and accepted and a license ordered made out upon the payment of the license money.

The resignation of Dr. C. E. Dampier as city health officer was read and accepted. Dr. C. H. Dennistun was elected to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Dampier resigned.

The city attorney presented in open communication relating to the licensing of draymen in the city. On motion a committee consisting of Aldermen Simmons, Watts and Morrisey were appointed by the chair to look into the matter of an ordinance covering the questions under consideration and to report at the adjourned meeting.

An ordinance relating to the plouting of shade trees was read and referred to the city attorney.

The electric light committee asked for further time which was granted.

The committee upon poor of the city presented a report covering the term from April 1st, '93 to the present time. On motion the further consideration of the report was deferred until the adjourned meeting of the council.

The question of the property which at one time belonged to Mrs. Netland who has been under the charge of the city for a number of years was referred to the committee upon poor with the request to look up and report to the council as soon as possible.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Norris, that a committee of one consisting of Alderman Jennings be appointed to look into the matter of the expenses of the county hospital and other matters relating to its running expenses and to report to the council at some future time.

The city attorney reported that he had waited upon Joseph Netzer and Fontaine & Anglim as suggested by the council and they both refused to make any settlement of their cases as proposed.

Report accepted.

Motion by Alderman Walker, seconded by Alderman Simmons, that Fontaine & Anglim be paid the amount awarded them by the jury in their case against the city. Motion lost.

The bill of the fire department was referred to the fire committee.

The city attorney was requested to look into the matter of the vacating of lots on Front street, lots 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11 in block 2 and lot 9 in block 1 original townsite.

Bills relating to the poor fund of the city were referred to the committee upon poor for auditing.

An ordinance relating to the establishing of a telephone exchange and granting a franchise was read and further action deferred upon until the adjourned meeting of the council.

Three bills of T. H. Baug were referred to Alderman Jennings. Bill of A. J. and A. Mcklanon were referred to the fire committee.

Bill of Aldermen's salaries was presented and on motion the fines were remitted and the bills allowed, and ordered paid.

On motion an adjourned meeting was set for March 21st, at the usual hour.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk

The Ware Banquet.

Thief River Falls Press.—(Owing to a feeling of modesty on the part of the editor, on this occasion, a friend of this paper has kindly consented to report the banquet, and we are confident our readers will appreciate it.)

Last Friday evening the friends of the Press gave a grand banquet in honor of Editor P. S. Ware. The banquet which was given under the auspices of the B. M. U., was held at this Ogalunah hotel, whose genial proprietor spared no pains in making the event one which should be memorable in the annals of our city.

The following guests were present, in response to the twenty-eight invitations issued: Ira C. Richardson, Dr. H. Grundy, A. V. Stebbins, O. Bergh, O. P. Johnson, W. T. Mullarkey, H. O. Hunson, Hans Nelson, Andrew Douglas, Capt. E. F. Lovell, C. J. Knox, F. J. Stebbins, J. W. Swinstrom, E. C. Robinson, H. E. Mussey, L. P. Johnson, T. S. Phuey, H. Gahan, Chas. Robbecke, P. S. Ware. Of the seven others to whom invitations were sent Messrs. Kratke, Longseth, Meehni and Gibb were detained on account of illness, Oen and Zeh on account of business and the invitation to Mr. Kretzschmar did not reach the gentleman in season next day.

At 8:30 the guests assembled in the office of the hotel, and at 9 o'clock they filed into the spacious dining room, where the festive board, groaning beneath multifarious dishes of choice viands and toothsome delicacies in the perfect garden of flowing champagne, presented a scene of cheer and artistic arrangement seldom afforded in these latitudes.

The chair was taken by the president of the B. M. U., the guest of the evening being seated at his right.

After a few remarks by the chair as to the object of the banquet, that it was given as a mark of the esteem in which their guest was held in the community, and as an expression of confidence as to the outcome of the recent persecution to which he had been subjected elsewhere, the goodly contents of the board were attacked and half an hour devoted, amid pleasant conversation, to the grosser delights of the table. The next on the program being disposed of, though not without many an encomium on the splendid taste manifested by host Robbecke, cigars were passed round, and Mr. H. O. Hagson the toastmaster of the occasion rose and proposed the first toast of the evening, "Our City," which was responded to in a happy speech by Capt. E. F. Lovell whose flattering remarks about the character and intelligence of our citizens were delivered with a warmth and kindness of expression that gave evidence of the deep and sincere feeling by which they were prompted.

The second toast was "The Press." This was responded to by Mr. Ira C. Richardson who ably and eloquently dwelt upon the duties of an intelligent newspaper. The speaker alluded feelingly to the case so recently before the public but with a gentleness tact that emphasized the force of dignified deportment which characterized the whole proceedings.

The third and last toast was "Our Guest," and was responded to by Mr. L. P. Johnson. Applying the thoughts of the two previous speakers to the immediate occasion, he has exemplified in the notable gathering and its distinguished guest, he warmly accentuated the esteem in which the latter was held, and after a few remarks eulogistic of his high qualities and noble purposes expressed the hope that he would ever be found in the front rank of the champions for the rights of the people and the principles of truth.

After a brief pause the object of all this honor, rose and addressed a few heartfelt remarks to the assemblage, assuring them of his appreciation of the honor shown him and the sentiments expressed, and avowing his determination to endeavor always to be worthy of the esteem and confidence of the public. After a hearty round of applause which greeted these remarks, as indeed it had each one of the previous speeches, the formal proceedings closed and the company devoted an hour or two to pleasant conversation and interchange of ideas on various matters of interest.

It is worthy of remark that from beginning to end the arrangements and proceedings of this memorable evening were conducted in a manner indicating a refinement and culture seldom looked for in a community bordering on the wilderness. Let us hope that a precedent has been laid down that will establish our reputation along such lines.

Republican Convention.

A republican delegate convention is hereby called to convene at the City of Crookston Minn., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday March 24, 1894 for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz:

Mayor.
One Alderman at Large.
City Treasurer.
City Clerk.
Assessor.
Two Constables.

to be voted for at the city election to be held in said City of Crookston on Tuesday April 2nd, 1894.

Each ward shall be entitled to the following representation in said convention as follows:

First ward	seven	delegates
Second "	six	"
Third "	four	"
Fourth "	twelve	"
Fifth "	one	"

The basis of representation fixed belog on the vote cast for the republican candidate for governor at the November 1892 election. The caucusses in the different wards for electing delegates and nominating ward aldermen are recommended to be held at 8o'clock p. m. on Thursday March 22nd, 1894, and the ward committees are required to at once give notice of the place of holding said caucusses as designated by city council at a meeting held March 8th, 1894, and the order of business in said caucusses shall be as follows:

1st. Call to order.

2nd. Appointment of chairman and secretary.

3rd. Appointment of ward committee.

4th. Nomination of Aldermun.

5th. Selection of delegates.

Dated March 9, 1894.

HUGH R. ROBERTSON,
F. FOURNET,
FRED ANDERSON,
S. L. COLLINS,
JOHN MUNROE,
C. O. CHRISTIANSON,
BY H. STENENSON, PROXY.

An Excellent Entertainment.

The complimentary concert given by Prof. Strawbridge to the students of the Normal School Business College, last Saturday evening, in the college hall, was a most enjoyable affair, and passed off without a hitch.

The first number on the program was a piano solo by Miss Marie A. Finseth, of Grand Forks, who displayed more than ordinary ability as a performer on the piano. Mrs. T. E. Adams next being "He was a Prince," in her usual brilliant style, and was followed by Jens Schefstad, who treated the audience to a couple of selections on the violin. Mr. Schefstad is fast becoming master of his chosen instrument, and in addition to his naturnl talent for music, he is a hard worker and will some day make his mark in the musical world. The training which he received while on his six months trip with Arnold, the celebrated violinist, is bearing fruit, Prof. R. S. Knudson, of Grand Forks, gave a couple of readings "Lasca" and "The Usual Way," in a manner that showed marked ability in this direction, Mrs. McClure and Dr. W. J. Robertson then delighted the audience with a couple of guitar duets, and F. W. Bugg sang "Hearts" in good style. Miss Finseth gave another piano solo; and Miss Ida Hancock, the assistant county superintendent of schools, won the hearts of the audience by her rendition of "A Second Trial," a touching little story of commencement day. Miss Martha Murch sang "Burst ye Apple Buds," in a way that showed she is making the most of her musical training. J. Schefstad then gave another violin solo, "Legende," and the entertainment closed with a trio by Messrs. Case, Strawbridge and Bivins "The Warrior's Grave."

Complimented the Artist and the Citizens

The February number of the Photographic Recorder, a monthly devoted to the photographic business of the northwest, published at St. Paul by Zimmerman Bros. contains a handsome cut of one of our artists, S. J. Chelin and pays him and the people of Crookston a nice compliment in the following manner:

Among the rising young photographers of the northwest is S. J. Chelin, of Crookston, Minn., who is worthy of mention. We have been favored with as fine a collection of photographs as we have seen, they show careful and conscientious work, in all the details and above all the posing and lighting of the subject shows the artist, a number of quite original effects are noticed and he is to be congratulated on having such elegant subjects for sitters.

He has also one of the best equipped studios in the northwest, and we will in the near future reproduce some of Mr. Chelin's work for the benefit of the readers of the Recorder. We wish him continued success.

Notice of Examination.

Notice is hereby given that an examination of candidates for one cadetship at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland and one at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, will be held at Moorhead, Minnesota, on Tuesday the 3rd day of April, 1894, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and continue for two days or until the examination is completed.

A naval cadet must at the time of entering the Academy be not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years old, and the military cadet must be between the years of eighteen and twenty-two.

The naval cadet enters the school on the 15th day of May, next, but the military cadet does not enter until June, 1895.

The board of examiners will consist of three persons whose names will be announced later, and the examination will be conducted under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe. But no person will be permitted to compete for more than one place.

Washington, D. C., March 6th, 1894.
HALDOR E. BOEN, M. C.,
7th District, Minn.

Knights of Honor.

The Knights of Honor gave a pleasant hop to a number of invited guests in Odd Fellows hall on Friday evening of last week. About 30 couple being present besides the members of the order. When the guests had assembled in the elegant hall, Dictator Fred Rauch made the following neat little speech of welcome:

"Ladies and gentleman, and Bro. Knights: It affords me great pleasure to greet and welcome our numerous friends on this our first anniversary occasion since our lodge was organized. We cherish the deed and thought when yonder charter was granted by the Supreme Lodge K. of H. This is why we have invited our friends to share in our happiness. The K. of H. lodge was created 20 years ago by some 12 young men; to-day its membership numbers over 155,000. The grand work of the order has radiated far and wide so that it has created a grand position—one that is not only a credit to us but to the country at large. The aim of the order is to do what is right—and so we labor with earnestness, so that our noble order may win its way on its merits and I am happy to see that our efforts have been so far crowned with success. For me to explain the good workings of our order would be to me a work of love—but I am admished according to that 'tempus fugits,' but also of the fact that we have assembled here for terpsichorean exercises and not for lip service. Thanking you for your kind attention I now propose the opening of the further exercises of the evening with a waltz."

The music consisted of two violins and the organ played by members of the K. of H., and was excellent. The company enjoyed themselves hugely until 2 a. m., when it broke up pronouncing the event the most pleasant one of the season.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you strength and appetite. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another is proof of the merit of Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion. Try a box.

COUGHLIN GOES FREE

THE EX-DETECTIVE NOT GUILTY OF DR. CRONIN'S MURDER.

At Least So Says the Jury That Has Been Listening to the Testimony For the Last Four Months—The Verdict Rather a Surprise.

CHICAGO, March 5—The happiest man on earth at 4:25 p. m. was Daniel Coughlin. When the clerk read out the words, "We, the jury, find the defendant, Daniel Coughlin, not guilty," a warm flush went over his face which before had been of a deadly white. Newspaper men, old time friends of the prisoner before his troubles, came upon him in a body and nearly wrung his hands off.

"Its all right, boys, all right," gasped Coughlin, as he reached for three or four hands at once; "I won't forget you. You treated me all right."

Then the prisoner worked his way up to the jury box and shook hands with as

DAN COUGHLIN.

many of the men as he could reach, but the crowd was too much for him, and yelling and cheering to shake its delight, it pushed him away from the box. He gave up the effort to greet the men

Who Have Given Him Freedom,

and, in company with the bailiffs, started to leave the room, passing behind Judge Tuthill's chair. Just as he was directly behind the judge a cry of "Make way there; open a passage, make way," was heard, and two stalwart bailiffs pushed through the crowd, and close behind them, her hat awry, her veil half up, and gasping with sobs that choked her, came Mrs. Coughlin. Dan was striding to liberty as though he were in league boots.

"Dan, come back, here's your wife," called the voices and Coughlin retraced his steps. Just at the foot of the little flight of stairs leading to the judge's rostrum he met his wife. The woman gave an incoherent cry, her arms went up, fastened themselves around her husband's neck, and then she gave way utterly. She only said, "Dan, oh Dan," but no where, not even in Dan Coughlin's heart, was there such joy as in the bosom of the little woman, who, clasped tight against her husband's heart, felt him here again. Coughlin bent his big blonde head until his moustache swept her cheek, and the two rocked to and fro until the woman was

Able to Stifle Her Emotion,

and then she was led away by Coughlin's father, who was happy enough to dance a jig, but gave his entire attention to his hat, which he kept patting on and taking off with marvelous rapidity. In a few minutes he, with Mrs. Coughlin, who by this time was radiant, left the room.

Attorney Donohue, who had with ex-Judge Wing defended the prisoner, was the recipient of a shower of congratulations from friends and fellow attorneys.

Neither Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Bottum nor Associate Prosecutor Scanlan would express an opinion as to the verdict.

"It Was a Surprise,"

they both asserted, but further than that they declined to talk to interviewers.

An attempt to interview the jury in the court room was not productive of good results. "I can't tell a thing," said Juror Sharp, pleasantly. "We agreed not to tell or give any names, and I cannot say anything."

"That's right," broke in Foreman Holsman. "We have agreed that it would not say a word to the papers. It would not be fair. I will say one thing, though," and the foreman with a broad grin, "I am just about as happy to get away from this thing as Dan Coughlin ever was."

"That's what," said Sharp, emphatically.

The jury was at once taken into the office of the county clerk, where the warrants for their pay were given them, and the Cronin trial was out of court, and into history for good.

Must Be Thoroughly Sifted.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Governor Flower said to an Associated Press representative: "I have sent for Mayor-Elect Malloy and have told him that the bottom of the Troy matter must be reached, no matter who suffers by the exposure. He has promised me to do all in his power to aid in bringing the guilty ones to justice. If I find there is a disposition to shield any one or drop the matter, I shall take a hand in it myself, but at present I cannot interfere."

Forbade to Sell Lands.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—In the Northern Pacific case, Judge Jenkins issued an order forbidding the receivers to sell lands in their possession. The order relates to a one-third interest in some property at Duluth which the Northern Pacific company holds jointly with the St. Paul and Duluth and Superior Short line.

Artesian Convention Adjourns.

HURON, S. D., March 10.—In the artesian convention a number of addresses were delivered on the artesian basin, wells, etc. The convention adjourned in the evening.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, March 7.

The new battleship Indiana has started on her preliminary trial trip.

The postal appropriations bill, as reported to the house, carries $87,470,000.

President Cleveland has returned to Washington. Hon. Michael Doran of Minnesota was also one of the arrivals.

Mollette (S. D.) lodge of United Workmen initiated 21 new members, followed by a grand supper. The Dakota Jurisdiction now numbers 7,236 members.

Jesse Pomeroy, the famous boy murderer, who is serving a life sentence in the Charlestown (Mass.) state prison, has been caught in another attempt to escape.

Senator White was not installed on the United States supreme court bench, as he has decided to remain in the senate a while longer.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented to the house. It appropriates a total of $1,916,780, which is $46,700 less than the amount of the last bill.

Thursday March 7.

London police are excited over the finding of a supposed bomb at the Bow street station.

The preliminary trial of the battleship Indiana occurred Wednesday and was declared very successful.

Bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Woodruff of Arkansas, have decided to settle his shortage of $47,000.

Ellen E. Moonlight, wife of ex-Governor Moonlight, minister to Bolivia, died at Leavenworth, Kan., Wednesday.

Admiral Beaman has cabled the navy department from Rio that he transferred his flag from the New York to the San Francisco.

Hurley, S. D., is to have two flour mills this season and other important improvements. One mill is in process of erection.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is out in a letter announcing himself a candidate for re-election to the United States senate.

Governor Lewelling has removed John W. Willets from the state board of pardons. No cause assigned. Willets is a Populist and was a candidate for governor in 1892.

Friday, March 9.

Potter Palmer is seriously ill.

Korea is preparing to apply for admission to the universal postal union.

Smallpox has been discovered in a Brooklyn tenement. There were seven cases.

The third jury in the Wisconsin roster case has been secured, and the trial is again in progress.

John Redmond has issued an address to the Irish people in which he accuses Gladstone of deserting the Irish cause.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned and the queen regent has charged Premier Sagasta with the work of forming a new ministry.

The first cabinet council under the presidency of Lord Rosebery was held at Whitehall. It was principally devoted to drafting the queen's speech.

Albert Bierstadt, the famous American landscape painter, has married Mrs. Mary Stewart, widow of David Stewart and daughter of the late Edward Hicks of Brooklyn.

Saturday, March 10.

The Kearnarge investigation has been finished.

Britain are rushing the fortifications at Esquimalt.

Boundless, the American Derby winner, is lame, and will probably never race again.

Phil Armour will give half a million to endow a training school for boys at San Francisco.

Rev. Charles Maskin died at Chicago. He was 81 years old and for 60 years had been a clergyman.

Miss Jennie Lander of Mansfield, O., has been installed as the White House as governess of Little Ruth Cleveland.

The Grant Locomotive works at Chicago, now idle and in the hands of assignees, will probably resume work in the early months of summer.

It is rumored that E. C. Wall, Democratic committeeman from Wisconsin, will succeed the late Judge McHill as interstate commerce commissioner.

It is reported that Admiral Da Gama considers the insurgent cause hopeless and will seek an opportunity to surrender to a foreign commander.

Monday, March 12.

New York banks now hold $75,683,325 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Rev. Alanson T. Wood, a pioneer Presbyterian minister of Nebraska, dropped dead in an Omaha church Sunday.

Emma Mangerr, aged 19, a prominent young lady of Raymond, Ills., suicided Sunday by taking strychnine. No cause known.

A cablegram received at the navy department states that the last vestige of yellow fever has disappeared from the Newark and the vessel has been released from quarantine at Montevideo.

Tuesday, March 13.

Chief Justice Stone of Alabama is dead.

Limber valued at $175,000 burned at Dodge, Mich.

Justice White has assumed his duties upon the supreme bench.

The Shell Lake (Wis.) Savings bank has reopened for business.

Prince Giovanni Colonna, hereditary papal chamberlain, is dead.

Twelve thousand Denver women have registered for the spring election.

Vice President Stevenson denies the rumor that his niece is to marry Senator Hill.

The empress of Germany, accompanied by all her children, has left Berlin for Abbazia.

The engagement of Minister Lovin Thurston, Hawaiian representative at Washington, and Miss Harriet W. Potter, of St. Joseph, Mich., is announced.

The national board of directors of the Travelers' Protective association has decided upon Milwaukee as the place to hold the next annual convention and June 19 the time.

TO MY MOTHER.

Sometimes it seems thy face—thy long hid face—
Looks out on me as from a passing cloud,
Till I forget they clad thee in thy shroud
And laid thee sleeping in thy fond old place.
So face again the tender, hoaling grace
Of thy dear presence is to me allowed,
Wilt thou not bless the bead before thee bowed?
Wilt not thy voice thrill through the empty space?
How lone and cold the world without thee seemed!
Beguiling thee, now warm it is and bright!
Yet oft in vain to reach thee do I seek,
And then I wake to know I have but dreamed,
And thou art silent as the silent night.
With tears I call thee; yet thou dost not speak.
—Louise C. Moulton in Youth's Companion.

A Simple Fire Escape.

A simple, easily procured, inexpensive and practical means of escape from upper stories may be found in a stout duck sack and a strong immilla rope. The sack should be deep and wide enough to hold several persons, and two rope well hound around the top to which the rope bail is attached. If no appliance be provided to hold a stout sail across the window on the inside, then several wraps must be taken around some article of furniture, wife and children dumped into the sack, the husband paying out the rope and letting them down. The sack is then drawn up, when the remaining occupant goes into the sack with the slack end of the rope, and paying it out lets himself down. Rope and sack will pass unhurt past considerable sheets of flame from windows below, and if occasionally treated to a strong solution of alum water, or even strong brine, are of difficult ignition. The deep sack dispels the feeling of fear in not beholding the dizzy height and also protects from flame in passing windows. Every window should have strong staples into which a rail can be inserted, one which should be ever ready if needed. A cool head could thus let down, in many cases, numerous loads, and for that matter there may be a rope enough to allow all the paying out and pulling up to be done by some one on the ground. Private instructions should be in every room, and each occupant should be made familiar with the working.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Physiological Effect of Music.

The results of numerous experiments made with scientific care by a Russian physiologist to determine what, if any, are the physiological effects produced by music are thus summarized: An influence on the circulation of blood is noticed, the pressure sometimes rising and sometimes falling, though the action of musical tones and pipes both on animals and men expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart; the variations in the circulation consequent upon musical sounds coincide with changes in the breathing, though this action is not observed quite independently of it; the variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and loudness of the sound and on tone color; in these variations of the blood pressure also the peculiarities of the individual, whether men or lower animals, are plainly apparent, and even nationality, in the case of man, is claimed to exhibit some effect.—New York Tribune.

"Canned Peaches."

A highly respectable and widely respected clergyman living in a country parish not far from Boston received a communication from a New York house dealing in wines and liquors not long ago, saying that they would be very glad to furnish him with anything he needed in their line, and as an inducement for his patronage added that they were aware that the arrival in a country place of wines and liquors in the case of the clergyman was apt to create comment, if not scandal. And they offered in case he preferred to purchase them to have them securely packed in a wooden box, where they would be free from examination, and to have the shipment for his patronage added that they were aware that the arrival in a country place of wines and liquors in the case of the clergyman was apt to create comment, if not scandal. And they offered in case he preferred to purchase them to have them securely packed in a wooden box, where they would be free from examination, and to have the shipment for his patronage added that they were aware that the arrival in a country place of wines and liquors in the case of the clergyman was apt to create comment, if not scandal. And they offered in case he preferred to purchase them to have them securely packed in a wooden box, where they would be free from examination, and to have the shipment marked "Canned peaches."—Boston Herald.

Runaway Legs.

Lady Canning tells a story about her father, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, who was ambassador at St. Petersburg in the forties. He was afflicted with a sort of nervous paralysis, which deprived him of the control of his limbs. Once his secretary saw him running rapidly along the quays. Afterward he heard himself called and found Lord Stuart clinging to a lamppost. He was unable particularly to speak to you, but could not stop. My legs ran away with me."

The Human Family.

The human family living on earth today consists of about 1,400,000,000 souls—not fewer, probably more. These are distributed literally all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on the globe where man has not found a foothold. The extremes of the blacks and whites are as five to three, the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate, brown, yellow and tawny in color.—Exchange.

Among the degenerate Romans from A. D. 100 to A. D. 500 titles were graded with almost mathematical exactness, and men of different social rank were raised on being addressed as illustres, spectabiles, clarissimi, perfectissimi, egregii, and so on, according to their position.

In his story of the last moments of Lincoln Horatio King relates that Stanton, when the attending physician, with his finger on the great martyr's pulse, announced that the end had come, said with deep feeling, "He now belongs to the ages."

A Boston paper states that a Chicago grocer sells soap every tenth cake of which contains a dime, a gold dollar, and that the citizens of Chicago are in consequence getting to look remarkably clean.

The centrion, as the name implies, was the commander of a hundred men in the Roman army.

DYNAMO &.

There exists a general and deeply rooted idea that direct current dynamos of very high potential are not at all practical. The actual historical and practical facts are that the high potential direct current machines were more extensively and successfully operated when the dynamo first came into general use at about 1880 than any other type, either direct or alternate. Furthermore, their number and size have largely increased, and the voltage at which they can be practically worked has been steadily raised until we now have 60 light dynamos on the standard size of large machines, generating about 3,000 volts and 10 amperes.

Arc dynamos of 90 light capacity are also regularly made by several manufacturers, and 120 or even 125 light machines are built and used. I happen to know of one station where there are four arc dynamos rated at 125 lights each which ran every night with a load of from 100 to 105 lights. These machines must generate about 5,000 volts each. No great practical or other difficulty is found in operating arc machines, except the real danger to persons, but this is merely due to the high potential and does not depend very much upon the type of machine or character of current.—Cassier's Magazine.

He Lost His Case.

"Judge Emerson, one of the most eloquent men Illinois ever produced, was once taken down completely in a speech at Decatur," said E. P. Layman, an attorney of Chicago. "He had a case in which there were some peculiarly pathetic circumstances, the rights of a young girl whose property had been squandered and who was reduced to destitution being involved. Judge Emerson made the most of it, and as he closed his speech a solemn hush had fallen over the courtroom.

"Tears stood in the eyes of the jurors, and even the judge coughed sympathetically and hid his head behind the trial docket. His opponent, whose name I have now forgotten, saw that the spell was to be broken in some way, or his case was lost. Arising slowly to his feet, and in a voice of deep solemnity, and with slow deliberation, he said, 'Gentlemen of the jury, le us continue these solemn exercises by singing the one hundred and fifteenth psalm.' A roar of laughter followed from the audience, and Judge Emerson lost his case."

A Little Learning.

We have been often told that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and we may be just as well assured that a little bread is not the safest of all things. It would be far better to have plenty of both, but the sophisms of those who use this argument is that they represent the choice lies only in one of these articles, our election must be made between little and none at all. If the choice is to be made between a small portion of information or of food and absolute ignorance or starvation, common sense gives its decision in the homely proverb, "Half a loaf is better than no bread."—New York Ledger.

An Infelicitous Speech.

"Why, you're looking better already, Sir Ronald!"

"Yes, thanks to your delightful hospitality, I've had everything my doctor ordered me—fresh air, good food, agreeable society and cheerful conversation that involves no strain on the intellect.'"—Harper's Magazine.

A Last Resort.

Little Boy—I want you to write me an excuse for being late to school yesterday.

Jeweler—Eh? You are not my son.

Little Boy—O, but mamma says I had plenty of time to get to school, and I guess the clock you sold her doesn't go right.—Good News.

In early times what is now Ireland was called Scotia, and what is now Scotland were known as Scott, or Scots. A branch of this Scotic stock invading north Britain ultimately gave its name to all of what is now Scotland.

Golf is spoken, it seems, without sounding the "l." English folk call it "gowf," and if we inspect the genus it is only proper that we should inspect the pronunciation.

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Abbirs Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used two bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

WHAT "VIGORINE" DID FOR ME

VIGORINE

A 25c powerful and quick remedy for Nervousness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Palpitation, Pain in the Back, Kidneys and Side, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Wakefulness, Lassitude, all effects of excesses and indiscretion. Wards off many diseases by preventing the first symptoms of decay. Restores the fire of youth to the eyes, and the glow of health to the cheeks. Prevents baldness, gray hair, and falling of the hair. Imparts a grand development and tone to the sexual organs. Makes women fruitful. Ask your druggist for VIGORINE. If he hasn't it, send $1.00 for package, or six packages for $5.00, and we will send it by mail, prepaid. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEQUALA MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by F. L. Durand, Crookston, Minn.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:36 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [36-11]

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco, retiring via port-land to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River, $89.50. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [44-99]

Seed Oats For Sale.

800 bushels choice white Russian oats cleaned ready for seed, at a price to suit the times. A sample may be seen at the office of Larsen, Carpenter & Co., opposite the Fourhet block. [46-48]

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

NEW LIFE.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by author-ized agents, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hysteria, Headache, Nervous Prostration or Neuralgia caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and Decline, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretion, or excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. Before taking, after taking. Each package contains one month's treatment. Price, one dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by THOS. DRUG CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, Crookston, Minn.

S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the new famous

Non-pull-out BOW,

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

MADE BY—

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily.

One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. The manufacturers will send you a watch case - paper free.

THOMAS F. OAKES, HENRY C. PAYNE, Receivers. HENRY C. BUSCH,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and winnipeg

TO HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:34 p.m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:30 a.m.

Save Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others also interest us. Mrs. Sarah Ann Cranfield says: "I had been troubled with a bad stomach for years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician most thoroughly. I was in business, but oblized to close on account of my health. A neighbor told my friends that I could not live if I did not get relief. They were finally successful, and I was induced to use this medicine which a gentleman directed my daughter to get. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that he knew, and had been cured by the remedy, and was about a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the New Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken two bottles I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had not swelled so long that they seemed almost petrified. In short, I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure and a bottle and a half of the Nervine, and was a well woman. I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy and are receiving benefit." Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialists in heart disease, acts directly on the heart, in a positive guarantee or sent by druggists on first day's use. Dyspepsia, fat, palpitation of heart, nervousness, weakness, etc., disappear. Sold by druggists on a guarantee first day's use. Dr. Miles' Nervine, a nerve tonic and blood purifier, is guaranteed to benefit or cure. Sold by druggists on a guarantee first day's use. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, 25 cents, 15 doses, 25 cents. Dr. Miles' Anti-

LOSTON DOCTRIS

By STANDISH O'GRADY.

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The details of the singular disappearance of John Freeman have come to me from various sources. Some slight discrepancies in dates I have been enabled to correct from an old volume of the Saunders News Letter. By the kindness of the authorities of Dublin Castle I was permitted to inspect and take copies of the official reports sent in by the police embracing the district. Along with these reports I found tied up a number of letters of a more private character written by the same police officer and addressed to the same superior to whom were forwarded the official reports.

I had at first intended to tell the story myself. With that intention I wrote to each of the four brothers who separately and together figured in the singular events hereafter described, requesting of them more exact information than I already possessed. They replied not only not such length, but with such unexpectedly vivid realism that their various narratives, in spite of some literary shortcomings, seemed to me to need only a little editorial revision to fit them for publication. I perceived that I would more prudently play the part of editor than of original author. Accordingly I decided and let the brothers Freeman tell their own story. When their narratives overlapped I simply used the scissors. When too minute or too wandering, I struck my pen through the redundancies, or what appeared to me to be such, endeavoring to secure a little more brevity and conciseness.

CHAPTER I.

CHARLES FREEMAN'S LETTER.

In the month of July, 1854, my eldest brother, John Freeman, suddenly and most unaccountably was taken from us. One fine afternoon, being in good health and spirits, he went fishing and never returned. At lunch he was very pleasant and even jocose, making us youngsters laugh so immoderately that we fear ther was at last obliged to interfere, and one of my brothers was sent out of the room in disgrace. All the events of that terrible day are imprinted on my mind with the clearness of vinality. I can still see the funny face with which, when my father was not looking, he threw us into uncontrollable laughing fits. He had but just returned from Trinity college for summer vacation and was full of all sorts of joyous plans and projects for spending a good time at home. Poor fellow, he little knew what this vacation had in store for him.

For a boy like my brother, and indeed for all of us, few rural neighborhoods could have been more delightful than ours. There were mountain streams abounding with trout, and streams which needed only a night's rain, sometimes merely a heavy shower, to supply good fishing. When the streams were not flooded, he often brought home a good basket of brown trout and white taken in the pools and holes with a mere shrimping net which he made himself and was something like a large and long handled landing net. There were good trout lakes, too, in the mountains. Of sea fishing, both from boats and from the rock, he was very fond; he was at the latter sport—viz. fishing for cunner from a rock—when he so mysteriously disappeared. The Atlantic, beating against a very wild and almost ironbound coast, lay less than a mile from our home. My father, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland before the world suspected it to be "a spas tres," was incumbent of a very large parish—in fact, three parishes rolled into one—which extended many miles along the seacoast and far into the interior. There were no resident gentry and no preservation of game. No one but my brother had a gun in all the country-side, so that the shooting was all ours, and there was shooting in summer as well as winter, for in summer we shot curlews, cavo pigeons, rabbits and hares. Pius chounded in the region, and while there were hares and and no greyhounds back was, in fact, not only a great sportsman, but the only sportsman in the country. Enemies he had none, so that his mysterious disappearance could not be ascribed to any personal malignity. All the country people were fond of him, and I think proud of him. They were always bringing him news of "the whereabouts" of otters, badgers, coveys of partridges, etc., and would run across the fields leaving their work to learn the outcome of his bag, or would shout from afar when they saw him returning with rod or gun. "Well, Master John, what luck?" No, we never suspected for a moment, not until months after his disappearance, that he had been made away with by an enemy or had met with any foul play. And yet he found daylight, less than a mile from the rectory, my brother suddenly disappeared, vanished as utterly as if he had been sucked down into the bowels of the earth or drawn up into the sky.

The day was the 10th of July, and a singularly fine day even for that time of the year. It was the day after his return from college, and he was quite running over with spirits. When I awoke early that morning, I heard him whistling outside the window on the lawn. The air was "Vilikins and His Dinah," a song much in vogue at the time. He always came home with a new tune and never seemed to tire of it till he got another. When I looked out, he was walking to and fro on the lawn taking the twist out of a new trawling line. He had fastened one end of it to a tree inside the shrubbery and was diligently engaged in taking out the twist, which indeed is a tedious process. During the forenoon and on till dinner time he seemed keenly and happily absorbed in similar avocations—viz. getting his fishing gear in order. We youngsters were confined to the schoolroom all that time, which we considered unfair, inasmuch as it was Jack's first day at home, but we could hear him hasting about the place and overlustily shouting "Vilikins and His Dinah." Once we heard an awful screaming of geese in the rear regions. We knew perfectly well the cause of it. Jack was pursuing them and plucking out their fine wing feathers in order to tie pollock flies. A little after noon he came into the schoolroom and asked the tutor, Mr. Hamphrey, to let me go to the village to buy him some wire. He gave me a penny for the wire and a penny for myself. In those days I considered a penny a handsome tip. He wanted the wire to make him one eye for his big rod, that which he used for sea fishing. He also had me call at the shoemaker's and get a piece of wax. I mention all this because an his disappearance some foolish people said that he had ran away, a supposition which a remember of the family harbored for a single instant. He was, in fact, hrimful of sporting intentions. At 3 we dined, when, as I have described, he made those funny faces and set us all on the roar. When dinner was over and we ran out, there was a boy at the hall door with a box of bait in his hand, consisting partly of cockles, partly of what we call sea lingworms. They are dug up in the sand of the seashore when the tide is out. This boy had been digging bait for Jack all the morning. He asked Jack to let him go with him to Dhn-Corrig, and Jack refused.

"Where are you going, Jack?" said my second brother, Ned.

"To Dhn-Corrig for cnnner," he said, "and let none of you follow me if you value your lives."

Young as I was, by a certain sympathy, or I know not what, I saw why he wished to be alone. It was to indulge in his transports and talk, sing and do what he pleased and so let off his animal spirits and delight at being home again without witnesses. I generally knew or felt what was passing in his mind. Indeed I was very much attached to him, though he took hardly any notice of me.

"I shall slay the wily cunner, Ned," he went on, "till the sun is just that high above the western mountains."

"Sing tcorri-al-scorri, al-corri-al-ie,"

"and then, on with the white feather, and in with pollock and cahogues till Apollo is half way to the north in his silver boat and black night invests the sea.

"For a cup of cold pigeon it lay by her side.
And the billet does it stated 'twas by pigeon she died.

Sing tcorri-al-scorri, al-corri-al-ie."

Off then he marched down the avenue with the little box of bait in his left hand and his rod on his right shoulder, crunching the gravel noisily, for he was a large and stout lad. The two dogs followed close at his heels with their tails down, for they feared that they would be turned back. So they were, at the gate, and when they still showed signs of following he stooped down and flung stones toward them. Shortly afterward I heard him shout "Jer!" "Sir," answered a voice from a neighboring field. "Come to Dhn-

He flung stones toward them.

Corrig an hour after sunset to bring home the fish." "I will, sir," answered the voice. Then I heard more faintly in the distance the plaintive notes of "Vilikins and His Dinah," the latest song, by the way. So my brother Jack left home that 10th of July, 1854, and was not seen again. As will be quite evident, he could have had no intention whatever of running away, and yet that was the explanation of his disappearance which was favored by every one outside our own family.

CHAPTER II.

AND SOON NOT RETURN.

I know not why, but I had an uneasy feeling about Jack all that day, and it increased after he had left the rectory for Dhn-Corrig. For some time this uneasy feeling took no precise shape, but about 4 I began to picture to myself "a tidal wave" sweeping him off the rock, and having a lively imagina-

tion saw the imaginary scene clearly and Jack struggling for his life in the water. In the previous summer three of the tenants of mine fin a different part of the country, all fathers of families, had been swept off the rocks while fishing cunner and drowned. Though I reminded myself that Jack was a splendid swimmer and diver and could do anything in the water, I could not get rid of the vague sense of coming calamity of which I was conscious all day, and which became greater and greater as the sun set and darkness came on.

"Might not Jack be attacked by cramp," I thought, "when in the water?" True, he never had had a cramp, nor did I know of any one who was ever assailed in that way, but I had heard a great deal of talk about the crump. I was sent to bed early, for I was only 8 years old, but I could not sleep. I kept listening for the barking of the dogs. In the previous summer that was to mis the usual sign that Jack had returned safe from fishing. It was now long after dark. My two elder brothers, Ned and Sam, came into the room with a lamp. We then slept in the sama room, Ned and Sam in one large bed; I in a little thin bed, which, with high sides, over which I had to climb in getting in and out. Ned put the lamp on the table opposite the looking glass and leaned over it. Ha took a pin and began to push up the wick. It was a primitive little lamp. I have not seen such since I was a boy. Thcro was usually a fat red bead on the side of the wick, which had to be snuffed just as we used to snuff the candles.

"Jack is out late tonight," he said. "I hope nothing has happened him!"

"What could happen him!" said Sam, who was of a more stolid character. While saying this he undid the serpent fastened belt which confined his waguor. In those days boys were loose white blouses gathered round the waist by a belt. We used to call them wagners.

"I don't know," replied Ned, "but the very late. There's papa opening the hall door and listening. How still he is night is!"

"He's drowned," I cried from my trackle bed. "The tidal wave has caught him as it caught Cody, Phillips and Moroney last year."

"Hold your tongue, you little ass, and go to sleep," answered Ned angrily, but he knew down the window, leaned out and listened. There was a corncake orying somewhere outside. The moon was shining. I could hear the distant roar of the sea when it rolled up the white strand that we called Tramore.

"Thna is getting bad, Sam," he said. "He's long after his time."

Sam was in bed, but still up and listening with bright eyes. I heard my father moving about below stairs occasionally from the hall door to the parlor and back again and talking with my mother.

"There's some one coming," said Ned. The dogs were indeed barking but not for Jack, that I know well.

"Pooh! 'tis only old Jer," said Sam.

"Well, Jer," he cried from the window, "where are the. fish? Why isn't master John with you?"

To these questions there was an audibls reply.

Jer was one of my father's laborers, who worked, or rather elaborately idled, upon the extensive glebe farm which was attached to the rectory. I will remembered that it was Jer whom my brother told to come to Dhn-Corrig after sunset. Jer made no reply to the questions. I heard him scrunching the gravel as he walked slowly to the hall door.

"What is he saying?" I cried.

"Sh!" said Ned, with his head on one side, listening. The man was saying something to my father at the hall door. "He says he found the bait box on the rock, but no rod, and that Jack is not there, and that he shouted for him everywhere and got no answer. Get up, Sam; we must go search."

Sam sprang at once with a bound upon the floor and dressed in haste.

"Perhaps he left Dhn-Corrig," he said, "in one of the bonts going out for night fishing."

"Then why did he leave the box of bait behind him?" retorted Ned.

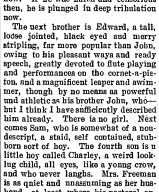
"Forgot it," answered Sam, dressing furiously. The house was by this time in confusion, with servants rushing to and fro, exclamations, lamentations and my father's voice raised. Then I heard somewhere the sound of a horn. The coastguards were turned out to search. I was alone now. Ned and Sam were far away in the night. From the window I could see many lights down moving swiftly southwest in the direction of Dhn-Corrig. I heard the faintest words and most distant sounds seeming to the extreme stillness of the night. Fear, I suppose, too, made my hearing preternaturally acute. I could hear in the open window a long time till I was discovered there by my mother, shivering and coughing, and compelled to return to bed. She was in tears, though, perhaps to comfort me, she said: "Go to sleep, darling. Jack will be here when you wake in the morning! Of course he has gone out in one of the deep sea fishing boats." It was daylight, however, ere long that none of the boats which had gone out that night returned to stress of hqwmaking.

At last I fell asleep. When I woke in the morning and sat up, I found my two brothers lying on the bed outside the bedclothes fast asleep, but not undressed. I knew from this that Jack had not been found. I dressed and went into Jack's room. It was empty. I then went down stairs. There were voices in my father's study. The door was open. I saw my father sitting there and my mother sitting down, both very pale and my mother weeping.

It was still the gray dawn of the day. My parents not having noticed me, I set out for Dhn-Corrig and ran all the way. The place was crowded with fishermen and country people, among whom were several policemen and coast guards in blue jackets and white trousers. There were boats off the rock which were being slowly rowed along. The men in them were dragging the sea bottom. Sam, with Watkins, the constabulary officer of the district, and galloped off again. Every one looked to me to solve the mystery, to recover the body or explain at least how he was killed or stolen, and I am no more able to do so than to translate Confucius from the original Chinese.

When you were with me last summer, the Freeman family were a way from home, but you remember the position of the rectory, which is visible from the rock behind my cottage, and its situation with respect to the rock called Dhn-Corrig, which lies at the end of this picturesque valley. The Rev. Dr. Freeman is a gentleman for whom I have always felt a great respect, but one with whom I was never able quite to hit it off, and our relations have latterly become very strained indeed. I could never get into the habit of steadychurchgoing. If I went to morning service, I staid away from evening dinner, and sometimes without valid excuse have omitted both morning and evening service. My behavior appeared still worse when contrasted with that of the coast guard officer, old Crumps, who attended regularly at the bell tolls on Sunday morning and Sunday evening and Wednesday evening, too—for we have a service in the week also—may be seen, usually with a cigar in his mouth, but always with a big Bible adorned with blue and yellow flags under his arm, marching his way to the house of prayer. Long since Mr. Freeman began to speak to me about my irregularities and at first in a perfectly polite manner. I promised amendment, but did not amend. Then he "the pastor of my flock," as he put his expression, he spoke to me very sharply indeed about the duty incumbent on all progressing Christians of attending the house of God. Both the manner and the matter of these exhortations I resented, always, I hope, remembering that he was not only a clergyman, but an elderly man, and of prond piety and rectitude. I said nothing calculated to offend, but I felt myself becoming stiff necked and rebellious and all the old Adam rising strong within me, and I dare say this came out in my manner and the tones of my voice.

But things reached their climax not long after you left me and when Mr. Freeman and his family had returned to the rectory from a short visit to an adjoining country, where he has a small landed estate, very much mortgaged, I believe, and a residence called Castle Dove. The family spend a fortnight or three weeks there every summer and were about to make their annual migration when John Freeman was lost. There is an old maiden lady in this parish who delights in giving the most trivial conversations a tragic interest. One unlucky day while visiting at her house in company with my wife I became so far thing about a few words I let fall, declare that in my opinion the days mentioned in the first book of Genesis were ages instead of days, intervals of time and not days in our sense of the word. I believe that Dr. Dublin such an opinion would pass without exciting astonishment, and indeed I have been told that it is held by many clergymen of piety and repute. A few days later I was subjected to a very pastoral visit from Mr. Freeman. I confessed to retract my heresy, was obliged



I refused to retract my heresy.

to listen to language of a very cutting description indeed, and ever since my relations with Mr. Freeman have been as I have said, strained, and one mutual saintations of the very coldest character. I think I can comprehend his flock, and I think—well, no more of that now. If he was harsh and censorious then, he is plunged in deep tribulation now.

The next brother is Edward, a tall, good looked, black eyed and curly atripling, far more popular than John, owing to his pleasant ways and ready wit, greatly devoted to the art of play and performances on the cornet-a-piston, and a magnificent leaper and swimmer. He was by no means as powerful and athletic as his brother John, who—but I think I have sufficiently described him already. There is no girl. Next comes Sam, who is somewhat of a nondescript, a staid, self contained, studious sort of boy. The fourth son is a little hoy called Charley, a weird looking child, all eyes. Like a young crow, and who never laughs. Mrs. Freeman is as quiet and unassuming as her husband—at least where his pastoral authority and sense of theological duty are concerned—is not. She is kind, gentle, and hospitable, a truly Christian lady.

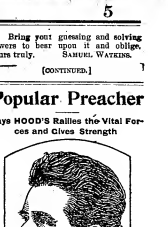
You have now a rapid sketch of, this bereaved family, which if this mystery produces any fruit can supplicities or developments, as I suspect it will, may be of service to you for the better understanding of my subsequent letters. If may, too, put you into a better position for giving me a hint or clew concerning any possible explanation of the mystery which may suggest itself to you. Of much be not sparing, write at length, fully weighing and considering all the facts. Was John Freeman drowned or murdered or spirited away and hidden, or did he run away, or was he swept off by the tide and picked up by a passing ship? Consider all the possibilities and write. When we were at the depot together, I neither supplied to you guess nor knew the mystery of a novel from the first few chapters. This disappearance is variously like the first chapter of a nov-

el. Bring your guessing and solving powers to bear upon it and oblige, yours truly, SAMUEL WATKINS.

[CONTINUED.]

Popular Preacher

Says HOOD'S Rallies the Vital Forces and Gives Strength



Rev. J. Merrittte Driver, D. D.

Is widely known as pastor of the First M. E. Church at Columbia City, Indiana, and is a powerful pulpit orator. His book, "Sermons and Skylock, or a Preacher's Plea for the Workingman," has received much praise from press and clergy. Dr. Driver says:

"Columbia City, Ind., June 3, 1892.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs—Among the ralliers of all the vital forces, I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the general in-chief. Crowded and overworked, as a preacher and lecturer, I sometimes am conscious that I am not measuring up to the best that I am capable of doing. A few doses—a bottle or two—of Hood's, however, greatly

Invigorate My Body,
Clarify My Mind, and
Make me feel

Like a New Man.

"In a week I am up to concert pitch again, cheerful, buoyant and ready for any work and capable of any feat of strength or endurance. To all overworked professional men Hood's Sarsaparilla is a God-send.

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN MERRITTE DRIVER."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Even when other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

B. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only First Class Hotel in the City. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 32 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON

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A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A GOOD RULE

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

BUY GROCERIES

You get what you need,

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit.

You pay a just price.

That's what we mean

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BENEFIT MUTUAL

L. I. BENOIT

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth has a poorhouse scandal.

Saturday, June 23, has been decided upon as Derby day.

A business men's union has been organized at Fairfax.

A good roads convention was held at Aspelund last week.

Populists are arranging to publish a paper at Lake Benton.

George E. Tranch has been appointed postmaster at Wadena.

The postoffice at Ulmus, Polk county, has been re-established.

A successful farmers' institute closed Wednesday at Lake Benton.

Minneota produces more flour than any other state in the Union.

Winona is to make a handsome park along the banks of the Mississippi.

The St. Cloud Gun club will try to enforce the game laws in that vicinity.

St. Paul pool room proprietors will open up at South St. Paul, Dakota county.

Congressman Loren Fletcher admits that he will probably be a candidate for re-election.

A cablegram from Rome is to the effect that Bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud is to be succeeded by Bishop Matz of Denver.

Major McKinley will only make one speech in the Northwest. So he says in a letter declining an invitation to spank at St. Paul.

Southern Minnesota teachers held a two days meeting at Mankato Friday and Saturday.

It is reported that coal has been discovered in Lincoln county, between Lake Benton and Tyler.

The trial of "Soo" officials for violating the "personal liberty" law has been set for March 23.

The jury in the Markham bribery case disagreed. The vote stood 7 to 5 in favor of acquittal.

The Great Northern depot at Thief River Falls burned last week. All the papers were destroyed.

Dr. E. R. Thompson has been designated for appointment on the pension examining board at Preston.

Minneapolis will make an effort to have the next Methodist and Manitoba regatta rowed on Lake Harriet.

State Inspector Alton pronounces the Glencoe school the best equipped of any in the state outside of the cities.

Two hundred and twenty additions to Mankato churches have resulted from revival meetings now in progress.

A. Hamilton and V. Simpson have sold their interest in the Winona Lumber company to the Laird-Norton company for $115,000.

The Minnesota capitol commissioners have virtually decided to submit plans for a new capitol building similar to the Indiana state house.

A deal has been made by Minneapolis lumbermen by which 30 townships of pine in the Leech Lake district is secured. Some $10,000,000 is involved in the deal.

H. Rosenhaum, n St. Paul commission dealer, was arrested on a charge of violating the state game law. He is accused of having in his possession 22 black bass contrary to law.

Notice of appeal to the supreme court has been filed in the case of Rev. James E. Connolly, now serving sentence in Stillwater for rape. Mrs. Mullally his sister, held on the charge of kidnaping, has been discharged.

John Vain Veech was arrested at Kenyon, and held for examination, charged with sending threatening letters to J. I. Stese, village treasurer, demanding that $100 be deposited in a specified place on penalty of death.

The sharpshooters of Winona have decided to erect a commodious hall and range. It will be so arranged that the sport may be carried on in winter as well as summer. The building is to cost $7,000, and will be the finest in the West.

In the trial of Frank gal Lon Floyd at Minneapolis for grand larceny in connection with the Scheig embezzlement case, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Only one ballot was taken. The penalty is from 5 to 10 years.

The Northwestern Electrical association will hold its annual meeting in St. Paul on July 18, 19, 20 and 21. This association includes the managers of central and isolated plants throughout the Northwest. It is expected that there will be attendance of about 200.

Signed the Schedule.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—Thursday morning the chairmen of the Great Northern engineers and firemen appeared at the office of General Manager Case and signed the agreement relative to their modified schedules, which the grand officers advised them to accept the day previous. With the dawn of better times they have the assurance of the company that matters will be readjusted upon a basis more satisfactory than the terms under which they now labor.

Push the St. Paul Postoffice.

ST. PAUL, March 12.—Contractors Honaessey and Cox returned from their stone quarries at St. Cloud where they have been engaged in making all necessary preparations for getting out the red granite stone for the new St. Paul postoffice building, and from now on the work upon that structure will be pushed as rapidly as possible to its completion.

Jury Disagreed.

ST. PAUL, March 12.—After being out over 26 hours the jury in the case of Philip Rice, charged with the murder of Herda, reported at noon that it was unable to reach an agreement and was accordingly discharged by Judge Kerr.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, March 6.

After adopting the resolution to investigate the cruce of Judge Jenkins to the Northern pacific employes, the house went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the pension appropriation bill, an agreement having been reached to close the general debate at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

In the senate the main interest of the day centered in what was going on. It was read a third time and was about to be put on passage. On request of Senator Sherman, however, it was put over for a day.

The house bill appropriating $40,000 for saving the Kearsarge was passed by the senate, as was also the bill permitting General O. O. Howard to accept from the French government the decoration of commander of the Legion of Honor.

Wednesday, March 7.

The house finished debate on the pension bill and it was passed without division. The bill carries $151,000,000.

In the senate the Bland seigniorage bill was taken up as unfinished business and very nearly passed before its opponents were aware of what was going on. It was read a third time and was about to be put on passage. On request of Senator Sherman, however, it was put over for a day.

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Thursday, March 8.

The debate on the Bland bill continued in the senate without final action.

The house, after the morning hour, took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill, as counsitte of the whole.

Friday, March 9.

The house considered the District of Columbia bill, and the night session was devoted to private pension bills.

The senate debated the Bland bill, finally reaching an agreement to take a vote Thursday, March 15.

Saturday, March 10.

The house continued debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The senate was not in session.

Monday, March 12.

The day in the house was devoted entirely to the consideration of a bill relating to the extension of the time for allowing a street railroad company in this city to change its system of motive power. No conclusion was reached.

In the senate Peffer's resolution to investigate senators on account of alleged use of their knowledge of public matters for private gain was laid on the table till after the tariff bill is disposed of. The seigniorage bill was discussed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

Call For the Annual Convention at Detroit on Special.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The official call for the annual convention of the National Republican League will be issued from the national headquarters in this city to-day. The convention will be held at Detroit, June 20, and will continue several days. The ratio of representation will be six delegates at large from each state and territory, and four from each congressional district and one from each college Republican club in the United States. The following are ex-officio delegates: The president, secretary and treasurer of the National league; one vice president and one executive member of the national organization from each state, and the president and secretary of each state league, making four ex-officio delegates from each state. This gives each state practically ten delegates at large in addition to the four from each congressional district. The total representation will exceed 2,000 delegates.

For a Pacific Cable.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 8.—The delegates who have been attending the conference called to discuss the intercolonial postal and telegraph service, have passed a resolution in favor of a Pacific cable to America, the route to be via Samoa, Fanning island and Honolulu in preference.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, March 12, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 Spring, 46c; No. 1 Northern, May, 59½c.

CORN—Firm. No. 3, 39½; No. 2 white, 40½c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 33½@33c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady. No. 2, 60c; sample, 40@53c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 12, 1894.

HOGS—Steady; quality good. Yards cleared early; prices same as $4.00.

CATTLE—Practically no receipts and no trading; markets dead.

Prime steers, $3.90@3.35; good steers, $3.75@3.90; prime cows, $2.90@3.00; good cows, $2.60@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.60@2.25; veal calves, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.25; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75.

SHEEP—No receipts.

HORSES—Receipts, 1,000; inferior to fair stockers and feeders, $1.25@3.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,200.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, March 12, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 95¾; March, 95¾c; May, 97½c; July, 97½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 95¾; March, 95¾c; May, 97½c; July, 97½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 93½c. No. 3, 87½c; rejected, 69½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 95¾c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12, 1894.

WHEAT—March closing, 95c. May opening, 96¾; highest, 98¾c; lowest, 97¾c; closing, 97¾c. July opening, 97¾c; highest, 99¾c; lowest, 97¾; closing, 99¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 96c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 86c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1894.

CATTLE—In good demand and steady. Top steers, $4.20@5.40; others, $3.80@4.15.

HOGS—Slow, 5@10c lower. Rough and heavy, $4.00@4.30; rough packers and mixed, $4.15@4.20; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.25@4.35; assorted light, $4.25@4.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady. Top sheep, $4.10@4.15; lambs, $4.40@4.85.

Receipts: Cattle, 14,000; hogs, 42,000; sheep, 11,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1894.

WHEAT—Easy. Cash, 86½c; May, 89¾c; July, 87c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 39½c; May, 39½@39⅝c; July, 39¾@39⅝c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 30¾; May, 31¼c; July, 30c.

PORK—Lower. May, $13.25; July, $11.26.

LARD—Lower. May $8.00; July, $8.17½.

SHORT RIBS—Lower. Cash, $7.07½; May, $7.17½; July, $7.35.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

THE USE OF SNUFF AND "FINE CUT" DECLINING.

Chewing In Public Is Far Less Common Than Formerly—Hold of the Cigarette Among the "Classes" In Europe—The "V" Shaped Pipe of the Caribbeans.

It is reported by the newspapers that ex-Speaker Reed has gone back to his cigar; that he nowadays puffs the fragrant Havana with all the gusto of former days. He is probably sorry already that he has resumed the soothing habit. One day last summer when at his Portland home he offered me a cigar, but failed to take one himself, he said in explanation:

"I stopped smoking some five years ago. I don't know why. I've always been sorry I did. I wonldn't advise you

CAPTAIN BASSETT "TAKING A PINCH."

to stop. You'd regret it. I've made up my mind that whenever a man does smoke he'll be sorry for."

The habit of smoking tobacco is now well nigh universal among civilized people. But the use of the American weed, pulverized as snuff and shredded as fine cut or caked in plugs or twisted as pigtail for chewing purposes, has greatly declined. The falling off of the sniffing habit began many years ago, though it still lingers in some quarters, the solace of the aged. Chewing began to go out in the seventies, but it still maintains a much stronger hold than snuffing. But chewing in public or by public men is nowadays a rarity. Not many of the younger readers of this newspaper can remember the time when this picture of an American public man limned by the author of Martin Chuzzlewit was even the slightest semblance of truth:

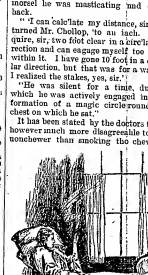
"Their new friend said no more just then, being busily employed in cutting a quid, or plug, from his cake of tobacco and whistling softly to himself the while. When he had shaped it to his liking, he took out his old plug and deposited it on the back of the seat between Mark and Martin, while he thrust the new one into the hollow of his cheek, where it looked like a large walnut or a tolerable pippin. Finding it quite satisfactory, he stuck the point of his knife into the old plug, and holding it out to their host, inquired, with the air of one who had not lived in vain, that it was 'used up considerable.' Then he tossed it away."

It was General Choke who performed in this fashion before Martin Chuzzlewit and his cheerful friend and servant, Mark Tapley, and, though the former may perhaps be justly written down a caricature, yet it was a daily habit then know, "founded on fact," as was also the description of Mr. Chollop, who appeared to Mark and Martin further along in the book. Martin saw Chollop rid himself once of the juice of the delicious morsel he was masticating and drew back.

"'I can calculate my distance, sir,' returned Mr. Chollop, in reply to such inquire, sir, two foot clear in a circular direction and can engage myself too keep within it. I have gone 10 foot in a circular direction, but that was far a wager. I realized the stakes, yes, sir.'

"He was silent for a time, during which he was actively engaged in the formation of a magic circle round the chest on which he sat."

It has been stated by the doctors that, however much more disagreeable to the nonchewer than smoking the chewing



PRINCESS METTERNICH AND HER CIGARETTE.

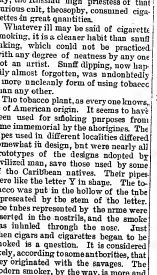
of tobacco may be, it is less harmful. We have all heard and seen of persons who smoked themselves to death, but did you ever read or hear of a man who chawed himself into an untimely bourne. Be that as it may, there are times when even the quid has its uses. I used to know a reporter who never chewed save when he went to report horse races. He was so much of a slave to nicotine that he felt the need of it whenever he had to do work in a hurry. He could not smoke at the races, for the smoke got into his eyes and made it hard to see the horses. So he compromised for the time being on a bit of cut plug between his teeth, with perfectly satisfactory results.

As the habits of chewing and sniffing have gone out, the smoking of cigarettes has grown in. Perhaps the change is not for the better. Certainly, if all the doleful stories we hear and read are true, it isn't. But the little paper wrapped roll of smoking tobacco seems to have come to stay, and if American women ever start to be smokers they will begin on cigarettes. Indeed some of them have already made a very fair beginning in that direction, though none of the fair sex has yet been brave enough to smoke in the sight of strangers or on the streets. It is a common notion that one of the chief reasons why more women do not smoke is because tobacco affects their nervous system more directly than it does men's, but many readers of rural journals can remember the time when almost every one of the older women in "the neighborhood" used to smoke, and they usually smoked clay pipes at that, sometimes blacker than oblivion and stronger than Samson. Strangely enough, according to the theories of those who hold that the use of tobacco has a tendency to shorten human life, those smoking dames were generally much longer lived than their sisters who did not indulge.

Snuff taking lasted longer with the women than with the men, but few of the younger generation understand how universal the habit used to be with all classes and both sexes. In those old days the snuffbox was a personal possession held in high regard. It was made of wood, horn, ivory, silver or gold, according to the financial ability of the owner. Often it was studded with jewels, often it was adorned with exquisite paintings. The lover sometimes had his sweetheart's miniature painted on the cover of his box.

Not many persons are aware probably that among the perquisites arrogated to themselves by the United States senators in the early days of the republic was snuff at the expense of the government. The snuff is still furnished, but none now partakes of it save Captain Bassett, the ancient attendant upon the august senate.

Among the class known as the nobility abroad the precious cigarette case has taken the place of the jeweled snuffbox. These gilded persons take more kindly to cigarettes than do grown men in America. In Europe the cigarette is not thought to be out of place between the lips of a lady, and most of the present generation of queens and princesses smoke them. The women who have been prominent in diplomacy, including Mme. de Novikoff, Princess Metternich and Mme. Nishan Pasha, are devoted to cigarettes. The Austrian empress smokes in America. In Europe the cigarette is almost all the famous diplomats of Europe puff, and cigarette smoke to that of cigars, and Russian diplomats are known to have the most exacting taste in this direction. Russians generally are great



THE "V" SHAPED PIPE.

cigarette smokers, but the common people use cheap black tobacco and rank Havana cigarettes as they consume them. One of the Russian papers has just published its circulation by printing on the back of a quality that may be used for cigarette wrappers. Like Mme. Blavatsky, the Russian high priestess of that curious cult, theosophy, consumed cigarettes in great quantities.

Whatever ill may be said of cigarette smoking, it is a cleaner habit than snuff taking. Which could not be associated with any degree of neatness by any one but a great artist. Snuff dipping, now happily almost forgotten, was undoubtedly a more uncleanly form of using tobacco than any other.

The tobacco plant, as every one knows, is of American origin. It seems to have been used by the aboriginal races from time immemorial by the aborigines. The pipes used in different localities differed somewhat in design, but were simply all prototypes of the designs adopted by civilized man, save those used by some of the Caribbean natives. Their pipes were like the letter V in shape. The tobacco was put in the hollow of the tube represented by the stem of the letter. The tubes represented by the arms were inserted in the nostrils, and the smoke was inhaled through the nose. Just when cigars and cigarettes began to be smoked is a question. It is considered likely, according to some authorities, that they originated with the savages. The modern smoker, by the way, is more and more inclined to forsake the pipe for the cigar, especially in this country, if he can afford it, and the expensively carved meerschaum, colored with infinite pride and patience, is not nowadays half as common as it was 20 years ago.

The controversy as to whether tobacco is injurious or not began in the sixteenth century when Jean Nicot (whence nicotine), lord of Villemain and master of requests in the household of the French king, got some of the plants in Portugal, whence they had been taken from the new world, and taking to smoking to it the members of the French court. The controversy has lasted ever since and is as far from being settled now as it was when Sir Walter Raleigh carried the habit into England. From France and England the habit spread over the world, and today tobacco is almost as universal an article of consumption as bread. It is not for this writer to say whether it has brought good or evil to humanity, but he is of the opinion that the people of today are as strong, as large, as healthy as and as intellectual as were their forefathers of the days before tobacco was an article of consumption.

I. D. MARSHALL.

AGAINST INCOME TAX

Democratic Envoys Should Be Evenly Distributed—The Laborer Has Been Deprived of His Wages, So Let the Rich Also Be Taxed.

Immediately after the Democratic administration assumed control of the affairs of government, being supported by a majority of the Democratic party in both houses of congress, the necessity occurred to the leading Democratic papers of the country to forestall by some means what they knew would be the inevitable consequences of Democratic control. History had shown that whenever the Democratic party had exclusive control in administering the affairs of government, the United States was invariably, without any exception whatever, plunged into a condition of dire distress to labor, to producers and manufacturers, caused by money panics, complexions and starvation.

Efforts were recently been made to mislead the press and to deceive the people upon the subject of the income tax which the Democratic administration may find itself compelled to impose as a means for acquiring revenue in order to meet the deficiency brought about by the diminished customs receipts through the inflated tariff for revenue only, and which is not a tariff for revenue in any manner, and to meet the deficiency brought about by the increase of expenditures above receipts of government. A tariff for revenue only is a direct tax upon the people; therefore, why should it not be followed up by other direct taxation, and why should not these taxes be levied upon those who are best able to pay them? Let the ills of the laws be paid by those who can afford to live in luxury, who have wealth, and who do not have to bother themselves with such small matters as providing for the morrow.

The history of the present Democratic party since March 4, 1893, has shown that it is distinctly and most decidedly the party that favors and has regard to the interests of the rich. Rich and important public offices have been apportioned for money and bought by the rich. The new tariff bill would place taxation for the rich in reducing the duty upon foreign champagne and upon certain objects, but what has the Democratic party during 1893 done for the poor man, for the wage earner, for the man depend upon his daily toil for the means wherewith to supply food and clothing for his family?

The only change that has been noticed by the great majority of the people, who are the wage earners and producers, is that the opportunity for earning wages has been taken from them, that their pay has been cut down, or that they are earning no money at all. As the poorer classes have thus received little attention at the hands of the present Democratic administration, therefore let the income tax, by all means be imposed. It is not fair that the rich should not receive their share of administrative favors, or that they should not suffer some loss the same as the poor classes.

This opposition to the imposition of an income tax rests entirely and exclusively upon the Democratic party of the country, which represents the rich and plutocracy, and which is headed by James Gordon Benedett of the New York Herald, who makes his money in this country, but spends it in Europe, where he lives. Mr. Pulitzer of The World is of foreign birth and lively sympathies abroad. The proprietor of the New York Times will not even patronize American industries, but has his paper printed in printing presses in England. The Evening Post of New York, an ably English advocate, has been owned by a foreigner, who has just left the country, taking several millions of dollars of American money with him, after receiving the usual president and his friends at a $40 per plate dinner. These are the people who should pay an income tax, but these are the people who are vigorously opposing it.

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IN FULL COMMITTEE.

THE TARIFF MEASURE FINALLY COMPLETED

As Far as the Subcommittee Is Concerned—Sugar, Coal and Iron Transferred to the Dutiable List—The Free List Not Much Changed—The Metal Schedule.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The senate finance committee has submitted the tariff bill to the full committee.

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the alterations from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork and bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coal slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite on the free list. Cocoa fibre is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones rough or uncut are added to the free list. Flour matting is made dutiable. Dates, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, peanuts and gambier are also taken from the free list. Cod oil is made free of duty. Salted guts disappear from the free list. Iron ore is taken from the free list and also olives and orchids. The tax on the more important items is as follows:

Sugar, not above 16 degrees polariscope test, 1 cent per pound; for every additional degree or fraction, not above 90 degrees, 1-100 cent additional; above 90 and not above 96, 2-100 cent per degree; above 96 degrees, a duty of 1 4-10 cents per pound.

Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Whisky at $1.10 per gallon and the bonded period extended from three to eight years.

Iron ore, 40 cents per ton.

Lead ore, 3-1 cents per pound, including lead mixed with silver ores.

Coal, bituminous and shale, 40 cents per ton.

Coal or slack or culi, 15 cents per ton.

Coke, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The Metal Schedule.

Metal schedule—Iron ore including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. Wilson bill free.

Iron in pigs, iron, Ferridge, Spiegeleisen, Ferrosilicon, 22 1-2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, more advanced than pig iron, and less finished than iron bars, 25 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 22 1-2 per cent.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, round iron, in coils or rods, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

Jointed and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 30 per cent.

Boiler or other plate or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10, wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled, in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent.

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

Hoops, hand or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 25 per cent.

Railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 21-2 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, 20 per cent.

The woollen schedule shows few changes. These are about 5 per cent reduction.

No change in cotton schedule. Collars and cuffs increased from 33 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

There is no change in lumber.

A New Provision.

In internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in 12 months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875.

No change is made in the rates fixed by the Wilson bill on imported tobacco.

The internal revenue section of the bill covers the income tax, with many verbal but few essential changes. It makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; a tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000 of $3 per 1,000; paper cigarettes, of weight less than 3 pounds per 1,000, pay $1 per 1,000, and those wrapped in tobacco, 50 cents per 1,000.

The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1 to June 30, and a duty is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption.

Shot His Stepdaughter.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., March 10.—An attempted murder at Lynxville, 18 miles north of this city, has created considerable excitement. Mathias Ladotschka laid in ambush and shot his stepdaughter. Dr. Cole, from this city, was called there, and up to this hour the woman is still alive. The would-be murderer fled to the woods and the sheriff is after him.

Senator White's Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Governor Foster has received the resignation of United States Senator E. D. White to take effect on Monday, March 12. The governor accepted the same and appointed Hon. Newton C. Blanchard as senator to succeed Judge White.

Employment for 2,000.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 14.—The Johnstown Steel works, which have been shut down since Jan. 1, for repairs, have resumed operations giving employment to 2,000.

BANG FOR HIS LIFE.

The Disagreeable Alternative Frederick Augustus Presented to Musician Abell.

John Abell, a celebrated singer and musician who lived in the reign of Charles II, had a very great notion of himself and could not perform unless he pleased. There is a funny story told of how he was once made to sing against his will.

While traveling abroad for pleasure he came into the town of Warsaw. News was brought to the palace of the famous English singer's arrival, and Frederick Augustus, the king of Poland, immediately sent word that he desired Abell to appear before him.

"Tell his majesty," replied John curtly, "that it suits me not."

Back went the court messenger with a very face. He knew his master's temper too well.

"Well Master Abel," thundered the king, "what I will have him come! And take you, boy, three stout fellows with you."

The messenger and the three stout fellows between them managed to carry out the royal wish and presently marched triumphantly up to the palace with their unwilling captive.

The king was awaiting them in the great hall, where he had seated himself in a balcony that ran all round the sides. Above him an impressive chair hung from the roof by a rope.

"Now, then, into the chair and up with him," cried Frederick Augustus, with a chuckle. "We'll soon see if our song bird won't sing in his cage. Up with him, my merry men all!"

And up in the air swung Abell, who did not intend to open his mouth. When he gave a glance downward, however, he changed his mind. Into the hall beneath him a number of wild beasts had been turned loose.

"Sing, sirrah!" the king shouted, "or down you go to play with my brown ladies."

One look at those "brown babies," growling and snarling below in a very unbabylike manner, was sufficient to convince the stubborn John. Sing he did, and he often used to declare in after days that he never sang so well in his life as when he was hanging there, a hundred feet high above the fierce beasts.—New York Journal.

Don't Try to Cheat a Lawyer.

A young lawyer, just starting in his profession, hung out his sign in a town where there was only one other lawyer, an aged judge.

Elated old fellow, thinking to get legal advice for nothing, called upon the young man and contrived in a sort of neighborly way to get some legal questions answered. Then, thanking the young man, he was about to leave, when the young man asked for a $5 fee. The old fellow went into a violent passion and swore he never would pay. The young lawyer told him he would sue him.

So the old fellow went down to see the judge and said:

"That young scamp that's just come into town! I dropped in to make a neighborly call on him, and he charges me $5 for my legal advice."

"Served you right," said the judge. "But have I got to pay it, judge?"

"Of course you have."

"Well, then," said the man, "I suppose I must," and he started off.

"Hold on," said the judge, "arn't you going to pay me?"

"Pay you! What for?"

"For legal advice."

"What do you charge?"

"Five dollars."

The result was that the old fellow had to pay $5 to the young lawyer and $10 to the old one.—Toronto Globe.

The Gallery Gods' Applause.

Lawrence Barrett once told me of a conversation he had with Edwin Booth. The latter had been congratulated upon an ovation given him by a crowded house on the opening night of an engagement. "The sweetest music to my ears," said the great tragedian, "is the shouting of the boys in the gallery. I know they are not applauding because I have a reputation or because they wish to make a display. They simply give vent to their natural enthusiasm. When they shout, I know that I am giving a good performance. As for the parquet, it may give the sounds out of politeness. A dramatic critic who had certain notions as to how a line should be read will applaud if I read it his way; otherwise he will remain quiet. I can never analyze the applause of the front rows, but the gallery is sincere in its likes or dislikes."—Chicago Record.

Disappointing.

She was a very cultured and fashionable young lady, albeit she was only seventeen, and she was a resident of New York. A gentleman calling on her parents had an opportunity to have a brief tete-a-tete with her.

"I presume," he said, "that when you grow up you will marry, as all little girls do?"

"No," she replied languidly. "No, I hardly think I shall."

"Indeed! That will be so disappointing."

"Possibly it may be to mamma and to the young gentleman, but not to me, I fancy," and she lolled back in her chair quite tired to death, don't you know.—Detroit Free Press.

Unappreciated.

A single word sometimes reveals a man's inmost thought.

"Who are those girls playing a duet on the piano?" asked one man of another at an evening party.

"One of them is the daughter of the hostess," was the answer.

"And who is her accomplice?"—London Tit-Bits.

Excusable.

Customer—Waiter, this bullock's heart is very badly cooked.

Waiter—Well, sir, the fact is, the cook's been crossed in love, and when ever he has anything to do with a 'art it so upsets him that he doesn't know what he's a-doin of.—London Million.

THE REINCARNATION THEORY.

A Beautiful Explanation That Was Painful in Its Final Application.

LondlordAller is always looking for a good thing and always recognizes it when he sees it. This he benefits by Washington paper, and the local application makes it the more interesting:

If there is a good story born in Washington, it is a two to one shot that its cradle will lie in the back parlor of John Chamberlin's. Dr. Edward Bellamy came over from Philadelphia one night and sat therein entertaining a choice group of friends with tales of the far east. In the edge of the group sat a man from Pennsylvania, who had come over from Potterville on some government contracting business. He was all ears and eagerness. His name was Strauss. Finally he certainly became too intense, and he broke loose.

"Doctor," said he, "what is dot new religious I heere off about China? My wife has got it ferry bad, and I don't understand it."

"Tell me the name," said Bellamy. "Is it Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Shintoism, Taoism, Confucianism or what?"

"Oh, it is no name, but der name is like a tramp's migrashun of der soul, an'd it?"

"Oh, you doubtless mean transmigration of the soul."

"Yah, dot's it. You dell me about dot."

"Certainly. Transmigration of the soul is a very pretty poetic doctrine of metempsychosis which our friends of the Theosophical society have borrowed from the far east."

"Here, here, doctor! Tell no vet dot means, so I can understand what you vas talking about."

"All right, I will tell you in plain language. Take yourself, for instance. You live to the ailleted age of threescore years and ten, and then you pass away. Your soul goes into the body of a bird—a canary, we'll say—and from your gilded cage you fill a very handsome with the melody, living a life of luxury and feel from the dainty fingers of beauty"——

"Oh, dot is peautiful, peautiful! I like dot!"

"And then you die again, and your soul goes into a lovely flower in a garden, and you fill all the air with fragrance and delight the eye with your exquisite color and delicacy of petals"——

"Ah, dot is fine! I like dot reticles."

"As I was saying when you interrupted me, you live the life of a flower, until one day a donkey gets into the garden, and attracted by your loveliness he eats you, and your soul passes into the donkey"——

"Yah, yah."

"When some former acquaintance comes along, strokes your long ears and says: 'Why, Strauss, is if you? How little you have changed!'"—Pottsville (Pa.) Republican.

Know When They Are Hungry.

Pigeons must have the credit of possessing some intelligence. A curious and very interesting sight may be seen each day, Sundays excepted, at one of the windows of the office of Henry W. Williams, in the Rialto building, opposite the postoffice. For the past few years some 20 or 40 pigeons have been there regularly fed at 11 o'clock. A basket of cracked grain is purchased as a time for the purpose. The birds gather on the west side of the postoffice and watch for the window to open. They know perfectly well when that hour arrives. If there should chance to be any delay in opening the window, they will often fly over to the other windows of the same office and tap at the glass to remind the clerks who may be sitting there that it is time for their breakfast. The minute the window opens they all swoop on and about the sill and push and crowd and stand on each other's backs and sometimes fight, so eager are they to pick up the grain which is spread all about the outside. They soon become quite tame and readily eat out of the hand.—Boston Transcript.

Pumice Stone.

Pumice stone is a porous feldspathic scoria from volcanoes. The pores are linear and so fine as often to be barely visible except by means of a magnifying glass. Its specific gravity is given as 2.4 —water being the unit—but by reason of its spongy texture pieces are often buoyant enough to float on water. It consists chiefly of silica, with sometimes 17 per cent of lumina, 6 per cent of soda and 4 per cent of potash. It is of grayish shades of color, passing into yellow and brown. The chief source from which it is obtained for commercial purpose is Campo Bianco, one of the Lipari islands, where it forms a hill nearly 1,000 feet high. In the arts pumice is largely employed, mostly in a pulverized state, as a polishing material for ivory, wood, glass and marble. It is also used in lamp for grinding and smoothing metallic surfaces, leather, etc., and in the preparation of parchments, etc. Quantities of the pulverized pumice are used in making fancy soaps.—Brooklyn Eagle.

West Virginia.

West Virginia, with less than 800,000 inhabitants, has but three cities and is essentially a rural and half settled region. In spite of her enormous wealth in timber and mines also, many of her counties number only a handful of people. No West Virginia county has 50,000 inhabitants, and only 10 have more than 30,000, while 12 have less than 10,000 and two less than 5,000. In many of the mountainous counties the conditions of life are simple to the last degree, and the people are far removed from the great currents of national life in spirit as well as in distance and time.—New York Sun.

So He Ought.

Patient (regarding his lacerated face in the mirror)—You scarcely are going to charge me full price for that shave?

Barber—Ain't I? Why not?

"I think you ought to give me cut rates!"—Boston Traveller.

VERDUROUS LAWNS AND FOLIAGE.

An Englishman Tells About the Careful Gardening in His Native Land.

Lewis Rose, a practical gardener, came to this country 10 years ago from England, where he was a farmer, and he trims and cuts according to English rules. Speaking of this country, he said:

"You Americans do not know what good lawns are. In England the houses of the gentry are surrounded by acres of green sward that looks just like velvet. They mow the grass with a machine every week, and after the mower comes a heavy stone roller that rolls it down as flat as a piece of paper. It is just as smooth as that table cover there stretched over the table. The roller is to press down and heal any little break or tear in the turf made by the machine. If you break the turf anywhere, it is just like breaking your skin. You must fix it directly, or there will be a sore place on the lawn. Even if it gets well there will always be a scar there unless you mend it carefully. You should see the English lawns after a shower! The green is beautiful, and every blade of grass stands up straight, but all the little blades are of exactly the same length, and they look soft and level. The perfume of the new grass is delightful. They have windows generally that come down to the floor, and on the walls outside the house are climbing rose bushes all in bloom. The combined odor of roses and new mown grass is very pleasant.

You have to go at a lawn as if it were a piece of embroidery you were at work on. First you must have a good rich, decaying mold for the grass to grow in. You cannot make grass grow in sand. Then as the grass comes up you must go over it step by step and dig out all the coarse grass and weeds and be sure to mend each place after digging up the roots. Then you will begin to find patches where no grass appears. You want to have grass seed handy and sow these places with dot. A water my lawn twice a day—In the morning before the sun gets fairly up and at night after it goes down. I mow the grass every week. After you have a good lawn you must watch every inch of it. You have no idea how easy it is to let a patch here and there get poisoned to death. When you find any foreign substance on a lawn that is likely to poison the grass, you want to dig it up, put fresh soil and fertilizer under it and fit a new sod neatly by it of turf in the hole you have made. Then keep an eye on it afterward and water it well. The rich, decomposed sweepings from the stable make the best fertilizer.

In pruning trees you want to cut off every long shoot and make your trees compact and bushy like a full-blown rose. Even weeds have a beauty and their trees get scrawny, and they don't always cut them enough to prevent decay in some of the branches. It is easy to trim trees if you understand this principle. And the only reason I have been successful with my lawns is that I have been willing to take pains with them and do a lot of hard work.—New York Sun.

A Workman's Time Checker.

An English time check has been designed for use in factories and workshops for keeping a register of the time of the workmen. Its inventor claims that it is the only apparatus of the kind actuated and controlled by electricity. It contains no special clockwork and no complicated parts and requires no fixing. As many clocks may be fitted to one clock as may be desired, and any ordinary clock can be adapted for, the purpose. Each man is provided with checks, one of which he drops into the slot of the apparatus on entering the workshop. The checks subsequently removed, and after their numbers have been registered placed on a board ready for the men to take when next leaving work. Any number of clocks can be provided, but as a rule two only, marked respectively "early" and "late," are required. When the time for beginning work has gone by, the "early" slot is closed by an electrical attachment, and the "late" slot is opened. Before the instant quit of work commences the "late" slot is closed, and the "early" slot is made ready to receive the checks of the workmen.—Exchange.

Very Ancient Jokes.

When Themistocles was trying to get money out of the Athenians for the Grecco defense fund and told them that the Athenians would succeed in the two great gods, persuasion and necessity, the Andrians replied that the Athenians were well off with two such powerful gods, but they had two gods who always dwelt in their country—poverty and impossibility.

Cyrus' bitter jest about the fishes to the wretched Ionians, who had declined his overtures, and then after the taking of Sardis wanted to come to terms, has not much cruelty to be found therein. "Say," said the insulting victor, "that a piper, seeing fishes in the sea, were to play to them, thinking they will come out to the land, and when he was disappointed of his hope took a net and inclosed a great multitude of the fishes and drew them to land, and seeing them flopping about said to the fishes, 'Cease dancing to me, since you would not come out and dance when I played.'"—Westminster Review.

Bosom Friends.

Fair Customer—I wish to present a friend of mine with a bottle of your tincture on her birthday. I should like to know if it is really to be depended on for the removal of summer freckles?

Druggist—To tell you the honest truth, no, ma'am.

Fair Customer—Very good. Then I'll take a bottle.—Noticiero Universal.

Exemplary Patience.

The train stops. Peasant Woman (who for a long time has been showing signs of great anxiety, to stout gentleman absorbed in his paper)—I have to get out now. Excuse me, you are sitting on my butter!—Bunfes Allerlie.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpets Rugs, Etc.,

AT THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Mammoth Dry Goods Store. CROOKSTON.

We Sell Everything of Merit in the Line of

FARM MACHINERY

ALSO FUEL

AND A LINE OF

High Grade Bicycles.

Merit Always Wins.

TRY US.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Cor. Robert and Broadway, CROOKSTON, MINN.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street, CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading——

McKinnon Block, Main Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

DULUTH: 167 TORREY BUILDING. MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

HON. LORING FLETCHER is home from Washington for a brief business visit. "Your Uncle Loren" says at the rate the democrats are carrying sail there must be a corporal's guard left for '96, and he thinks the republicans will win hands down.

DAVE HILL thinks free trade democracy is all played out, and he proposes to organize the democracy on a protective basis and lead them in '96. Dave has been fooled more than once and if he imagines he can lead democracy (in any guise) to victory, that's where Dave is fooled again.

THE United States navy, though never considered (by Englishmen) to be in it beside the English navy, has always been able to give that navy pointers in the best way to conduct one and now is teaching Great Britian that small guns for the navy are the best—the most practical, and England will discard the great overgrown cannon on board her ships of war.

THE Duluth Evening Herald has a purported telegram from Minneapolis to the effect D. M. Sabin is a pronounced candidate for the United States senate. Well, that's all well enough, and reasonable enough, and all right enough, but the balance of it, that goes on to say that "Governor Nelson recognizes in Mr. Sabin a great power and will try to use him (Sabin) as a horse to ride into the U. S. senate himself as Davis' successor" is all bosh—the silliest twaddle. While it may all be true that Mr. Sabin is a great political power in the state it is not true that he is a greater political power than Governor Nelson, and it is not true that Gov. Nelson needs such a horse to ride into the Senate on. Gov. Nelson could ride over to the U. S. Senate at the time he left Congress had he chosen, and his course since then has not been such as to alienate his friends. If the governor wishes to go to the Senate he does not need a snake-shift, his merits alone will secure him all the help he requires.

THE government report of wheat still in the hands of the producers, shows 31,000,000 bushels less than in any year for the past eight years at this time of the year and yet, in the face of this fact never before, since this country raised any wheat of any importance has that commodity been as low as at present. It will be remembered that last fall the shrewdest wheat dealers in the country freely predicted that wheat would bring good prices as soon as the spring of '94, and this prediction was based upon the well-known shortage that existed over former crops. The question very naturally occurs—then why is the price so disproportionately low?" It strikes us, that in the light of the present low price of wheat, and the further fact of a greater shortage than ever before can easily be seen the effect of a good home market for our breadstuffs. It is a well-known fact that for a very long time nearly, if not quite all of our great manufactories have been practically idle—hardly a wheel turning and the thousands of operatives in them idle—almost entirely without the means of buying our breadstuffs. There can be no doubt whatever, that had the United States used as much wheat for food purposes during the past winter as usual the price of that cereal would be very much greater than it is today. Had the republican party continued in power the manufactories would have continued to run as usual, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars more for work than they have done which money would have found its way into the pockets of farmers eventually to pay for wheat. And the present state of things seem bound to continue just as long as the uncertainty in relation to the tariffs are as it does at this day. We may argue against this condition of things as much as we like but the facts remain the same and it is these same facts that operate against the welfare of the country, at present.

Ex-president Harrison in a speech from a railroad car platform voiced the sentiment of every true American citizen when he said: "Those who believe in a protective tariff have the opinion that the American interests ought to be protected by American legislation. (Cheers.) That is the theory upon which all congresses and parliaments legislate in the old country, and we think this is the American policy. Now, it is very noticeable that all through our great centers of population free traders and protectionists alike are all urging city councils and boards of county commissioners either to vote money to devote to the relief of the poor and unemployed or to secure them some kind of public work in order that men may earn their daily bread. (Cries of that is right.)

"Now, if that is right, it is also right for congress to so frame our tariff legislation as to bring the most work to this country that is possible. It is very clear that the blankets we need cannot be made here and in Europe both. They will all be made here or all be made there, or part here and part there, and the larger the number of blankets we have to make the larger the market we will have for wool, and the more work we will have for our American workmen."

THE Alexandria Post and News have consolidated and will appear in the future as the Post-News, published by S. C. Mitchell, of St. Cloud. But a new paper, called the Republican has just been started, so Alexandria will not suffer for lack of papers.

THE Biennial convention of the State League of Republican clubs will be held at Harmonia hall on March 28th. Each club is entitled to three delegates besides the president and secretary who are ex-officio delegates. The delegates to the convention will receive tickets to the Mc-Kinley speech in the evening. Clubs electing delegates should report their names as soon as possible to John Goodnow, Minneapolis, Minn.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

It is said that the Labor Party seriously contemplate putting a ticket in the field for the coming spring election. This would be an exceedingly wise movement.

The cure with which each party is watching each other in the matter of probable candidates shows a healthy state of things seldom manifested in city politics. It certainly augurs well for the best interest of the city, showing that the greatest care will be used in the selections for the various offices. One great trouble in the past has been the manner in which such important selections have been made.

Judge Spendley and Judge Gossman are rounding very high this spring. Their official seats will not be raffled for.

We are betting dollars to dough-nuts that the democrats will probably nominate Alex. McKinnon—or somebody, for may or. They see that they have just got to put their best foot forward in order to win—and all this time Pat Russell shut saying anything but just sawing wood.

Mrs. A. Bailey is so far recovered as to be able to be out this week.

Probably never in the history of this city has so much attention been paid to making up a good ticket as this spring.

Among the mayoralty possibilities on the democratic ticket are A. C. Wilkinson and S. W. Vance. Well, they might go a great deal farther and do worse—they in the price so dis-tressingly low?" It strikes us, that in the light of the present low price of wheat, and the further fact of a greater shortage than ever before can easily be seen the effect of a good home market for our breadstuffs. It is a well-known fact that for a very long time nearly, if not quite all of our great manufactories have been practically idle—hardly a wheel turning and the thousands of operatives in them idle—almost entirely without the means of buying our breadstuffs. There can be no doubt whatever, that had the United States used as much wheat for food purposes during the past winter as usual the price of that cereal would be very much greater than it is today. Had the republican party continued in power the manufactories would have continued to run as usual, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars more for work than they have done which money would have found its way into the pockets of farmers eventually to pay for wheat. And the present state of things seem bound to continue just as long as the uncertainty in relation to the tariffs are as it does at this day. We may argue against this condition of things as much as we like but the facts remain the same and it is these same facts that operate against the welfare of the country, at present.

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Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

That Grading Matter.

Last September, suddenly and without warning to the parties directly interested, the council passed a resolution ordering a large amount of grading in Simpson's Woodland addition, and in due time the tax levy made, whereupon a taxpayer, in an article in public print asked Alderman J. E. Morrisey to explain why this levy was ordered that nobody asked for. Mr. Morrisey replied briefly that he never noticed an anonymous "attack" and said he would explain if the writer would ask it over his own signature. The writer promptly replied but Mr. Morrisey maintained a discreet silence for a long time, but later did make a reply through an obscure sheet that nobody took—then came a remonstrance, signed by everybody that was affected by the grading, was sent in to the councilmd that body appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Morrisey and Norrie of the second ward to investigate and report. Before this was done Norrie was taken sick and resigned from the committee and Jennings in the 1st ward, Watts in the 3rd, were added. They investigated and found that almost everybody was opposed to having the work done. At the council meeting a large number from the addition appeared before the council to protest. The report of the committee concurred with the sentiment of the people and then, (for the first time) Alderman Morrisey discovered that the person why he insisted on taxing the addition so heavily was "because Cooke would not build a sidewalk 150 feet long." Mr. Morrisey presented a petition signed by four, two of whom had since signed the remonstrance to the work and one of the others would have no tax to pay for the work while the remaining one would have to pay about $3.50. Mr. Jo. still insisted that it ought to be done, but if the council would order Woodland avenue graded (so as to catch Cooke) he would be willing to sign the addition? Or is quite singular that nobody over there could see just how bad they do need that grading even though many of them would have to sacrifice all they have ever there to get it, but this only proves that the property owners are often ungrateful and don't know what they do want, for Morrisey of coursenought only the grasol—that's what he was in the council for. From the present outlook it is probable that Morrisey will never, in this world at least, receive proper recognition for his valuable services in behalf of the benighted inhabitants of the addition but he should be consoled with the idea that in the far distant future, some great historian, scanning the pages of history back to the year 1894 will see how live, shall find, high upon the scroll of fame emblazoned in letters of living light, the name of James E. Morrisey, and that his fame will go thundering down the ages—no Cooke's sidewalk to Saunderson's Woodland extension, then, and not till then can such distinguished services be adequately rewarded.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, March 13th, 1894.

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In true American spirit, in fact so well did they present the cause of Old England that they won one vote from the judges; (probably a lady who had a fellow-feeling akin to that which is always said to be had for the under dog in the fight.)* Almost every one present professed his remorse by swearing allegiance to his native country, and wished it distinctly understood that he was championing the cause of England merely as an advocate—and we must confess that they made out an extremely good case for their client—but the champions for the Yankee nation were too much for them and won with hands down. The leader for the negative made a good hit when he asserted that "America had whipped Great Britian three times (the only one, (the revolutionary war) it took seven years to do it, the second, (the war of 1812) it took two years, and third, (in the Corbet and Mitchel fight) it only took nine minutes to dress the old lady out in proper shape." These exercises are of great benefit to the young, in fitting them for public speaking and the avidity with which each responded to his or her name when called upon shows that the interest taken in them is very great. We do not propose to play the part of a critic upon an entertainment that furnished as so much pleasure and will say that the little folks are doing nicely. One lad possesses a voice and a manner, that, with proper culture and due gravity, would make him a star rival to Bill Nye and other humorists—even now you could catch glimpses of the great humorist in selection and voice. Something of the extent of our city school system begins to dawn upon one as we listen to those exercises—participated in by so many young people, and reflect that this is one of the two overflow schools of the city, while the regular city schools are six or eight in number—and every building crowded to its utmost capacity. No city of its size in the Northwest can excel Crookston in its school facilities and very few if any equal it.

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THE FARMER'S EGGS.

HOW THE McKINLEY TARIFF HAS ENRICHED HIS BASKET.

Large Importations of Foreign Eggs Were Checked — Over $2,000,000 Saved to American Producers Yearly—Eggs From All Parts of the World.

Produce from foreign farms is to be admitted free of duty into the United States, causing greater competition, more stuff in the markets and consequently lower prices. Manufactured goods from foreign countries are to come in greater quantities, and many of our mills must be closed or run on part time. This will lessen the demand for farm produce. The people who have been working in the mills will have less money to spend, and with the markets glutted with foreign farm stuffs prices will be very low. The American farmer must be prepared.

Let us first take a look into his eggs basket. Good eggs, fresh from the farm, have been selling during the last three or four years, until the fear of free trade recently settled upon the country, for much more money than they brought five and ten years ago There was a reason for this, and farmers should ponder over the reason. The free trade people say that farmers have not received any protection from the McKinley tariff. We say they have, and we are going to show the farmers how they were protected, why there was a better demand for their eggs and why they were sold for higher prices.

Let us look back for a period of 10 years—from 1883 to 1893. Between 1883 and 1890 there was no tariff upon eggs. The hen product of the American farmer, raised by the American farmer's wife, was sold in the American markets in open competition with the eggs laid by hens in Canada, in Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands and China. This will be a surprise to many farmers, but it is a fact nevertheless.

In case there should be any doubt about the matter we give for a year before the McKinley tariff put any duty upon eggs to protect the American farmer the imports of eggs by countries during the year ending June 20, 1889:

	Dozens. In Duty.	
Austro-Hungary	1,000,000	
Belgium	29,333	$7,333
China	170,000	8,425
Denmark	74,000	18,500
France	16	04
Germany	75,000	14,119
England	4,994	831
Scotland	1,000	167
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	3,657,222	891,491
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories	11,731,444	1,804,023
British Columbia	675	90
Hong-Kong	12,219	181
Italy	25,000	3,762
France	16	02
Netherlands	18,667	2,800
Russia	500	70
Cuba	1,503	164
Turkey in Africa		8
Total	16,010,600	$2,419,976

This was the result of free trade in eggs. It was quite important. In that year 16,000,000 dozen were bought from foreign countries almost 10,000,000 dozen eggs and paid to foreign farmers almost $2,420,000. This represented over 15 cents for each dozen of the foreign eggs. This money might much better have been paid to American farmers and given to their wives and daughters, who take care of the poultry, instead of sending it to Europe, to Canada, to Mexico or to China. Such a large quantity, nearly 16,000,000 dozen of eggs in a year, over 1,333,000 dozen a month, over 300,000 dozen a week, nearly 60,000 dozen of foreign eggs a day in our country, had a visible effect upon our supply. It glutted our markets and cheapened the price for American eggs.

But it is not only the farmers who are the losers. They must remember that, too, because it is important. Where most of the foreign eggs are received and sold there must be less demand for American eggs, and farmers living near those markets must sell their eggs elsewhere. The forces are always supplied by other towns. With a large lot of foreign eggs in the markets of New York and Boston, the farmers of New York state and of Massachusetts must sell in some other state farther west or south—into Pennsylvania, for instance. Then the Pennsylvania farmer is forced to sell some of his eggs in Ohio, and the Ohio man has to go to Chicago or the Illinois farmer gets into the market of the Nebraskan man.

This is how free trade in eggs works. It creates too large a supply in some markets, and our farmers have to find other markets where there are no foreign eggs, and thus compete with one another.

Let us now see to what extent the McKinley tariff, by putting a duty on eggs, has protected the American farmer's egg basket, whether or not it checked the importation of foreign eggs. Here are the figures for 11 months:

IMPORTS OF EGGS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	Dozens.	Dollars.
1883 under free trade	19,799,705	$2,867,604
1884 under free trade	15,677,260	2,077,093
1885 under free trade	16,093,450	2,470,473
1886 under free trade	15,997,088	2,173,454
1887 under free trade	13,930,054	1,960,080
1888 under free trade	13,045,961	2,010,666
1889 under free trade	15,916,980	2,413,976
1890 under McKinley tariff	11,241,240	1,704,188
1891 protected	7,988,160	1,226,592
1892 protected	4,188,462	552,949
1893 protected	3,295,842	362,537

*Protected Oct. 6, 1890, at 5 cents per dozen.

This is a remarkable exhibit. We find during the eight years, from 1883 to 1890, when we had free trade in eggs, that we imported on an average more than 15,000,000 dozen eggs every year, valued at $15,000 dozen of foreign eggs sold in this country in eight years. What an enormous quantity! What did they cost? During the eight years we paid away to foreign farmers more than $18,770,000 for eggs alone in good American money. We paid away over $2,596,000 every year for foreign eggs; almost $50,000 every week of the eight years sent abroad to foreign farmers! This was what free trade did.

Now let us see what protection did. The McKinley tariff put a duty of 5 cents per dozen on foreign eggs so as to protect the farmer's egg basket, and this protection began on Oct. 6, 1890. It made a difference at once, because we find that we imported nearly 900,000 dozen foreign eggs less that year than in 1889, when there was no protection. But look back at the figures for the next three years—for 1891, 1892 and 1893. In 1891 we bought nearly 7,000,000 dozen foreign eggs less than in 1890 even, nearly 11,000,000 dozen less in 1892, and nearly 12,000,000 dozen less in 1893.

It is thus clear that the longer we had protection, the better it was for the American farmers' eggs basket. Each succeeding year we bought fewer foreign eggs. In 1893 we paid to foreigners much less than $400,000, and we used to pay over $2,500,000 every year for foreign eggs when there was no protection. The result was that we only bought eggs, and not nearly so many of them, from Canada, and from China for the chinese in California. But we bought none from Austria or Belgium, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Italy or the Netherlands. Protection kept the European eggs exclusively out of the country, and protection gave the American farmer's market to American farmers.

Most of the foreign eggs that we have imported came from Canada, and now that there is to be no more protection the Canadian eggs will have to pay duty to pay out millions of dollars every year for foreign eggs. It may be asked why the American farmers cannot sell their eggs in Canada. There are two reasons why they cannot. There are but half a dozen small markets in that country, with a total population only one-fourths as large as New York city. This is one reason.

The other reason is that they cannot protect her farmers by a tax of 5 cents per dozen upon eggs, so as to protect American farmers from selling there. The McKinley tariff protected our farmers, but the free trade Wilson tariff does not. The free trade tariff throws the American markets open free to the Canadian farmer, while the Canadians tax the American farmers. The Canadians protect themselves, but the Wilson bill of the Democratic party will not protect the American farmer's egg basket.

CHARLES E. BUCKLAND.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Protection Increases Foreign Trade, but Free Trade Does Not.

One of the greatest and most hackneyed arguments of the free trader is that the American system of protection prohibits the export of American made goods, the higher wages paid here in this country preventing us from competing with foreign countries for the trade in the markets of the world; hence it is the disposition of the free traders to take our home market from us, which is the best in the world, for the sake of inducing the wages of American labor to the foreign level to enable us to compete with foreign countries in foreign markets.

This is a glib and smooth sounding species of argument that has unfortunately deceived too many of our people in the past. Before the great agitation to American labor and industries has been finally completed by the free trade conspiracy it is well to expose the complete and utter fallacy and falsity of this free trade exploitation. It is not a fact that protection prohibits the export of American manufactured goods into foreign markets. It is not a fact that free trade can export to the markets under protection. It is not a fact that free trade is essential to the acquisition of foreign trade. It is not a fact that free trade promotes and extends an export commerce with foreign countries.

These plain and decided statements of The American Economist can be very easily substantiated. Let us compare the export trade of manufactured goods from the United States and from the United Kingdom, taking the latest possible period for which the official statistics of both countries are available, as follows:

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

	1891.	1892.
United Kingdom	$940,200,856	$976,038,110
United States	185,807,282	182,667,257

These official figures of the London board of trade and of the bureau of statistics of the United States treasury department show that the export trade in manufactured goods from free trade England was $38,837,175 less in 1892 than in 1892. On the other hand, we see that the exports of manufactured goods from the protective country of the United States was $635,000,000 larger during 1893 than in 1892.

Comment is unnecessary. We await an explanation from the free traders of the reason why free trade diminished the English export trade last year by nearly $38,000,000, while protection increased the export trade of the United States by $35,000,000.

Sound Doctrine.

Foreign trade considered as a market to be supplied and to be made an object of protection and encouragement amounts to little, but foreign trade when including importations is of immense importance as a possible disturber of our national economic condition. Exportation and importation must always be equal. If there is a difference between the exported and imported products of agriculture and manufacturing the difference once must be made up by importing or exporting gold.—Flavius J. Van Vorhis.

The Free Trade Fiends.

When peace and plenty blessed the land
And workmen's wages their command,
Who brought the news from quarters strange,
That labor then had sought a change?
The free trade fiends.

When factory doors were open wide
And happy workmen were employed,
Who feared their trades with lines of age,
Who want, and more on some message?
The free trade fiends.

When labor's home was love's retreat,
With peace and comfort there to meet,
Who were the tempters came to lead
The people to the mourner's trade?
The free trade fiends.

When children were the smiles of youth,
That rivaled even baby Ruth,
Who seared their cheeks with lines of age,
With want, and more on some message?
The free trade fiends.

One once proud workingmen could buy
The best the market could supply,
Who brought them down to blasted hope,
The people's foe, the can of soup?
The free trade fiends.

DA GAMA GIVES UP.

The Brazilian Rebel Admiral Offers to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Advices received at the state department from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro indicate that the Brazilian rebellion is about ended. The dispatches from Minister Thompson contain the information that Admiral Da Gama has gone aboard the Portuguese warship

ADMIRAL DA GAMA.

Mindello, and has sent to President Peixoto by the Portuguese officer an offer to surrender on condition of full protection for himself and his followers. Secretary Gresham believes this marks the end of the Brazilian war.

Peixoto Will Accept.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Another dispatch was received at a late hour by Secretary Gresham from Minister Thompson containing the additional information that Da Gama asks only that he and his officers be allowed to leave the country and the lives of his private soldiers and sailors be spared. It is regarded by persons and officials without question that the Brazilian government will accept the surrender with the terms asked for by Da Gama.

SCORED THE LORDS.

Earl Rosebery's Speech at the Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, March 14.—The feature of the opening session of parliament was the speech of Earl Roseberry, the new premier. In opening his address he feelingly alluded to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, but declared that while leaders had changed there would be no change of party policy. The Welch church question would be pressed to a successful conclusion, and the policy of home rule would be definitely pursued. He concluded by saying the house of lords, as at present constituted, is an anamoly, and that the declarations regarding that body contained in Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the house of commons would be the policy of the Liberal party. Lord Roseberry was loudly cheered during the delivery of his speech.

FEAR A ROYALIST UPRISING.

The Story of the Enlistment of Canadian Volunteers Now Contradicted.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 14.—The Hawaiian steamer Warrimoo just arrived, bringing confirmation of the enlistment of Canadian volunteers for the service of Queen Lilliokalani. The plan was fully described in dispatches sent from here early in January, which at the time were discredited as false. It now appears that their authors were in full possession of inside information on the subject.

PENSIONS RESTORED.

Commissioner Lochren Signs an Order Affecting Several Thousand Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—All suspensions of pensions in cases where payment has not been already resumed or where the pensioner's name has not been restored to the rolls will be removed by an order signed during the afternoon by Commissioner Lochren. The order, which was sent to the chief of the finance division, is as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1893, you are hereby instructed to at once take such steps as may be necessary to remove suspensions of pensions in all cases in which action of resumption of payment or dropping from the rolls has not been taken."

This action affects the cases of between 5,000 and 4,000 pensioners. The pension agents will be instructed to pay these pensioners their former rates until otherwise ordered by the bureau.

Decrease In Pension Applications.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The decrease in the number of claims received daily at the pension bureau is shown in a statement prepared at the department. The number of pensioners on the rolls is now approximately 965,000, against 952,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The number has, however, steadily diminished since Sept. 1.

Columbian Cards On.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The world's fair grounds are guarded by bat eight men, as the result of a strike of the employes of the Columbian guard. Seventy-two guards have thrown down their swords because of the reducing of the force from a popular sergeant, while an unpopular officer was continued in the service.

The Roster Case Begun.

MADISON, Wis., March 8.—This entire morning in the roster trial was taken up by Mr. Olin, attorney for the plaintiff, in opening the case to the jury. The court restricted the limits of his address to the presentation of evidences intended to be introduced and the theory of the plaintiff's case.

Director Agree to Pay.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The directors of the Jefferson Commercial bank of Brooklyn, some of whom are under indictment, may not be prosecuted, owing to the fact that they have agreed to pay the worthless mortgages held by the institution and to pay the depositors every dollar due them.

Ho Shot Collegbau.

RACINE, Wis., March 10.—At Kenosha the preliminary examination of George Clause, charged with murdering John Collegbau of the town of Brighton, was held before Justice Hughes. Clause is identified by Mrs. Callaghan as the man who shot her husband. He was held to the circuit court.

Promised to Marry Madeline.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Breckinridge-Pollard case Mrs. Lake Blackburn was the first witness. She testified that Colonel Breckinridge had announced to her his intention to marry Miss Pollard

GIRLS WHO FENCE.

A Popular Fad In the Exclusive Circles of Society.

If the fencing fad continues to spread among the society women of New York

MISS WHITNEY IN FENCING COSTUME.

with the same rapidity it has attained within the past year or two, there will soon be a dearth of foreign teachers to instruct the fair devotees, and they will have perforce to put up with a native American talent. Indeed it is no secret that several Americans have already taken to the foils in a professional way.

Fencing is a delightful and healthful exercise, and the number of sedy foreigners who have found the art of the fencing master an easy method of earning a few dollars is surprisingly prodigious.

And why not? The American woman has discovered that exercise with the foils will promote gracefulness, supple muscular vigor, and those robust health charms in the New York girl make a good figure in fencing with her acoustomed dash and energy. Masks, foils and a fetching fencing costume are consequently commented among the almost indispensable articles of a young lady's outfit; and if, possessing these, she can get her name inscribed upon the rolls of one of the swell fencing clubs her success in life may be considered assured.

The most exclusive of all these clubs is probably the Berkeley, whose membership comprises some of the younger set of the very smallest social circles in the metropolis. Miss Pauline Whitney, the charming daughter of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, is among the members of the club who are most regular in attendance, and is the opinion of M. Capdevila she is one of the most promising pupils, though as yet hit a beginner.

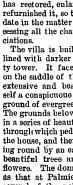
The members of most of the fencing clubs are governed in the matter of costume solely by their individual tastes and fancies. Some have adopted a uniform dress that is simply stunning. The skirt reaches a little below the knee, and the blouse is loose, with turnover collar and cuffs. The material is silk poogee, and the deep hem of the skirt and the edge of the cuffs and collar have a feather stitching of scarlet silk. About the waist is worn a belt of red canvas, with leather straps and buckle, and the hands are covered with jaunty gauntlets of buff doeskin. Black silk stockings and tennis shoes of black suede, with scarlet uppers, complete a costume which would make even a plain girl attractive, and which adds a dainty charm to the loveliness of many of New York's most beautiful daughters.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ITALY.

Victoria Will Sojourn at the Villa Fabbricotti, in Florence, This Year.

Queen Victoria will soon make her annual pilgrimage to Italy. Whither her visits seem to have become as regular as those of the swallows and the lake of Florence, the City of Flowers, has retained its claims on her majesty's regard, and she will sojourn there again this year, though not in the grand old Villa Palmieri, where she spent the spring of 1888, but in the Villa Fabbricotti, at Montughi, one of the nearest hilly suburbs of Florence, has been taken for her majesty's use, and the villa's most recent villas have been engaged for her rather numerous suite. The queen herself selected the locality of her new domicile on her last visit because of its peculiar beauty and pointed out the villa which she finally would inhabit her requirements.

Villa Fabbricotti is nearer to Florence than Villa Palmieri. It is on the same side of the Arno, but is approached by a



VILLA FABBRICOTTI.

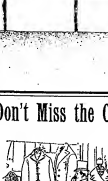
different gate, the Ponte Rosso. It dates from the fourteenth century, when it was owned by the old Florentine family of the Buonincgni and was called the Villa Ambrogiana from the beautiful forest of cypress trees which surrounds it. Its present owner, Count Fabricotti, has restored, enlarged, redecorated and refurnished it, so that it is quite up to date in the matter of comfort, while possessing all the charm of picturesque associations.

The villa is built of white stone, outlined with darker color, and has a pretty tower. It faces south, and standing on the middle of the terrace commands an extensive and beautiful view, being itself a conspicuous object against a background of evergreen hills and cypresses. The grounds below the villa are laid out in a series of beautiful terraced gardens, through which pedestrians may approach the house, and there is a driveway winding round by an easy incline, shaded by beautiful trees and brilliant with gay flowers. The domain is not as extensive as that at Palmieri, but the grounds of several of the neighboring villas have been placed at her majesty's disposal, so that she may extend her drives without coming out upon the public highway.

Thirteen Million Voters.

If women had the right of franchise in all the states, there would be 13,500,000 voters in this country.

Don't Miss the Chance



of saving money by taking advantage of our great sale of

WINTER CLOTHING.

There's some winter yet to come, but not enough for the stock we still have. Don't want these goods on our hands and must sell even at a sacrifice. The season isn't over yet; it's only the rush that's passed and somebody wants every suit we have in stock. We've cut prices 20 per cent. Now's the time to make money by saving it, and buying clothing when the goods are on top and prices underneath. Bargains and prices are all in a heap at our sale.

THE BOSTON

Our Price Clothing House;

Mossafin & Liudell, Proprietors.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President.
L. ELLINGTON.....Vice President.
O. M. WESTEEN.....Cashier.
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, which is claimed to be due and before at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege (unmarried), mortgagor to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the state of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 34, of mortgages pages 83 to 85.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Clara A. Reynolds, mortgagee herein, on December first of the year last mentioned, dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the fifth day of January A. D., 1894 at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 34, of mortgages, on pages 483 and 484 and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Clara A. Reynolds, mortgagee herein, which said assignment dated the 6th day of January, A. D., 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 22nd day of January 1894, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 61 on page 380 and Whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of principal or interest, as therein mentioned in said mortgage, and said default should continue for ten days, said principal shall become due and payable, and said mortgage also contains a provision to pay and discharge all taxes levied upon said mortgaged premises when they become due and payable, and also contains a covenant for the insurance of the buildings on said premises, and that the moneys received for the benefit of the mortgagee, under the insurance which may be effected, may be applied by the mortgagee at its option upon the unpaid debt or any part thereof, whether due or not, or may be used in whole or in part to pay for the repair or rebuilding of the buildings destroyed or damaged by fire, and in case of default in the conditions thereof, also an agreement to pay to the said mortgagee its successors and assigns, in case of a foreclosure of said mortgage, the sum of Seventy five dollars as attorney's fee, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars, which is claimed to be due and before at the date of this notice upon the said mortgage and to the statute in such case made and provided, as the first day of January, A. D., 1894, duly paid and discharged the same amounting in the sum of Thirty eight and 31-100 dollars.

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep said mortgaged premises insured as covenanted in said mortgage, and whereas, the mortgagee is entitled to the sum of Seventy five dollars for taxes and insurance with interest from the 26th day of July 1893.

And whereas, there is now due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of cost of sale, attorney fees, to be paid on account of taxes and insurance, and the said sum of Seventy five attorney fees, to be paid on account of taxes and insurance, and the said sum of Seventy five dollars attorney fees, the sum of Seventy one hundred and forty-nine (149). North or south, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, and described as follows, to wit: The Northeast quarter (N. E. ¼), of section thirty-three (33), in township one hundred and forty-nine (149), north of range forty-six (46), west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and seventy-nine and 72-100 acres according to the United States Government survey, and whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and hereinabove described, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fee as provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24th A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO.,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney.
Attorney.
[46-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, which is claimed to be due and before at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry Steege (unmarried), mortgagor to the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, a corporation created under the laws of the state of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 34, of mortgages, on pages 83 to 85.

Which said mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Clara A. Reynolds, mortgagee herein, on December first of the year last mentioned, dated the Third day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds of Polk County Minnesota, on the fifth day of January A. D., 1894 at 11 o'clock a. m., in Book 34, of mortgages, on pages 483 and 484 and thereafter the said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Clara A. Reynolds, mortgagee herein, which said assignment dated the 6th day of January, A. D., 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds in and for Polk County Minnesota on the 22nd day of January 1894, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 61 on page 380 and Whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of principal or interest, as therein mentioned in said mortgage, and said default should continue for ten days, said principal shall become due and payable, and said mortgage also contains a provision to pay and discharge all taxes levied upon said mortgaged premises when they become due and payable, and also contains a covenant for the insurance of the buildings on said premises, and that the moneys received for the benefit of the mortgagee, under the insurance which may be effected, may be applied by the mortgagee at its option upon the unpaid debt or any part thereof, whether due or not, or may be used in whole or in part to pay for the repair or rebuilding of the buildings destroyed or damaged by fire, and in case of default in the conditions thereof, also an agreement to pay to the said mortgagee its successors and assigns, in case of a foreclosure of said mortgage, the sum of Seventy five dollars as attorney's fee, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars, which is claimed to be due and before at the date of this notice upon the said mortgage and to the statute in such case made and provided, as the first day of January, A. D., 1894, duly paid and discharged the same amounting in the sum of Thirty eight and 31-100 dollars.

And whereas, the mortgagor failed to keep said mortgaged premises insured as covenanted in said mortgage, and whereas, the mortgagee is entitled to the sum of Seventy five dollars for taxes and insurance with interest from the 26th day of July 1893.

And whereas, there is now due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, exclusive of cost of sale, attorney fees, to be paid on account of taxes and insurance, and the said sum of Seventy five attorney fees, to be paid on account of taxes and insurance, the sum of Seventy one hundred and forty-nine (149). North or south, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, and described as follows, to wit: The Northeast quarter (N. E. ¼), of section thirty-three (33), in township one hundred and forty-nine (149), north of range forty-six (46), west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and seventy-nine and 72-100 acres according to the United States Government survey, and whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and hereinabove described, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fee as provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney.
[45-49]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, Polk County.

In the matter of the estate of Betsey O. Syverson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Jens Syverson, praying for the payment out of personal estate that has come into his hands the disposition thereof, and for the sale of certain real estate for payment of the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and for the allowance of his account as administrator, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons entitled thereto.

Monday, the 26th day of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, then and there to show cause if any why said petition should not be granted to said Jens Syverson as mentioned in said petition and praying that license be to him granted to mortgage the tracts of land described in said petition.

And it is ordered by said court that the personal estate of said Betsey O. Syverson, deceased, be assigned and distributed to and with the charges of administration, and to pay any taxes, assessments, or other charges that are a lien or belong then upon her estate, or to pay for any improvements made or labor bestowed on the said premises of her real estate, or any part thereof.

And it is further ordered, that the said petition be published once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1894.

By the court,
C. M. HENSON,
Judge of Probate.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Gen. Sales Managers, Chicago.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - $100,00
Surplus, - 16,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

JNO. G. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

WM. ANGLIN, K. B. CHASE, F. D. CHILDS
GEO. G. ERSKINE, J. R. MCKINNON, A. A. MILLER
E. W. WALSH, CHAS. E. SAWYER, W. H. CROSBY

[46-48]

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points East and Southeast, and Pacific coast at..... 6:06 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Leave Crookston Daily

'Round Home.

Quite a flurry of snow on Monday afternoon.

The dense will go into city convention 41 strong.

Remember the hard times supper at G. A. R. hall to-night.

Hon. E. E. Lommen is reported convalescent from fever.

Andrew Eiken visited the twin cities this week on a business trip.

J. P. Johnson, of McIntosh, was doing business in the city on Monday.

E. Pillatruit, Mann's blacksmith, has bought the Pelkey Bros'. residence on Jerome's addition.

Presiding Elder Sharpe was listened to with deep interest on Sunday by his former parishioners.

If Hick's "storm periods" keep on doing as they have so far for March, our farmers will all be seeding pretty soon.

Use Valley Roller mills best patent flour, $1.00 per 100 pounds. Every sack guaranteed to be up to the highest standard.

Frank Haight was up from Elbow on Friday last with his father, who is a resident of Osage, Iowa and up on a visit.

Bring on the job work. The JOURNAL job rooms are better than ever prepared to do anything in that line.

Some new heads at the helm seem to have wished the salvation army into new life. A good bit of interest is manifested.

Mrs. C. O. Christianson has been on the sick list with la grippe for the past week, but is reported very much better.

Dr. M. Legueo was called out to Swanger's on Friday to look after a very sick home. Doc was right on deck as usual.

Al Kaiser came down from Fosston on Thursday enroute for Thief River Falls where he is a rising young lawyer.

Mrs. W. G. Lytle gave a tea party last week for her nieces, Misses Lottie and Maud Fisk, Beulah Richardson and Florence Lytle.

H. C. Scribner has some very choice White Russian oats for sale at a price to suit the times. A sample may be seen at Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

W. A. Rogers, special agent of the Home Insurance company of New York, was in the city last week inspecting the risks the company have here.

The board of health will probably use stringent measures to enforce the laws in relation to cleaning up this spring. Lonstwise they should do so.

Cows do not seem to baselling very high this spring. We note sales of some very choice cows from $25 to $30; some ordinary cows have sold as low as $20.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Page returned to their home at McIntosh on Tuesday morning, after a pleasant visit in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Miller.

E. M. Walsh's father and mother came over from the Forks this week, on a visit to their son's family. They will remain sometime to enjoy good artesian water.

Do not wear impermeable and tight-fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Thief River Falls has purchased a fire engine, organized two fire companies, put down a few cisterns throughout the village, and is now well fixed for fire protection.

Whent opened the week at 48 cents and still holds its own.

The railroads will give half rates to Minneapolis on the occasion of the McKinley speech there on the 26th inst. Every republican league club is entitled to send a delegate.

The water question that is so important to some cities of the Northwest is solved for Crookston in the fact that pure cold water can be so easily obtained in artesian wells.

E. C. Davis says if you want to know something about hard times take a trip east and you will find something out. No better times expected until the factories start up again.

The mandamus case brought against Auditor Webster in the Lowell ditch case was decided in favor of the auditor, on the ground that complainant had no right to make the writ perpetual.

Don't forget the poverty party at G. A. R. hall this evening. The ladies of the Relief corps have spared no pains to provide ample entertainment for all and a good time is assured. Everybody invited.

H. C. Misner drove down from Euclid on Monday with Mrs. I. W. C. Misner and Mr. A. Pitkin, of Sabula, Iowa, who is looking the country over with a view to locating. He may decide to locate at Euclid.

Alvah Newland, convalescent from typhoid fever, has developed a fine large abscess on his ankle and is again laid up for a time. The little chap proves to be quite a paleful affair, but it is hoped no serious results will follow.

Almost every farmer with whom we have talked during the past winter has declared his intention to sow not over half his usual area of wheat. Some will sow more than a good bit and others will try 50 or 100 acres of flax.

The only thing about the social to-night that will not be poverty stricken will be the supper—which will be the finest in the land for only 25 cents, or two shillin's. The funniest rigs you ever did see will be on exhibition.

If you see any funny parbs on the street this afternoon don't get frightened—it is likely to be only some one going to the poverty social at the G. A. R. hall. By the way you can all get supper there from 5:30 till 9 o'clock. Go and see the fun.

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreeable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

Horses seem to be extremely cheap in the city this spring and not a very big demand for them. We have heard of one lot of ten or a dozen that a purchaser can take his choice from the lot for $90. Some of the big farmers are offering to sell off their surplus, intending to reduce their wheat acreage.

E. C. Davis says the poor in eastern cities are buying provisions in extremely limited quantities. As for instance, five cents' worth of flour, three cents' worth of sugar; one cents worth of tea; one cents' worth of kerosene and so on, yet some people wonder why wheat don't bring a higher price!

From the number of inquires we have had in relation to the subject it would seem that the demand for flax for seed would exceed the supply—in fact we know of but few who have any for sale. If any JOURNAL reader has any for sale an ad in the JOURNAL would no doubt bring plenty of customers.

Engineer Tom Hunt, who has been on the dry docks for repairs for a week or ten days is building about again. While engaged in his duties about the yard, near the coal-shed he stepped on a chunk of coal and turned his foot wrong side out sprahing it so severely as to lay him up awhile. He is all right again.

Amost the questions as to whether the city ought to buy and operate the water-works, W. J. Murphy—manager of Crookston Water Power & Light Co., says their plant is for sale to anybody who can put up the cash. Taking his stand-point as a criterion to judge by there would seem to be no advantage to the city in owning the plant.

C. P. Cahoon met our reporter on Friday morning with a smile something less than a mile long—and an open cigar box, containing a goodly number of Brown's selects, and asked us to select one in honor of Cahoon's select that had arrived the night before. He was too elated to say more, but we learn that it is a big bouncing boy—regulation weight. C. P. says he can't realize that these are hard times!

Mrs. Thos. R. Johnstone is recovering from an attack of fever.

H. P. Brown was over to Fisher Wednesday on one of his missionary trips.

Jack McPhee went up to Argyle this week, to purchase a thoroughbred hunting dog.

W. E. Kelsey, Tom Creighton and Jim Kelly went out to Wylie yesterday on a collecting expedition.

Use Valley Roller mills best patent flour, $1.00 per 100 pounds. Every sack guaranteed to be up to the highest standard.

Fred Davis was down from Euclid this week trying to hire a man on the farm for the season. Says his father has been on the sick list of late, but is doing nicely.

A. E. Koeppe sold his house to a Mr. Pfaaf last week. Who says times are dull with no sale for property? Mr. K. expects to get away some day this week.

Wm. Fleming was over from Mallory Wednesday, on business. Mr. Fleming feels keenly the loss of his two sons, who died this winter of typhoid fever, and his face shows the suffering he has undergone.

Thomas Wallace, out in Fairfax, rejoices in the arrival of a young populist. The little chap arrived last Thursday—as fine a boy—Tom says, as ever came to Polk county to grow up with the country.

Engineer Fred Alby came over from Minot on Monday evening, to transact some business and chat with the boys. Fred says Crookston holds her own with other cities of the Northwest in great shape and has made marked improvements since he was here last, some two years ago.

William Cameron has rented his farm near Fisher to Mr. Dickson, and intends to locate at Fosston and will engage in the livery business there. Mr. Cameron has been a very successful farmer and will undoubtedly be successful in the livery business, and will be a valuable addition to Fosston.

The coming city election promises to be the most lively one for several years notwithstanding that few time it looked as though it would be very dull and tame. Making the fight on party lines seems to have deepened the interest and whatever tickets are placed in the field will be selected with the utmost care without doubt.

Rev. Lee W. Squier and Mr. Olde returned from Warren on Thursday evening where they went to give a part of the lecture course. Mr. S. says they were right royally entertained by the good people of Warren, who hoist upon the balance of the course at an early date. The trip was a financial success as well as being an extremely pleasant one.

S. E. Chaplo came down from Argyle on Thursday of last week to transact some business and chat with his old friends. If S. E. continues to live 15 to 20 minutes longer without meeting his fate he will be a good deal of a banker. We learn that one thing he came down for was to have an earnest consultation with Sam Wallace on the subject.

Thos. R. Johnstone, the well-known horse man, has accepted a position with Hugh Thompson and will have charge of his two horses, Maleon and Keota Garfield. During the season he will make regular trips to Fisher every week. Mr. Johnstone is one of the best men in the country to handle horses, and Mr. Thopson is fortunate in securing him.

On Saturday last our streets presented a very business-like appearance notwithstanding; poor roads outside. Lots of hay and stacks of wood were on the market, and now and then a farmer came in with two or three hogs for sale. Farmer Webber had two fine ones which he sold a JOURNAL reporter netted 7 cents dressed. The butchers say more pork came in on Saturday than on any day since last fall.

Chief Rauch offers a very good suggestion in relation to supplying pure artesian water for those who depend upon the river-water. His idea is the sinking of a tank of sufficient size to be supplied with artesian water for family use especially. In case of a fire that should exhaust the reservoir, the change could quickly be made to the river. No doubt some day some such a plan will be adopted.

E. C. Davis returned to civilization on Sunday morning from a trip to Boston, Washington and other cities in the interest of the new patent iron railroad tie. He has so far succeeded in enlisting the interest of noted railroad men as to secure the putting down 15 miles of his track for a trial. Mr. Davis seems quite confident that he has a fortune and this opinion is shared by very many others who have seen the plan.

Pelkey Bros. have sold their residence on Jerome's addition and intend to go to the Rainy Lake country this spring. Prospects are that carpenters will have a chance to reap a big harvest up there just as soon as settled weather comes and work adds fair to be plenty there during the entire summer. Until settled weather comes but little can be done as there is but little if any lumber there as yet ready for building purposes.

Fontaine & Anglim are selling best pute..t flour for $1.50 per 100 pounds.

J. B. Merrill, of Fisher, was in the city Monday on business. Mr. Merrill is one of the contractors on the Lowell ditch.

The location of Crookston, upon rolling lands that afford ample drainage, is one of the most healthy that ever can be found in the country. Add to this the fact that an abundance of pure water can be had at slight expense and you have all that is needed to make of Crookston the largest and healthiest city in the northwest.

Pastor Smith of the Congregational church has recovered so much that it is expected he will be able to resume his duties in a couple of weeks. During his illness the services in the church have been faithfully kept up, Mr. A. A. Miller and Mr. C. E. Corwin conducting the exclesses. Mrs. Smith is able to be around again.

Fontaine & Anglim have just issued a spring circular, with a new price list of goods that is way down low. They announce their intention of doing a cash business hereafter, and on this account are enabled to offer lower prices hereafter.

The question arises whether the rumored sale by T. B. Walker of all his pine lands in the northern part of the state will affect the saw mills here and at Grand Forks. It is said that Minneapolis parties have secured all the Walker pine with a view, it is thought of manufacturing as much of it as possible at Minneapolis. It has always been the impression here that there is much of it that is not readily accessible to Minneapolis if so a change of owners can make no difference.

On Monday Chief Gongyer received a telegram from Grand Forks, asking him to look out for a young man with a team, arrest the man and hold him for Dakota justice to overtake. Shortly thereafter the chief got track of a man who was trying to dispose of a team and asked him in. The man proved to be the one wanted and gave the name of James Fisher. Admitted the theft and said he had to do something for a living. He had been trying to sell one horse to Ole Bjoln, the livery man for $25, Ole, however smelled a mice and did not bite, but reported the case to the chief who soon had the man under arrest.

W. J. Murphy, manager of the Crookston Water Power & Light Co., asserts that his company would be very glad to dispose of the plant, but he takes six or eight columns in the Crookston Times to advance reasons why the city should not own its water-works and light plant. If they really desire to get rid of the plant why waste so much time and space in the center to convince people that it would be folly for the city to buy the plant? This hardly looks consistent. If the company is really anxious to dispose of its plant what difference does it make to them whether it is to the city's interest to buy or not?

Town clerks, or others interested in the welfare of their town could contribute an item of interest by writing us a report of their respective town meetings, together with the officers elected. The JOURNAL would gladly be at the trouble of putting these items in type and publishing them, and they would be of value and interest to the various towns. Every year a few enterprising town clerks attend to these matters, but there are very many towns who never see the names of their officers in type. A postal card and a few moments time is all it need cost the interested parties. Let us have a more full and complete report this year than ever before.

The JOURNAL is informed that the populists called a mass meeting on Monday evening to decide whether a populist ticket should be placed in the field. It is said that about 30 people attended—each having and exercising a right to vote and it was decided to put up a populist ticket. If it is true that such a number was present and voting there, it looks reasonable to suppose that some other party interested will sufficiently to go in and help to decide in favor of putting up a popu list ticket, and such is said to be the case. Of course it is none of our business how they do, but the other two parties have appeared to work within their own lines in coming to their decisions, and if the pops have been obliged to combine in order to come to a decision in the matter of placing a ticket in the field it is reasonable to suppose that the combination will result further and control the complexion of the ticket.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Prof. R. S. Knudson has resigned his situation with the Grand Forks Lutheran college and will take charge of the commercial department of the Crookston Normal School and Business College. Mr. Knudson was the founder of this school, and in addition to his well-known ability, he is popular with the people here.

Tom and George Young's, Dougherty's and Bradshaw's teams arrived this week from Meiner's lumber camp on the reservation, having completed the winter's work.

J. N. Burgess went up to the Rainy Lake country last Saturday. Mr. B. has been up there before and is confident that there is plenty pungs up there for the rustlers.

What the JOURNAL said of the effects of partisan tickets on city politics is proving true. Each party is on its mettle to see which shall put in the field the best business ticket.

In relation to the onslaught upon L. S. Hancock's dog, related in our last issue, H. C. Misner informed a JOURNAL reporter that Hancock had nothing but bird shot in their guns. We did not know but they had pupsen seals in their guns judging by the execution—or the lack of it. P. S. The dog did die—of a broken heart.

Mrs. and Mr. Ole O. Christianson lost their little adopted daughter, Aggie, on Tuesday. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

A. E. Persain is making preparations to get out a city directory, which will be issued as soon as he can secure the material and get it printed.

E. J. Hasseltine and family, old time residents of Euclid, who have been in Wisconsin for the past year, have returned to Euclid, their first and only love. Welcome home again, Jay.

Jay Hasseltine, who left Euclid a while ago for Wisconsin to better his condition, returned on Wednesday morning well satisfied that he could not do it. Mr. H. is one of those farmers who have made money in this county, and the fact that he returns so soon is quite significant. Jay said when the train reached Ada he got out on the platform to stretch his legs and enjoy a good breath of fresh, pure Minnesota air, and felt rejoiced to be back again to old Minnesota.

The annual town meeting passed off very quietly, the following being elected: Supervisors—Rob't Cheney, Chairman. Thos. Myers, Paul Nelson; Town Clerk—H. C. Misner; Treasurer—E. C. Murrey; Assessor—Peter Stuhr; Justices of the Peace—M. P. Lamey, 2 years, G. H. Fargo, 1 year; Constable—George Nelson.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES
—AT—
Fontaine & Anglim's.

OUR QUOTATION LIST. NO. 1.

Best Fancy Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Straight Flour, per sack	1.40
Family Flour, per sack	1.15
19 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
32 " Rolled Oats for	1.00
18 " Fancy Rice for	1.00
10 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
8 " Fancy California Peaches for	1.00
25 " Bohemian Prunes for	1.00
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
5 pounds Fresh Roasted Coffee for	1.00
3 " Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
14 " Soda Crackers, XXX Grade. for	1.00
8 " Tea Dust for	1.00
4 " Uncolored Japan Tea	1.00
3 " Fancy Uncolored Japan Tea	1.00
Our Regular 50 cent Uncolored Japan Tea	.40
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	.12½
1 Box Santa Claus Soap	.90
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best White Vinegar, per gallon	.25
Pure Sugar Syrup, per gallon	.38
1 Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Pure Lard, per pound	.10
Hand Picked Navy Beans, 6 pounds for	.25
Best Green Peas, 6 pounds for	.25
Best Sour Pickles, per gallon	.30
Canned Corn and Tomatoes, Headlight Brand, the best brand in America, per can	12½
California Canned Fruit, Egg Plum, Green Gages, Muscat Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, you can find none better, 3 Cans for	.50
Two Gallon Pail Syrup, full measure	.65
Twenty Pound Pail Jelly	.65

Prices subject to market fluctuations.
This list is our No. 1. Watch for our No. 2.
All farm products bought and paid for in Cash. No exchange.

Vicks Seeds Contain the Germ of Life.
FAILURE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.
Vick's Floral Guide, 1894,
The Finest Catalogue of Vegetables and Flowers.
Four Grand POPPIES
Shirley, Fringed, Double, Oriental.
Only 25 Cts. For 20 Cts. New Vick's Floral Guide.
Contains 112 pages 8x10 1-2 in., with descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate. Three colors lithographed on the cover, one representing in natural colors a bed of water color prizes in green and white, the other two, novelties in Flowers and Vegetables. 10 superb novelties, all introduced by us. All the leading novelties and the best of the old varieties. These best in their class, and the only ones we can recommend. Every one of them is described and illustrated in VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. Its mailed to you without your asking for it. Write a postal to-day, mentioning this paper, and you will receive the Guide for 1894, and also find the Coupon below. Coupon and 20 cents (in stamps) will secure you one package of any of the Novelties described in the Guide. Don't delay. Write to-day.
Dahlias Yellow Globe Onion Seed, $1.00. per pound.
NOVELTIES.
Branching Aster, Hibiscus, Sunset, Dahlia, Rhet Vick, Double Asenone, Charmer Pea, New Nasturtiums.
Vick's Seeds are the best. Vick's Seeders are the best. They Sow, they Plant, they Produce Abundantly.
Vick's Floral Guide, 1894. Coupon.
Send this Coupon and 20 cents (in stamps) and you will receive one package of any of the Novelties described in the Guide. Address plainly.
Rochester, N.Y.
JAMES VICK'S SONS

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894. NO. 49

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..... Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..... David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..... F. P. Brown
Attorney General..... H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist... Halder E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist..... E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.... John B. Knutson, B. M. Chosley and Hans Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court... ..... J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District ..... Frank Ives
Clerk of Court ..... Nils Nans.

County.

Auditor..... C. U. Webster
Treasurer..... J. T. Beasley
Register of Deeds..... John Amundson
Attorney..... A. R. Holston
Sheriff..... Aug. Grundgeen
Judge of Probate..... C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools..... A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..... O. L. Haisey
Court Com'r..... W. D. Averill
Coroner..... Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..... John E. Oppegaard
Second District..... Anton Lingen
Third District..... E. E. Risch
Fourth District..... C. P. Demers
Fifth District..... A. C. Rhinehart

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.: St. Paul 6:25 p. m.: arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m.* [46-tf]

Just received—a fine luvoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

A Wild Goose Chase

A party went out early this week, very early to hunt the festive ducks and geese that are returning to their nesting grounds in great numbers. The boys are not saying what luck they had—they only report seeing lots of game.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. .[46-tf]

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp clean and, white." Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

Jersey Cream.

Parties or hotels desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Choice Jersey Butter.

I am now prepared to supply a few more customers with choice butter. Address through city post-office Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

Vivva remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sanso, sure cure for piles. T. O. O. F. block, or 1035½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Result of Some of the Elections Held Tuesday, March 15th.

Officers elected in the following towns on Tuesday March 15th, 1894.

ANDOVER.

Supervisors—H. C. Jorgueson, chairman; A. Rivord and W. Donaldson; Town Clerk, E. M. Bivins; Treasurer, Fred Davis; Assessor, L. Davis; Justice, E. M. Bivins; Constable, M. Christianson.

ANGUS.

Supervisors—W. L. Davies, chairman; R. King, D. H. Miller; Clerk, J. M. Palmer; Treasurer, M. Campbell; Assessor, Wm. Carleton; Justice, R. King; Constable Wm. Carleton.

TABOR.

Supervisors—John Brandt, chairman; F. J. Zeldik and John Klusah. Town Clerk, F. J. Cernousek; Treasurer M. Stanka; Assessor, J. W. Bean; Justice of the Peace, F. Novotny; Constable, James Wavra.

RIVER FALLS.

Chairman, A. S. Anderson; Supervisors, Gustaf Englund, John R. Gretzig; Clerk, John Peterson; Treasurer, Aug. Swenson; Assessor, A. A. Erickson; Justices, James Gilbertson, John Peterson; Constable, Ole G. Lee.

ROCKSBURY.

Supervisors—J. Melers, chairman; Aug. Soderberg, Gilbert Gilbretson; Clerk, Harry Rye; Assessor, E. A. Morse; Justice, Nels Knudson; Constable, J. Kivel.

GARFIELD.

Supervisors—Hans Gullickson, chairman; J. O. Rustle, John M. Norsa; Clerk, Ivr J. Ingebrigtson; Treasurer, J. B. Rougen; Assessor, B. A. Horvik; Justices, Knute Sandvig, John J. Fosse; Constables; Ole L. Ophiem, Andrew O. Morvig.

LIBERTY.

Supervisors—Ole Moen, Chairman; Thos. Desmoore, Ole Holen; Clerk, Nels Clemenson; Assessor, Clark Goodale; Treasurer, J. S. Nichols; Constables, John Olson and Eddie Rand.

GRAND FORKS.

Chairman, Robert Kerr; Supervisors, Andrew Olson and Andrew Steel; Town Clerk, B. Hagen; Treasurer, Belana Brunelle; Assessor, Iver M. Johnson; Justice of the Peace, T. W. Rickett; Constable, Thos. Frieer.

ROSEBERRY.

Supervisors—Joseph Kirk, chairman; A. Weekly and John Gould; Town Clerk, Oscar Wick; Treasurer, Thomas Kirk; Assessor, Gust. Nelson; Justice of the Peace, John Olson; Constable, Martin Peterson.

HUNTSVILLE.

Chairman, James Cummulngs; Supervisors, E. M. Duffy and Rime Jeffrey; Town Clerk, G. H. Frosts; Treasurer Thos. Nisbet; Assessor, Jus. H. Enright; Justice of the Peace, S. S. Davidson; Constables, M. D Leales and A. J. Goodwin.

FISHER.

Supervisors—Julius Zaehgo, chairman; J. B. Merrill, H. B. Christianson; Clerk, John Glenson; Assessor, John Gleason; Treasurer, Theo. Gokstead. Justices, John Genson, H. B. Herrick, H. H. Haney; Constable, Peter Tofte.

BRANDSVOLD.

Supervisors—K. O. Bratvold, chairman, Faste E. Sather and Anders J. Volden; Town Clerk, Ole Nelson; Treasurer Chr. Haugen; Assessor, Esten Lee; Justice of the Peace, Edward Horik; Constable, Peter Mellard.

ROSEBUD.

Supervisors—Gust Ekeland, chairman; Arent Trevold, Chris Johnson; Town Clerk, John Juverud; Assessor, Treasurer, Jorgen K. Melland; Justice of the Peace, Jorgen K. Melland; Constable, Edward Barness.

COLUMBIA.

Supervisors—Olé Lingstad, chairman; Alfred Hazelthe and O. J. Board; Clerk, John O. Johnson; Assessor, John Sletten; Treasurer John Sletten; Justices of the Peace, W. L. Hillard and John O. Johnson; Constable, Albert Cornelius, Imne Larson.

GENTILLY.

GENTILLY, Minn., March 15, 1894.
EDITOR JOURNAL:

SIR—The result of the annual town meeting of town of Gentilly is as follows: R. Porter, chairman; J. B. Dupois, C. Gervais, supervisors; H. E. Gondron, town clerk; Stanis Vandrin, treasurer; Noe Brosseau, assessor; A. J. Sauve, Jos. Laframbois, justices of the peace; Noe Brosseau, Pat Kelly, constables.

Our efficient and capable chairman Remi Fortier was re-elected for the 9th year to chairman of the town.

VINELAND.

Chairman, Hans H. Bangen; Supervisors, Amon P. Moen, Andrew Steenerson; Town Clerk, John Thompson; Treasurer, Erik O. Storrosen; Assessor, P. O. Estensen; Justice of the Peace, C. Steenerson.

Andy Catches On.

Andrew Elken took charge of the stock of Alderman, Sylvester & Elseth as trustee, on Saturday last. Mr. Elken is too well known to our readers to need an introduction. It will be remembered that he was a member of the firm of Elken Bros., who started the store several years since. Andy invites all his old friends to call and see him.

Prices Twine.

The Semdla alliance urges all alliances to call meetings to arrange for buying prison twine. This is a matter of importance to every farmer who uses twine and when they make their contract, if they do, they should not forget to include a clause that will oblige the management to furnish serviceable twine or no pay. It may be that this polnter may prove beneficial, at least it can do no harm to give it all the attention it deserves.

Populist Nominations.

The nominations in the various wards by the populists are as follows: 1st ward, Aaron Olds. 2nd ward, Hans Morlberg; 3rd ward, John O. Sundet; 4th ward, Ole Anderson.

Temperance Lectures.

Elder River Falls Preacher "Rev. R. H. Buttery, of Crookston, is giving a course of three very interesting temperance lectures in the M. E. church this week. It is a feature of much commendation that the speaker does not follow in the old rut of heaping abuse upon the heads of the liquor dealer and drinker but treats the subject from the standpoint of business economy, which proves intensely entertaining. His last lecture will be given this evening, subject, "Verdict Against Rum."

Republican Caucuses.

To-night at 8 o'clock the republican caucuses will be held in the various wards, and every republican who has the best interests of the city at hand should turn out and help to select a good business combination for next Saturday. The primary is one of the most important factors in good government and these should not be neglected. Every good live republican citizen should make it a point to be at the caucus to-night, help to place a good sound business ticket in the field and then off with his coat and elect it. The opposition will work like beavers.

Democrats Nominate.

At the democratic caucuses in the various wards on Wednesday evening the following named persons were nominated for aldermen: 1st ward, Alberic Chafot; 2nd ward, Jos. E. Morrisey; 3rd ward, M. E. Kirsch, 4th ward, Louis Rivard.

Flax Raising.

From a recent report of the market price of flax, covering a period of ten years we note that there has not been one fall during that time when flax did not bring a remunerative price. Taking that estimate as a basis there seems to be no good reason why flax for a few years, should not be a good crop to handle—especially when the fine atures as in the face that there is absolutely no profit in raising wheat at present prices. If sown flax could be sowed in Polk county to affect the annual output of wheat, the result must necessarily be of great benefit to the farmers. It strikes us that this is a good subject for the alliance to take up and discuss for it must be obvious that this idea of raising wheat year after year is a ruinous one. A few years of something else, whatever that is must prove advantageous to wheat growers.

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's day was observed in this city by the sons and daughters of Erin in a manner peculiarly their own. In the evening an entertainment was given in McKinnon's hall to a crowded house, consisting of speeches, music and readings. The affair was highly enjoyed by a crowd as great as the hall would admit, in fact many could not find seats and many went away rather than enjoy a crowd. Where all did so well it would be difficult to particularize, but we must risk the charge of partiality when we particularly mention the "Kathleen Mavourneen" of that truth ny no Irish lad, Larry Corney O'Connette, which brought the house down that hard that nothing would satisfy them until he re-appeared in "Pat Malloy." An' thin, be that same token there was that brave Irish lad, John Crawford, who with just a faint suggestion of Scotch brogue, gave "The Battle of Fontenoy" in great style. "Norine Mauveen" by Miss Tillie Fortier, Miss Eruline Fontaine and Messrs. Lanctot and Murray, was exceedingly well rendered and encored to the echo. Miss Fortier has a clear, sweet voice which renders her a favorite in musical circles, while Miss Fontaine, though perhaps not quite as well known as a singer, won well deserved applause. As a whole the exercises were highly enjoyed by all.

Easter Services.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

11 a. m.—annual Easter sermon—"Resurrection of Christ, and the Conversion of the World."

3 p. m.—Knights Templar service.

8 p. m.—Sabbath School Easter concert.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Easter services will be conducted at the Congregational church on Sabbath next, the pastor, Rev. J. G. Smith, officiating for the first time in 12 weeks. Everybody cordially invited.

Will Diversify.

Mr. Wm. Fleming, who was up from Mallory last week to sell some timothy seed, remarked to a Journal newspaper of that town that he was the only man in Polk county who has 1891 wheat to sell. I have not sold a bushel of the three crops and I do not feel encouraged to pursue that sort of business. I shall not sell a very large area to wheat this year, but will try something else. I have a lot of choice timothy seed for sale, free from foul weeds. Think that flax would be a good substitute for wheat in this country for a few years until wheat gets around to a living price—if it ever does."

Grand Forks Sewers.

While the Grand Forks News has been raving about "Crookston sewage" it would have been far more beneficial to its readers in that city if it had published the editorial pointing out the manifest deficiencies of its own system of sewage. We are told that it is hard to conceive a more disgusting sewage than has Grand Forks and if they have not already had trouble from that source they are very liable to have sooner or later. The latter should not cut the pot blank.

Concert.

Mr. J. Schiefstad, the violinist, assisted by the eminent pianists Miss Marie Finseth, of Grand Forks, the celebrated singing society "Skaldon" Miss Martha Munch and Prof. Titus, will give a concert at the Crookston Normal School and Business college hall, Tuesday evening, the 27th of March, '94. A fine program will be rendered. Admission 35c.

A Noble Boy.

While a number of youths were busy playing ball one day last week one of them chanced to toss the ball through the window of an adjacent building. Instead of sneaking off home, as many would have done the lad sought the owner, confessed his fault and offered to make restitution. That boy, if he lives will grow up into a useful and manly man, a credit to his parents, to himself and to the community to which he belongs. There is no human being who is not liable to makes mistakes but the true test of character is in owning up and doing all in one's power to right a wrong.

The Draymen Kick.

Last week the draymen appeared before the council by attorney and had registered a healthy kick against having to pay a city license while no adequate protection is granted them by the city authorities. Upon investigating this matter the JOURNAL is informed that there are certain parties who pay no license who make it a business to underbid on unloading cars of wood, on transfers and other business that regular draymen pay license to do, and further that delivery rigs are often sent to the depots for trunks for parties not connected with the concern to which the rig belongs and receiving a slight compensation therefor. So far as this goes their complaint seems to be founded in justice, for this kind of work is just what they pay the city a license to do. One suggestion that we heard strikes us as a good one and that was that the draymen form an association and prosecute all cases wherein their legitimate rights are infringed upon. An ordinance to cover the point they complain of is to be drawn and will no doubt pass.

Communicated.

CROOKSTON, March 17th, 1894.

EDS. JOURNAL: Allow me, as one very much interested in the question of hog-raising to make a suggestion that I think will be of practical benefit to all concerned. I wish to call attention to a habit that has proved a great draw-back to the perfect success of hog-raising in this county for ten years past at least and will until it is remedied, and the remedy is so easy that it is strange that it has not been applied before. Fully one-half our farmers neglect a certain necessary surgical operation on male pigs until the pigs are too old. I have handled hogs for the past 25 years but never met with such a large percentage of thick skinned hogs as I have handled in this county owing to the above mentioned negligence and that is all it is further is no other good reason for allowing male pigs to run so long before the proper attention is given them. The proper time is when the pig is four or five weeks old but very many wait five or six months.

Respectfully Yours,
ROBERT STANTON.

The Hard Times Social.

The hard times social given under the auspices of the W. R. C., at G. A. R. hall was so well attended that, although the provisions made were supposed to be fully ample, they ran out long before the hour announced for the supper curtain to ring down. The receipts from the supper were $48.60 and the supper was one of the finest that we have sampled in one while. The costumes were as many and various as were the tastes of those who were charged up. Across a rule suggested the shabby genteel style—an effort to make a penny go to the utmost limit and many and grotesque were the samples there displayed. Mrs. B. J. Duntley received the prize for the oddest costume of the ladies, and Albert Losey for the gentlemen. While the banquet was being served up stairs, recitations and music was indulged in down stairs in the G. A. R. post room. Upon entering the hall a pathetic scene met the eye—an old lady industriously grinding a hand-organ, while a little cap conveniently placed for coppers attracted many a dime, (and here also one was supposed to stop his partner for supper). The old lady was Mrs. Judge Reynolds, who was dressed as costume and entered into the spirit of the thing with all the eagerness of a school girl. As a whole the affair was voted a grand success and was very well patronized.

The Gold Miners.

The Rainy Lake gold miners are impatiently waiting the coming of spring to develope their mines. Hundreds are flocking in every day and nearly everybody living in tents. Two newspapers have started up and a big rush is anticipated just as soon as spring opens sufficiently to permit prospecting. Should the mines prove to be valuable it will have a tendency to settle up the northern part of the state rapidly.

Business Improving.

August George, who was at St. Paul last week, says he found quite an improvement in the business conditions quite encouraging to see. He says that there is money to be had on good security, but as yet not quite as much confidence in securities as he would like to see. It is thought that this will regulate itself to the changed condition of things at an early day. He procured some money that he is able to loan out on certain lands under certain circumstances.

Better Times Coming.

That a boom will again strike the Northwest is just as sure as it is the fact that it did so after the financial depression of 1873. There is not an old settler here who cannot well remember the times we had then and for sometime thereafter, at a time too, when the capacity of the country had not been fully tested. Who does not remember how the tenderfeet fled—at the first alarm, giving away what little stuff they had for anything it would bring and skipping out? And later, when the sun of prosperity again shone forth, how they wished they had not been so precipitate. At that time we did not know the capacity of this country, now we do, and it is just as true now as it was then that all who weather the gale will come out all right. It is true that it will require some sand but it requires that to live in any country on this earth. Once the country at large becomes settled and prices for our products better, we will soon forget the present troublous times in the light of a general prosperity.

Will Try Flax.

Chris Houston will try a flax crop if he can secure the seed any place. He would like to try 100 acres in flax. He says Himmelsbach Bros. had a yield of 16 bushels per acre and sold the crop at their nearest elevator for 85 cents per bushel. It would have taken a yield of about 28 bushels per acre of wheat to have equalled the price of the flax when sold. Had the flax been kept till December 30, it would have brought ten cents per bushel more than it did.

The Great Northern.

The prospects for the construction of the Great Northern road to Duluth this spring are good, and if that road is built it is more than probable that the Duluth & Winnipeg will build in here at an early date also. Located as Crookston is in one of the most healthy localities in the Northwest, with plenty of good artesian water on hand and any quantity easy to obtain, our progress ought to be rapid and sure. One year from the time these roads reach this point we should not be surprised to see Crookston double its present population and treble its present business.

Waived Examination.

Levi and Edgard Brouillet were arrested on a charge of removing buildings from land owned by Joe Merell, and brought before Judge Gossman and the case removed to Judge Spendley's court by change of venue. The parties waived examination and gave bonds for appearance in the district court. It seems that the Brouillets built the buildings upon the land in question with the understanding that when the railroad company got a good title they were to buy the land, but in some way they did not buy it and Mr. Merell did. The Brouillets then attempted to remove the buildings with the above result.

Farm Wages.

J. P. Bullun: "The subject of wages is one of vast importance for the consideration of farmers at this time. While I believe in paying all I can afford for labor, I also believe in figuring so that I can also be getting wages. At the going wages of last year, with the prevailing price of wheat the farmer had nothing left for himself, and I can see no way to do this year than to establish a basis that will allow the farmer to live also. He has to assume all the risks, take all the chances and should so plan his operations as to allow himself living wages as well as for his men. I cannot see how we can pay as high wages as last year and live."

Our Condition.

It is said that "time evens up all things" and if one will but stop a moment to think and compare present prices with those prevailing in the past, we think he must be forced to the conclusion that the present price of wheat is not such an unusual evil after all. For instance, the writer remembers when good horses were readily sold at from $300 to $300 per head; well-bidders at $200 and freight added; wagons $100-and upwards; onts for seed and feed 75 cents per bushel, and everything else in proportion, and wheat brought not over one dollar per bushel—far oftener muchless. How is it to-day? Desirable horses assess as first grade, serviceable work horses can be bought for from $50 to $100 per head—or about one-fifth former prices. Self-binders are not over one-third the price they were when wheat was from 75 to 85 cents; wagons and other machinery not over one half, onts are less than one-third, while everything the farmer has to buy is from one-half to one-third what he had to pay in early days. We believe that when farmer is entirely out of debt he can really save as much money under the present condition of things as he could when wheat was one-third higher and everything he had to buy from one-half to three or four times as high as now.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Otter Tail county paid $800 for wolf bounties in February.

A postoffice has been established at Wright, Carlton county.

Winnebago City schools have been closed on account of scarlet fever.

The average reserve of St. Paul national banks is nearly 40 per cent.

The next general term of the Minnesota supreme court will open Tuesday, April 3.

Work has been begun on the excavation of the new board of trade building at Duluth.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a new banking house at St. James.

E. G. Sewardtrom of Duluth is said to be working to secure the nomination for secretary of state.

St. Paul has a fully organized municipal reform league, on the lines of the Parkhurst movement.

The Washburn-Crosby company donated 500 sacks of flour to the unemployed of Minneapolis.

Donaldson's glass block at Minneapolis was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $20,000.

Thomas Berrisford, a well known business man of St. Paul, died at Hot Springs, S. D., Wednesday.

The Oakis Milling company's mill has been totally destroyed by fire. Origin, incendiary. It was fully insured.

It is estimated that it will take $1,000,000 to make the Mississippi navigable between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Dunn & Marvin's mill at Rock Creek, commenced cutting a few days ago. They have 5,000,000 feet to saw this season.

At St. Paul Henry Johnson was convicted of manslaughter for killing Henry Rollins, another negro, during a family quarrel.

The Opera House block at Winnebago City collapsed last week. It was built 32 years ago and was valued at $16,000. No one was hurt.

The thermometer at the weather bureau in St. Paul registered 75 deg. in the shade Saturday, breaking all records for March since the bureau was established.

The senate has passed the bill granting the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations.

A printed table of the results of tuberculosis in the Twin Cities for 1893 shows losses in excess of premiums in Minneapolis of $138,580.40, and in St. Paul of $180.77.

A syndicate of St. Paul men has secured an option on The Daily News of that city. If the deal is closed they will put in typesetting machines and make other changes.

At Hancock, the saloon men and a few of their friends voted for no licenses "as a joke." When the votes were counted it was found their votes had carried the day for "no license."

Congressman Kiefer has determined to ask for an appropriation for a preliminary survey for a canal connecting Lake of the Woods with Lake Superior via Rainy lake. Such an appropriation is cordially recommended by Major Jones, the government engineer.

A tramp who attempted to outrage Miss Alma Johnson near Aitkin was caught in the woods asleep by the sheriff's posse. His name is John Fisher, and he is undoubtedly a desperate character. Excitement was cooled and there is no probability of lynching.

The jury in the case of William Long, indicted for shooting Harry K. Gordon with intent to kill, returned a verdict of not guilty. Judge Kerr severely condemned them for the verdict and said it was without excuse and discharged them from further attendance upon the court.

The dwelling of Ed Wagner at Duluth was demolished by dynamite. The explosive had been placed near the fire to thaw out. Otis Wagner, aged 13 years, was literally blown to pieces. The mother, Mrs. Wagner, is severely injured and may not live, and a young girl is badly hurt also. Wagner and another son were only slightly hurt.

The executive officers of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association met in Minneapolis Saturday to consider the subject of a summer outing. The matter was finally left to a special committee to investigate and report to the executive committee for final action. It is probable that a trip will be taken down the Mississippi to St. Louis.

State Treasurer Bobleter has received notice that $38,000 worth of state funding bonds of 1892 had been transferred from the Excelsior to the Greenwich Savings bank of New York. There is said to be a strong demand for these bonds at a premium, some having been sold as high as $1.07, although they bear but 5 1-2 per cent interest.

Shot From Ambush.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—T. W. Murphy, a laborer, living at 528 Twentieth avenue north, was fired upon from ambush about 8:30 p. m., and shot in the left hand. The bullet passed through the middle finger, cutting the bone in two as neatly as if done by a knife. Murphy attributes the shot to some of his political or religious enemies.

Assignment at Mankato.

MANKATO, Minn., March 17.—R. F. Jones, clothier, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $10,000 and assets a little less. He has been in business here for several years, and has branch stores at Janesville and Elysian, which are included in the assignment. J. B. Richards is assignee.

WAITE WEAKENED.

COLORADO SUPREME COURT WILL DECIDE DENVER'S CONTEST,

The Governor Having Finally Decided to Allow the Matter to Go to That Tribunal — Militia Ordered to Cripple Creek on Account of Mining Troubles.

DENVER, March 17.—The war between Governor Waite and the old fire and police board never and the supreme court will settle the matter.

The situation during the morning was as the "calm" after the storm, the people anxiously awaiting the decision of the chief executive on the proposition to submit the matter to the supreme court and the governor undecided as to what course to pursue. There was no doubt but he would gladly compromise the disgraceful affair were it not for all the ill advice of some intimate friends and fear for his executive dignity.

The matter had assumed such features that the governor was almost compelled to adopt the suggestions of his legal advisers and allow the courts to settle the trouble.

For 10 days the fire and police department have been utterly demoralized, and the city has been without protection of any kind. The city hall was in the possession of armed policemen and deputy sheriffs; the building filled with arms and ammunition and dynamite; the local militia were under orders, the whole state militia prepared to march on Denver, and five companies of the United States troops in the city ready for the emergency that was certain to occur if the tension continued; the governor was being strained day and night by armed men, afraid of violence or arrest, and the whole populace was in a feverish condition.

At 11 o'clock, Governor Waite decided to submit the trouble to the supreme court for settlement. His communication to the court makes over 4,000 words, and after reciting the case from the first up to the present day, he asks the court to decide which men constitute the legal fire and police and excise commissioners of the city of Denver. This ends for the present the controversy which three days ago threatened to plunge the city and state into bloodshed.

Ordered to Move.

DENVER, March 17.—Adjutant General Tarsney has ordered the Denver militia to move at noon for Cripple Creek. Brigadier General Brooks has been ordered by the governor to have the First regiment, the Signal Corps and the Chaffee Light artillery at their armory to move at a moment's notice. A company of cavalry and one of infantry have left Colorado Springs, and a company has been ordered from Pueblo to Colorado Springs, where they will await orders.

Not to Aid Mine Owners.

DENVER, March 18.—Governor Waite has issued an order to Adjutant General Tarsney, in command of the troops at Cripple Creek, that the soldiers must not be used as a guard to enable the mine owners to resume work on the mines in question, but only to preserve the peace in the event of a conflict.

Want Troops to Remain.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 21.—Although the militia is still here not a single arrest has been made during the day. This lethargy on the part of the civil authorities evidently influenced the governor to recall the troops. The mine owners and business men have appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and prevail upon him to rescind the order.

A PRIVATE MINT.

Somebody Turning Out Standard Silver Dollars.

OMAHA, March 19.—Four special treasury department secret service men, in addition to the regular force employed at division headquarters and the forces of the United States marshal's office are working in Omaha and vicinity to unearth a private mint which has turned over $60,000 standard silver dollars, being the same amount of silver and alloy as the government. The plant has been in operation some time and it is said it is impossible to detect the difference between the money made by the counterfeiters and the genuine turned out by the federal mint. The profits of the gang are made from the seigniorage, which is said to give the makers a rakeoff of 51 cents on each dollar made. The secret service men have secured a clue which they believe will reunit in the entire gang being jailed shortly.

Minnesota Elections.

ST. PAUL, March 18.—Elections were held Tuesday, March 13, in a great many Minnesota cities, villages and towns. Saloon license was an issue in the western part of the state, with results about equally divided between the saloon and no saloon elements. Republicans were generally successful where party lines were drawn.

Appleton decided against bonding for electric lights and waterworks.

Montevideo decided to bond for $6,000 to build a town hall.

To Cut Expenses in Two.

BOSTON, March 17.—President Bliss of the Boston and Albany railroad has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in the running expenses of the road in this city, and to carry this out, a wholesale reduction and discharge of employes will take effect at once.

Denied by Officials.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—Officials of the Great Northern say that there is no foundation for the published rumor that a freight train had been carried over an embankment and buried by a snowslide near Skykomish.

Convicted of Perjury.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 17.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of perjury against Charles Chamberlain of Toronto, who voted illegally at the last Dominion elections.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, March 14.

The Republican league of Kansas has been called to meet at Topeka, April 25.

Speaker Crisp denies the report that he is seeking a seat in the senate from Georgia.

Charges have been made against the Fort Dodge, Kan., Soldiers' home authorities.

Indications are that the ice in Lake Pepin will break up earlier than usual, probably by April 1.

Illinois coal operators will organize, so as to be in touch with each other in case of trouble with employes.

The fire reels running between Cincinnati and New York have abolished all commissions on ticket sales.

The West Superior smelting and refining plant has been leased by Twin City and Duluth capitalists, who will manufacture borax.

By a recent decision of the interior department about 5,000 Oklahoma claims are invalidated. The occupants started across the border 15 minutes too soon.

Thursday, March 15.

Judge Libbey of the Maine supreme court is dead.

King Humbert celebrated his 50.5 birthday Wednesday.

Charles S. Rowe has been appointed register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. D.

The English army estimates show an increase of over $1,000,000 owing to increased cost of supplies.

The Republican state committee of Kansas have decided to hold the state convention in Topeka, June 6.

Ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott denies the report that he will be a candidate for Breckinridge's seat in congress.

Mr. Gladstone finished a translation of Horace's Odes into English verse on the same day that he resigned office.

Prairie fires near Aberdeen, S. D., burned over a big marsh, together with several stacks of hay and several buildings belonging to Peter Nelson.

Minister Thurston of Hawaii declines to affirm or deny the report coming from San Francisco that he is engaged to be married to Miss Harriet Potter of St. Joseph, Mich.

Friday, March 16.

Yellow fever is increasing at an alarming rate at Rio.

The Missouri river is clear of ice at Chamberlain, S. D.

Fifty-five fourth class postmasters were appointed Thursday.

Lodge Artemus Libbey of the Maine supreme court, is dead, aged 70.

Green Bay is almost entirely clear of ice, the earliest opening ever recorded.

Lord Dunraven has bought the yacht Dragon and will fit her with a centerboard to test the relative merits of a fixed keel and centerboard.

It is reported that 110 acres of land in the vicinity of the industrial school at Ocean View, Cal., has been purchased for the purpose of building a race track.

E. J. Johnston of Philadelphia is soon to start on a 15,000-mile horseback journey through Central and South America. The trip will take four years. He will be accompanied by Mr. Hamilton of the British army and Dr. Millspaugh, mineralogist. The trip is in the interest of a newspaper syndicate.

Saturday, March 17.

Congressman Wilson continues to improve slowly.

The reichstag has finally passed the Russo-German commercial treaty by a large majority.

A telegram received at Berlin says that the condition of Louis Kossuth is extremely grave.

Cashier Crawford of the American National bank of Springfield, Ill., is under arrest for embezzling $16,000.

Isaac Pronty & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers at Spencer, Mass., have failed. They employed 2,000 hands.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been re-elected to parliament as the representative for West Leeds without opposition.

Frank Crittenden, nephew of ex-Governor Thomas T. Crittenden of Missouri, was accidentally killed at Duarte, Cal.

Representative Cummings of New York has introduced in the house five bills affecting the administration of naval affairs, all of which have the approval of the navy department.

Monday, March 19.

Bill Nye has decided to stop lecturing.

Fire at Mobile, Ala., did $300,000 damage to drugs, books and stationery.

Every store in the town of Antwerp, Tenn., was robbed Saturday night, the booty being carried away in wagons.

Sir Francis Cook, husband of Vernie Claflin, is send in London by a Mrs. Holland for extinction and breach of promise.

Solomon Thatcher, one of the oldest and most wealthy residents of Chicago, died at his residence in Riverside, after a protracted illness.

The total attendance at the midwinter fair Saturday was 66,444, greater than any other day since the opening, when it was above 72,000.

Tuesday, March 20.

Ex-Congressman Townsend of Pennsylvania is dead, aged 82.

A yacht capsized in San Francisco bay. Two ladies were drowned.

The engagement of Miss Lillie Blaine to Mr. Truxton Beale, son of the late General Beale, is announced.

The Foorman mine, in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, has been sold to English capitalists for $500,000.

The South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel company has resumed operations, giving employment to 9,000 men.

The Washington Times of a new morning daily at the national capital. It is strongly backed by labor organizations.

The Portuguese corvette Mindello, with Da Gama and other marquis on board, has put to sea. Her destination is unknown.

It is announced that Congressman Harris will positively not be a candidate for congressman-at-large from Kansas. Jerry Simpson will run for the place.

TARIFF PRINCIPLES.

SOME SOUTHERN SENSE ON THE QUESTION NOW AT ISSUE.

A Fair Argument Upon the Present and Prospective Effects of the Wilson Tariff Measure—"The Thing to Do Is to Defeat the Bill."

The tariff question in its essence is a simple one.

Some $450,000,000 of money is required for the expenditures of the national government. Of this about $150,000,000 is raised by internal revenue taxes, leaving $300,000,000 to be raised by custom duties.

The tariff question is simply, "How shall the duties required to raise this sum be distributed?"

The Republican theory is that they shall be so laid as to give the best protection or aid to American labor and American capital.

Hence the McKinley law laid heavy duties on articles which God has given us the natural facilities to make cheaply and in abundance and on articles of luxury or vice, and low duties or none on articles of necessity or of general use, and which we cannot produce, or on which we produce only a small part of our consumption.

Hence, to illustrate, high duties on iron, and free coffee, tea and sugar.

The Democratic contention is that it is unconstitutional to lay any duty on imports with a view to protection of home industries, and that all duties must be laid with a view to revenue only.

Hence, to illustrate again, they would place such a duty on iron as to induce the largest importation and bring the largest amount of revenue, and should tax coffee, tea and sugar.

The Wilson bill follows neither theory, but is a bill without principle—a monstrosity—seeking a seeming compliances with the Chicago platform on one hand and to cater to or save votes on the other.

It is an un-American bill, and in all its departures from the McKinley bill it discriminates against the American wage earner and in favor of the foreign manufacturer.

The bare proposal of its passage has been the prime factor in the terrible demoralization of business now prevailing throughout the country, and its passage will deepen and intensify the universal distress.

The passage of the bill will in a large measure change the economic conditions of the country, destroy old and large industrial centers in the attempt to create new ones, disturb and render uncertain existing values and produce great and calamitous paralysis of business.

It will be the supreme folly of a people who consume more than any other 100,000,000 people on the globe.

The proposal of the Wilson bill is to divide this market with foreigners. With a reduced demand for our manufactures comes increased cost of production, which can only be met by reduced wages to labor, and hence, anyway, the burden falls on the backs of the wage earners of the country. Then with reduced earnings of the great body of the wage earners comes lessened purchasing power, and the injury is reflected on all classes of our people.

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work" is a demand founded in reason and justice, and the consumer should pay for his goods a price that, under good natural conditions, will allow the laborer this just reward.

God and labor only create wealth, and they work together and in harmony.

God has given no an empire with a richness of natural resources unequaled in the world's history, and with a human energy and skill to match.

What these combined resources and skill can do illustrate in the fact that pig iron has been selling this year in Alabama and Tennessee at less than the duty—$9.72 per ton—in the construction to the Democratic claim that the duty is always added to the cost of the articles to the consumer.

Then, admitting virtue in the Wilson bill, we will get no benefit from it, because of the lack of faith in the stability of the new policy which it begins, for everybody will wait to see how the people vote next fall. If, as is likely, the people vote next fall as they did last fall and return a protection congress, capital will again wait for a return to the principle of the McKinley law.

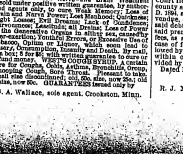
The only remedy for the present distress is to defeat the Wilson bill and leave the McKinley law to be amended by its friends as circumstances may demand.

WILLARD WARNER.

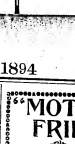
Chattanooga.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains in the West, the Burlington Route Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Chicago 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:30 p. m. It has Sleeping Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-11]



DR. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment positively cures Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Hysteria, Melancholy, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Insomnia, all Drains, Loss of Power of Generative Organs in either sex, caused by Tobacco, Opium or Liquor Intoxication. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund the money. CONSULTATION FREE. Circular free. Address, Artemus, Pennsylvania, Group, Wyoming County. Sold in Crookston by Grand Forks Drug Co. 46-1m. and 52-4m. will now do. GUARANTEES issued only by S. A. Wallace, sole agent, Crookston, Minn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

H. ECKENBACH, Proprietor. B. C. BERNARDET, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Refurnished. Only first-class Dailies kept in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 36 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

Here's the Idea
Of the Non-pull-out Bow
The great watch saver. Saves the watch from blows and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. The bar (or pendant (stem) and bow rest in the grooves, firmly locking the bow. The pendant is so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.
Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold through watch dealers. Remember the name
Non-pull-out
Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS F. OAKES, HENRY C. PAYNE, RICHARD K. HOUSE, } Receivers.
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg
TO
HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND
PULLMAN Sleeping Cars, ELEGANT Dining Cars, TOURIST Sleeping Cars,
TIME SCHEDULE
Leave Crookston Daily — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:00 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Devils Lake and Winnipeg. 8:30 a.m.
Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Thos. Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 15th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Three Hundred and fifty dollars, ($350), being the amount due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Lucy Steen and John, his wife, mortgagors, to Sonnley Farr, mortgagee, bearing date the 8th day of December, A. D. 1890 and with the usual statutory powers contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 50 of mortgages, on page 239, upon application and proceedings duly instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, by said mortgagee, of the east half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the south west quarter of Section numbered eight, in Township one hundred and fifty-two, in Range forty-four, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, which premises are described in said mortgage as containing eighty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. [44-50]

FED BY SEALS
A sort of modern Robinson Crusoe is the hero of our new and fascinating Serial
A Tale of
Lost on Dhu-Corrig
Adventure in Ireland
The story is original and will be finely illustrated
YOU SHOULD READ IT
W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST
Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.
Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON
THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star Bakers'.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS,
Always on hand.
MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch a Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.
S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Streets
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.
FINE HEARSE - -

IS READY TO REPORT

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Finish Their Work on the Wilson Tariff Bill—Another Increase Made in the Sugar Schedule—Reciprocity Abrogated —Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance have completed their work on the tariff bill, and will submit changes which they have made in the bill as drafted by the subcommittee, at a meeting of the full committee to be held during the afternoon. The principal changes which they have made in the bill are in the sugar schedule, and that has been modified so as to take into account the color as well as the polarization of sugar. The change made will add one-eighth of a cent per pound on the color test, so as to insure to the refiner the much protection. This is in accordance with the original intention of the committee, but it has been claimed that the bill as at first reported to the full committee would discriminate against the refiners.

It is understood that the bill will be amended so as to make positive declarations for the abrogation of the reciprocities treaties made under the McKinley acts. This will be done simply to satisfy the sugar men and leave no doubt as to the intention of the bill in this respect and not because the Democratic members of the committee have any doubt that the bill as it now stands would accomplish this purpose.

To Eliminate Hawaiian Matters.

It is also probable that the clauses in the bill abrogating the Hawaiian treaty will be struck out. There has been some contention among the Democratic members on this score, and two or three votes have been taken upon a proposition to strike it out, a majority at first opposing this change. The principal argument which has been made for it was based upon the ground of expediency, and it has been urged that if it should be permitted to remain it would be the means of introducing the Hawaiian complications into the tariff bill discussion. All have agreed that this should be avoided, if possible, without surrendering too much, and the latest reliable statement is that this argument has won, and that the amendment will be stricken out.

These, together with the restoration of the present law regarding the tax on domestic cigars, will be the principal changes made. The lead ore duty and whisky tax, as well as the duty placed upon coal and iron ore, will remain as placed in the bill by the Democratic members. There will be a few changes in the fruit schedule, and a few minor articles which were taken from the free list and made dutiable will be restored to the free list. The bill when it next sees light, will also show several changes in the administrative part of the bill, and the amendment inserted by the members of the committee providing for the repeal of the entire McKinley act will be modified, to either specify what portions of that act shall remain in force, or to repeal the parts in conflict with the pending act.

A TEXAS CYCLONE.

The Lone Star State Visited by a Destructive Wind and Hail Storm.

DALLAS, TEX., March 19.—The storms which swept over North Texas Saturday and Sunday and which still prevail are unparalleled in severity. The death roll will reach at least the list of wounded over 100. At Emery, capital of Raine county, the cyclone knocked the town nearly out of existence. There were many other towns visited and handled roughly. Mayor Barry has called upon our citizens for contributions to relieve the sufferers, many of whom have been rendered sad mourn the loss of members of their families. Sunday night an electric storm, followed by a miniature deluge of rain fell upon Dallas and all the counties around us. No breaks in any of the railroads have yet been reported, but it is nearly certain many will occur. The river in front of the city is rapidly rising.

Mrs. John W. Noble Dead.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of ex-President Harrison's secretary of the interior, died suddenly at her home in this city.

The end of life came to her while standing in her dining room chatting with friends and waiting for General Noble, who had stepped from the room to call a carriage for a drive. The cause of her death was organic heart disease.

Miners Accept a Reduction.

PITTSBURG, March 19.—The river miners of the fourth pool have accepted the reduction offered by the operators and all have returned to work. The rate for running will be 1 1-2 cents a bushel. The strike was against a cut of, from 1 2-4 to 1 1-2 cents a bushel. About 1,200 men returned to work, and several hundred who have been working at the pool price will be obliged to accept a reduction.

Superior and Pacific.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 17.—Articles of incorporation of the Chicago, Superior and Pacific Railroad company were filed in the office of the secretary of state. The principal office is to be maintained at Chicago. Capital stock, $4,000,000.

Liquor Bill Defeated.

DES MOINES, March 19.—The Carpenter liquor bill was defeated in the senate by a vote of 26 to 12. The bill in the house was defeated by a vote of 57 to 58.

Oratorical Contest.

BELOIT, Wis., March 17.—In the state college oratorical contest Fred Staff of Beloit college won first place and will represent the state at the interstate contest at Indianapolis, May 4. Ripon and Beloit were represented by two speakers each.

DASH FOR THE POLE.

The Wellman Expedition Sails For Spitzbergen—Some Novel Features.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The well known journalist, Walter Wellman, and three American companions, sailed on the steamer Brittannic en route to Spitzbergen, from which point it will make its summer dash for the north pole.

Ten young Norwegians, who have had experience in Arctic expeditions, will join the expedition in Norway, and the party will start from Florence, Norway, for the islands of Spitzbergen about May 1. At Danes island, which is so far north that few explorers have ever passed it, headquarters will be established and the party will then steam to the edge of the great ice pack, a degree farther north. About May 15 the dash for the pole will begin.

That marvelous new metal, aluminum, has been utilized in the construction of sledges, boats and other apparatus, and thus equipped with far lighter paraphernalia than any previous explorer, Mr. Wellman expects to be able to push on north at the rate of from 12 to 20 miles per day. As he will have only about 600 miles to travel before the pole is reached, he expects to either reach that goal or a point very near it in 50 days. He will then return to the edge of the pack in 50 days more, his steamer will pick him up, and he will then return home.

AMERICAN FACTORIES.

Census Bureau Bulletin Relating to the Industries of the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The census bulletin on manufactures in the United States was made public during the day. The statistics are given for all classes of mechanical and manufactured industries. The total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is reported as 355,401, against 268,826 in 1880. The summary of totals gives the following figures for 1890:

Capital, $6,182,475,305; miscellaneous expenses, $980,944,038; aggregate of the average number of employments, 4,771,812; wages, $2,282,822,285; cost of materials used, $5,468,868,833, and value of products, $9,370,107,624.

The contribution to the wealth of the country, it is stated, is more clearly shown by deducting $5,158,868,333, the cost of material used, from the value of the products. This leaves $4,211,238,-271 as the increased cost of the raw materials.

CONFERENCE BEGUN.

President Clark and Union Pacific Employes Get Together.

OMAHA, March 17.—After all the blow and bluster and declarations that the conference would never be held, the employes of the Union Pacific and President Clark came together at the railroad headquarters, and the wage conference, scheduled to open last Thursday, began. The meeting was held in the office of the general manager and was secret. The telegraphers were given the first hearing, and it is believed that three days will be consumed in presenting their side of the case. The men have stood firm and they now assert that their belief that the conference will terminate satisfactorily.

BAD FOR BANKERS.

A Decision Against Them by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

MADISON, Wis., March 16.—The supreme court has handed down a decision in the case of Francis W. Noyes and Eugene S. Elliott, directors of the Pinckinton bank, Milwaukee, indicted with other directors by a special grand jury for having fraudulently received deposits while the bank was insolvent, and who were discharged from custody by Judge Johnson on the ground that the grand jury did not find sufficient evidence with the law. The supreme court reverses this order and remands the cases with directions that the defendants be remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

ROSTER CASE FINISHED.

A Nonsuit Granted by Judge Batzoker on the Defendant's Motion.

MADISON, Wis., March 16.—On the motion of the attorney the defense a nonsuit has been granted by Judge Seibecker in the roster case.

Adopted a Substitute.

LONDON, March 16.—When the house of commons met Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, announced that the government had decided to move the rejection of the amended address in reply to the queen's speech, when it is put from the chair, and to substitute another short address in reply. The substitute was adopted.

The Presidential Cave.

OTTAWA, ILL., March 16.—Attorneys U. S. Barrow and S. S. Gregory appeared in the supreme court and entered a motion for a writ of supersedeas to stay the judgment and sentence passed upon Presidergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, pending the presentation of proofs in support of a new trial.

By Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The house committee on election of president and vice president have agreed to the joint resolution of the chairman, Mr. Tucker of Virginia, for an amendment to the constitution providing that United States senators shall hereafter be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Oxford Won.

LONDON, March 17.—The 51st boat race between crews representing Oxford university and Cambridge university in boat clubs took place during the morning over the usual 4-mile 2 furlongs course from Putney bridge to the Ship at Mortlake. Oxford won by three and a half lengths.

Head of Burglars.

MILLER, S. D., March 17.—The sheriff has brought in Willard Davis, charged with many breakings. Dave and John Rorick have also been arrested. It develops that an organized band has been operating here for some time.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, March 13.

The senate spent the day discussing the Blind seignlorage bill.

The house began the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government and fair progress was made. An amendment by Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) to cut off the appropriation for the interstate commerce commission was overwhelmingly defeated. Three minor amendments were adopted.

Wednesday, March 14.

Forty pages of the sundry civil bill were disposed of in the house during the day, making in all 63 in two days, and leaving only 16 pages more, exclusive of two paragraphs, those relating to the coast and geodetic surveys and the Missouri river commission, which were passed over temporarily. No amendments of importance were adopted, although the Northwestern members made a vigorous effort to increase the amount for the survey of public lands.

In the senate there was a test vote on the Bland seignlorage bill on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed its third reading. The motion was defeated—39 to 45. A motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 37 to 44. It is expected the bill will pass by about the same vote.

Thursday, March 15.

The senate passed the Bland seignorage bill, 44 to 33, and adjourned till Monday.

The house debated the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Friday, March 16.

The house spent the day in committee of the whole considering the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, March 19.

There was no important business transacted in the senate, the entire day being consumed in the consideration of bills on the calendar. Most of these were measures of small importance.

The house immediately went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Amounts to Be Expended by this Congress Compared With the Last.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The total of appropriations of the present session of congress will exceed by a few millions the appropriations of the first session of the last congress. No official statement has been made by Chairman Sayers or the members of the appropriation committee, but a comparison of the bills already passed or reported with those of the first session of the last congress, shows that the total of bills which will leave the house will be about $366,461,-501. The senate usually increases the bills materially; last year appropriations crease reaching a total of $5,000,000, so that the aggregate for the present session is expected to touch $370,000,000.

Eight of the great appropriation bills have already been reported to the house and three of them have been passed. The total of these in their present stage is $94,941,752. This is about $14,000,000 more than the same bills carried two years ago.

Of the bills yet to be brought into the house no exact estimate is obtainable, owing to the care with which each bills are guarded. These are the agricultural, Indian, legislative, navy and river and harbor. Last congress they carried $77,494,777. In this the estimates are for $62,800,000. Should these bills be passed at estimated the total appropriations would be almost identical with those of 1893-3.

Ask Cleveland to Veto.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Two hundred members of the New York Produce Exchange have signed a petition requesting President Cleveland to veto the seignlorage bill on the ground that it would be detrimental to the business interests of the country.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, March 19, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 Spring, 57@58c. No. 1 Northern, 60@62½c; May, 62½c.

CORN—Lower. No. 3, 36¾.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 32½; No. 3 white, 30@30c.

BARLEY—Market higher. No. 2, 52c; sample, 48@54.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 46½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 19, 1894.

HOGS—Strong at prices. All grades sold $4.30@4.35.

CATTLE—Receipts were cent o to local dealer and not offered on the market. Moderate demand.

Prime steers, $3@3.25; good steers, $2.75@3.00; pr. me cows, $2.75@3.15; good cows, $2.00@2.50; common to fair cows, $1@1.75; veal calves, $2.50@3.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.50@2.50; feeders, $2@2.75; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady; two head received; selling at $3.00.

Lambs, $3.00@3.01, lambs, $3.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $1.50@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 150; cattle, 75.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, March 19, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; March, 59c; May, 61¾c; July, 62¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½; March, 59½c; May, 60½c; July, 61½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56c. No. 3, 49@49c rejected, 46c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 60c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19, 1894.

WHEAT—March closing, 57½c. May opening, 58c; highest, 59¼c; lowest, 58¾c; closing, 59¼c. July opening, 60¾c; highest, 61¾c; lowest, 60½c; closing, 60¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 56½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1894.

CATTLE—Market active, with an upturn of 5@10c on estimate shipping export steers, the same making $4.00@5; Northern, $2.85@4.10.

HOGS—Market active, steady. Rough and heavy, $4.40@4.65; rough packers and mixed, $4.45@4.55; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $4.55@4.60; assorted light, $4.60@4.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady. Top sheep, $3.50@3.85; top lambs, $4.00@4.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 19,000; hogs, 34,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1894.

WHEAT—Easy. Cash, 58¾@59c; May, 59¾c; July, 60½c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 33½c; May, 36½c; July, 37½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 29¼; May, 30@30½c; July, 27¾@27½c.

PORK—Steady. May, $10.60; July, $10.87½.

LARD—Lower. May, $6.67½; July, $6.42½.

—THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Clothes carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed.

A clean apron worn while hanging the clothes helps keep them clean.

The clothesline, as soon as its duty is ended, should be reeled up and placed in a hag until next time.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once. If allowed to lie together, many wrinkles accumulate.

Pillowslips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.—Good Housekeeping.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

Vassar college was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861.

Chicago has 800 private schools, 350 seminaries and 4 universities.

Leland Stanford university, though only in its third year, has already nearly 900 students, of whom about 300 are girls.

Massachusetts, with 324 towns and 28 cities, has 883,000 pupils in her public schools and 60,000 more in private schools and academies.

One Maine teacher says, "I can teach my pupils more physiology in half an hour with a cat and a jackknife than with all the textbooks that we have in the schools."

English grammar, so called, is a cautious according to Whitney. English nouns have two cases, pronouns three. Holbrook and Maxwell mention three cases, Harvey four, Harper and Burgess five.

THE GLEANER.

Wild animals are tamed by perfumes.

Ireland has 2,830,000 acres of bog land.

Italic type was first made by Aldus Manutius, 1501.

Gold is kept in solution in sea water as an iodide.

The factory in New York city turns out 20,000 pies a day.

The paid attendance to the fair was exactly 21,493,000.

The most densely populated spot on earth is the island of Malta.

Over 2,000 tariffs in secondhand shoes is a regular business in New York.

The first British translation of the Bible was made in the Irish tongue.

The extravagance of the Empress Josephine cost her 600,000 francs a year for dress alone.

The Prince of Wales is said to be growing really handsome as he becomes grayer, graver and thinner.

The Duke of Argyll, who has already furnished the world with many literary surprises, now announces a volume of poems called "Great Mendel."

The health of the little 11-year-old crown prince of Germany is causing anxiety. He suffers from constant muscular trembling and twitching, and he has been forced to cease both his military exercises and his studies.

The sneer is a man of presence, broad and stout, fair skinned, with black hair and beard, a good square head and piercing eyes. His highness' manner is dignified and courteous, but if occasion rises he can be exceedingly fierce.

Popular, after having introduced electric light, the telephone and the phonograph into the Vatican, is now giving still further evidence of his progressive ideas by having an elevator constructed to hoist visitors up into the hall of St. Peter's cathedral.

There is a rumor that the handsome young Duchess of Albany, the widow of Prince Leopold, is about to marry the Earl of Rosebery. Queen Victoria doesn't like second marriages, but in this case, it is said, she is prepared to forget her prejudice.

Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, has a firm conviction that he will reign for 40 years, and this belief has banished all fear of disease and danger from his mind. He, however, dreads the cholera, because a dervish once prophesied that he would die of cholera morbus.

An Irish Arrest

One of the many interesting incidents in Our New Serial

Lost on Dhu-Corrig

A TALE OF IRELAND

BY STANDISH O'GRADY

This story has been secured especially for this paper and will not be printed again in this town. Lost on Dhu-Corrig is

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpets Rugs, Etc.,

AT THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Mammoth Dry Goods Store. **CROOKSTON.**

We Sell Everything of Merit in the Line of

FARM MACHINERY

ALSO FUEL

AND A LINE OF

High Grade Bicycles.

Merit Always Wins.

TRY US.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Cor. Robert and Broadway, **CROOKSTON, MINN.**

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

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☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

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McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading— **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

DULUTH: 167 TORREY BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION.

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S bill to grant right of way for the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad through the White Earth reservation, has passed the Senate.

THE Review, of East Grand Forks, has just turned its third mile-post and enters its fourth year, bright and smiling under the guiding hand of Bro. D. P. H. Strong, who shows magnificent staying qualities.

THE democrats are in a sweet row for that Grover will veto Bland's coinage bill, which, they say would cost them very many seats in congress next fall. To the average mind it would not seem to make any difference what action the president takes—he has already done enough to kill his party.

THE democrats are attempting to excuse the attitude of the administration in the matter of pensions on the ground that Judge Lochren was himself a brave soldier. No one disputes the bravery of Judge Lochren when he was a soldier, but the fact that the present administration is extremely hostile to the old soldier, and Judge Lochren, in order to hold his job must carry out the policy of the administration. Every obstacle that can possibly be divised is thrown in the way of the pensioner and every pension is grudgingly given.

THE Grand Forks Weekly News in its last issue had the only glimmering of sense it has yet manifested during the prevalence of the fever siege when it says that "perhaps the cause of the fever in both cities comes from the Indians on the reservation to the east of us." That is the most sensible thing it has said during the war, its columns being for the most part filled with absurd and silly rayings against Crookston. There can be no possible doubt that whatever was the cause of fever in Crookston it was imported and not original with us and no doubt came here by way of the river.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

John Miller lost his remaining child on Saturday. It will be remembered that his wife died last fall leaving twins one of which died soon after and the other one of which died on Saturday.

C. O. Espe reports that he has a contract to put down an artesian well for the city of East Grand Forks. They will make a thorough try to obtain pure water.

J. D. Richey, who has had charge of the penmanship and commercial department of the Normal School and Business College for about six months, has gone to Marysville, Missouri, where he takes a position in the postoffice. His place here will be filled by R. S. Knudson.

Geo. Kronschnabel, ex-mayor of Fertile was up on Monday looking after Peterson Br s. and Warming er's stables with a view to purchasing a good horse.

The N. P. R. R. will sell tickets to St. Paul and Minneapolis next week and one rate for round trip. Go 27th and return 29th.

Mrs Cora Underhill contemplates returning to Crookston and opening a Kindergarten. A hall has been secured and if the plan meets with sufficient encouragement she will undertake the school.

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused by the arrest this week of Chris Bond, a prominent young society man at the instance of Miss Bessie Brevik. Mr. Bond was taken before Esquire Gossman and the trial of the case set for Monday, March 26th.

Postmaster LePage informs the JOURNAL that he has had his commission a week or ten days but owing to the recent death of his child, and the fact that he is moving, he decided not to take possession of the postoffice until the beginning of the new quarter, April 1st. He says the only change he will make at present will be to substitute Bissell for Postmaster Dowler and appoint his own son to a clerkship. Otherwise the force will be and remain as it is for the present at least, for said he "I think the present force very efficient and I do not see where I could improve it."

Wm. Welsh, who was arrested not long since, charged with appropriating timber that belonged to the railroad company, was discharged in Justice Gossman's court on the testimony of the man of whom Mr. Welsh bought the timber in question. It appeared that the man bought the timber of another man to him unknown and let Mr. W. have it on a debt.

What we have seen of the McClure-Stanton imbroglio does not redound to the credit of the pastor in a remarkable degree. It seems that Robert Stanton read one of Dr. Kittridge's sermons in the Baptist church one Sunday morning recently, and in the evening attended the Presbyterian church to listen to Rev. Mr. McClure. Afterward Mr. Stanton told several parties that the gist of Mr. McClure's sermon was contained in Dr. Kittridge's sermon—in fact, sounded very like the sermon itself. This came to the ears of Rev. McClure, who last Sunday morning in his pulpit took occasion to score Mr. S. soundly, calling him an "ignorant pork-packer." In the evening Mr. McClure alluded to the subject again by way of apology for his intemperate language of the morning. It looks as though the parson made a very bad break.

The passenger department of the Northern Pacific has issued a little brochure entitled "The Yakima Valley" in which that portion of the State of Washington, its resources, products and advantages, are described in an attractive and flattering manner. The pamphlet can be obtained of any agent of the Northern Pacific.

Adolph Hydut succeeded in his ambition to get into the populist city convention. Said he wanted to get in so as to defeat Holston's nomination for mayor.

Clabot Declines.

On Thursday morning, when notified of his nomination for alderman in the 1st ward, Mr. A. Clabot emphatically declined to accept, and publishes a card to that effect. The JOURNAL is informed that the democrats will substitute a populist, Anton R. Erickson for their democratic nominee.

Simply Is the Dinner Fish.

As I sat here idly dreaming of the happy time that's gone,
Not a dollar in my pocket, and the winter coming on,
The thing that breaks me up the most, and makes me look so small,
Is the sight of that old dinner pail, hanging on the wall.

I've carried that old dinner pail for fifteen years or more,
And it never saw me out of work or destitute before;
For with shops and factories running and the best of wages paid
A prosperous lot of fellows were the dinner pail brigade.

But you see we wasn't minded, though it seems most mighty strange,
And said we thought the country would be better for a change;
And we railed about the tariff, and we blowed about free trade,
And we voted democratic, did the dinner pail brigade.

Well, a change was what we wanted, and we got it too, you bet;
For the shops and factories all shut down, and left us in the wet;
The banks suspended payment, and I lost my little all.
And the dinner pail hereby now, that's hanging on the wall.

I'm dependent now on charity for the roof above my head,
And I've seen my wife and little ones go hungry to bed;
But I've plenty time for thinking, and I see it isn't strange,
That I voted democratic jo-to have a little change.

Yes, we voted democratic, and you see the change has made
A lot of hungry beggars of the dinner pail brigade.
The workingmen are idle, but the workwood and the gall
Is to see the empty dinner pail, hanging on the wall.

—Lizzie Clark Hardy, in Chicago Tribune.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 21, '94.

Between the tariff bill and the Breckenridge trial the south is having all there is going here in Washington. The south is especially interested as a part of the Breckenridge case, while the tariff is essentially a southern measure. So far as Washington is concerned, attention is about equally divided between the Democratic administration and the unsavory Kentucky case.

* * *

The Democrats are having a very serious time over their tariff bill, and it is plain that they are protectionists and divided on this point from the Republicans only in degree. Hill is leading the fight for protection. Gorman Hill's followers at the Chicago convention that forced the free trade plank instead of the Cleveland tariff plank in the platform, and it is that plank which is giving Hill, Brice and others so much trouble. It was intended to embarrass Cleveland, but it is not bothering him so much as it is the other fellows.

* * *

Senator Davis is giving evidence that it was a wise choice of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when he was given a place upon it. He is highly appreciated by his fellow-members and his opinions on difficult points of international law are eagerly sought.

* * *

There was a big contest over the place for a vacancy on the Committee on Commerce the other day. When White, of Louisiana, went on the Supreme bench he left a vacancy on this committee and a dozen Democratic senators began a scramble for the place. It is this committee that I said was of so much importance, and it is well to remark that if Minnesota loses the place it will be hard to get it again. Blanchard, the new senator, notwithstanding his experience in the house, could not get the place.

* * *

I was glad to see that Joel Heatwole crossed out the Democrats in Northfield. I hope that the people of the Third District will send him to congress. He would be a credit to the state.

* * *

Representative McCleary got in his work the other day in behalf of the people of Jasper who are threatened by an amendment which Holman got in the Sundry Civil bill. McCleary did not catch it until it had passed so far, but that was not his fault. He did and could not know that the innocent proposition meant so much to a town in his district. Had he been in congress for the past five years he would have known all about it as the matter had been up before. It pays to keep good men in congress.

* * *

I understand I have been criticised for saying some complimentary things about Senator Washburn and advocating his re-election. Well, I wanted to see Mack Dunnell, John Lind, Dar Hall, Capt. Seidler and Sol Comstock re-elected. I did what I could to have Senator Davis returned. These men represented the state well, they knew what was wanted and knew how to obtain results. Keep good men in congress if they are doing their duty. Senator Washburn has earned re-election.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

The trouble with most cough medicines is that they spoil the appetite, weaken digestion, and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it gives immediate relief, assists rather than impairs the assimilative process.

"What's in a name?" Well that depends, for instance the name of "Ayer" is sufficient guarantee that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine, scientific blood-purifier, and not a sham, like so much that goes by the name of "sarsaparilla." Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the standard.

THE FIRST IRISH POTATOES.

Sir Walter Raleigh Planted Them Near Cork, but the People Feared Them.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an aspiring old adventurer and lived as an administrator and colonizer, but he had a most commendable taste for planting and gardening, and to these branches of effort his influence remains potent. Three hundred years have passed since he lived in Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the vast estate which had been bestowed upon him, but the yellow wall flowers which he brought to Ireland from the Azores still flourish and bloom in the very spot where he planted them.

Near by, at Youghal, near Cork, on the shores of the Blackwater estuary, stands the Affane cherry which he planted. Some cedars which he brought to Cork are still growing at a place called Tivoli. Four yew trees, whose branches have grown and interlaced into a sort of summer house, are pointed out as having sheltered Raleigh when he first smoked tobacco in his garden at Youghal.

Raleigh tried to make tobacco grow in Great Britain, but the climate was not found amitable to it. So succeeded, however, by introducing the habit of smoking it, in making it grow in plenty in other places.

More important to the world than the spot where Raleigh sat and smoked his Indian weed is another spot in his garden at Myrtle Grove, in the town of Youghal. This spot is still bounded by the town wall of the thirteenth century. It was here that Raleigh first planted a curious tuber brought from America, which thrives vastly better than his tobacco plants did.

This tuber Raleigh insisted was good to eat, though common report for a long time pronounced it poisonous. Some roots from his vines he gave to other land owners in Munster. They cultivated them and spread them abroad from year to year.

This plant was the Irish potato. Before many generations it became the staple food of the Irish people—almost the only food of a great majority of them.

It was the "Irish potato" which came back to America and became the groundwork, so to speak, of the American farmer's and workingman's daily breakfast and dinner. Sir Walter's curious experiment in acclimatization became an economic step of the very first consequence, and the spot at Youghal which was its scene deserves marking with a monument much more than do the places where the blood of men has been shed in battle.

Wanted a Good Foot.

Models are an important part of a sculptor's need. I doubt whether in this particular we differ from our Greek predecessors, for we read of choice pressmen, such as peacocks, given by Phidias to his models, showing how much he valued them, presumably because it was as difficult then as now to get good ones.

To be a model is a business of itself, and when to remember the number of art schools there are in London alone, and the many artists who are onstantly dependent upon them, it may be realized what a large body of men they are.

The men are mostly Italians, chiefly, I am told, from the neighborhood of Naples. The women are, as a rule, English and have often sat from babies. To find a well formed foot is almost an impossibility among the best of them, owing to the long cramping in boots, but a friend once told me that he had a cast of the foot of an Indian woman that was as beautiful as the foot of a Greek statue.

Our English models lack often the suppleness of figure that distinguishes more southern races, such as the Italian, which is partly accounted for by the heavy, cumbersome clothes our climate necessitates. But such as they are we have to make the best of them, and a really good one is eagerly sought after. —Good Words.

To Keep the Eyes Bright.

To keep the eyes bright and clear all sorts of things are necessary. A good digestion and plenty of sleep rank first. When the eyes are tired, bathing them in very hot water is excellent. No sort of drops or washes should ever go into them except by the order of an oculist.

He Saw the Ghost Walk

This and many other strange and exciting adventures in Curry's cave are described in Our New Serial

LOST ON DHU-CORRIG

BY STANDISH O'GRADY

It is a tale of Ireland that possesses peculiar and fascinating interest for lovers of romantic fiction.

READ IT IN THIS PAPER

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. March 20, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward O'Brien, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Kate O'Brien, of said County.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in Crookston, on the following days, viz:

It is further ordered, That six months from this date be and hereby are allowed to creditors to prove their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, be given by publication of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 20th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[49-51]

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Ballig's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

The food mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a cough or cold upon their little ones. They may be the fore-runners of more serious ailments. Depend upon giving Keller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, and this important step if taken in time, may save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possible the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

In the spring time nature calls for a renovation of the system, which has become clogged and congested with impurities which have settled into the blood. To thoroughly cleanse the blood with Hadley's Sarsaparilla and Burdock, means that the impure and wasted matter will be cast out of the system, and strength and vigor will be fully and quickly restored. This excellent Sarsaparilla is sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Print in Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running palatial sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Don't Delay

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the Spring is driven out by Hoods Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

MRS. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the night, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SALE OF State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, March 21, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston, on May 15th, '94, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the appraised and unsold state lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for one or more years.

Plats of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to said sale.

H. H. HEDIN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[49-2]

The Northwestern Agriculturist

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

Best Agricultural Paper

For the Farmers in the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states.

There are more Practical Suggestions, Timely Topics, Useful Information, Interesting Articles and Fine Illustrations

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with Practical Farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make up. The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist **FREE** to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

Remember

That we are giving the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50. Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,

Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

'ROUND THE COUNTY.

Mentor Items.

MENTOR, March 19th, 1894.

R. H. Collor returned from Woodside last week. Got tired of making wood.

The parties who were here from Grand Forks getting out ice for their summer supply returned last week. They only got out half of what they intended to ship, besides wanting to ship 80 carloads they intended to fill the ice house at the lake belonging to Maple Lake Land and Improvement Co. but the weather became too warm, the ice would not hold together in handling.

Election at this place was very lively for a short time, the second ticket came but too late, and the old officers went in again with an overwhelming majority.

T. Rustad has passed around the cigars lately having taken to himself a better half.

A. E. Abbott was married last week to Miss Dina Forden, of Tilden. We wish the new couple ever so much joy and may their life be blessed with happiness.

Jack Bight, the jolly genial gentleman that once was a Mentorite in the years gone by, dropped in on us, surprising everybody yesterday, having been away for several years. He has been laid up with a broken shoulder for 6 months in the hospital at Ashland, Wis., and after recovering he took a trip back to the land that is fairer than Wisconsin, and visited the old folks at home once more. He is still the same Jack in his ways but time has changed his appearance.

Joseph Tagley took a trip to Fertile yesterday.

Mr. Barnes, with the Sphuk & Keyes Drug Co., dropped in to see us to day; no one was sick in our quiet village so no business was transacted.

Mrs. Hannah Thomas died last week of typhoid fever having been sick since she returned from Grand Forks with her daughter's corpse.

Robert Knowles died last Tuesday and was buried in the cemetery at the Episcopal church on Friday the 16th. He had many friends here, also a wife and daughter who mourn the loss of a kind husband and protector.

Some night sharks had the check to run away with a ton of baled hay in town a short time ago. People will continue to be bold and daring when if they, through a mistake are believed to be honest and trustworthy.

T. J. Farden took a run to Beltrami on Thursday last returning on Sunday.

Otto Camp the Dugdale rustler was in town last week shaking hands with old time friends.

Euclid Items.

F. N. Gambell spent Sunday in Crookston.

With Robert Teal at the wigdiass, Euclid's well is progressing nicely.

Mrs. Clara Urodela, of Nebraska, is visiting at her parents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Diever.

Dr. Caplu spent Wednesday in Crookston on business, so he says—keep an eye on him.

Rev. Astwood seldom gets left but our cannon ball was too rapid for him Wednesday morning.

Our dog hunters are practicing at the target now, this is done to prevent cruelty to animals.

Wm. Anglim and Wm. Davidson appraisers of the estate of the late I. W. C. Misner, were in town Tuesday, put in a very busy day.

Tracey McCraken has bought the old Todd house and will move it out on his farm 6 miles northeast of town.

The candy pull given at Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Murrey's in honor of Prof. Gambell's 40th birthday was largely attended, and every one enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The only trouble was several felt quite "stuck up," about the time they went home.

Mrs. John McPhee of Crookston, who has been spending the week with Father and Mother Davidson out on Keystone is visiting Mrs. H. C. Misner while on her home trip.

Charles E. Harrington, the Chunicky M. Depew of Euclid, was seen on our streets yesterday during the storm wearing a straw hat and linen coat. Germun socks and overshoe accompaniement. "An investigation may follow.

Henry C. Stube went to Crookston Friday and since his return it is an unsolved problem whether his ears have grown four or five inches or is it because he has lost such quantities of hair. This question will be solved at the next sewing circle.

Euster Sunday this year falls on March 25th, the first time on that date since 1742, and it will not occur again until 1951.

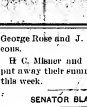
At the Congregational meeting at the church last Friday, Robert Teal, Dr. J. S. Chapin and H. C. Misner were elected elders, and E. C. Murrey, George Rose and J. S. Chapin deacons.

H. C. Misner and P. Fairweather put away their summer supply of ice this week.

SENATOR BLANCHARD.

Career of the Man Appointed to Succeed E. D. White.

Louisiana's new United States senator, Newton C. Blanchard, had sufficient par-



SENATOR BLANCHARD.

liamentary experience in the house of representatives to qualify him for a position in the senatorial end of the capitol. He was a member of the house continuously for 19 years and did a great deal of hard work on several important committees, especially on the rivers and harbors, of which he was chairman at the time of his resignation from the house.

Mr. Blanchard represented the Fourth Louisiana district in the house and was elected for the first time in 1875. He is a native of the Pelican State and was born in Rapides parish in 1849. His home is at Shreveport, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since his graduation from the law department of the Louisiana university in 1871. From early manhood he has taken an active interest in the politics of his parish and the state, and when he was but 27 years of age he was chosen chairman of the Democratic committee of Caddo parish.

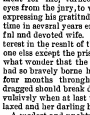
Three years later he represented his parish in the constitutional convention of 1879, which framed the present organiclaw of the state. He served as aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, to the state militia on the staff of Governor Wiltz, and also on that of Governor McEnery and for eight years was a regent of the board of trustees of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. The legislature which meets in July will elect successors to both Senator Blanchard and Senator Caffery, the governor having authority only to appoint during a legislative recess.

DAN COUGHLIN'S BRAVE WIFE.

She Was a Constant and Conspicuous Attendant at Her Husband's Trial.

It was a pathetic sight at the close of the long Coughlin trial in Chicago when the defendant, after the verdict had declared him guiltless of a crime for which he had once been sentenced to imprisonment for life, turned with streaming eyes from the jury, to whom he had been expressing his grattitude, and for the first time in several years embraced his faithful and devoted wife. With a degree of terest in the result of the trial than any one else except the prisoner at the bar, she had borne that the little woman who had so bravely borne herself during the four months through which the trial dragged should break down and sob convulsively when at last the strain was relaxed and her daring hope fulfilled?

A modest and unobtrusive little woman is Maggie J. Coughlin, but fair to look upon and has never passed the average of her sex. Her loyalty to her husband since he was first pressed of mur-



MRS. COUGHLIN.

der five years ago is as true and as touching as any that ever figured in song or story. Throughout both trials of his case she was in attendance at every session of the court and gave no outward sign of the sorrow that was tugging at her heartstrings. Husband and wife never spoke in court. Sometimes their glances met across the space that separated them, and her lips parted in a smile of encouragement to him, while her eyes told the story of wifely devotion that was forbidden to her tongue.

In her love, loyalty and devotion to her husband and in her sublime faith in his innocence Mrs. Coughlin was at once the heroine of the trial, the most pathetic and the most piteous figure in the Criminal case. She is still quite an attractive looking woman, though the years of mental suffering have left their traces upon her, and she looks older than the 27 years of her age that have passed.

Mrs. Coughlin is a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared in Michigan, where, at Ishpeming, she was married to Coughlin about 10 years ago. They have child, a daughter, who was but an infant at the time of her father's arrest. The little one was never told the truth concerning her father's crime, and still believe that he was employed at the prison.

Odds Overdresses.

The novelist Quida is decidedly plain looking, about 50 years old and "overdresses shockingly." She drives on the fashionable thoroughfares in Florence every bright day, a gay picture against the turquoise blue satin of her smart brougham, in an orange colored batist, much trimmed with lace, and a black guipure mantilla.

Why It Rains So Often In London.

The people of London consume 31.88 gallons of water per head each day. They can afford it because the world's metropolis has about 178 rainy days in a year.

A HOOSIER HUMORIST

ODD TRAITS OF POET RILEY'S FRIEND, JAP MILLER.

The Hero of a Famous Poem Tells Notions and Talks Philosophy at Martinsville—A Quaint Autobiography and Characteristic Interview.

Have you ever read James Whitcomb Riley's poem "Jap Miller?" If not, there is a treat in store for you. Lots of people, perhaps the majority of Riley's readers, have supposed that Jap was a creature of the poet's dreams or perhaps a composite picture of Hoosier traits. But he isn't. He's real flesh and blood, with plenty of avoirdupois and lives in Martinsville, where I've seen more than Riley's picture of him is more accurate than the average photograph. Here it is as it is printed in his volume called "Green Fields and Running Brooks:"

Jap Miller, down at Martinsville, is the hlam'dest feller yit.
When he starts in to ax'kilm, other fellers is apt to split.

Years like that month o' blim wasn't made for nothin else
But jes' to angify 'em down and flatter in them pails.

He'll talk you down on tariff, or he'll talk you down on taxes
And prove the pore man pays 'em all, and there's the odds! fact's.

JAP MILLER.
(Taken from life.)

Religion, law or politics, prize fights or base ball—
Jes' treat up Jap a little, and he'll post you on 'em all.
He's the comicalest feller ever tilted back a chair
And tells a show of tobacker kinder like he didn't care.
That's what the feller's strength lays—so-comical noodles and plain.
That hain't no dode about old Jap, you bet you, nary grain.
They 'bested him to counell, and it never turned his bit bed,
And didn't make no difference what emyloyd god.
His didn't dress easy finer or rig out in fancy close.
But his voice in council meetin's a terror to his foes.
He's for the pore man ev'ry time, and in the last campaign
He stumped old Morgan county through the sunshine and the rain.
And held the banner up'arts from a-trailin in the dust,
And cut loose on monopolies, and cuss'd and cuss'd and cuss'd.
He'd tell some frosty story ev'ry now and then, you know—
Tell, blame it, it 'ruz better'n a jack-o'-lantern show!
And I'd go furder yit today to hear old Jap orate
Than enny high toned orator that ever stumped the state.
Way, that 'un he heard Jap Miller, with his specs, sarkastic fun,
He's got more frends than enny candidate that ever run.
No matter what his views are, when he states the same to you,
They allus coincide with yours, same as two and two.
You can't talo home with him, or at least that ain't so seem
To startin in to down him, so you better not commence.
The best way's jes' to listen, like pore humble servant dus,
And jes' concede Jap Miller's the best man ever was.

As may be supposed, Jap is a very popular citizenin Martinsville, and the article there were greatly pleased when the poem was first published. Jap was immensely tickled with it himself. He had several thousand copies of it printed on cards for distribution among his friends. The reverse of some of these he used for business card, advertising the general notion store he keeps. On the backs of others was the following characteristic autobiography:

In the backwoods of Shelby county, Ind., in the spring of 1830, surrounded by wealth and and decaying vegetation, I was born, having 13 brothers and sisters. My parents did not want me. So when brothers or sisters got mad they thumped me. During this early period of my existence I had all the distance! childhood is liable to. Every now and then they thumped me for my weak body. Early in life I developed a wonderful appetite for anything and everything in the grub line. I am a natural product of the backwoods. Polished and refined by the rarest society of Martinsville, if there is anything good in my character, give me credit to my neighbors for their religious influences. If you should find some of the bad, charge it to my associates, for I believe that I am a creature of circumstances. I am not a member of any church, but a lover of good company.

If you are in trouble, come to me. I know what it is. This world is full of sorrow and sadness, and it is also full of sunshine and gladness. Don't be timid, but come and see me. I cannot come to you. I believe in magnetism, but not in spiritualism. My advice is to watch, for there is a devil in ev'ry human hoid. Don't let him in. If you are just doing something to make the world better, you are working for the evil one sure. Plant flowers, speak kind words and feed the poor, and when you cannot live any longer some one will shed a tear. Don't commit suicide, but wait. A man may get you. If you want to see me, come to Martinsville. If I am dead, come to the cemetery. Your friend, JAP MILLER.

Jap has written an account of his first meeting with the poet in a paper read at an Epworth league entertainment. He says when he first saw Riley he knew he was either a poet or a confidence man. They got acquainted quickly, though their questions and answers were all in the shortest possible meter. They sat in an alley back of Miller's store, and Riley made the promise so dear to Hoosier Before leaving, the poet promised to come back at 10 o'clock that night and tell Jap a Dickens Christmas story.

"That night at 10," says Jap, "I went back to the alley, and he was there. No one said anything for some time. Finally the Christmas story was begun, and it was finished at half past 1. We went home. He did not say one word. I did not say good night. In fact, we said nothing at all—we simply faded out of the alley."

QUEER PLANTS USED FOR FOODS.

Little Known Vegetables and Edible Insects of the Prairie.

Over at the department of agriculture, hidden away in an obscure corner, is an odd sort of exhibit of queer foods that lay out of the way people. There is a loaf of bread made from the roasted leaves of a plant allied to the century plant. Another kind of bread is from a dough of juniper berries. These are published by some tribes of Indians, while other Americans cakes out of different kinds of bulbs.

The prairie Indians relish a dish of wild turnips, which civilized people would not be likely to enjoy at all. In the great American desert the "screw beans," which grow on mesquite bushes, are utilized for food. Soap berries furnish an agreeable diet for some sayages in the country, which in California the copper colored aborigines do not disdain the seeds of salt grass.

Also in California the Digger Indians collect pine nuts, which are the seeds of a certain species of pine, sometimes called "pinons," by kindling fires against the trees, thus causing the nuts to fall out of the cones. At the same time a sweet gum exudes from the bark, serving the purpose of sugar. The seeds of gourds are consumed in the shape of mush by Indians in Arizona.

In addition to all these things the exhibit referred to includes a pair of preserved crickets which are eaten in that form by the Indians of Oregon. They are roasted, as are likewise grasshoppers and even slugs. These delicacies are cooked in a pit, being arranged in alternate layers with hot stones. After being thus prepared they are dried and ground to powder. They are mixed with pounded acorns or berries, the flour made in this way being kneaded into cakes and baked in the sun.

The Assiniboines use a kind of seed to stop bleeding at the nose. Among other curious things used for food are acorns, sunflower seeds, grape seeds, flowers of cattails, moss from the spruce fir tree and the leaves of the wild rose. The exhibit embraces a number of models representing grape seeds enormously enlarged. It is actually possible that the species of a grape by the shape of the seed. There is a jar of red willow bark, with Indians mix with tobacco to the extent of one-half. This, however, is only one of a thousand plants that are utilized in a similar fashion.—Washington Star.

A Jamaica Congregation.

In pours the black portion of the congregation. It is composed for the most part of women. They are gorgeously arrayed in silks and cottons of the most bewildering brilliancy, with golden bracelets shaped ornaments in their ears and twists of gold about their necks, and all are bounding and rustling with the utmost complacency and self satisfaction. There is a great many of them the first duty is to take off their boots or shoes. Small wonder, for half of them are in the habit of trudging 6 or 8 miles a day, barefooted to and from market, and the other half, if they do not use their feet so hardly, at any rate never confine them.

Poor or wanting in proper pride indeed is the humble woman who does not raise a pair of boots or shoes for Sunday use! It means agony, you may conceive, to keep pinched in a stiff leather prison two of feet used to free, untrammeled movement, but it has to be borne, and it is borne—for a few minutes. It is managed thus: On the road to church a halt is made at about 200 yards' distance from the building for the purpose of putting on the boots or shoes, which have been hitherto held in the hands. Church ended, the hobbled into and out of boots or shoes taken off, to be again put on as the service drawn to close. Church is again reached, and and a respectable distance from it the instruments of torture are again got rid of, not to be seen again for a week.—All the Year Round.

Electric Quantity and Tension.

Electric quantity and tension—or intensity—are terms based on the assumption that electricity is a fluid. Quantity is the amount of the fluid that a body contains as its charge and the tension or intensity on any point of its surface—translated into electricity lies on the surface—is the depth, or the distance from the same the density of the fluid at that point. The quantity has reference to the number of particles actuated and the amount of force lodged in the charge. Tension is a measure simply to the inductive force lodged in each. Particles that are highly electrified have a great facility to leap to a partner near them, and if powerful enough cause discharge. Tension or intensity, therefore, is the power to overcome and effect discharge. The quantity of electricity passing in a current is estimated by the unit known as Baffin's degree, or the magnetic needle by the chemical decomposition it effects, or by the temperature to which it will raise a wire of a given thickness and material. The tension or intensity of the current is the power by which it is made to act or exert force against resistance, such as that offered by a wet, long or thin conductor. Tension, strictly speaking, is not a property of the current, but of the battery which generates the current.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Where Snow Is Red.

Snow is sometimes found in polar and Alpine regions, where it lies unmelted from year to year and the annual fall is small, colored red by the presence of innumerable small red plants. In its native state the plant consists of brilliant red globules on a gelatinous mass. Red snow was observed by the ancients, as appears in Aristotle referring to it, but it attracted little or no attention until 1760, when Saussure observed it on the Alps and concluded that it was due to the pollen of a plant. It was also noticed by the arctic expedition under Captain Ross on Baffin's bay above on a range of cliffs. the red color penetrating to a depth of 13 feet. Less frequent is green growth on snow.—Ladies' Home Journal.

CONCERNING DREAMS.

They Occupy Only a Few Seconds and Are Affected by Sleep.

Doctors assert that dreams occupy a few seconds only—at most the space of about three minutes. This statement is startling to those who have not noticed for themselves what part time plays in such a connection. The writer has had several opportunities of proving its correctness herself, and many might arrive at a similar knowledge by asking to be awakened a minute or so after falling into a first sleep. All who dream will do so immediately on falling into unconsciousness. Another reliable test is to be found in the sleep that follows upon the morning summons for rising. A few more moments snatched for the tempting after does will not unfrequently mean a dream of a very elaborate nature—one which implies almost as many hours as seconds.

Are dreams affected by the events of our waking hours? is the question that has been asked over and over again, but the result of observation leads one to believe in such being the case—or, according to the importance with which we treat them. In connection with such a question events and solitude can scarcely fail to require separate consideration. Events that are all important to some do not command themselves in that light to others, and this fact leads one to express the opinion that, according to the intensity with which outward events occupy our thoughts, will our dreams be in any way affected by them.

To one woman the exercise of hospitality means the entire surrender of her mental domain to all the worries, real or imaginary, consequent upon the preparations for the contemplated entertainment. To another, the neatful directions once given, there is an immediate return to considerations which outweigh in her opinion the more material ones that hold a whilom place in her thoughts. In the one case culinary failures and visions of indifferent service will probably haunt the dreams that precede or follow that entertainment. In the other no such horrors are involved in the sleeping hours.

There have been startling instances of the brain power to solve difficult questions during sleep. A case in point is that of a lawyer engaged in a criminal defense. The examination of one witness after another seemed only to add to the proof of his client's guilt. However, one night with trying to find some point which might turn the scale in the prisoner's favor, he fell asleep, and in a dream the desired point stood out clearly. On awakening it was immediately worked out, and the verdict of "not guilty" was found consequent upon that revelation afforded during the hours of sleep.

When exercising the imaginative faculties to any great extent, the dreams would always prove the ideal character of the wakeful hours. The composer will dream of the melodies which provide him with an lullaby when dropping into slumber, and the artist and the writer enter the land of dreams in company with those that the pen or the brush are guided to depict with such a loving hand. Plots have been furnished and subjects for the canvas have been suggested over and over again in the land beyond of the night, when to all outward appearances there is nothing but the most peaceful slumber on the part of the sleeper.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

African Disappointments.

As a continent Africa is the home of a vigorous race of mankind, which, while resisting assimilation with European civilization, defies permanent conquest. European travelers, traders, missionaries, conquerors, may at their will and at their peril penetrate into this continent of Africa; but they cannot stay a day, and on the morrow the faint traces of their passage are obliterated by the permanent growth of barbarism. Grudgingly as it is sometimes conceded, it is nevertheless a fact that the bulk of the population of Africa is still untouched even by western civilization. I for one cannot believe that Africa will ever be incorporated or brought within the pale of western progress, for in order that Africa may progress it is absolutely essential that it be developed along natural lines, but as yet the inherent powers of native genius have neither been discovered nor have there been any cohesion among native tribes and in view of European rapacity are they, even if discovered, ever likely to be encouraged or fostered. No; Africa is a continent fated to be conquered and exploited by the heirs of civilization, to whom it may pay tribute, but homage never.—Nineteenth Century.

To Keep One's Youth.

A distinguished English scientist, Mr. William Kinnear, in a magazine article insists that the secret of perennial youth is to be found in the use of distilled water and phosphoric acid. He says that death, or disease that produces death, is caused by the presence in the human system of calcareous or earthy matter, and that the drinking of distilled water, which is itself a great solvent, and the use also of from 10 to 15 drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each tumblerful of water will remove such deposite and prolong human life to the very utmost limit. In several of the great hotels in New York distilled water is provided at the table and for the use of the guests in their rooms, and the advertisement of this fact attracts many patrons.—Detroit Free Press.

About Gingerbread.

The honestly luxury, gingerbread, has been popular ever since the fourteenth century. It was then made and sold in Paris du those days it was prepared with ryemeal made into a dough, and ginger and other spices, with sugar or honey, were kneaded into it. It was introduced into England by the court of Henry IV by their festivals and was soon brought into general use, treacle being after a time employed in the manufacture instead of honey.—Popular Magazine.

Mrs. O. R. Jaquish
Ithara, Wisconsin.

Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I was any with all my might. Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly affected my hands and feet, mostly in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I thought I was free from my trouble, but shortly it returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would be apparently well as going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without increased pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended blistering, which, though severe treatment, lessened the pain. During all my trouble I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsa-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

pills and take it in earnest that they will get well and be happy. I have taken Hood's Pills and also Hood's Vegetable Pills and can now work all day and do not know of any Pills equal." Mrs. O. R. Jaquish, Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

THAT'S A GOOD RULE

AN EVEN EXCHANGE OF VALUES

L. I. BENOIT

SEE US

GROCERIES

YOU BUY GROCERIES

You get what you need.

L. I. Benoit supplies the need.

Benoit makes a just profit,

You pay a just price.

by the MUTUAL BENEFIT

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, March 2nd, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Walter W. Peverley deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Annie Peverley, of the county of Polk representing among other things, that Walter W. Peverley late of the county of Polk in the state of Minnesota on the 27th day of February A. D. 1894, at the county of Polk died intestate, and that petitioner is the widow of said deceased and prays that administration of said estate be to Annie Peverley granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1894, 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
(49-51) Judge of Probate.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOST ON THE LOGGING

BY STANDISH O'GRADY.

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CHAPTER IV.

CHARLES FREEMAN'S NARRATIVE CONTINUED.

Every one had given up all hope of ever seeing my brother again when one person, if a child of 9 may be called a person, strongly and continually began to assert that he was alive. How I became possessed of this conviction I now proceed to relate. It happened in this manner: On the night of the 31st of July, exactly three weeks and a day after the disappearance, I had a very singular experience, which, in spite of all absurd theories of brain waves, telepathy and I know not what, I still firmly believe to have been an instance of divine interposition. It was upon a Wednesday night, as I particularly remember, because my father always had service on Wednesday nights. I had been to church and returned with the rest of the family. I went to bed as usual at 7:30 in good health, if not in good spirits. Truly during those weeks we were all terribly afflicted and cast down. Between 8 and 9 o'clock as I lay wide awake I saw not a dream, but a clear, waking vision. At the time I was not thinking of Jack at all. I had just got into bed and was lying on my back and looking upward into the dark. I became aware of a light not far from me on the left and thought at first that some one had come into the room with a lamp. Turning a little to one side, I saw a fire burning and smoky. From which went up a good many sparks. This was all I saw at first, but presently I became aware that some one was sitting near it with his back toward me, bareheaded and perfectly still. It was Jack. I sat up and called him by his name. But he made no answer and did not move. Then I asked him a succession of short quick questions as to what he was doing, why he did not answer me, etc. There was darkness all round the place illuminated by the fire, but afterward I remembered having seen rough shelving, pots of ragged rock on which the firelight faintly played and flickered. I did see clearly a large lish which lay beside him on a flagstone close to the fire. To judge by his attitude, he appeared to be gazing intently into the heart of the blaze. Once he stooped forward a little as if to feed the fire. Still shouting questions, I sprang from my bed and rushed toward him, intending to lay my hand on his shoulder. Then I came violently into collision with something solid; it was a wardrobe which stood against the wall of the room in front of my bed. Recovering myself, I could see the vision still before me as clear and distinct as if I saw it with my eyes; indeed I have said the least doubt that I did see it with my eyes. Then soft arms were laid around me, and I was raised up. It was my mother, who had run upstairs, hearing my cries. She put me back in bed. All the whole family had rushed to the room greatly frightened by my screamings and loud, excited talk. Though there were candles in the room, I still saw the apparition, vision or whatever it might be called, and still urging my mother and brothers to see it, too, was deposited in bed and more forcibly held down; then when I was again able to look in the same direction the vision was gone.

Of course my mother concluded at once that I was ill, laboring perhaps under an acute gastric attack, the commencement of a gastric fever, and I was treated in the assumption that I was suffering from that common child's malady and dosed with the usual medicines. My mother was surprised in the morning to find no signs of illness upon me and still more so when the doctor declared that I was perfectly well.

Though I was kept in bed, my brothers were admitted to see me. Of course I told over and over again the whole story of the vision.

"Jack is alive somewhere," I kept saying, "and must be searched for."

"Why do you go on like that, Charley?" they said. "Don't you know that he is dead? It was a dream."

"It was no dream," I answered. "I was as broad awake as you are. I saw him, and how could I see him if he wasn't alive?"

"But how could he be in the room? There is no sign of fire here. How can you be so foolish?"

"No," I replied, "he wasn't in the room, of course. When I struck the press, which stands against the wall here, I could see him still beyond me. So of course he wasn't in the room. But he was somewhere else, and I saw him, and that's true."

On the following night, shortly after the big mahogany clock in the lobby struck 8, I continued to watch intently for the reappearance of the vision. Nothing came, however, though I heard the clock strike 9. But on the following night I had an experience quite as surprising to myself, though not to others, as that vision of the fire and my brother sitting between me and it! A few minutes after the clock struck 8 I seemed to grow suddenly and curiously cold, and while still staring out into the darkness I was aware of the words the "Devil's Parlor" coming into my mind. I did not hear the words at all with my ears. It was as if my mind had ears and that I heard the words in that way, very clear and distinct, but not at all as if spoken by any audible voice. I did not cry out or make any noise on this occasion, but resolved to stay awake and tell my brothers when they came to bed. I fell asleep, however, before they came and on awaking I awoke them and told what had happened. They treated me as little Joseph was treated by his brothers: nevertheless I saw them look significantly at each other. After breakfast and before school home they went off together, Ned bringing his cornopean with him. The "Devil's Parlor" was an unspeaking cleft, the opening to many deep and mysterious subterranean holes on the side of a long hill which lay about a mile westward from the rectory. As I often heard learned, my two brothers went to the cleft, shouted down into it both together, and Ned blew his cornet-a-piston, mouth downward, making huge echoes and reverberations there. Then they listened, but heard no reply. They hardly spoke to me at all after this and never about my mysterious visions and experiences. The same day I took from the sideboard in the dining room a great housemade brown cake, and going off by myself rolled it down the "Devil's Parlor." Two days afterward I took and rolled down another and continued to tell every one that Jack was alive and in the "Devil's Parlor." I had rolled down some half dozen cakes in this manner when my mother, who was aware of the rapid disappearance of her cakes, discovered me in the act of making off with one.

That night she and my father had a consultation on my case, and the following day I was sent off to an uncle and aunt who lived in an adjoining county. Of course my parents thought that my mind was affected, and my mother attributed it to excessively long school hours and too much brain work. At my uncle's I had nothing to do but amuse myself, and gradually I came to think that perhaps what my uncle and aunt said was true, and that these experiences were only dreams of a lively imaginations, which was the expression they used. I was to come home at Christmas, but early in November a messenger arrived with a letter from Ned addressed to my uncle, telling him to send me home at once. Something very-strange had occurred in the meantime—something that caused my visions and voices to be regarded at home in a quite new light.

CHAPTER V.

EDWARD FREEMAN'S NARRATIVE—THE LOST BROTHER.

In the month of October, long after the public excitement caused by the disappearance of my brother had subsided, and even after the local interest caused by Charley's curious behavior and conversation had died away, the suspicion, indeed the conviction, that John had met with foul play, while it remained general, was nevertheless made our own grief only the deeper and bitterer. Every one believed now that my brother had been murdered by Dhu-Corrig, where Jack was last seen, was not within sight of my house in the neighborhood, but in a secluded and secret and farm close by occupied by a returned Irish-American called Melody, a very big man, noisy, uncouth and given to drink. He was poor now, though it was he came home he had money. His wife was dead. He lived here with his mother, who was bedridden, and three children, the eldest of them called Dunnie, who was a pupil in my father's parochial school. No one liked Melody, nor am I surprised, his ways were so different from those of the rest of the people. One day I overheard a listener in the glebe say to another, "Melody is drinking again, wherever he got the money." I noticed the remark, for on the previous evening I had seen him staggering home from the adjoining village. He endeavored to enter into conversation with me, but I stepped out and could hear him bawling some impertinence after me. Melody had money and was drinking. The fact caused a good deal of interest and curiosity in the neighborhood.

A few weeks after the school master called at the glebe and inquired for me. I was let into the kitchen and noticed that his face was flush and pale. I brought him into the dining room and asked whether he was ill. He said "No," and was silent. I, too, was silent and only looked at him. He had a piece of paper in his hand which he kept twirling between his fingers in a nervous manner.

"I came about Master John," at last he suddenly said. "I fear, sir, there has been foul play. You know I taught his mathematics for his Michaelmas examination last year and was a good deal with him in the evenings. He then showed me his ring. It had a Latin inscription on the inside. Not knowing Latin, I do not rightly recollect the words, though I read them at the time, and he translated them for me.

"Master Edward, Master Edward," he cried in great agitation and laying the paper on the table, "are those they?"

"They are," said I. We stood trembling and looked at each other. Written on the paper in a large schoolboy hand were the words, "Nec sperne duriam."

"This is terrible, Mr. Gloster," I said at last. "Tell me all." He did so and to the following effect:

Dannie Melody, it seems, came to school one day looking very big and important and behaved so badly that he had to be punished. The boy's singular behavior arose from the fact that he was the possessor of a gigantic bill which he said his father had given to him. As Dannie was never known to have even a ha'penny his bright sixpence excited a great deal of curiosity, and all the boys were very eager to find out the cause of his father's unexpected munificence. Dannie, however, refused to tell, but, it seems, after having pledged him to fidelity, communicated the secret to a little pal of his. One day Mr. Gloster surprised these two friends idling at their desk, or rather examining together a piece of foreign paper. Before Dannie could conceal it Mr. Gloster snatched it up and demanded the meaning of the characters with which it was inscribed. They recalled to him the legend in the ring. The boy began to cry and said that he could not tell, that his father would beat him if he did. When the school was dismissed, Mr. Gloster kept Dannie back and at length got the secret from him.

Dannie, it seems, coming home one day found his father sitting by the fire and examining a gold ring. The moment the boy appeared he put it hastily into his pocket. He came back drunk from the village that night and slept long into the next morning. Dannie, the child's inquisitiveness, searched his father's pockets till he found the ring, and after examining it curiously for a long time finally the whim seized him of copying out the strange words which he found on the inside. He kept the copy and put the ring back in the pocket from which he had taken it. When his father awoke and got up, he called him to the house and said to him: "Dannie, you saw a ring with me last night. Well, you're to tell no one about it. If you do, I'll break every bone in your body." When he gave Dannie the sixpence as a bribe and made him give a solemn promise of secrecy. That was all Dannie had to tell except that his father the same day went to our nearest market town, Ballymoher, and sold the ring there, as Dannie believed, for he came back with money, but without the ring.

Mr. Gloster wished to know from me whether he should tell all this to my parents. Terrible as was the news and great as would be the shock to them, especially to my poor mother, I thought so. Of the effect upon them I shall say nothing. Letters to the evening Mr. Gloster and I set out for the house of Mr. Watkins, the subinspector of police. When Mr. Watkins heard this strange story, he resolved to arrest at once Melody and his son. A warrant was procured from the nearest magistrate, and about nightfall we came to Melody's cabin. It was absurdly small to be the abode of such a big man. The thatch was secured by lay ropes held in their places by stones attached to the ends, a row of which hung all round the cabin under the eaves like a necklace. The tenant's logs consisted of a sod a little distance in from the hovel, which led from the high road down the steep cliff to the sands of Dhu-Corrig. As we approached the big Irish-American issued in a stooping attitude from the little door-way and came along the causeway which overhung the haw—that is to say, the small yard lying in front of the cabin door. He saw us, a visible change of expression passed over his face.

One of the constables, showing him the warrant, laid his hand on his shoulder, saying at the same time, "I arrest you in the name of the queen."

"What for?" said he, looking very angry.

"For the murder of John Freeman."

Melody turned pale and, staggered. "Gentlemen," he said, "I never did it."

"Melody," said the subinspector, "Mr. Freeman's ring was seen in your possession. You may make any statement or explanation that you please, but I warn you that what you say will be used against you hereafter at your trial."

"Gentlemen," said Melody, "I'll tell you all I know about the ring. One morning I seen a flock of pigeons in the black hold beyant there that has the heap of white stones in the gable of it. I crept under the fence, and when I got near threw a stone or two at them. They fled away, but was of them flew so bad and sat down again so soon that I followed after and killed her. The ring was fastened to her leg with a piece of cord. I was afeared that some one would claim it on me, so I tuhld Dannie not to tell."

"And the ring, where is it?" said Mr. Watkins sternly.

Melody hesitated for a moment or two; then he said boldly:

"Sir, I losht it."

I perceived at once and every one there perceived, too, that he lied. The pigeon story, too, though told so circumstantially, we of course disbelieved. Dannie was arrested, too, and lod away crying bitterly. Melody was lodged in the county jail, and the boy taken in charge by the police lest his evidence should be in any way tampered with pending the trial.

Melody's cabin was searched by the police, but without discovering there any further evidences of his guilt. It was, however, now recalled that something like a fracas had occurred between my brother and the Irish-American on the evening before the disappearance. That was the evening of my brother's return from Dublin. He arrived unexpectedly by the post car from Ballymoher and walked home from the village of Dhu-Corrig, which was only three-quarters of a mile from the rectory. As he was leaving the village Melody was seen to join him, he being then in a tipsy condition. What occurred between them in the way of conversation was not heard, but after awhile my brother was seen to give him a strong push, not a blow, which sent him staggering across the road, after which he fell into the grip. Jack walked on then, taking no further notice of him. Jack said nothing about this affair to any of us.

Of the subsequent investigations and inquiries of the police I shall say little. Their theory of coarse was that Melody on the evening of the disappearance had joined my brother in the dusk of the evening, had struck and stunned him then on Dhu-Corrig, rifled the body and flung it into the water. Melody's arrest took place on the 15th of October, and of course created a great deal of excitement over the whole country. A detective came down from Dublin, but no further evidence was discovered against him save indeed the ring itself. This was found with a jeweler in Ballymoher and at once surrendered to the police. The jeweler, Mr. Campion, admitted that he had bought it from Melody, who had previously sold him a watch and other trinkets which he said he had brought home with him from America. I drove into town with Mr. Watkins and at once identified the ring.

The constabulary were still searching for further evidences of Melody's guilt when something happened which in all probability was the means of saving an innocent man's life—viz., complete corroboration of Melody's incredible story about the pigeon and the ring.

CHAPTER VI.

JACK'S CAPTIVITY AMONGST THE DANONS.

One morning in the middle of October I was looked from my bedroom window while dressing I saw a flock of pigeons of the slate colored variety, common on the coast, fly over the lawn and swoop a little as if they saw a slight in an adjoining field which had been tilled that summer. I felt a strong desire to have a shot at them, though I had not once taken out a gun since my brother's disappearance. One only gun, by the way, was Jack's, a long single barreled muzzle loader.

Having finished dressing I charged quickly, passed through the wood, and surveying the field from a distance saw the flock moving about in the dark colored stubble and over the fence of the field till I came within shot of them, as I judged. Waiting till I had three in a line, I fired and killed three. As I was bringing them home in triumph I noticed a piece of linen wrapped round the leg of one of the birds and fastened by cord. I cut the cord and unwinding the linen rag found it was the corner of a handkerchief, and here came the incident—they were Jack's—viz. J. F. For a moment I stood rooted to the spot, then in a flash of joy ran to the house and rushed into the breakfast room where the whole family was already assembled at prayers. "Jack is alive!" I cried, screaming, "Jack is alive!". Again I pass over the agitation of our family circle, for nothing are not easy to write about. We now saw that Melody's story of the ring was true. It was evident that Jack's imprisonment was not secret, and without other means of communicating with us, but left upon this plum. That Jack was alive when he sent down these carriers was plain, but was he alive now? Perhaps these messengers had been dispatched by him shortly after his disappearance and before bunger had made an end of him. My little brother Charley's vision then was true. My parents bitterly reproached themselves for not having given heed to that strange vision, which they now regarded as a special and miraculous interposition of Providence. I, however, begged Charley should be sent for at once in order that we might examine him more carefully about what he had seen. The coachman, saddling one of the horses, galloped off straight, taking with him the key and a healthy scribbled note, and just caught the mail car which was on point of starting from the village of Dhu-Danon, and gave the letter to him, bringing Charley with him. Meantime the police and coast guards were communicated with by my brother-in-law, and aido was in motion. I and my next brother, Owen, attended by some workmen, went down to the haw, where, as was the "Devil's Parlor." We had with us candles and matches and a very long rope. When we arrived there we shouted down the mouth of the chasm. We did this repeatedly without hearing any reply. This I expected, for I had shouted down there before. I then knotted the end of the rope round my chest and had them lower me into the cleft. Soon I was in dense darkness. The fire, if I may call it so, was at first crooked and ragged, then described sheer, so that I was in midair and could touch nothing with my hands. At another time I might have been afraid, but the hope of rescuing Jack drove out all fear. At length I felt my feet on the ground, gravel as I knew by the feel and the noise. I shouted, but there was no response. I struck a match and lit my candle. Almost the first thing I saw was Charley's cakes lying about. I did not count them. Had I done so the discovery and rescue of Jack might have come sooner and by a different way. The fact was that the avenue by which I had descended was a blind alley, not at all the same as the "Devil's Parlor." The place in which I now found myself was not at all what I had expected. It was like a small room walled with rock and paved with gravel. There were only bones of animals here and the bones which poor Charley fancied had been eaten by Jack. I gave the prearranged signal—a jerk at the rope—and was slowly drawn up out of this dark den. Till now all believed that the "Devil's Parlor" was a huge subterranean cavern. Five miles farther on there was a similar cleft leading into another cavern toward the west of the known depth. We went thither, and I descended that too. Here I came near to being drowned. It communicated with the sea and was filled at the bottom with salt water, into which, without seeing it, I was lowered, and in fact fell with a sonse. By the slackening of the rope those above concluded that I had reached the bottom. Though I tugged vigorously at the rope they heard nothing of it. I could not tug strongly while I was swimming, and then the great length of rope rendered it, I suppose, less sensitive. Here, too, all the way down and up again I shouted at intervals and heard no response. It was night when we returned home. No sign of Jack had been discovered by any one that day. The coast guards had been out since morning visiting the rocks and islands, of which there were several in the neighborhood, and had been as unsuccessful as myself. When I awoke next day, it seemed to me that I had had a very bad dream. I felt, nevertheless, but the moment my mother saw me she ordered me to my room. I refused to go, and my father had to exert his parental authority in a very stern manner before I could be got to obey. In the afternoon Charley arrived. I was aware of the fact, but of little more, for by this time the fever had so grown upon me that I was beginning to be unconscious. After this I remember no more till I began to be convalescent after a severe attack of brain fever. The searching for Jack had gone on without me during the remainder of October and the beginning of November while I lay at death's door. But the searchers had discovered no sign or trace of my brother. The police were utterly nonplused. I heard that a very clever detective had been sent down from Dublin, but after wasting a fortnight had returned, saying that we were all mad. I heard, too, that during all these weeks little Charley regularly every second day, wet or fine, used to go to the "Devil's Parlor" and roll down his brown cake. My mother made no objection. He still continued to do it even after I began to move about and after I had declared to him that there was nothing at the bottom of the cavern but gravel, bones and the cakes which he was wasting. I began to think of forcibly restraining him from this practice, for it was killing my mother, who used to weep for a long time after she had given him his cake and see him off. The neighbors watched him with the utmost compassion, and indeed I have never seen anything so pathetic.

"Was it said in your dream that Jack was in the 'Devil's Parlor.'" I asked him.

"No," he said, "but I believe that he is there without being told. I told myself."

When I was sufficiently convalescent to be able to move about again, I organized a search party of myself and believe we visited every cave and nook along the coast for 15 miles on either side of Dhu-Corrig. We searched all the islands and isolated rocks out in the sea, though they had already been searched by the coast guards. That Jack was or had been in some cavern I knew. These slate colored pigeons, blue rocks as they are called, roost in caves. Indeed we never called them anything but slate pigeons, for example, could do it—had been driven down and under the sea. I knew that under such circumstances he would not go his rod and wing view? Perhaps these messengers had been dispatched by him shortly after his disappearance and before hunger had made an end of him. My little brother Charley's vision then was true. My parents bitterly reproached themselves for not having given heed to that strange vision, which they now regarded as a special and miraculous interposition of Providence. I, however, begged Charley should be sent for at once in order that we might examine him more carefully about what he had seen. The coachman, saddling one of the horses, galloped off straight, taking with him the key and a healthy scribbled note, and just caught the mail car which was on point of starting from the village of Dhu-Danon, and gave the letter to him, bringing Charley with him. Meantime the police and coast guards were communicated with by my brother-in-law, and aido was in motion. I and my next brother, Owen, attended by some workmen, went down to the haw, where, as was the "Devil's Parlor." We had with us candles and matches and a very long rope. When we arrived there we shouted down the mouth of the chasm. We did this repeatedly without hearing any reply. This I expected, for I had shouted down there before. I then knotted the end of the rope round my chest and had them lower me into the cleft. Soon I was in dense darkness. The fire, if I may call it so, was at first crooked and ragged, then described sheer, so that I was in midair and could touch nothing with my hands. At another time I might have been afraid, but the hope of rescuing Jack drove out all fear. At length I felt my feet on the ground, gravel as I knew by the feel and the noise. I shouted, but there was no response. I struck a match and lit my candle. Almost the first thing I saw was Charley's cakes lying about. I did not count them. Had I done so the discovery and rescue of Jack might have come sooner and by a different way. The fact was that the avenue by which I had descended was a blind alley, not at all the same as the "Devil's Parlor." The place in which I now found myself was not at all what I had expected. It was like a small room walled with rock and paved with gravel. There were only bones of animals here and the bones which poor Charley fancied had been eaten by Jack. I gave the prearranged signal—a jerk at the rope—and was slowly drawn up out of this

"I arrest you in the name of the queen."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Question

is a simple one—easily decided by reason and common sense.

COTTOLENE

—the new scientifically prepared shortening—is made from beef suet and purest refined cottonseed oil. Lard is made, in the majority of cases, in the packing-house, and not as of old, from the clean leaf of the hog. Which is likely to be the most healthful? Decide for yourself. It must be

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It is a very lazy man who will not take the trouble to reverse his cigar when he finds that he has put the lighted end of it by mistake into his mouth.

A square copper coin struck by the Swedish government in the sixteenth century is nearly one inch in thickness and weighs a pound and a quarter.

It Depends.

"Papa," said Johnny, who has recently joined a debating society, "is it correct to say 'The noes lassit,' or 'The noes have it?'"

"It depends, my son, on whether you are talking about a vote or about a cold in the head."—London Punch.

A species of grasshopper known as the "Georgia thumper" is 5 inches long and has a wing spread equal to a robin.

GOTHAM'S BIG VANS.

HOW THEY ARE USED FOR LONG AND SHORT DISTANCE MOVING.

Breakage, Time and Trouble Saved by These Large Vehicles—The Business of Moving Duy Reduced to a Science—Travel by Train and Steamboat.

The estimator for a storage and van company will walk into a house or a flat and estimate within a cubic foot of how much space the contents will take up packed, and he doesn't make any elaborate computations either. He just walks in a leisurely way through a house from roof to cellar or through a flat from end to end, and when he is through he knows. Houses vary greatly. One three story house might have in it three van loads. The same sized flike it next door might have six, but the estimator rarely makes a mistake. He might get half a van load out of the way in estimating a six load house, but this would be quite unusual. He would be much more likely to hit the mark.

The contract price for moving means for moving from any floor to any floor. If it is desired, the company will send barrels, boxes and packing materials and men to pack crockery, bronzes, books, bric-a-brac, and so on, at 75 cents a barrel or its equivalent in space. The time for loading and for starting the vans would depend somewhat on where the goods were going. If they were going 40 miles into the country, the vans would be loaded the afternoon before and would start at 2 o'clock in the morning. They would arrive at their destination at about 10 o'clock the same morning, the horses would be put up and the vans unloaded, the start on the return would be made at about 3 o'clock the next morning, and the arrival in the city would be at about 10.

Vans are specially constructed with large bodies and low wheels for transportation by steamboat or railroad. Whether horses are taken on such trips depends altogether on the distance the vans are going. If to a nearby point, the horses go along; if, to a distant point, it is cheaper to hire horses there. If vans were going to Newport, for instance, they would be shipped on a freight propeller, whose derrick would pick them up like great boxes of goods and load them on deck. On such a trip horses would not be taken, but hired in Newport for the loading there. Horses would meet the vans at the dock upon their return here. Vans are used at least as far as Louisville, south to Baltimore and Washington. In transfers, say to Long Branch and other nearby points, the horses go with the vans.

Fifty miles would ordinarily be about the limit of the distance that vans could go on their own wheels, but they sometimes go greater distances. Forty miles would be not at all unusual, and trips of 30 miles and less are common. The drivers know the roads within 40 miles around New York well. They know where the paved roads are and these that are most nearly level, and where the poorer or more difficult roads are, too, and so they know what sort of an outfit to take. Where the roads are good is a distinction the vans would be drawn by four horses. On bad or hilly roads they would take six horses. It is interesting to note, as the result of the drivers' observations, that the roads around New York are better than they used to be, and that they are steadily improving. Not infrequently the van companies move people from one point to another outside of the city. For example, a gentleman who lived in a town near Bridgeport, Conn., who was about to move to a place near Tarrytown, in this state, contracted with a van company of this city to move him. Three vans went up from the city on this expedition. The work took about two weeks. Here the distance to be covered was so great that it was impossible to make it in a single day, and the vans had to sit at night and went on in the morning. They went to and fro in this way until the work was completed. The bill for this job came to nearly $1,800.

The van companies move goods between points in the city as well as to and from it, and besides moving household goods they will estimate on and contract to remove the contents of a store or a building to another store or building. A recent moving job in this city came to about $1,200. Goods moving in vans on their own wheels are not insured. In transit by rail or boat they are insured at the request of the owner. The cost of moving by vans depends, of course, largely on distance, and it varies somewhat according to season and circumstances. It is cheaper between seasons, and the nature of the roads to be covered might have something to do with it. To Morristown, N. J., distance about 30 miles, the price in the busy season would be $65 a van and expenses, the expenses being ferriage and tolls. To a point, say, 12 miles from the city, in the busy season, the rate would be $20 a van and expenses.

The storage and van business has increased greatly in New York in recent years. The population of the city and its suburbs has increased rapidly, and there are now more moving days than formerly. Many leases now run from April or October, besides those that run from May, so that the business is more distributed through the year. The number of those who go out of town for the summer has increased greatly. Many persons regularly every year move household goods enough to furnish or partly furnish a house at the seashore or in the country. There are many persons who give up their rents in spring and store their effects and go away until fall.—New York Sun.

Talking and Writing.

What a difference there is between talking and writing! It is mighty few correspondents who can express how to do all the writing, but it is no unusual thing to find a person whose idea of perfect conversation is where he does all the talking.—Boston Traveller.

TRANSFORMATION.

The morning came as strange and white
And still as death doth come. Almost
It was as though the earth had slept
And woke to find herself a ghost.

Close, oh, so close, to her changed face
The sky drew down! How could she know
Herself in she by shrouded there
In the white wonder of the snow?
—Mary N. Bradford in Bonsboe's Magazine.

The Older Dumas.

Of his Sheridan-like dealings with tradesmen an anecdote is told. During a search at ice a neighbor of Dumas sent to a dealer for some and was told that the limited stock on hand was kept for the use of the famous author. Then the gentleman sent again and bade his servant ask for the ice in the name of M. Dumas. The plan succeeded. The ice was given, and the servant put down the money on the counter. "Ah," cried the tradesman, "give me back that ice! Now I know that you are not from M. Dumas. He never pays ready money."

"My father," said M. Dumas on "once told me that if he could persuade a new life he would be a handsome woman till 20, a victorious general from 30 to 50 and a cardinal in his old age." Dumas, as he related this paradoxical desire, glanced toward Rossini and added: "I should prefer to close my life as an illustrious composer. Mon cher Rossini, when you enter a room, the very lacquey pronounces your name with pride as he announces you."

Then turning to the company he continued: "Annonce, for instance, M. Duc d'Aumale and Signor Rossini a same monsant and see on which side heads and 441 hearts will incline it." All eyes would be on the great musician who created "Il Barbiere de Sevigila." And then we all filled our glasses with arrogance of the vintage of 1811 and drank the health of Rossini. The old composer did not rise, but his face broke out into voluminous smiles as he shook the hand of the author of "La Dame Aux Camellias."—Philadelphia Times.

Pompeiian Business Notes.

A number of business announcements are to be found at Pompeii, that brisk little city to whose daily life the energy of Vesuvius has lent a kind of immortality. Here we get a large number of miscellaneous inscriptions dealing with matters of daily life, announcements of forthcoming gladiatorial games, edicts of magistrates, wine sellers' attempts to captivate customers, rewards for lost or stolen property, houses for sale or to let and other things of that sort.

We learn from one announcement that a glass of wine could be got for 1 as—about 3 farthings—while for 4 asses a good table real Falernian could be had. Another inscription informs us that a denarius—about 7¾ pence—was paid for washing a tunic, and the date when the last of April, is carefully recorded by the writer. Whether she was the laundress or the patient in question we are not decided, but it seems at least that she was in the habit of marking up her washing account on the walls of her house.

There are several such inscriptions on the same wall of this particular house, all dated—the 20th of April, a tunic; the eighteenth, on the 7th of May, a particle which need not be particularized, while on the day following two tunics are scored.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Dishes and Platters of Gold.

Queen Victoria's wonderful set of table furniture is kept in two fireproof chambers and is said to represent a cash value of £20,000,000. Among it is the golden table service made for George VI., calculated for 120 guests and containing the famous crystal champagne cooler which is large enough for a bathtub. There are many pieces in the service formerly belonged to Queen Elizabeth, besides splendid solid gold vessels from India, Siam and China. The value of the collection is a teacup once owned by Charles XII and a gold peacock made for George III at a cost of £40,000.—St. Louis Republic.

A Difficult Feat.

A member of a Houston volunteer fire company did not appear at the scene of the conflagration until after the fire was under control. The chief of the fire department reprimanded him bitterly for his neglect of duty.

"It's not my fault," replied the fireman. "I live quite a distance from the fire."

"That's no excuse. You must move nearer to the next fire."—Texas Siftings.

Very Delicate.

"So you proposed to Miss Jinglehitt?"

"Yes."

"And she refused you?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps it was a beety answer?"

"No. She took care that it shouldn't be. She sent it by a messenger boy."—Washington Star.

It is seldom that wood which has grown more than 4,000 years before the Christian era is used in the construction of a present day residence, and yet this really happened recently in Edinburgh, where a mantelpiece was fashioned from wood said to be 6,000 years old.

The old fashion of using the candled petals of the orange blossom in tea seems to be almost forgotten. If a few of the candied petals be put into the tea before it is steeped, they give it a flavor noticeably peculiar, but once esteemed very fine.

Tommy heard his mother call an infant that was lying on the bed Edwin, the darning needle. The next day he said, "Mamma, were those funny things we saw yesterday safety pins?"

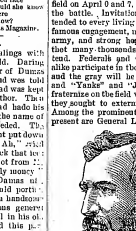
The fête mayor comes from the French and originally signified "one who keeps guard." He was the head steward of a city, administering its affairs in the name of the king.

Statistics show that cold winters are much more conducive to health than severe ones.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Preparations For a Grand Reunion on the Battlefield of Shiloh.

The veterans of Shiloh are to hold a grand reunion on that historic battlefield on April 6 and 7, the anniversary of the battle. Invitations have been extended to every living participant in the famous engagement, no matter in which side participant in the reunion, the blue and the gray will be equally honored, and "Yanks" and "Johnny Rebs" will fraternize on the field where 22 years ago they sought to exterminate each other. Among the prominent men who will be present are General Lew Wallace, Gen-



GENERAL M'CLERNAND.

eral John A. McClernand of Illinois, General B. M. Prentiss of Missouri, General S. D. Lee of Mississippi, General James R. Chalmers of Tennessee, General William Preston Johnson of New Orleans and others.

The preservation of the battlefield of Shiloh as a national memorial park is a matter that has engaged the earnest attention for several years of many of the survivors of the troops on both sides who met there in the terrible battle of April 6 and 7, 1862. The Shiloh Battlefield association, which has this for its main object, now numbers among its members some 10,000 of the Federal and Confederate soldiers who fought at Shiloh, representing every regiment, battery and command that took part in the battle. All these are anxious that the field be preserved from the desecrating march of "improvement," that the graves of the unknown dead on both sides who are buried there be properly cared for, and that the positions of the various commands in the contest be marked while there are men yet living who can properly locate them.

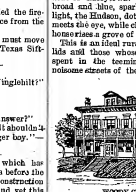
The association has brought the matter to the attention of congress and has done a great deal of work in the way of influencing public opinion in favor of its project. It recently sent a committee to the battlefield and secured options on the land from the various owners at what are thought to be very reasonable prices.

Colonel E. T. Lee, secretary of the association, on behalf of its committee, reported to the congressional committee which had charge of the matter in Washington that an appropriation will soon be secured for the purchase of the land and the maintenance of a memorial park like those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Major General John A. McClernand of Springfield, Ill., is president of the division at the battle, is president of the association.

HELEN GOULD'S CHARITY.

A Fresh Air Home For City Children Near the Hudson.

As is generally known, Miss Helen Gould is trying to do as much good as possible with her portion of the colossal fortune amassed by her father. One of the most worthy of her numerous philanthropic enterprises is the fresh air home for city children and teachers at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson. The house was the property of the late Jay Gould and is situated a quarter of a mile from Miss Helen Gould's favorite country place, Lyndhurst. The house is like those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Like those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Major General John A. McClernand of Springfield, Ill., is president of the division at the battle, is president of the association.



WOODY CREST.

ery two weeks, beginning early this spring, from 30 to 50 children will enjoy an outing at Woody Crest. The children will come from kindergarten and day nurseries in New York, and often a sick, tired mother will go with her little one.

During the winter Woody Crest was the home of a small colony of little orphan girls, most of them incurables and all of them waifs and strays on the great sea of humanity, who there experience the only happiness their poor hopeless lives can ever hope to know. Books and games are provided for their amusement, and they pass their time out of doors in pleasant weather or in a playroom and workshop that has been fitted up for them in the house, where they can indulge in such instructive amusements as printing and scroll sawing, for which the means are provided.

The Southern Snow Line.

One hundred miles north of Key West is the farthest part south in Florida that snow has ever been known to fall.

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has put into effect a series of low round trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until June 15th, 1894 and are good for stop-over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in Southern California or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair, and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco, retiring via portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River $80.00. For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. & T. Agent. [44-50]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the Californio. (5-tf)

Buddie's Methodicalness.

Never has a man been more methodical in his work than Professor Raskin, nor more precise in obedience to the rules he has laid down for his guidance. His working hours have always been from 7 in the morning until noon, and to no account whatever would he exceed the limit. Within those five daily hours has all his work been produced—books, lectures and addresses, public and private correspondence. Work in the afternoon has always been by himself forbidden, and even to look the form of reading. His earlier works, of course, were written at Herne or at Denmark Hill or while on a tour on the continent. His later ones have been wrought in his Tarnen room upon the walls and ranged in ranks in the great Turner cabinet upon the floor, with its bookcases of wonderful minerals and manuscripts and early black letter books and the original manuscripts of a half dozen of Scott's novels, while the superb Angelica Della Robbia "Virgin and Child" over the fireplace at one end and the mineral cabinet at the other. With these about me did Ruskin show them to me on my first visit—the nerviest collection of anything in the equally perfect collection of gold ores and the rest.—McClure's Magazine.

The Chinese Dancehook.

I am reminded of a picture I purchased some time ago. I bought it because I thought it was the ugliest picture I had ever seen. I tried to find out the history or meaning of the thing for some time without any success until a few days ago while visiting Chinatown I found the ugly mess was one of the Taoist gods. In his early days his spirit had the power of leaving his body and roaming over the universe alone. When he did so some of these trips, several came and ate his body. So when his spirit returned it found only a few bones. After hunting around for a few days the spirit found the body of a dead dancehack beggar who walked with an iron cane in his hand. The spirit entered in this body and has lived in it ever since. Tih Kwaiet, for that is the god's name, has a crutch in his hand and a gourd in his mouth. Whenever he opens his mouth the breath has not flown out of the gourd.—Canton Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

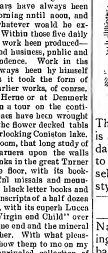
Seen From a Balloon.

A remarkable feature is the view from a balloon is the bottom of lakes and ponds. While over Lake Erie Carl E. Myers, of Buffalo, was amply the lake is a mere fathom of a small lake or pond can be clearly seen, and Mr. Myers believes that on a clear day an accurate and good vision could see from a height of a mile submarine objects at a depth of 400 or 500 feet beneath the water.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headaches dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind etc., are due to derangement of the nerve forces, which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying the stomach with nerve force. This is the cause of many diseases of the heart and liver. The nerve system kills a tubercular sufferer as well as does by the accompanying germs. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force to the various parts of the body. Every disease of the human system is caused by the failure of the nerve force to reach the part affected. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, hysteria, nervous chills, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, at most prices by the Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Book of advice, $1 per bottle. Sold by Crookston Drug Co. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.



They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our daisy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well balanced man is nature's running mate and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and fresh line of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;
Mosselin & Lindell, Proprietors.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St.

C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything is the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

RAZORS HONED.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn.

S. Heals S.S.S. Running Sores. Cures S.S.S. the Serpent's Sting. S.S.S.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. old sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers it removes the poison and builds up the system A reliable remedy on the disease and its internal effects.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.
Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President.
L. ELDRENKAMP.....Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER.....Cashier.
A. P. RUNNING.....Assistant Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and eighty-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and owing at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank Hodek and Nellie Hodek, his wife, mortgagors to Scandia Town Company of Stanton, N. H. mortgagee bearing date the 25th day of March 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 25th day of March 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in page 95 and 96. And no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section eight in town one hundred and fifty-two of range forty-eight, in Polk county and state of Minnesota; with the appurtenances, at public auction which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 14th day of April 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at which sale the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20, 1894.
SCANDIA-AMERICAN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. Mortgagee.
[46-52]

Agents. $75 Latest and best. Agents. $75 per week guaranteed. Sells at sight. Every family buys. Every farmer needs. Every lady delights in it. Every dealer sells it. Every one likes it. Sells itself. Every one wants it. Sells itself. Every one buys it. Sells itself. Every one praises it. Sells itself. Every one recommends it. Sells itself. Every one talks about it. Sells itself. Every one sells it. Sells itself. Every one makes money. Sells itself. Every one makes money. Sells itself. Every one makes money

NORTHERN PACIFIC R'Y

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 4:05 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Mrs. Tom Harris is recovering.

Wild geese have been seen in goodly numbers flying northward.

W. T. Nicholson and wife of Grand Forks were visiting friends in the city last week.

Ira C. Richardson of Thief River Falls spent Sunday in the city on his way home from St. Paul.

Wm. Sanders was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday interested in tax matters at the court house.

Mrs. Chas. Misner returned home last Thursday evening from a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in Euclid.

Rev. C. B. Brecount of Warren is assisting Rev. Squier in conducting the revival services in the First M. E. church this week.

The Northern Pacific evening train will wait until after the McKinley speech on March 28th, so that all who wish to can start for home that evening.

A. J. Molstad's little boy was severely burned by vitriol on Sunday. In some way he got a quantity of it in his bare mail was terribly burned. Is doing nicely now.

The funeral of little Aggie, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Christinson was attended on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large number of friends and neighbors were in attendance.

Take your grain to the McManus & Farley Roller mill. We grind for cash or toll the grain, and will take dry salt wood in exchange for grinding or feed. We grind every day except Sunday. [46-49]

Judge Spendley has rented his farm on section 8 in Crookston to Karl Hardie for a term of three years. Mr. Hardie is contemplating putting in a lot of vegetables and establishing a market garden while he engages in in grain raising on the side.

Chafin, the Broadway photographer, is making first-class cabinet photographs for $2.00 per dozen. They are not a cheap grade of pictures, but the finest work that can be turned out of a first-class gallery. Cloudy weather makes no difference.

Once upon a time last winter the pops canvassed all winter trying to devise way and means to down the Times crowd—they said. In due time the demo came in—in mass meeting—"to help the boys out" and they did help them "out." This year the same game is tried on a somewhat different basis. Will it win?

Rudy Burkhardt: "We had a very good week at the Clevevand last week but Monday of this week was a corker—breaking all records for business. It begins to look as though business was picking up when you see hotels as well patronized as the Cleveland has been."

Wm. Nenkom was up from Ada last week with a view to purchasing a trotter from Peterson Bros. & Warninger. It will be remembered that he was the purchaser of Gold Coin last spring, the horse that died in the fall. Mr. N. is a great lover of a good horse and evidently knows where to go to get one.

Whatever the outcome, the care with which the tickets will be selected this spring will be due entirely to the republican party for that party was the only one that had sand enough to take the initiative on a basis of party lines. The dems at first made a grand kick and then—after they thought they could work the populist party—and, why, then they co-heided saying it was all right. But never before in the history of the democratic party in this city was so much care exercised in the selection of the timber for their ticket as has been observable this spring.

Best Cabinet photographs $1.50 per dozen at P. E. Lynne's.

The much talked of labor ticket does not materialize very rapidly.

Martin O'Brien has accompanied John Power on his trip to San Diego, Cal., as his attorney.

If it was not for Hicks' prediction we should think that spring had come to stay. But if Hicks' is correct it has not.

New process of enameling and embossing photographs, at P. E. Lynne's gallery. Just perfected, makes the finest pictures out.

Tuesday's rain turned to snow in the evening, on Wednesday morning an inch or so of snow was on the ground while a light snow fell during the day.

Aleck McDonald started on Monday evening for a trip to Duluth, with a view to locating there should he be suited after looking the city over thoroughly. He has some real estate deals in mind.

Somebody has suggested the name of Geo. F. Carpenter as a candidate for treasurer on the republican ticket. Mr. Carpenter is a young man of steady habits, without an enemy in the city and fully capable and every way worthy the trust.

The pops nominated, for alderman in the First ward, Aaron Ecks, at their First ward caucus Monday evening. In the Fourth ward they could not find a man brave enough to make the run so they referred the matter to a committee to hunt somebody up who would consent to make the run.

There were 39 votes in the first ward populist caucus on Monday night to elect four delegates to their city convention. A. R. Hodston and D. E. Hatlestad ran neck and neck the former winning by one vote. The original slate seemed to be the winner.

If you want to see a handsome youngster go to Brown's studios and look at that boy colt that M. H. Brown advertises in another column. He is as handsome built as a colt need be and somebody is going to get him next Wednesday. He is from a noted line of trotters and shows his ancestry in every motion.

The Times seemes as of taking our locals from its columns and asks why we do not take our editorials from the same source? The well known unreliability of its local columns is the best safe-guard in that particular, and if the Times can't tell us how to take something out of nothing perhaps we may consider his editorial proposition.

It is whispered on the sly that the democrats are going to put them selves in their pocket and nominate E. M. Stanton for mayor. Not but what E. M. is one of the best of the crowd—but that's the rub, he is too good to enter into schemes for the aggrandizement of the Times crowd, and for that reason the schemers would unsaddle him to a man.

Before another issue the tickets will have been made, the issue drawn, the forces in the field and the battle on. More than usual care has been exercised in the matter of the making of the tickets and each party fully intends to put its best foot forward. Who the rival candidates will be is but yet hinted at, but it is safe to say that no party intends to make a "retrograde movement" if it can help it.

The Times wonders why we paid no attention to a cowardly anonymous attack upon us that recently appeared in its columns. We gave all due consideration to the source from which it came, considering it worthy its source—the columns of the Times; have only to say to those who have paid any attention to it that it is a lie out of whole cloth wholly without a shadow of foundation in fact. But what can you expect from a paper that can brazenly defend the actions of the board of county commissioners in the printing deal?

Julius Yachgo, one of the thrifty German farmers who live along the river on the Fisher road, was in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Z. came to the county in the early day without a dollar and by economy combined to dependently well off. He has always been sober and industrious, paying strict attention to his own business, careful not to get into debt heavily. He says that he can make as much money raising wheat now as he ever could—everything considered, but he don't believe in the all wheat idea and practices diversified farming. It is such careful farmers as Mr. Yachgo that always manage to get along however adverse the circumstances. They never try to overdo by farming a whole township or so in a slip-shod manner, and lose more money than they make. They believe in doing well whatever they do and they nearly always make a success of their business.

Ole Hanson was in from Mentor on Wednesday.

G. H. Palmer has moved his office into No. 29, Recklit Block.

Hans Horberg says: It's a girl; born Sunday.

E. K. Austin greeted the arrival of a girl baby on Wednesday morning.

Money is no object to me, I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

S. C. Johnson will open a feed store at Thief River Falls with Carl Helford in charge.

T. G. Thompson says he intends to go down to hear McKinley speak if—

O. L. Rumery rejoices in the arrival of a little boy at his home on Sunday.

Krohn & Renne are getting things nicely fixed up. They have added a stock of fine cigars.

Judge Benson went over to East Grand Forks on Saturday, to attend to some Probate business.

R. L. Benson came down from Erskine to visit his son, Judge Benson, and the little new grandson.

Col. C. H. Brush, bank examiner, paid the Merchant's National Bank a visit on Tuesday, and the First National on Wednesday.

P. J. Lachapelle: "When you see the chicken hawk you may depend spring is here. That interesting bird has arrived hence you may depend on an early spring."

Some of the nominations already made for alderman are exceedingly good ones and indicate that the various parties are right on their mettle, and intend to trot out their best timber.

While he has sold a goodly number of horses this spring, considering the times, Mr. M. R. Brown still has enough to supply all reasonable demands, which he is offering at the rock prices on time. Before you purchase a team be sure to see what Mr. Brown has to offer.

Henry Stuhr was in from Euclid last week chatting with friends. Henry says it is a difficult matter to find a member of the milling company that made the celebrated raid on Capt. Hancock's dog. Everybody solemnly declares he knows absolutely nothing about it.

Doc. Warninger says that Chris Greenhalgh's trotter "P. J." is looking in finer condition this spring than he ever saw him before. This makes Ludner Fisher, who has had charge of "P. J." this winter, blush and resolve that "P. J." shall justify his looks by his performances on the turf this season.

Judge Benson had a case brought before him on Sunday rather out of the usual order in probate court. The lad was utterly destitute of clothing or money and so appealed to the sympathy and love of the Judge that he decided not to commit him to an asylum but will try to raise and educate him as a preacher. The boy was one day old on Monday.

It was laughable to see the spasms of rage into which the Times fairly reeled over the "obscure sheet" business. Everybody of good average common sense understood the allusion perfectly and indulged in a hearty laugh when the Times man put the cent on himself—and we have to admit that it fitted him as nicely as it did the one it was really intended for.

Miss E. Veronneau returned from Chicago this week, after having made a fine selection for the spring trade. While in Chicago she had the pleasure of listening to Madame Melba, the new Italian signer, at the Auditorium. Melba is all the rage in Chicago, and it is said that she already rivals Patti, and many predict that she will surpass that noted singer.

The Times man makes a great parade about what (he says) Geo. P. Rowell says of the circulation of the Times. What the '94 directory says we do not know; as that work is not published as yet. In the '93 directory the Times has no guaranteed rating. Rowell gives a guaranteed rating only on affidavit of the publisher or proprietor of a paper. McKenzie swore, in the Ware case that he did not know what the circulation of the weekly Times is, was sure it had 240, and it could not have been so very long before that trial that he sent his sworn statement to Rowell, whatever it was.

Judge Spendley: "Speaking of the price of wheat reminds me of my early experience in Minnesota. Our nearest market was Red Wing, 120 miles away and it used to cost me 15 cents per bushel to have my wheat hauled there. One season I received 85 cents per bushel for wheat and thought I was making big money. The next season wheat only brought 45 cents—then it was different. I got discouraged and sold my farm for what it would bring and a few years later the purchaser could have taken $80 per acre for it. In those days most of the wheat was cradled and raked and bound by hand requiring an army of men all through harvest. We did not have the advantages of improved harvesting machinery then. This country never has seen such times as we had in those days and is not likely to. Think of hauling wheat 120 miles to market at a cost of 15 cents for it! That's hard times."

Since MacKenzie undertook the job of white washing the county commissioners there seems to be nothing too mean for him to say of the JOURNAL or anybody who had anything to do in exposing that "job." It is not my wonder that he would like to shove the burden off upon to some somebody else—but its no use, the people are onto Mac and his little jobs, and all that he can say or do will not change the stubborn facts. It was a job of his own seeking and now that the people fully understand it he will have to suffer the consequences.

That was indeed a bad break that you made, Mac., in attempting to defend the action of the board in letting the printing contract at a price far above what it could have been done for and doubtless you begin to realize how bad a break it was. But then it was a job of your own seeking, a job that you alone seem to have profited by, and you have got to take your medicine. That was indeed a nice little profit, for the time being, but will it pay you in the long run?

The Times would like to have people forget about that county printing deal, and its efforts to white wash it, and seems to imagine that by keeping up an incessant warfare on the JOURNAL it can draw public attention from its own high-handed, outrageous attempt to justify such actions, and that is why it also so people to lie about us in its columns. But the people are onto you Mac, in that printing deal and your obvious squirming will not avail. The are not all fools and therefore knew that the printing was not let by their advantage, and you, who received the benefits of it seem to be about the only one who says it was all right.

Democracy comes high but the people must have it—vide the county printing award by the democratic board of commissioners.

Don't forget the auction sale of horses at C. R. Brown's stables on Wednesday next. You have no idea how far a little money will go at that sale.

M. R. Brown went down to the Lockeu farm on Wednesday to act as auctioneer at that sale.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul last week.

John Teldeman was in from Euclid on Saturday last. He reports the recent arrival of a daughter at his home.

John D. Overholt and Frank Hutchinson were in from Maple Bay on Monday.

John Biever and Chas Nicholson, were in from Euclid on Monday.

The republican league club elected P. J. McGuire, T. G. Thompson and L. W. Larsen delegates to the league convention at Minneapolis on March 28th.

Dr. Chapin, of Euclid was a caller at the county seat this week.

The county board is in session this week.

Money to Loan.

We now have several sums of money, ranging from $500 to $800, to loan on farms lying on or near the Red and Red Lake rivers west of the Great Northern track.

Rates very reasonable. Call at once, if you have such a favor to offer as security for a moderate loan. Red River Valley Loan & Ins. Co.
[48-49] A. F. GRONGE, Secretary.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop.

MILLER & FOOTE,
[48-tf] Crookston.

$1.50
PER DOZEN
FOR THE BEST CABINET
Photographs
AT
P. E. Lynne's Gallery,
Robert Street, Crookston.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

J. McCaffrey returned from Angus, Wis., this week. When he left there farmers were getting ready to go to seeding. Rivers were all open, log up and everything indicated an early spring.

Charlie Misner received a letter this week from Andrew Goff, who is located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is doing well there we learn.

Miss Belle Degin nd, a sister of Mrs. P. J. Russell died at Drayton, N. D., on the 17th. The body arrived in this city on Sunday evening and on Monday was taken to Black River for interment.

E. D. Childs returned this week from a trip to New York City, of over a month's duration.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Munson were called upon to part with their little three months old child on Tuesday. Soon after its birth the mother was taken with fever, and when nearly recovered suffered a relapse and is lying very ill at the present time with the chances all against her recovery.

It there is any kind of a shindy that T. B. McManus enjoys better than a fair and square political fight we don't know what it is. Just now he is right in his elements.

A person can get a pretty accurate idea of the condition of things in the east by talking with Capt. E. C. Davis, who spent a portion of the winter in eastern cities. His descriptions are vivid and realistic and show that as hard as times are here we have the advantage of always being able to procure food which is not always possible there. Anybody who feels dissatisfied with his lot in the Red River Valley should interview Capt. Davis and find out how poor people in the east have to make shift to live—and don't succeed very last sale.

John Power, of Black River, received news last week of the death of a brother at San Diego, Cal. The brother was an old resident of California and is said to have left a large fortune that goes to Mr. Power and a brother and two sisters. Mr. Power starts this week for California to look the matter up.

Horses For Sale.

I am selling horses right along every day at prices to correspond with the price of wheat and on time to suit. I am selling good horses at prices lower than ever before known in Polk County and if you intend to purchase a team this spring it will pay you to call and see what I have got to offer. This is the chance of a life time, an opportunity such as is not likely to occur again for years to ever. Call and look them over.

M. R. BROWN.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop. Inquire of

MILLER & FOOTE,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Northern Pacific Makes Half Rate.

For meeting of the State Republican League held at Minneapolis March 28th, at which the Hon. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, will make an address, the Northern Pacific will make a rate of one fare to Minneapolis or St. Paul for the round trip.

Tickets on sale March 27th, good for return passage not later than March 28th, out of Minneapolis.

For the accommodation of passengers attending this meeting our train on March 28th, will be held at Minneapolis until 11:30 p. m.

C. A. SHARKEY, Agent.

Public Auction.

The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at his stables on Main street on

Monday, April 2, 1894,

beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property to-wit: A lot of good work horses, oxen, best steers, milch cows and farming implements, (being a foreclosure sale under chattel mortgage) also some good mules and one two-year-old colt, standard bred, from one of the trotting strains in town. This colt is a beauty; he is a model and gives promise of becoming a great flyer. Lovers of fine horses should call and look him over. Remember this sale is absolute and will afford an opportunity for some one to secure great bargains.

M. R. BROWN,
Auctioneer.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES
—AT—
Fontaine & Anglim's.

Our Quotation List No. 1.

Best Fancy Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Straight Flour, per sack	1.40
Family Flour, per sack	1.15
19 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
32 " " Rolled Oats for	1.00
18 " " Fancy Rice for	1.00
10 " " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " " Currants for	1.00
19 " " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
8 " " Fancy California Peaches for	1.00
25 " " Bohemian Prunes for	1.00
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
5 pounds Family Roasted Coffee for	1.00
3 " " Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
14 " " Soda Crackers, XXX Grade, for	1.00
8 " " Tea Dust for	1.00
4 " " Uncolored Japan Tea	1.00
3 " " Fancy Colored Japan Tea	1.00
Our Regular 50 cent Uncolored Japan Tea	.40
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	12½
1 Box Santa Claus Soap	.90
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best White Vinegar, per gallon	.25
Pure Sugar Syrup, per gallon	.38
1 Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Pure Lard, per pound	.10
Hand Picked Navy Beans, 6 pounds for	.25
Best Green Peas, 6 pounds for	.25
Best Sour Pickles, per gallon	.30
Canned Corn and Tomatoes, Headlight Brand, the best brand in America, per can	12½
California Canned Fruit, Egg Plum, Green Gages, Muscat Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, you can find none better, 3 Cans for	.50
Two Gallon Pail Syrup, full measure	.65
Twenty Pound Pail Jelly	.65

Prices subject to market fluctuations. This list is our No. 1. Watch for our No. 2.
All farm products bought and paid for in Cash. No exchange.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM, Crookston, Minn.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894. NO. 50

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.. Halder S. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John B. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....C. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmes
Sheriff.....Amy Gundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John F. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kinch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. [46-tf]

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry, St. Paul. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Hiller's Cough Syrup
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (6-tf)

Vinol remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 1624 Broadway. [38-tf]

Go to the California wine house for boice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (6)

S. J. CHAFIN,
ARTISTIC
Photographer,
Broadway, Crookston,
Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for
$2 per Dozen
All work guaranteed to be first-class.
Best-Equipped Gallery in the Northwest
Cloudy weather makes no difference.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

IT'S A WINNER.

An Excellent Ticket Placed in the Field by the Republicans.

Every Candidate Chosen on Account of His Fitness For the Office.

An Invincible Platform Adopted by the Convention.

THE TICKET.

Mayor,
JOHN CROMB.

Alderman-at-Large,
J. W. WHEELER

City Clerk,
W. A. LANCTOT.

Treasurer,
O. O. CHRISTIANSON.

Assessor,
AUGUST F. GEORGE.

Constables,
WM. BLOOM.
A. A. GLENN.

Aldermen,
First Ward—G. O. BUHN.
Second—M. RAUENBUHLER.
Fourth—N. S. GERVAIS.
Fifth—E. D. CHILDS.

The Republican city convention was called to order in the city hall at 10 oclock a. m., by H. R. Robertson, chairman of the city central committee, who read the call. On motion Judge R. J. Montgue was elected chairman and W. A. Hammond, secretary. On motion the following committees were appointed:

ON RESOLUTIONS.

R. J. Montague, M. R. Brown, C. O. Christianson and John Monroe.

ON CREDENTIALS.

Hugh Thompson, H. Steenerson and N. S. Gervais.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Felix Fournet, T. G. Thompson and George Ralph.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., in the same hall. Upon call to order at 2 oclock the committee on permanent organization reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. On motion the report was adopted. The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to vote in the convention, viz:

FIRST WARD.

Felix Fournet, C. E. Sawyer, A. C. Anderson, Frank Montague, Hans Larson, C. Christianson and H. E. Cooke.

SECOND WARD.

E. C. Davis, T. G. Thompson, Geo. Ralph, John Monroe, Wm. Marin and George Young.

THIRD WARD.

R. J. Montague, W. E. Kelsey, A. H. Tweten, (R. J. Montague, proxy) and W. Page.

FOURTH WARD.

C. O. Christianson, H. Steenerson, Fred Hull, W. A. Hammond, Hugh Thompson, Hugh Robertson, (Dr. J. H. Warbinger, proxy) C. F. Motz, L. W. Larson, H. F. Brown, George Carpenter, Thos. Bjoin and D. H. Turner.

FIFTH WARD.

D. B. Tousley.

Report of committee accepted and adopted and M. R. Brown, chairman of the committee on resolutions, after a few pertinent remarks read the following:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican Party of the City of Crookston, in convention assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city offices, hereby make and publish to the people of the City of Crookston, the following, as its declaration of principles:

1. That the deplorable conditions now prevailing throughout the United States, due to doubt, distrust and a departure from the principles upheld by the Republican Party, make it the duty of all republicans to thoroughly organize in every state and municipality and thereby become more efficient in winning the battle which will give to labor its just reward, and again crown the nation with the proud distinction of success and prosperity enjoyed during thirty years of Republican administration.

2. That the direct responsibility now assumed by distinct political organizations will be beneficial to our city, in evoking a higher patriotism, and securing the best efforts of our people for the city's welfare.

3. That the responsibility for the city's administration heretofore has been too general; that this betterment by the Republican party for a distinct political ticket has already borne good fruit in our more orderly caucuses, and in securing the attention of our best citizens to the interests of the public.

4. That we demand a just, equitable, and strict enforcement of the law and city ordinances, and in such manner as is conducive to the best interests of the city, and condemn any and all attempts to manipulate or truckle with the ordinances or law in any manner for political purposes.

5. That the only efficient remedy for our depressed business conditions is by the employment of labor, and the protection of labor industries. That the principles of protection to labor and industrial enterprises, advocated and upheld by the great Republican party, are the principles which will surely restore prosperity to our nation, and drive poverty and its attendant miseries from the homes of our people.

6. We favor the city offering such encouragement as will secure and promote manufacturing industries in our city, thereby giving employment to our resident laborers and mechanics, especially during the winter months.

7. That the city make all its improvements as early in the spring as the ground will admit thereby giving employment to our resident laborers at a season of the year when work is scarce, and before the harvest commences.

That our resident laborers and mechanics be given all the city's employment on all public and private improvements, thereby benefiting their condition and comforts, and thus promote the business interests of the city, and resulting in a mutual benefit.

9. That our health or sanitary laws be more rigidly enforced, by having filthy streets, alleys and yards cleaned, and cess-pools abated, thereby giving more work to our resident laborers, and thus promoting the health and happiness of our people.

10. Recognizing the necessity of furnishing pure water for domestic purposes, we favor a thorough investigation as to the desirability of the city owning its own system of water works, using artesian wells for supply, and the erection of a proper lighting plant for the city, obtaining proper estimates from competent sources of the cost of installment and operating the same, and the laying before the people in convenient form the result of such investigation, that the people may act intelligently in bringing about the desired results.

11. That we favor all reasonable efforts and encouragement for securing about more direct railroad connection with Duluth, and the establishing of division headquarters of railroads in this city.

12. We favor a thorough and equal assessment of the real and personal property of the city, to be entirely new and not copied, as followed by from old assessment rolls, and pledge ourselves that the assessment about to be made shall be made by the assessor from personal observation and valuation of property listed on a basis of its present value, so that all property shall pay its just proportion of taxes, and that such assessment be thoroughly examined and reviewed by the board of review of the city council.

13. That the city accounts be kept and such changes as may be necessary made in the system of keeping the city's accounts as may enable the city to publish its financial statement in our city papers at least ten days before each city election as provided by our city charter.

14. That we rely on the strength of our principles and the fitness of our nominees for success and in no personal abuse of our opponents.

Relying upon the wisdom, justice and truth of the foregoing declaration of principles, we cordially invite the co-operation with us of all citizens of the City of Crookston, regardless of their former political affiliations and ask that they unite with us in the responsibility and the work necessary to ensure success.

Respectfully submitted,
H. R. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted and a motion prevailed to proceed to ballot for candidates without nominating speeches, the first ballot in every case to be informal. On motion the chair appointed Fred Hall, C. O. Christianson tellers. The first ballot for mayor stood: Cromb 20, Wheeler 7, Walsh 1, E. C. Davis 1, Steenerson 1—total 30. Motion to suspend the rules and declare the nomination of John Cromb unanimous prevailed. The first informal ballot for alderman at large resulted:

Wheeler 23, Bjoin 3, Simmons 2, scattering 2—total 30. Motion prevailed to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Mr. J. W. Wheeler unanimous.

On ballot for clerk, W. A. Lanctot received 28 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous by motion.

For treasurer the most stubborn fight of the session occurred. On the informal ballot the vote stood:

Lindell 10, Carpenter 9, Christianson 9, scattering 2. No choice and the first ballot stood:

Christianson 13, Lindell 11, Carpenter 5. This being one vote too many was ruled out. Mr. Carpenter withdrew his name and the next ballot stood:

Christianson 15, Lindell 10, blank 1; on motion Mr. Christianson was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

For assessor the informal ballot stood:

August George 18, Fred Silver 6, Dave Huggard 5, McGuire 1—total 30. On motion August George was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Informal ballot for constables:

J. E. Greenhalgh 15, A. A. Glenn 12, Wm. Bloom 23, Geo. Holz 2, the nomination of Bloom and Glenn was made unanimous on motion.

On motion the chair appointed the following gentlemen:

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

M. R. Brown,
W. A. Hammond,
H. F. Brown,
H. F. Brown,
Felix Fournet,
H. Steenerson,
J. J. McGuire.

The chair appointed a committee to wait upon the nominee for mayor and aldermen at large and bring said gentleman before the convention. While they were out the convention indulged in a little oratorial pyrotechnics. Mayor Stephens responded to vociferous calls in a neat little speech, he complimented the convention upon its nominees and the platform upon which they would run and urged diligent and earnest work. E. C. Davis made a few enthusiastic remarks which were received with cheers. Upon the return of the committee Judge Montague responded to vigorous calls and made an earnest speech urging good solid work and condemning a mud-slinging campaign. Said he: Don't call the Democrats down on their promise of $1.25 wheat made us in the last campaign; perhaps they did not mean we were to have it last fall, perhaps they meant some time in the long future. The chairman, they have all they can bear without being reminded of their little inconsistences. You have a good ticket, a good platform and a good cause, rally to its support heartily and enthusiastically and you will win for you will deserve it. The Republicans have taken the lead in the matter—that party always is in the advance in every good work, and other parties have said we were right and have followed in our footsteps."

At this time the committee appointed with J. W. Wheeler and reported that Mr. Cromb had been suddenly called home from the bank on account of the illness of his wife. The chairman, in a few appropriate remarks informed Mr. Wheeler of the action of the convention and that gentleman responded briefly in a few well-chosen words, pledging his earnest efforts to see the action of the convention ratified and his best efforts for the welfare of the city if elected. August George responded to calls and said that it had been awful of him that he was considering a change of residence to Crookston because he had lived elsewhere a few years, "why," said he, "I am better acquainted with Crookston than with any other city in the Northwest. I have loved this city; in fact I may say I have loved her so well that I married one of her daughters and a more loyal citizen you will not remember. I like the platform you have made here to-day and would rather be beaten on this platform, following the old flag than to win in any other way."

W. A. Lanctot, Wm. Bloom, A. A. Glenn, H. Steenerson, Judge C. O. Christinson, Wm. Marin and others each made a few earnest remarks pertinent to the occasion and the convention then adjourned sine die.

The Democratic Convention.

The democrats (42 of 'em) met in mass convention at 2 o'clock on Thursday. After laboring painfully until 9:30 p. m., they sent out post haste for a doctor—to ascertain if he would accept the nomination for mayor. Dr. Dunlap, the physician in question, when found, thanked the committee and said he would—not, so they had to return to their labors and sometime before midnight brought forth the following ticket:

For mayor—Alexander McKinnon.
Ald. at Large—Adolph Rauch.
Treasurer—A. C. Cowing.
Clerk—J. V. E. Wyatt.
Assessor—C. H. Mix.
Constables—J. W. Kelly and Thos. Johnstone.

After which came adjournment and later on the fire works.

The Populist Convention.

On Thursday evening the people's party (15 of 'em) met in convention at the city hall in the first ward and entered on organization, after which they adjourned to the office of L. E. Gossman, where, after a great deal of harmony and anxious care they incubated the following ticket:

Mayor—P. M. Ringdal.
Alderman at large—E. Columbus, Treasurer—Jos. Mathews.
Clerk—George E. Strawbridge,
Assessor—Eli Steenerson,
Constables—O. DuCharme, and M. C. Malone.

After this patriotic ceremony the members present indulged in a sort of a general love feast until adjournment.

A Lively Fire.

At about 2:45 on Friday morning the fire bell rang out in shrill tones summoning the department to attend to a lively blaze, that was getting in its work on the Central house. About a half dozen of the boys responded with alacrity and soon arrived on the scene, but valuable time was wasted before the seat of the trouble could be located and before the balance of the department arrived. The building being of wood, burned rapidly and was entirely ruined. It was owned by the First National bank and insured for $2,000. It was built in '78 or '79 by Joseph Terrien who later on built a three story addition and was being managed by A. C. Rolstad who lost nearly all his furniture, covered however by insurance. On the first floor of the three story addition was a saloon run by J. A. Johnson, and it was in the liquor room, in rear of the saloon that the fire originated, being the fourth time it is said. That the fire was of incendiary origin is as seems perfectly clear, but by whom and for what purpose does not seem so clear. Mr. Hodson, the landlord, informed the writer that he slept in the room over the one in which the fire is supposed to have originated, that he was awakened by the smoke filling his room and that he barely had time to escape with his wife and a few things before the whole business was in flames. It chanced to be a very still night and adjoining property was unharmed.

Boy Lost.

It was rumored in the streets on Saturday morning that a boy had been lost during the storm on the evening previous, and policeman John Kyle was looking for his brother during the morning. It seems the lad was out to some entertainment during Friday evening and when he got as far as Lancaster & Arries barn he went in to take breath and Frank Arries took care of him for the night. He will not show up at home until about 10:30 Saturday morning meantime a good deal of anxiety had been had at his behalf.

Learn to Write.

A special class for a ten weeks' evening course in practical penmanship will be organized at The Crookston Normal School and Business College, Monday evening, April 2nd. Special classes in book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting and Arithmetic will be organized at the time. Five, two hour evening sessions weekly. Rates nominal.

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held Wednesday, March 21st.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Wednesday evening March 21st, 1894.

Meeting called to order by one of the aldermen.

On motion Alderman Childs was elected temporary chairman to serve in the absence of the president and vice-president.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Aldermen Morrisey and Norrie coming in later.

Aldermen absent, Marlette, Cromb.

The committee appointed to look into matter of electric light, water works etc. asked for further time which was granted.

On motion the following bills were allowed and ordered paid.

J. V. E. Wyatt, undertaking	$ 12 00
S. A. Wallace, drugs	7 65
Dr. Watts, medical supplies	3 00
O. H. Bjoin, horse hire	4 00
A. B. Holmes, printing	4 00
John Sherman, labor	3 00
O. Tyler, wheat	32 00
Peterson & Nelson, tool cart for fire dep.	152 33
Peterson & Nelson, meals for prisoners	1 50
T. H. Bell, labor	2 25
T. H. "	2 25
T. H. "	3 75
G. S. Chesterman, undertaking	8 00
do "	10 00

Bills number 1554 and 1588 of G. S. Chesterman were allowed at $13.00 and $8.00 respectively.

A communication was received from Dr. C. H. Denniston declining the appointment of city health officer, same was accepted.

The city treasurer passed in his annual report which was referred to the finance committee to examine and as soon as the comptroller's report was ready to have them both published in the official paper of the city before the regular charter election.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the resolution recently passed locating the Third ward voting precinct in the Commercial hotel sample room be amended to read "in the building situated on the corner of Fourth and Broadway streets and known as the old Woodbine building.

Carried.

The ordinance relating to the granting of a telephone franchise was read for the second time.

Moved by Alderman Gervais, seconded by Alderman Walker, that the ordinance as read be amended by substituting 24 feet to the second line of the second section where the figures 20 feet appear. Carried unanimously.

On motion the sum of $100 and not less than $5.00 was inserted as the fines. The ordinance was then passed and ordered published.

Vice-President Morrisey arrived and took his seat.

The matter of the annual report of the committee on poor was brought up, moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Watts, that the report be printed in the official paper of the city together with the financial statement and the comptroller's report and afterwards placed on file in the clerks office.

Carried.

Alderman Jennings as a committee to look into the matter of the cost of running the hospital presented a written report in connection with the report of the committee on poor.

On motion bills numbered 1555, 1572, 1592 were referred back for proper endorsements.

Moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that when we adjourn it be to meet on Saturday evening April 7th. Carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Suicide.

The body of a man was found in the woods near Fosston on Sunday, and Deputy Coroner J. V. E. Wyatt went up to inquire into the cause of death. The body had very evidently lain there for some time and near it lay a rifle, while a ball hole in the body in the region of the heart plainly indicated the cause of death. From some articles in the clothing the man was identified as one Nels E. Jacobson, who disappeared from Fosston, last fall and the cause of his suicide is supposed to be a love affair with some girl in Norway. The body was buried on Saturday, and the coroner returned on the evening train.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, March 21.

Woo Chee, a Chinaman, and Carrie Walters, an Irish girl, were married at St. Paul Tuesday.

Colonel Allen Sells, one of the original Sells Bros. of circus fame, died at his home in Topeka, aged 56.

Chorister, Foxhall Keene's great 4-year-old, who, in company with St. Leonards ran in the American derby last summer, has fallen down.

Miss Alice Hicks of Napoleon, Ripley county, Ind., a college sweetheart, has fallen heir to a fortune of $100,000. Her aunt in Texas willed her entire fortune to the young lady.

Encouraging statements from Chicago took another upward bound last week. The total was 88,010 tons, against 89,955 for the preceding week and 104,879 for the corresponding week of last year.

Thursday March 22.

What is believed to be a case of genuine leprosy has been discovered at Newport, Ky.

A Denver syndicate is negotiating for the Detroit city railway franchise, which expires this year.

Fourteen hundred delegates are attending the state Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit, Mich.

The marriage of Ferdinand Ward to the wealthy Belle Stover of Staten Island occurred at Geneseo, N. Y., at 9 o'clock.

The sugar bounties paid Tuesday and Wednesday by the treasury department aggregated $393,162, all of which went to Louisiana.

Secretary Smith has approved the application of "Parnas Bill" for a lot of 23 Sioux Indians to be exhibited at the Antwerp exposition.

More than one half of the whole number of presidential postoffices have been filled by nominations sent to the senate since the incoming of the present administration.

Friday, March 23.

There is to be a popular subscription opened in Hungary for a monument to Kossuth.

Ten families on Lord Dillon, Lough Glynn's estate, near Castlerea, have been evicted.

Senator Colquitt of Georgia, who is seriously ill at Washington, shows no sign of improvement.

Rev. Father Phelan, editor of The Western Watchman, has appealed his dispute with Archbishop Kain to Mgr. Satolli.

The Irish Times says that Thomas Sexton, member of parliament for North Kerry, has decided to relinquish his seat in parliament.

The London Daily News says Dr. Nettlership, the sexiist, believes an operation will fully restore Mr. Gladstone's normal powers of vision.

The rumor of Lord Rosebery's approaching marriage with the Princess Maud of Wales has been revived with considerable positiveness, but it cannot be corroborated.

Saturday, March 24.

The postoffice at Lower Brule, S. D., has been ordered 26 miles northwest.

Admiral Stella has been proclaimed head of the provisional government at Dosterro.

St. Louis banks have lost $20,000 in forged checks. It is the work of professionals.

Congressman Lucas of South Dakota has decided to become a candidate for re-election.

George C. Baker, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat, died in Washington Friday.

Knights of Labor are preparing a boycott on 52 St. Louis breweries controlled by the English syndicate.

At Hayward, Wis., Tom Davis, who stabbed John Day at O'Brien's some time ago, plead guilty and was sentenced to one year at Waupun.

George Dixon, the featherweight champion, was knocked down and badly stunned in a "friendly bout" with Walter Edgerton at an entertainment for the benefit of the poor at Philadelphia. He was unconscious for a minuta and a half.

Monday, March 26.

There is cholera at Constantinople again.

The Corbett-Jackson fight is said to be off.

George C. Baker, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat, died at Washington Friday.

An extensive system of frauds through naturalization papers has been exposed in New York city.

The discovery has been made that there is no law in the District of Columbia to punish seduction.

De France, the Minnesota-Michigan forger, has been sentenced to 11 years in the Jackson (Mich.) prison.

A man from Tennessee is in Minneapolis trying to get a colony of Northwestern Scandinavians for his state.

Aeronaut Wilton, an American, dropped 1,500 feet into the sea at Cannes, France, and was instantly killed.

South Dakota Populists will try to have Judge Fuller removed from the bench of the supreme court. They proclaim that his appointment was illegal.

Tuesday, March 28.

Chicago authorities may conclude to run the city's gas plants.

A compromise in the Cripple Creek mining troubles is regarded likely.

Smallpox has broken out among the Chinese in a hundred warehouse at Vancouver, B. C.

The Woman's Rescue League of Boston has adopted resolutions condemning Colonel Breckinridge.

O'Mahoney, of Colonel Breckinridge's counsel, says that Breckinridge will make the race for congress, and it will be to a hot finish.

Emperor William is desirous of forming an anti-American combine of all Europe to fight the protective tariff ideas of the United States.

General Experience D. Estabrook, who was appointed United States attorney for Nebraska in 1853 by President Pierce, died at Omaha Monday, aged 81.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 85,313 tons, against 89,010 for the previous week and 92,181 for the corresponding week of last year.

MR. COXEY'S MARCH.

The Common Weal Aggregation Sets Out For Washington.

MASSILLON, O., March 24.—The march of the "Common Weal Army" to the national capital began at 12:30 p. m. The army was rather small in numbers when it started out, but new recruits, not merely singly or in pairs, but by scores and hundreds are expected by the leaders to join the main line at every stopping place, and Commander Coxey is sanguine that when he reaches the national capital he will be at the head of 100,000 American citizens. His son will ride at the head of the army, wearing a combination suit of blue and gray and carrying the ensign of the common weal, a white flag of peace. Mr. Coxey himself followed in a carriage.

Drawn by Six White Horses.

while Lieutenant Carl Browne bestrides a noble stallion. The object of the pilgrimage is already well known. On the arrival of the army in Washington it is intended to round up before the Capitol and demand the enactment of two bills. One of them authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue $500,000,000 of treasury notes to be expended in the improvement of the country roads of the country, and the second authorizes municipalities to issue non-interest bearing bonds and to assure notes thereon. On its way to Washington the army is expected to be fed by the voluntary contributions of sympathizers along the route, and an appeal has been issued to farmers, capitalists and laboring men to bring forth liberally of their larders to the end that the strangers within their gates may not be permitted to go hungry.

Washington is to be reached on May 1. The authorities of Canton have sworn in an extra squad of police in case the demonstration should take an objectionable turn, and many other towns, which the army is to pass through, have followed suite.

FRUIT ALL KILLED.

It posts From the Recent Cold Snap Tell a Story of General Destruction.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—The cold wave which is now sweeping over the country has not only cut the chances for a fruit crop in this state down to a very low degree. For several weeks prior to the one that has been unusually warm for the season, and the result was that when the cold snap came it caught the fruit trees just ready to burst the swelling buds into blossoms. It is thought that peaches were to a large extent killed by the severe weather in January, but such as escaped that are now very fully gone. Cherries, plums and apples are almost totally destroyed in the central and northern part of the state, but it is hoped that the hills in the southern part (the great apple section) have saved the staple fruit.

All Crops Damaged.

DALLAS, Tex., March 26.—Reports show killing frosts from the Red river south to a line drawn east and west through Waco. The fruit section around Tyler suffered severely. In some sections in the northern portion the ground froze to a depth of two inches. Young corn was cut down and the oat crop damaged. Throughout the belt it is thought the fruit crop is cut short and in many places destroyed.

In Missouri and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—Signal Officer Connse informed an Associated Press representative that Sunday night's cold snap was the most severe on record during March since the establishment of the signal bureau in the city. Reports from Southern Missouri and Kansas indicate that early fruits and vegetables have all been nipped in the bud.

Strawberry Crop Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—The entire strawberry crop of Tennessee has been killed by the freeze. Considerable attention is paid in this state to this and other fruits, and the loss will be heavy. The preceding warm weather by the advancement of growth, added to the damages.

Sixteen Above in Kentucky.

MIDWAY, Ky., March 26.—The cold wave that reached here Monday forced the mercury down to 16 degrees. Early gardens, tobacco plants and much of the fruit that had escaped earlier freezes have been killed. It is believed that the wheat that is already jointed is greatly injured.

Effect in Michigan.

DETROIT, March 26.—Latest advices from various points in Michigan give a variety of opinions as to the cold wave's effect on fruit crops, all agree, however, that early peach buds have seriously suffered. Wheat is unhurt; some strawberries and blackberries are frozen.

Tobacco Killed.

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 26.—Sunday night's freeze killed all the tobacco plants, early gardens and much of the fruit. Early wheat is also damaged. Tobacco growers are feeding hens as the plants were forward and unusually fine.

Peach Crop Ruined.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—Runny & Moon, the largest peach growers in the peach district of Georgia, say that 90 per cent of the fruit crop has been killed by Sunday night's freeze. All vegetation is killed around Atlanta.

Tried to Hang Himself.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., March 26.—William Morris, a doctor by profession, was ran into the cooler for drunkenness. About midnight he was found insensible, black in the face, nearly strangled, with a rope noosed about his neck and hanging to the lattice work of the prisoner's cage. His life was saved after a long effort.

Cody Gets Red Men.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The secretary of the interior has authorized Colonel William F. Cody to hire 125 Sioux and Cheyenne Indians for exhibition in his Buffalo Bill Wild West show.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, March 21.

The senate quickly settled down to routine business, and a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed. Among them was one granting right of way to the Jamestown and Northern through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota.

Nothing of importance was done in the house.

Thursday, March 22.

The house spent the entire day in filibustering over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case from the St. Louis district. The report of the committee in favor of unseating Mr. Joy (Rep.), and the Republicans are determined that this shall not be accomplished unless the Democrats produce their own quorum.

The senate considered Senator Hansbrough's bill for exterminating Russian thistles. Before any definite action was taken the senate adjourned until Monday.

Friday, March 23.

The Democrats once again without a quorum, and the attempt to consider the O'Neill-Joy election case was abandoned until next week.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed practically without debate. The house will now take up the postoffice appropriation bill.

The night session was occupied with the passage of private pension bills, and at 10:30 the house adjourned.

The senate was not in session.

Saturday, March 24.

The house, with only 30 members present, considered the postoffice appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, March 26.

Both houses of congress had very brief sessions, transacting no business, and adjourning after passing resolutions regarding Senator Colquitt's death.

COLQUITT DEAD.

The Georgia Senator Finally Succumbs to Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, March 26. — United States Senator Colquitt of Georgia died at his residence in this city at 7:40 a. m. Around the bedside when he passed away were Senator Gordon and his daughter Mrs. Jones, Senator Colquitt's private secretary, his nephew Mr. Bunn, his son, Mrs. Colquitt, three unmarried daughters and his daughter, Mrs. Marshall of Chicago.

The remains of Senator Colquitt will be taken to Macon, Ga., for interment, and will be accompanied by committees of the two houses of congress and the family of the deceased and that of his colleague, Senator Gordon.

TELEGRAPHERS COMPROMISE.

Union Pacific Employes Adjust Their Differences.

OMAHA, March 26.—Judge Caldwell will not have to hear arguments by the Union Pacific telegraphers in regard to wages, for the operators have compromised their case with the officials of the road. The terms was made public after the first time Monday morning, though the agreement was reached late Saturday night. After the operators had gone over the schedule under the rules with Superintendent Korty, the case was referred to President S. H. H. Clark, and after a long conference he agreed to accept the terms offered by the men. The exact terms of the new schedule are still kept from the public but the men claim that they have scored a big victory, and have secured every concession which they demanded.

Railroad Traffic Resumed.

RISON, Ark., March 26.—Freight and passenger transportation has been resumed on the Cotton Belt between Pine Bluff and Texarkana. Trains are now making schedule time.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26, 1894.

WHEAT—Bu quot. No. 2 Northern, cash 57½c; May, 57¾c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 185c.

OATS—Quiet. No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 white, 37½@37.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal. No. 2, 55c; sample, 52 @55c.

RYE—Firm. No. 1, 49c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, March 26, 1894.

HOGS—Only two load offered; selling at $4.95@5.00. Weak with no trade.

CATTLE—One load arrived late and practically no trading for want of material; fair demand.

Prime steers, $3@3.75; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.35@2.65; good cows, $2@2.25; common to fair cows, $1@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $2.00@2.25; feeders, $2.60@3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—No receipts. A double deck load of local fed muttons sold to a city butcher at $4.00@4.10; wool yearlings, $4.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@3.75.

Receipts—Hogs, 147; cattle, 25.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26, 1894.

WHEAT—March closing, 56½c; May opening, 56c; highest, 56c; lowest, 56c; closing, 56c. July opening, 60c; highest, 60c; lowest, 59½c; closing, 59½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, March 26, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 61c; March, 61½c; May, 61½c; July, 62½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c; March, 59½c; May, 60½c; July, 61½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56½c; May, 57½c. Rejected, 46½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1894.

CATTLE—Active, a shade higher all around; prices to extra steers, $4.10@4.65; fair to good export steers, $3.75@4.00; others, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Active and steady. Rough and heavy, $4.80@4.90; rough packers and mixed, $4.85@5.00; prime heavy and medium weights, $5.00@5.05; assorted light, $4.90@4.95.

SHEEP—Active. Natives, 163@26 lighter. Top sheep, $4.00@4.25; top lambs, $4.40@4.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 14,0; hogs, 31,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 59¾c; May, 59¾c; July, 62¾@63c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 39½c; May, 37½@38c. July, 37½@38c.

OATS—Higher. Cash, 30¾; May, 30¾@31c; July, 27½c.

PORK—Firmer. May, $11.12½; July, $11.36.

LARD—Firm. May, $6.75@6.77½; July, $6.90.

SHORT RIBS—Firmer. May, $5.72½@5.75; July, $5.70.

AN OLD PRESCRIPTION.

On This Particular Occasion It Failed to Do Its Work.

The crowd had gathered about a horse and buggy in the middle of the street. The horse had balked.

"I'm a string around his ear," said one of the bystanders. "it gives him something else to think of. I never knew it to fail."

A string was produced and wound tightly round one of the animal's ears.

It had no effect.

"Dinsfold him," suggested another. A bandage was tied over his eyes and an effort made to start him.

Same result.

"Back him,"

"He won't back," said the exasperated owner. "I tried that."

"Try him with an ear of corn."

The ear of corn failed to move the obstinate horse.

"I'll see if I can't persuade him some other way," said the exasperated owner of the animal.

He took a whip and belabored the beast with it till somebody threatened to have him arrested.

Then he kicked him awhile.

All in vain.

Finally a benevolent looking old gentleman forced his way through the crowd and said:

"I have seen a great many balky horses started by building a fire under them. Can you get some straw or shavings?"

A boy was sent to a neighboring furniture store for some excelsior. He came back presently with a large armful. It was placed on the ground under the horse and a lighted match toneled to it.

As the first feeble flame rose from it and the smoke began to curl about his legs the horse snheut a little. He turned his head, took a calm survey of the situation, and when the combustible stuff burst into a big blaze he moved forward about six feet, in full possession of his faculties and without any unnecessary haste, and stopped again.

And the elegant buggy was damaged not worth by the flames before it ecarred to anybody to scutter the blazing stuff.

And then an old colored man in a faded suit of secondhand clothes and a hat with half the brim gone went out and spoke kindly to the horse, patted him on the head, climbed into the damaged buggy and said, "Git along, sonny."

And the horse moved off at a brisk trot, with head high in the air.—Chicago Tribune.

The "Tomb of Cain."

The early traditions concerning the city of Damascus are curious and interesting, even though intrinsically and contradictory. By some of the ancient writers it was maintained that the city stands on or near the site of the garden of Eden, and just outside there is a beautiful meadow of red earth from which, it is said, God took the material from which he created Adam. This field is called Ager Damascenus, and near its center there formerly stood a pillar which was said to mark the precise spot where our first parent was created. A few miles off there is an eminence called the Mountain of Abel, supposed by some to be the place where the first two brothers offered their sacrifices, also the spot where the first murder was committed. The most interesting spot pointed out, however, is about three leagues from the city, where an old ruin is shown all the orient believe to be the tomb of Cain. The traditions respecting this famous spot are known to acquaint the Christian era by several hundred years. Up to the time of Vespasian the interior of the tomb is said to have been lighted and warmed by one of the "ever burning" lamps so commonly used by the ancients.—St. Louis Republic.

A New Kind of Insurance.

Agent—Cash, good morning, Mr. Talked-to-death. I've called to see you about insuring you in my company. I want to——

Mr. Talked-to-death—Oh, go away! I don't want any insurance. I'm already——

"But, sir, you don't understand. This is——

"No, I tell you! I've been nearly talked into my grave by insurance agents, and I——

"Also, we're talking business! That's just why you ought to take a policy in my company."

"What's your company?"

"Why, it insures you against being talked to death by insurance agents!"—Boston Traveller.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the East, the Bindger state Express via the Northern Western Line leaves Minneapolis at 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Minneapolis 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. it has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Guidiness; Nightly Emissions; Lost Power; Nervousness; Lassitude; Premature Old Age; Loss of Power; Impotency; Use of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by Excesses, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Premature Old Age, Consumption and Death. By mail $1 a box; 6 for $5; enough for one month's treatment to cure, $2 a box. Send for free circular. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet free. Address, Dr. E. C. West & Co., 325 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Crookston by E. A. Wallace, sole agent.

P. J. RUSSELL.
Attorney-at-Law
Reskitt Bloc.. Crookston. Minn.

CHILD BIRTH . . . MADE EASY!

"Mothers' Friend" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

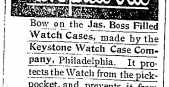
"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book of "Mothers" Mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

What Can't Pull Out?

Why the



Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Lots of watch cases are spoiled in the opening. An opener to obviate this sent free

H. BERKMANN, Proprietor. S. C. BUCKMASTER, Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

CROOKSTON. MINN.

This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly overhauled, and is one-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Rooms. Rooms, No. 325 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

THOMAS F. OAKES, HENRY C. PAYNE, Receivers. HENRY E. ROUSE,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO	
HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:30 P.M.
Crookston	
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:35 a.m.

Pullman Vestibuled Trains, Elegant Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Always on hand.

MORTG GE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 15th, 1894.)

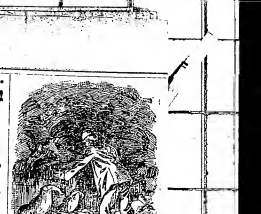
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a mortgage duly executed and delivered by Knut Steen and Jahn, his wife, mortgagors, to Polk City Trust Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 9th day of December, A. D. 1890, and with power of sale contained therein, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, in book 37 of mortgages, on page 101, and no proceedings having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter of section one (1), in Township one hundred and fifty-two, Range forty-four from the 5th principal meridian in Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the County Court House, in the village of Crookston, in said county, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgages in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Mortgagee.

R. J. MCMAHON, Attorney. [41-50]



FED BY SEALS

A sort of modern Robinson Crusoe is the hero of our new and fascinating Serial

A Tale of Adventure in Ireland

Lost on Dhu-Corrig

The story is original and will be finely illustrated

YOU SHOULD READ IT

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department College University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK

Hi, There !

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broad way, CROOKSTON

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS.

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers' Pile.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS.

Always on hand.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FINE HEARSE -

...VS IN MINNESOTA.

...o incendiary fires occurred at St. ...l Sunday.

...gold find is reported in the Mesaba ...ge, near Virginia.

The Peavey elevator at Slayton was burned Wednesday. Loss $16,000.

Fire at Cokato, did damage to business property to the extent of $10,000.

Harry C. King, a well known St. Paul insurance agent, suicided Friday.

United States Marshal Bede was hon...spotted by the citizens of Tower Saturday evening.

The annual regatta of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Rowing association goes to Winnipeg this year.

At St. Paul Woo Chee, a full blooded Chinaman, was married in the probate court to Carrie Walters, a 20-year-old Irish girl.

At Staples, a newly born infant was discovered in a pile of hay behind the mill. Its identity has not yet been ascertained.

Gehenuino Magleno, on trial at St. Paul for the murder of another Italian, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

There are but 98 persons at the Minneapolis workhouse at the present time, the lowest number at this season of the year since 1889.

There will be 138 money order offices established throughout the country on April 2. Minnesota will get 5, North Dakota 4, and South Dakota 1.

The attention of Labor Commissioner Powers has been called to the fact that there are a few "sweat shops" in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

There is a hitch in the big Minneapolis pure land deal which may cause it to collapse. The trouble is in the matter of raising a cool million in cash.

C. J. Blandin of Minneapolis has commenced libel proceedings for $15,000 against the mayor and chief of police for posting him as an habitual drunkard.

Near Hartford a little son of Joseph Gudbaugh was playing about with a knife in his hand when he fell so that the blade penetrated his left breast, killing him instantly.

The grain and warehouse commissioners held a conference with representatives of several railroads at St. Paul to discuss means of preventing the stealing of wheat from cars.

Luverne and Hills have been fighting over the vacancy in the Second infantry, M. N. G. General Muehlenberg was called upon to decide the dispute, and will report in favor of Hills, it is said.

Emma Carlson, a woman 28 years old, en route from Tacoma to Sweden, was arrested at the Union depot, St. Paul, on a charge of being concerned in the larceny of $8,000 in gold at Tacoma.

The output from the iron ranges in St. Louis county for the coming season is practically determined. It will be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 tons, an increase of nearly 1,500,000 tons over that of last year.

The Bovier Gold Mining and Milling company has been organized at Duluth with a capital of $300,000, and has sent Jeff Hildreth with a force of carpenters and masons to erect the necessary buildings for the stamp mill and crushing works of Rainy Lake City.

Rev. J. Neulsen, pastor of the German Methodist church at Sleepy Eye, has resigned to accept the chair of Biblical languages in the Central Wesleyan college of Warrenton, Mo. Rev. Neulsen is one of the most learned scholars of ancient and modern languages in the country.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company last week bought all the wheat in the Reaney system of elevators, amounting to 2,250,000 bushels. It is the largest cash wheat deal ever made in the Northwest. The wheat will be ground at Minneapolis and will last the mills two months.

Fairfax has a champion. Joseph Boehler, a young man of this place, for a small wager, succeeded in eating 10 pounds of raw sausage and four pounds of raw veal in less than two hours' time. He also made a bet that he could eat 100 raw eggs and two pounds of bay, chopped up together, in three hours.

The State Historical society has received from Mrs. Elizabeth T. Ayer of Belle Prairie, widow of Frederick Ayer, one of the earliest missionaries to the Indians, a manuscript account of her husband's work, which began in 1839. The manuscript contains an account of the fight at Pokegumaiin in 1849. Mrs. Ayer is now 92 years old.

There was a hearing in the Ramsey county probate court last week on the claims presented by John Bomert against the estate of Patrick Keogh deceased, one for $129 for liquors furnished, and another for $300 for a "wake." Bomert said Keogh had made him promise to see to it that a proper "wake" was held after his death, and that he had carried out his instructions not only in the letter, but in the spirit.

TO SELL LANDS.

The Minnesota Loan Commissioner Announces Rates of Sales.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—Public land sales are announced by the state auditor to occur at the places and dates given below:

Anoka, May 10, 10:30 a. m.; Elk River, May 10, 2:30 p. m.; St. Cloud, May 11, 10 a. m.; Sauk Rapids, May 11, 2 p. m.; Breckinridge, May 14, Fergus Falls, May 15; Moorhead, May 16; Veda, May 17; Crookston, May 18; Warren, May 19; Pine City, May 21; Carleton, May 22; Grand Rapids, May 23; Cambridge, May 26; Center City, May 29; Shakopee, May 30, 2 p. m.; Slayton, June 2; Aitkin, June 9; Brainerd, June 6; Wadena, June 7.

TARIFF FIGHT ON.

THE WILSON BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE

In Its Amended Form—Debate Will Begin Monday, April 2—Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Passes the House. Holman Defeated by Northwesterners.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The tariff bill has been fairly launched on its way in the senate, Mr. Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee, reporting it to the senate and giving notice that on April 2 he will take it up for consideration. The rest of the day was taken up by Senator George of Mississippi in a discussion of the legal aspects of the Hawaiian question, defending the action of the president. There was but little interest manifested in the proceedings and there was a very slim attendance in the galleries, while the Republican side was almost deserted. Several unimportant bills were passed in the afternoon and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

The Important Changes.

The most important change made in the tariff bill, as reported, is in the sugar schedule, a change being made by which an additional duty of an eighth of a cent a pound is given on all sugars testing above 16 deg. by the polarscope test, or which are above 16 Dutch standard in color.

The provisions abrogating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty are struck from the revised bill, and a specific declaration is inserted repealing the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the McKinley act.

In the internal revenue schedule the committee strikes out the provision which the senate sub-committee inserted first taxing cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds $8 per thousand, and cigarettes in papers not weighing more than three pounds $1 per thousand, and wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per thousand, thus leaving the tax on these articles unchanged from the present law.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED.

The House Adopts the Appropriation Measure Without Division.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was passed by the house without division. The amendment for the appropriation for the general land office, amending the provision of the act of 1891, repealing the timber culture and pre-emption acts, which was adopted in the committee at the suggestion of Mr. Holman, and which was bitterly opposed by the Western members, was defeated in the house. The clauses which sought to require an accounting by the disbursing officers of soldiers' homes to the treasury department and annual reports by the boards to the secretary of war, fell under Mr. Black's point of order.

The bill, as passed, carries $217,000 more than it did as reported from the committee on appropriations. The four appropriation bills passed by the house —District of Columbia, pension, fortifications and sundry civil—carry a net reduction of $24,314,958, as compared with the same bills for the current fiscal year.

AS A TAX MEASURE.

The Anti-Option Bill to Be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The house committee on agriculture has completed its consideration of the anti-options bill and authorized it to be reported to the house in amended form agreed upon.

As agreed on, the bill provides that every "option" contract and every "future" contract shall have affixed thereto, internal revenue stamps representing taxes as follows: For every 10,000 pounds of cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon, dried, salt and pickled meats, 1 cent, and every 1,000 bushels of wheat and other grain, 1 cent.

Where the Tax Comes In.

Every cancellation, clearance, acquittance, contango, beckwardation privilege, waiver, or other agreement by which an option or future is terminated, otherwise than by actual sale and delivery, or such termination is delayed or obviated, shall have affixed thereto internal revenue stamps representing taxes as follows: For every pound of raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, pork, lard and bacon, 1 cent a pound; for every bushel of wheat, 2 cents, and for every bushel of corn, oats, rye and barley, 2 cents.

ENDS PROHIBITION.

The Iowa Senate Finally Passes the House Bill.

DES MOINES, March 22.—The senate has passed the house liquor bill which is now law. Iowa under considerations thus destroying the Iowa policy of state wide prohibition. The law provides for a saloon in every city, and many conditions are required before the sale of liquor may be commenced.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 23.—The house by a vote of 51 to 44 passed the bill giving women the right to vote in school and municipal elections. The result was greeted with great applause.

DES MOINES, March 24.—After a long discussion both houses of the general assembly passed a resolution to adjourn April 6.

Doesn't Suit Saloon Men.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 24.—The 226 saloonkeepers of this city are feeling blue over the new anti-option law, but consolo themselves with the expectation that it cannot be enforced. If it is, fully one half will be closed up.

The Sugar Trust Legal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Judge Dallas, in the United States circuit court of appeals, has affirmed the decree of the circuit court of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of the United States government against the Sugar Trust, to the effect that absorption of the Philadelphia refineries by the Sugar Trust was legal. This is a victory for the trust.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

PRENDERGAST, THE ASSASSIN, GETS TWO WEEKS RESPITE,

Finding an Investigation of His Present Mental Condition Federal C urts and Executive Refused to Interfere in the Matter of His Execution.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, has another lease of life. By an almost unprecedented plan of procedure his attorneys managed, late last night, to secure him a fortnight's respite, during which a jury will pass upon his sanity.

When the state supreme court refused a supersedeas Wednesday Prendergast's attorneys took the case before the federal judges in this city on constitutional grounds, they alleging that Prendergast's rights as a free man had been violated by the reansal of the trial court to allow him to talk when he pleased and to act as his own attorney if he so chose. The federal judges, after hearing the arguments, declined to grant the stay asked. Then the attorneys announced that they were proceeding on the basis of Prendergast's insanity having developed since his imprisonment. They telegranped Governor Altgeld, who is at Biloxi, Miss., for a reprieve until a hearing could be had. The governor declined to act, he having left the lieutenant governor in the executive chair. Mr. Gill was summoned to Springfield and two of the attorneys went there and spent several hours in a futile endeavor to secure a reprieve. Meanwhile, other of Prendergast's lawyers had begun work before Judge Chetlain, in whose court their efforts were finally rewarded with a stay of two weeks.

When the federal judges announced that they would not grant a writ of habeas corpus the assassin's attorneys renewed their efforts by raising the question of their client's sanity. The point now raised is that Prendergast has become insane since the trial. So they applied to Judge Chetlain, and he consented to bear arguments to show that he could properly take the matter up. Having heard the arguments Judge Chetlain announced his decision extending the time of the execution of the sentence two weeks to April 6 and setting the commencement of the trial of the question as to his sanity on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Prendergast Hearing.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Prendergast insanity case has been postponed until Tuesday.

Higgs to Hanged.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Higgins, the murderer with whom Prendergast was to have been hanged, was executed at 12:08 p. m.

FIVE PEOPLE DEAD.

Dynamite Works at Black Run, Pa., Blown Up.

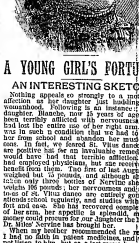
PITTSBURG, March 24.—The dynamite works of the Acme Powder company at Black Run, a mile and a half from Hulton, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, were destroyed by an explosion at 7 a. m. Five persons were killed and one badly injured. The works were blown to pieces and buildings in the vicinity of the works were wrecked.

Panic in a School.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Fire entirely destroyed the South Evanston public school building during the day. A number of children were injured in the rush for exits and by jumping from the windows. Many were unable to escape until the arrival of the firemen, as the exits were cut off by the flames.

Plead Guilty to Murder.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 24.—George Clowes plead guilty to the murder of John Callaghan, an aged farmer, and was sentenced to prison for life. Clowes made a written confession. He entered Callaghan's house and demanded money and being refused, shot Callaghan down by the side of his wife. Clowes was pursued and captured. He claims that his revolver went off accidentally.



A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as for daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and for a long time was under the care of a physician in this city, but as I could see no change for the better I concluded to take her home from school and attended her myself as soon as I got her home. We have tried, and are positive has for an invaluable remedy she would have her that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but are convinced no human can do more than Dr. Miles' Nervine has done for our child. Yours truly, Mrs. H. C. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or send direct to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., for trial bottle, 25 cents. Regular size bottles for 50, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application. Address:

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our daisy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and fresh line of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;
Mosselin & Lindell, Proprietors.

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - - Minnesota.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Pa in Capital, - -	$100,00
Surplus, - - -	15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ARGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm Arglim, E. S. Chase, F. B. Childs
Geo. O. Erskine, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
C. W. Walch, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. E. Crosby

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, ... President.
I. HARTSON, ... Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER, ... Cashier.
A. P. HARSON, ... Assistant Cashier.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpets Rugs, Etc.,

AT THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Mammoth Dry Goods Store. CROOKSTON.

We Sell Everything of Merit in the Line of

FARM MACHINERY

ALSO FUEL

AND A LINE OF

High Grade Bicycles.

Merit Always Wins.

TRY US.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Cor. Robert and Broadway, CROOKSTON, MINN.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Chose FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

DULUTH: 167 TORREY BUILDING.

MINNEAPOLIS: 28 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

ANDREW H. BURKE,

GRAIN COMMISSION.

SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address in Polk County. If out of Polk or Polk County, 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE CANDIDATES.

The republicans, the democrats and the populists have each put a ticket in the field, to be voted for at the coming election, and a glance at the make-up of the tickets will show that they are all good clean tickets, with the republicans in the lead when it comes to qualifications of the candidates for the offices for which they are nominated. Take a look at the men who ask your suffrage on the republican ticket:

MAYOR.

John Crombi is one of our best known citizens, and besides his business qualifications he has the advantage of a legal education, having practiced law most of his life. Conscientious, honorable and upright, he has the confidence of everyone who has ever come in contact with him in a business way. As alderman of the fourth ward, and president of the council, for several years, he has shown himself to be a capable and efficient public servant—always on hand—always informed on questions affecting the interests of the city, never shirking his duties, and never catering to any clique or any class, he has made a record that will bear inspection.

ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

J. W. Wheeler is one of our shrewdest business men, and as a financier he has probably no superior in the city. He has a public record, never having held office here, but his personal character and business record are above reproach. Everyone who knows him knows that he would be just as careful in voting away the people's money as he would be with his own. It is just such men as Mr. Wheeler that we want in the council —active, careful, successful business men.

CITY CLERK.

A more popular candidate could not have been named for this office than W. A. Lanctot—nor one more capable. Most of his life has been spent in clerical work, and he is particularly fitted for the office of city clerk.

CITY TREASURER.

O. O. Christinson the candidate for this office, is not much of a politician, but as a business man he is all right. He and his brother, C. O. have conducted the abstract office here for several years, and it goes without saying, that no one could handle the city treasurer's office better than he.

ASSESSOR.

Owing to the amount of kicking which has been done by citizens about the assessments which have heretofore been made in the city, it is likely the voters will use considerable care in selecting a man to fill the office of assessor. The republican candidate, Mr. August F. George, is peculiarly fitted for the office, not only by reason of his acquaintance with property values here on account of his real estate business, but because he is not tangled up with any faction, and can be relied on to give an equitable assessment. Mr. George was one of the old-timers of this county before Norman county was detached. He was then elected auditor of Norman county, which position he held for several years, until he removed to Crookston.

CONSTABLES.

Wm. Bloom and A. A. Glenn, the candidates for constables, are straightforward honorable young men, and both capable and deserving.

ALDERMEN.

In the first ward Mr. G. O. Buhn has been selected. Mr. Buhn is one of the old-timers, and by honesty and industry has accumulated considerable property here. He has served a couple of terms in the council at different times, and has always made an efficient alderman.

In the second ward M. Rounsbergher has been the choice of the republicans and they have made no mistake.

In the third ward, John Alderman was nominated but failed to qualify.

In the fourth ward N. S. Gervais—who was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Alderman Jerome—was nominated to succeed himself. Mr. Gervais has made a good record as alderman during the time he has been in the council and the fourth ward acted wisely in nominating him.

In the fifth ward E. D. Childs—one of the best aldermen the city ever had—is named to succeed himself.

Take it all in all, it is a good business ticket, it is the best ticket, and must therefore win.

THE WATERWORKS QUESTION.

Much has been said and written lately about our waterworks system, and the advisability of the city owning and operating a waterworks and electric light plant, and the question will be submitted to the voters at the coming city election. The voters will be asked to vote yes or no on this proposition, but if a majority of the voters favor the city owning and operating the waterworks and electric light plant, their action does not bind the council to carry out the wishes of the people. It is only done for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people on this question. But the voters should consider this question before voting on it, because the result of the ballots will have much to do with determining the future actions of the council on this matter.

To the JOURNAL it seems that the question of ownership of the plant is the least important one in controversy. The main point to be decided is to procure a sufficient supply of good, pure water, and if the present waterworks company will not furnish it, then the city should, and eventually will take hold of the matter. Nature has supplied this portion of the country with a supply of artesian water, and small flows can be obtained in the city at a depth of from one to three hundred feet and it is confidently expected by experts in this matter that a sufficient flow can be obtained to supply a city of 5,000 people by drilling to a sufficient depth. If necessary, several wells could be put down.

This is what the city should demand of the waterworks company to do, and if that company will not undertake the task, then the city will have to tackle the job.

It has been said that if the intake pipe was moved to a point above the city we would get purer water. This may be true to a certain extent, but the river water will probably get worse instead of better, as time rolls on, and villages and towns along its banks grow in size and more garbage, sawdust and contaminating matter is thrown into the stream. Farmers living along the river also dump manure, carcases of dead animals, etc., into the river. And so it is safe to say that the water in the river even above the city will get worse year after year.

Besides, it isn't necessary to expend thousands of dollars to move the intake pipe to a point above the city when the water can be gotten to the power house as pure as it is above the city. The enforcement of an ordinance against the dumping of garbage and refuse into the river within the city limits, would obviate the necessity of changing the location of the power house.

A system of filtration has been spoken of as a means of purifying the water, but if disease germs can only be eliminated by boiling the water—as has been stated repeatedly by medical men during the past winter—then filtration will do no good, and we can only fall back on the only safe, sure and proper remedy—artesian wells.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The republican platform embodies reforms in the city government that our citizens have ever been clamoring for, and should the republican city ticket be elected the republican party will stand pledged to the city to see that those reforms are carried out. Not only is the platform a good one but the men nominated are among the best business men of our city and, should they be elected, their work is blocked out for them so that they know what will be expected of them and the city knows what to expect. Not a single interest has been neglected in that platform and all men who believe in an economical, business administration of city affairs can honestly support that ticket.

THREE PROPOSITIONS.

Next Tuesday the voters will be asked to vote "yes" or "no" on the propositions, viz:

1. Shall the city own and operate a waterworks and electric light plant?

2. Shall the intake pipe be changed to a point above the city?

3. Shall the city own and operate a city hospital?

The first question we have discussed in another article. As stated therein, the main point is not the ownership of the plant, but the securing of better water. The city council should demand of the waterworks company that better water be supplied. If the company refuses to do this, then the city should take some action, and the question of the ownership of the plant will have to come up.

The second proposition we have also explained in another column.

As to the third proposition, we would refer the voters to the report of Aldermau Jennings to the city council on this question, which we publish in this issue of the JOURNAL. The report also was that the total cost of keeping city patients at the county hospital for the past year was $1,-161.12, and the city has been, or will be, reimbursed by patients for a portion of this, and it is expected that the actual cost to the city will be between $600 and $700, which would not go very far towards maintaining a hospital.

Although these questions are only submitted to get the sentiment of the people, and the approval or approval of all of them does not require the council to take any action, yet it is probably safer to vote them all down.

In the Duluth Commonwealth, A. S. Thompson sums up the effectiveness of the idea that St. Paul and Minneapolis can be made the head of navigation for Lake Superior, simply by cutting a canal between the twins and Duluth. He does not, however oppose the proposed appropriation to provide for a survey if said survey will include within its scope a route to connect the Red River Valley with Duluth by canal. Such a canal would be of great practical benefit to the whole state and has already been pronounced feasible by a partial survey by practical engineers. It is probable that this generation will never see this improvement, but the day will come when it will be an accomplished fact and the people of that day will wonder greatly why we of this day did not awake to the importance of the work and put it through.

AND now comes the report from Duluth that gold has been discovered in the Mesaba range, in far greater abundance than was ever thought of at Rainy Lake, and Duluth sits supremely upon her everlasting hills, complacently viewing the prospects o'er as who should say: "Well what are we here for anyway? We lead the world as a wheat market; our iron mining interests are second to none and if you think we are going to let a few Rainy Lake boomers outdo us you just watch our gold mine smoke."

THE Democrats inform us that they believe in protection to the workingmen, but they forget to inform us that it is the foreign workingmen that their policy protects instead of the workingmen of America. It is easy to see that the more of foreign manufactured goods we consume the less of these goods we can manufacture in America.

THE Times gravely informs its readers that the present hard times is the effect of Republican misrule. In 1892 it assured the people that if the Democrats were placed in power they would at once knock out the tariff laws and thus ensure great prosperity to the country. Well, they have been in power for over a year; they have not fulfilled their promises; hard times commenced with their rule and have continued to grow worse. Where is that wave of prosperity and when do they intend to trot it out?

IT has been charged that the Republican party intends to commit the city to the purchase of the water works. This is not wholly true. The Republican party insists that the citizens be supplied with pure artesian water and with electric lighting just as cheaply as that can be done, and intends to secure such service, even if in doing so the city is obliged to purchase the present plant or purchase another.

GROVER has been so persistently lesslged by the silver men to veto the seigniorage coinage bill that it is thought he will comply. On the other hand it is as confidently asserted that he will allow it to become a law without his signature.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Clothes carefully folded and sprinkled are half ironed.

A clean apron worn while hanging the clothes helps keep them clean.

The clothesline, as soon as its duty is ended, should be reeled up and placed in a bag until next time.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

Clothes when brought in should be separated and folded at once. If left in a heap, or tied together, many wrinkles accumulate.

Pillowslips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to save wrinkles out instead of in.—Good Housekeeping.

A pair of white gloves or mittens are a comfort to hands taken from hot suds to hang clothes in zero weather; also a close fitting jacket and hood to keep one from catching cold.

Sheets folded across, bringing the wide and narrow hems together, then folded again, then ironed across both sides, are finished quickly and look as well as if more time were spent on them.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

Valsar college was founded by Matthew Vassar in 1865.

Chicago has 800 private schools, 350 seminaries and 4 universities.

Leland Stanford university, though only in its third year, has already nearly 900 students, of whom about 300 are girls.

Massachusetts, with 354 towns and cities, has 883,000 pupils in her public schools and 60,000 more in private schools and academies.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POOR.

Crookston, Minn., Mar. 13, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CROOKSTON, MINN.:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on relief of the city poor, respectfully submit to you their report in full of their transactions commencing April 17th, A. D. 1893, to date of this report. Your committee have made this report as concise as possible, having due regard to the completeness thereof; and would state that that report fully covers every item of relief afforded through your committee and ignores only some applications for relief or assistance that were found to be undeserving by your committee upon the investigation always carried out by your committee.

It is the opinion of your committee that the demands made upon the city for relief and assistance are not excessive when the extremely hard times, great scarcity of employment for labor and the unusual preponderance of sickness are duly considered and borne in mind.

Your committee have, as far as possible, procured notes or due bills from recipients of relief through them, that are attached hereto at present, and particulars of which follows the recapitulation of the financial report.

Your committee would draw your attention to the fact that Frank DeLude has worked on the streets in the city, towards payment for assistance rendered him by your committee and would respectfully request that proper credit be given the poor fund for the amount of nine dollars and seventy-five cents ($9.75); and, further would suggest that proper credit be also given the poor fund for amounts paid to the County Hospital by patients admitted as city charges, as per report following.

Your committee have endeavored to the best of their ability to fully protect this city from any and every chance of wrongful relief being given, or undue expenditure entailed on the city, and we have done this regardless of the time necessarily occupied by visits and investigations, and also of the trouble and frequent discomfort accompanying of necessity their relations between the poor and dependent sick citizens and the city.

Regarding the cases that have been treated at the County Hospital as charges on the city and admitted through your committee, we must state that each and every case was fully investigated before necessarily and on the advice of a reputable physician of this city.

Your committee now follows our report of bills presented to your committee remaining unpaid, showing the amounts as presented and the amounts your committee respectfully recommends be allowed under the heading we have marked "Reduced to:"

Presented by	Bill presented	Reduced to
H Halle, M D..	$168 00	$128 00
O J Anderson, drugs	67 65	55 72
P L Burnam, do	90	90
Henry Funk, care and time sick, total 93 days, bill allowed		110 00
Bills allowed of Geo Johnson, convalescent		12 00
Total		$302 52

Patients at County Hospital admitted by committee and their charges thereto:

Louise Collier, child-birth, April 24, 1893, to May 14, 1893, inclusive.....
Jamie Hodgins, typhoid fever, May 1865, to Aug. 1, 1865, inclusive.....
Ella Johnson, typhoid fever, August 9, 1893, to Sept. 7, 1893, inclusive.....
Carrie Netland, cripple, no amount sufficient, year 1893.....
Emil Sagerstrand, an enamel patient, no amount sufficient, year 1893.....
Total.....
Less amount of bills allowed.....
Total.....
Less amount bills allowed.....
Total.....
Less amount bills allowed.....
Total.....
Less amount

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. MR. RICHARD BIMBA, the well-known Druggist, 307 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

SALE OF

State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, March 21, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, on May 10th, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the terms prescribed by law, the appraised and unsold state lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

A. RIDDLE KING,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

1-9-21

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and

Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, March 20, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward O'Brien, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Kate O'Brien, of said County,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in Crookston, on the following days, viz:

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof are allowed by this Court for creditors of and claimants against said estate to present notice of within time all claims and demands to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three consecutive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston the 20th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BERDON,
Judge of Probate.

1-49-51

General or local Agents, $75 Ladies or gents. Staple article. Staple article. Staple article

City Treasurer's Annual Report.

(Continued from Page 5.)

RECEIPTS.

County Treasurer, June settlement		383 68
do Nov do do		35 00

SEWER FUND—RECEIPTS.

County Treasurer, June settlement		1038 28
do Nov do do		69 52
do March, 1894, do		183 63
Albert Chabot, lot 16, block 7, Fletcher & Houston addition		37 50
S. W. Yates, lot 5, block 16, Fletcher & Houston addition		37 50
Cortland Smith, lot 14, block 7, Fletcher & Houston addition		37 50
Fenby A Holdrige, lot 18, block 7, Fletcher & Houston addition		37 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Order No 6529	T H Bang, account sewer Second and Ash streets		1038 28
6530	T H Bang, account sewer Broadway		482 60
1861	Charles Eikhoff, sewer tax refunded		36 63
6784	Geo F Eichler, rebate on sewer tax		186 75
	To balance		7401 74
		$9089 75	$9089 75
	By balance		$7401 74

FIRST WARD FUND.

Balance on hand April, 1893		108 84

RECEIPTS.

County Treasurer, June settlement		67 64
do Nov do		47 64
do March, 1894, do		156 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1865	D F McDonald, labor		6 00
1767	do do		3 00
1866	do do		27 75
3127	do do		87 87
6284	do do		39 20
6780	do do		30 00
6283	do do		76 25
6285	D F Mcdonald, labor		1 50
6286	do do		6 75
6616	T Bang		4 50
6711	W F Arnold, do		7 00
	To balance		7401 88
		$7605 75	$7605 75
	By balance		$7401 74

SECOND WARD FUND.

Balance on hand April, 1893		201 23

RECEIPTS.

County treasurer, June settlement		120 61
do Nov do do		81 22
do Mar (7th) do do		159 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1851	D F McDonald, labor		17 25
1768	do do		29 62
1321	do do		101 55
1870	do do		30 00
1523	do do		24 75
1788	do do		7 00
6546	do do		4 25
6611	W F Arnold, labor		5 25
	Refunding amount borrowed from Improvement fund Aug, 1892		320 00
	To balance		7746 12
		$8102 99	$8102 99
	By balance		$7746 12

THIRD WARD FUND.

Balance on hand April, 1893		14 39

RECEIPTS.

County treasurer, June settlement		175 67
do Nov do do		11 50
do Mar (7th) do do		99 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

3062	D F McDonald, labor		6 50
3071	do do		12 00
3216	do do		8 71
3215	do do		3 00
3342	do do		88 94
3348	do do		3 00
3345	W F Arnold do		6 00
	To balance		7746 51
		$ 7866 78	$ 7866 78
	By balance		$7746 51

FOURTH WARD FUND.

Balance on hand April, 1893		29 54

RECEIPTS.

County treasurer, June settlement		120 41
do Nov do do		62 54
do Mar (7th) do do		100 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

3262	D F McDonald, labor		56 25
2866	do do		66 62
1621	do do		20 00
3202	do do		3 00
3243	do do		22 21
3278	do do		22 50
3406	do do		13 00
3745	do do		10 00
	To balance		7525 08
		$ 8878 67	$ 8878 67
	By balance		$ 7546 08

FIFTH WARD FUND.

Balance on hand April, 1893		337 44

RECEIPTS.

County Treasurer, June settlement		86 91
do Nov do do		1 52
do March, 1894, do		100 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

7287	S N Brennan, labor		1 15
6466	D F McDonald, do		3 00
6651	do do		3 00
3121	E D Childs & Co, lumber		44 04
3215	D F McDonald, labor		12 00
3235	H G Markele do		3 00
3288	Goodrich Plumbing Co., plumbing		29 50
3387	Iarsen, Carpenter & Co., coal		17 67
3411	Fairbank, Morse & Co., coal shaft		76 75
	To balance		116 11
		$ 8312 80	$8536 85
	By balance		$8366 11

FIREMAN'S RELIEF FUND—RECEIPTS.

State appoitionment for 1893		178 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

3525	Comberton Fire Department, indemnity to W Bissell		143 00
	To balance		3279 41
		$ 3422 41	$3422 41
	Balance on hand March 17, 1894		$3366 11

RECEIPTS.

I N Simmons, dray license		10 00
Balance on hand March 17, 1894		$3376 11

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Annual Report of the City Comptroller of the City of Crookston, Minnesota, for the year ending March 23d, 1894.

General Fund Receipts.

Received from sinking fund commissioners	$1869 38
Received interest on deposits	195 48
June settlement	9501 37
Liquor licenses	12500 00
Dog licenses	63 00
Dray licenses	100 00
Hack, dray and other licenses	115 00
City contingent fund	115 00
Pauper relief account	577 08
March do	3500 00
Justice fees	348 10
	$30925 73

The fond mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a cough or cold upon their little ones. They may be the fore-runners of more serious ailments. Be prompt in giving Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, and this important step if taken in time, may save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possible the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

For Sale Iheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

In the spring time nature calls for a renovation of the system, which has become clogged and congested with impurities which have settled into the blood. To thoroughly cleanse the blood with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock, means that the impure and wasted matter will be cast out of the system, and strength and vigor will be fully and quickly restored. This excellent Sarsaparilla is sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Jnet received—a fine luvoice of Californ nia wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Painlyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 25c. Sold and guaranteed byF L. Durand.

Jersey Cuw.

Parties or hotels desiring a regular supply of cream should drop a postal into to the city post office addressed to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett.

DISBURSEMENTS.

April, 1893.	By balance overdrawn		887 47
	Amount due the sinking fund commissioners		17867 49
	Balance on hand		18754 96
			$7401 00
	Actual balance		1099 96
			$6301 00

INTEREST FUNDS.

April, 1893	Balance on hand		9986 66
	June settlement		2295 75
	December do		2295 75
	March do do		2300 00
	Paid interest on bonds	16 30	16700 16
			15 30
	By balance on hand		$1230 10

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

By balance on hand		993 33
June settlement		4985 83
December do		61 00
March do		300 00
Total disbursed	$6 68	$6340 16
		6333 48
Amount due the sinking fund com		$6301 00
Actual balance		$301 00

SEWER FUND.

June settlement		1038 28
December settlement		69 52
March do		183 63
Collections for broadway sewer		1141 00
		$2432 30
Paid on sewer contracts	1038 28	
do do	482 60	
Rebate on Sixth street sewers	186 75	
		2301 93
Overdrawn		$130 36

PARK FUND.

By balance		3059 65
June settlement		1045 83
December do		51 92
		$4157 40
Balance on hand		$4157 40

POOR FUNDS.

By balance		389 16
June settlement		492 90
December do		93 41
March do		180 00
		94 53
		$1249 55
Total disbursements		178 42
Balance on hand		$1068 84

SINKING FUND.

By balance		1869 38
June settlement		301 37
December do		63 47
March do		150 00
		$2384 22
Paid to sinking fund com		1452 16
Balance on hand		$ 198 84

FIREMAN'S RELIEF FUND.

October, 1893.	By amount received from state	178 43
	Disbursed	143 00
	Balance on hand	$ 35 43

FIRST WARD FUND.

By balance		108 84
June settlement		67 64
December do		47 64
March do		156 00
		$ 380 12
Total disbursements	320 00	
Balance on hand		$ 60 12

SECOND WARD FUND.

By balance		201 23
June settlement		120 61
December do		81 22
March do		159 00
		$ 562 06
Total disbursements	562 06	
Balance on hand		$ 00 00

THIRD WARD FUND.

By balance		14 39
June settlement		175 67
December do		11 50
March do		99 00
		$ 300 56
Total disbursements	184 37	
Balance on hand		$ 116 19

FOURTH WARD FUND.

By balance		29 54
June settlement		120 41
December do		62 54
March do		100 00
		$ 312 49
Total disbursements	470 04	
Balance on hand		$ 157 55

FIFTH WARD FUND.

By balance		337 44
June settlement		86 91
December do		1 52
March do		100 00
		$ 524 87
Total disbursements	184 78	
Balance on hand		$ 339 49

SPECIAL FUNDS.

General fund		$ 6611 06
Interest do		1230 10
Improvement fund		6340 16
Sewer do	1 95	
Park do	579 78	
Poor do		1068 84
Sinking do		198 84
Fireman's relief fund		35 43
1st Ward do		116 19
2nd Ward do		157 55
3rd Ward do		339 49
4th Ward do		7 34
5th Ward do		381 19
Cash in treasurer's hands	3225 21	
	$3809 94	$18309 02

ITEMIZED EXPENSE OF THE GENERAL FUND.

Hydrants and lights account	$ 5849 40
Fifth ward engine house and pump	118 32
Constable account	2 85
Prisoners account	17 95
Culverts repairs account	50 78
Police account	2502 25
Justice account	7 75
Salary account	3307 92
Printing and stationery	701 50
Incidental	771 29
Election account	194 00
Fire department	493 55
Board of health	67 50
Band account	1666 67
Bonds and interest	150 00
Engine house account	300 00
General labor	2 00
	$17867 49

CITY INDEBTEDNESS—BONDS.

Water works bonds	$ 9000 00
Funding bonds	10000 00
Bridge aud funding bonds	30000 00
	$49000 00
The above bonds draw 7 per cent interest annually	$3360 00
Taxes uncollected	$3363 00
Amount in the hands of sink fund commissioners (short)	1540 00
	$4903 00

THE REIGN OF MUD.

IT COMES JUST AFTER THE MELTING OF THE WINTER'S DRIFTS.

It Is No Joke to Travel Over Roads Covered With Disintegrating Snow—The Delights of Being Stuck in a Miry Highway. Von Dusenbinkin and His Pumpkin Seed.

It is in the springtime that the curse of mud comes to make the life of him who dwells in the country an abomination, a nightmare and a drawn out succession of longings—that is, since the modern movement for better roads has taken possession of the region and caused highways of solid foundation and smooth, hard surface to be substituted for the fenced in wagon tracks of leaping mud that still form thousands of miles of the roads of the United States.

The trouble opens when the snow begins to disappear. Perhaps the drifts while melting are quite as trying as the

A VICTIM OF SPREADING.

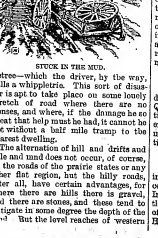
mud itself in localities far enough north to be within the belt of considerable snowfalls. By a perversity of natural laws the drifts pile themselves up between the fences of the roads and also persist in spots along the way for days and sometimes weeks after most of the snow has disappeared from the fields. The track of a sleigh is much narrower than that of a wagon. Consequently when so much of the snow has gone that sleighing is no longer possible and wheeled traveling is done must be by wagon the wheels, when they come to the lingering drifts, have to make new tracks for themselves outside those that have been beaten hard by the tread of horses' feet and the runners of the sleighs. The result is often "spreading," which may be due either to dishing of wheels or springing of axletrees. The latter may even sometimes break.

The sketch that accompanies this article was drawn from memory, but it correctly shows forth the conditions to which I have referred, likewise the frame of mind into which the lucolic driver is generally thrown when he realizes that he has got into a "spread." It would not be decorous to repeat in type the language that sometimes flows from the bucolic mouth on such occasions.

It will be pretty clear to the reflective mind why the rumbler, who, to travel, must pass over drifted roads in the spring of the year, aims to go about as little as possible until the roads get settled, and that when he does drive he does not use a light wagon. The drifts will not have more than begun to melt before the frozen ground begins to soften. The farther north it is the later the general breaking up period, and the colder the previous winter the longer this time of mingled snow and mud will last. It is not over until all the frost is out of the ground and all the mud is dried up. When that has taken place, the roads are settled.

The time of greatest horror is when there are alternate stretches of snow and mud along the highways. It is then that the mud has no bottom that can be found, and it is then that he who has to drive 10 or 15 miles has need of all his persistence and fortitude. This is doubly true if his route lies over a road that traverses first hill and then valley. The hill roads will be deep, in disintegrating drifts, the roads of the vales fathomless with a slimy, unwieldy mixture of mud and water. On the uplands the wagon may "spread," and in the lowlands the stiff mud may wrench off a wheel. Then, in order to traverse the steps of the highway, he has to take a rail from the roadside fence and make a "drag." By this means he escapes the slough into which he has fallen only to be stuck in the next one. Then his horses, tired beyond equine endurance, balk.

After half an hour of alternate coaxing and whipping they are induced to pull together again, but with such frantic energy perchance as to break a whif-



STUCK IN THE MUD.

fletree—which the driver, by the way, calls a whippletrie. This sort of disaster is apt to take place on some lonely stretch of road where there are no farmhouses, and where, if the damage he sustains is great, help must be had, it cannot be got without a half mile tramp to the nearest dwelling.

The alternation of hill and drifts and vale and mud does not occur, of course, on the roads of the prairie states or any other flat region, but the hilly roads, after all, have certain advantages, for where there are hills there is gravel, and that help must be had, it cannot be got without a half mile tramp to the nearest dwelling.

But the level reaches of western

New York and of Illinois and Iowa and Kansas and Nebraska are stoueless, and the soil is deep, and when soaked with the combined moisture of melting snows and copious spring rains is of about the same consistency as dough—that is, too wet.

The roads that traverse the strip of western New York country that lies between the Ridge—a natural road that was in geological eons the shore of a vast inland sea—and Lake Ontario are quite as fathomless at breaking up time as are any that exist in the flat states of the west. Those more fortunate individuals who live on and south of the Ridge have much enjoyment of the verual plight of their friends who dwell in what they all call the Black North. There are many stories told of the floundering about of the Black North men at this season of the year, and here is one. It is possibly an exaggeration, but it has amused many generations of Ridge folks, and in the language of the present day "it goes."

Living in that section of the Black North that is bisected by an imaginary line drawn from Brockport, on the New York Central railroad, to the pole star, there was many years ago a farmer named Von Dusenbinkin. He was somewhat close in his ideas as to money—what our Connecticut friends would call "near." He would drive 20 miles and back—a day's journey—with 10 pounds of butter to get an advance of 2 cents a pound on the products of his small dairy, and he would spend half a day in buying time beating down the price of a pitchfork from $1 to 90 cents. He used to keep his daughters busy in the fall gathering pumpkin seeds. These he would take to market late in the winter.

Well, one year the drifts in the Black North were so deep that the roads were well nigh impassable, and Von Dusenbinkie did not market his pumpkin seeds until the spring breakup was well under way. The mud was deeper along a strip of territory about a mile wide just north of the Ridge. That natural road was itself quite dry, and sure he could get there with his pumpkin seeds before he would be all right.

His progress was slow, and the first indication the Ridge folks had that any one was attempting to reach terra firma from the puddingy regions to the north was the sight of a commotion in the mire about a mile down the road. It was like a feeble, slow moving wave of mud pretnuch as anything. On the sluggish crest of the wave a small black object was observed. Ridge folks gathered with spyglasses to watch the phenomenon. After about an hour it became apparent that the commotion was caused by a horse and a wagon and a man journeying southward. First it was seen that the small black object on the slow moving

FARMER VON DUSENBINKIE.

wave crest was a hat. Then the man's head appeared, then a pair of horse's ears. Then gradually the entire "rig" hove into view, dripping with the mixture of earth and water of which the road was composed.

When the Ridge was reached, it was plain to all that the driver was Von Dusenbinkie. His teeth were chattering, for the air and water were ice cold, but his face wore the expression that comes only to the countenances of men who have achieved. He bore the gryting of the Ridge folks with philosophic ill some one asked him jeeringly what he had brought with him. They had looked for his bag of pumpkin seeds, but its owner they had been washed away and their formed component parts of the mud of the Black North.

The story goes on to the effect that it was then that the movement began to gravel the roads that lead from the Ridge toward the lake. At all events, most of the main highways are now redeemed from their old time spring fathomlessness, and if Farmer von Dusenbinkie still lives and has some pumpkin seeds to take to market this spring he will be able to do so without running the risk of being smothered in the mire.

All joking aside, the period in every spring during which farmers in certain country districts are most unpleasant is a most depressing one, and one which cannot but tend to be the source of much special. It should be done away with, and right speedily. But it does not become those who dwell in' cities—and at least in some cities—to rail too much about country mud unless they are willing to admit that they are equally at fault. Some of our large city located not more than a thousand miles from New York that has miles and miles of streets that for depth and foulness of mud each spring would put to blush the most remote country road. And I know of another city almost as large, situated in an inland state, where some of the streets are just as bad. Perhaps some of the readers of this newspaper can guess the name of that city. I. D. MARSHALL.

All Joking Aside, the Period in Every

Good Cooking

is essential to

Good Digestion—

in pastry you cannot have either without a good shortening. Lard has always had very objectionable features, causing indigestion and many other dietetic troubles. Science has come to the assistance of the cook, and of weak stomachs, with the new shortening.

Cottolene

It is composed of the choicest beef suet and highly refined vegetable oil, in many respects as good as the finest imported olive oil. Physicians endorse it, cooking experts recommend it, and hundreds are now using it in preference to any other shortening. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails.

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No. 2 Fournet Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST

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☞ All work in my line skillfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Hanson and Ingeborg Hanson, husband and wife, mortgagors, to Security Trust Company of Minneapolis, N. H., mortgagee bearing date the 17th day of March 1892, and filed with power of sale in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 27th day of March 1892, at 10:30 a. m. in book M of mortgages on page 58 and 59, And no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight (8) in township fifty-two of range forty-five, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 14th day of April 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fee stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 5th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO., Mortgagee.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. 1407-321

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome Addition.

LOST ON CROAGHAUN

BY STANDISH O'GRADY

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CHAPTER VII.

CROHOOR-DE — SAMUEL WATKINS TO HENRY VIGORS.

You will no doubt have already read the official report in which I have informed the authorities of the disappearance of Rev. Mr. Freeman's second son under circumstances somewhat similar to those which attended the disappearance of the eldest, Mr. John Freeman. This extraordinary event has caused a degree of consternation and alarm over the whole countryside which it would be impossible to describe. On the morning of Friday last about 10 o'clock Edward Freeman, whose existence the discovery of his brother's piece of concealment, voluntary or enforced, have been so indefatigable, was seen walking in the direction of Dhu-Corrig and no doubt on his way to that fatal and ill omened rock. Two children coming along the main road saw him turn aside and step lightly down the little lane or boreen leading to Dhu-Corrig. He had a fishing rod on his shoulder and a box of bait in his hand. He has not been seen since. The mystery is infinitely more than doubled by this second disappearance, for with it our hypothesis regarding the first—viz, that Melody murdered him—vanishes too. I declare I begin to feel myself in something supernatural and uncanny in the whole of this Freeman affair. All other theories having failed, I am among you, though I may earn nothing but your contempt by the avowal, that I feel my thoughts straying perversely in the direction of supernaturalism as that which may supply us with the key to this astounding mystery. A singular superstition of old standing, but which was believed to have died out, has been revived among the people to account for the disappearance of the brothers. It is said that the coast is haunted by what the English speaking fishermen call "a worm," and the Irish speaking a piast. Even before the disappearance of Edward Freeman I overheard talk of this piast in connection with John Freeman's disappearance, but when I haughtily desired more definite information on the subject I was refused. At 500 are worse, when I was first stationed in this district I determined, for professional reasons, to learn the language in which the people express their most intimate thoughts—that is to say, the old Gaelic tongue. It has been very useful to me. I have always found that the people are much more communicative and confiding in a person who can speak to them in this ancient language. Concerning the piast, however, on the occasion referred to I found the men whom I had overheard speaking sullenly and obstinately uncommunicative. I am certain, however,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Ashland, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:30 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car as attached.

'Round Home.

C. Stair was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

The "silk stockings" are all workers just the same.

John Cronk went down to attend the rally at Minneapolis.

Best Cabinet photographs $1.50 per dozen at P. E. Lynne's.

Dave Turner was a delegate to the League convention at Minneapolis this week.

Earnest Benadette, of Gentilly, is assisting Judge Beason in the probate office.

S. E. Chaplin was down from Argyle this week talking up a deal on city lots.

Hugh Thompson left for Minneapolis on Tuesday evening to attend the McKinley rally.

A. E. Keeque expects to leave for his new home on the Pacific coast some day this week.

H. C. Misner was down from Euclid on Tuesday, and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Andrew Elken went down to Minneapolis to attend the League convention and hear McKinley.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

M Christianson, of Mentor arrived from Rothsay with his bride on Wednesday morning, leaving this morning for home.

August Barr, of Fisher, was in the city on Tuesday on business before the U. S. Land Office and made the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

New process of enameling and embossing photographs, at P. E. Lynne's gallery. Just perfected, makes the finest pictures out.

The case of D. N. Taylor against J. P. Marcum on trial before Justice Goessman on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the plaintiff. The case will be appealed to the district court.

Take your grain to the McManus & Farley Roller mill. We grind for cash or toll the grain, and will take dry soft wood in exchange for grinding or feed. We grind every day except Sunday. [46-49]

Dr. Henry O'Keefe was over from Minto Tuesday evening, and sat up with Judge Benson nearly all night acting as the attorney of the estate of the late Peter Kenny, of East Grand Forks, of which he is special administrator.

The democrats in the first ward must have been in dire straits when they had put up a populist as their candidate for alderman, a man who has not a dollar's worth of real estate in the ward and who intends to move out of the ward on May 1st.

Frank Cernousek was in from Tabor on Wednesday. He says that only one or two in Tabor favor county division the large majority feeling that they can't afford to saddle themselves with a big debt just to oblige a few who want to obtain an office.

There are probably some populists who will swallow the Times' insult to their manhood and vote the populist ticket just the same—but if there is manhood enough left in their ranks they will rise in their wrath and smite the Times ticket hip and thigh.

W. J. Murphy, manager of the Crookston Water Power & Light company, was in the city last week on business connected with a suit brought by said company against the North Dakota Milling Association, and left for home on Friday via Grand Forks.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Hon. H. Steenerson was in Hallock on court business this week.

A few bushels of Manshury barley for seed. Inquire at JOURNAL office.

Chas. Greenhalgh went down to Minneapolis to attend the McKinley speech.

The Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.40 per 100-pound sack.

The East Grand Forks Review says that Capt. A. C. Ilhbeart has 100 acres sowed to wheat this spring already.

T. G. Thompson had a little rally of his own at home on McKinley night, the 28th, a little girl, population weight.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

In this issue of the JOURNAL will be found the financial statement of the city treasurer and comptroller. Those who want to know just where we are at should read it.

Charles A. Fisher, a practical gunsmith, has opened a repair shop at his hardware store of Rensmen & Mott. Shot guns, rifles and revolvers repaired on short notice.

The case against Chris Rood, before Judge Gossman on Monday, developed quite a good bit of gossip and nothing more serious. The case was decided in favor of defendant.

Anton Erickson, democratic candidate for alderman in the First ward, says he is by no means a democrat and moreover, he intends to move out of the ward about May 1st.

E. D. Childs was in St. Paul last week to attend a meeting of the drgiuage commission. The commissioners will soon make another tour of inspection in the district to decide where the next work shall be done.

"Sidney George" was in the city on Monday evening. Said he had just bought 2,500 pounds of snake root at Thief River Falls and St. Hilaire. He says: "Snake root is better ash wheat, by shimiay christmas, and ven everybody vot can dead dig him I don'd can see how dot is, don'd it?"

Chaffis says money is some object to him, and to the wholesale house where he gets his material, therefore he reduced his price for cabinet photographs to $2.00 per dozen, with the hope of getting more money. The work is just the same as you paid $3.00 per dozen for before, and guaranteed to be as good as you can get any where at any price.

The Times opens up its mud batteries upon both tickets in the field, calling the members of one "silk-stockings" and representatives of monied aristocracy, and the other "riff-raff and hobtails," and the Times knows that it has only chance of electing its ticket is by the use of the "riff-raff and bobtails!" The Times crowd did all in its power to get the populists to take the field and hopes by such means to keep the populists stirred up to draw just as many votes as possible, knowing that every populist vote is a half vote for the Times ticket. The populists ought to have sense enough to fool the Times man once by voting squarely against the Times ticket.

The fourth ward republican caucus was the biggest in the city the house being crowded to suffocation and many could not get in, in fact it was so big as to be unwieldy and tips in minds us of a subject that we have been contemplating for sometime i. e. the formation of a new ward—the sixth. On Jerome's addition there are nearly eighty votes and if that is not considered sufficiently large Ash street, from the Baptist church to the Episcopal church might be included. If increasing the size of the council should be deemed objectionable one aldermen might be dropped from the fifth ward and give the sixth one. As the fourth ward is to-day it contains by far the largest number of votes of any in the city and has only the same representation in the council as the fifth, which is the smallest.

The republican city convention that was held in the hall on Saturday March 24th was one of the pleasantest and most harmonious ever held in this city and was a truly representative body of men. No one knew beforehand what the ticket would be, and the fixed determination of every delegate seemed to be to make a ticket that would commend itself to the judgment of the voters for its business ability, and this determination was rigidly adhered to with a view solely to the best interests of the city. Not only was a good able ticket nominated but a good inspiring platform was adopted. This platform was drawn up with a view to subserving the best interests of the city and embodies reforms long called for. The ticket deserves to win.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

"Kahle's Roost" at "Krohn" & Renne's.

Everybody ate peas since gin peas couldn't rest on Sunday.

Earnest Roberts is putting down a new floor in his place of business.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.40.

T. A. Harris went up to Fosston on Tuesday to see about some work up there.

"Silk-Stockings" is the only argument the dems can use in the city campaign.

J. E. Harris is celebrating the arrival of a little eight-pound Miss at his home this week.

The Knights Templar contribution at the M. E. church last Sunday for the poor was $17.66.

Henry Nolan: "I am now satisfied that McKinley will be the next president of the United States."

Jacob Francis welcomed a little daughter at his home bright and early on Monday morning.

Mrs. C. Houston was able to ride over to the city last week. She is still is extremely poor health.

Two Dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is as cheap as any one can make first-class work. CHAPIN.

I. I. Hillstad, a prominent merchant of Fosston, came down on Tuesday evening, returning on Thursday.

Will Himmelsbach says his fire experiment was all right only he did not build it quite long enough for the best price.

If you want some choice seed oats see H. C. Scribner. A sample is on exhibition at Larson, Carpenter & Co's., office on Broadway.

The Times is so well satisfied with Mr. E. Kirsch on the board, that he is trying to get him elected to the council from the Third ward.

The Thirteen Towns says that Mr. and Mrs. A. McAfee have arrived from a winter's outing in the woods and will go to housekeeping in Fosston.

The auction sale that was to have been held at J. H. Locken's place on Wednesday, was postponed till Friday, March 30th, on account of the storm.

A large number of farmers were in attendance on the Taylor vs. Marcum trial on Tuesday. The trial took place before Justice L. E. Gossman in the city hall.

The trains from the west on the Great Northern road have been way off time many days since the storm. The train for the south left for about noon on Monday about 14 hours late.

If the "riff-raff and bobtails" have an atom of self-respect they will repel the insult of the Times at the polls. The Times has carried the campaign out of politics and made a personal matter of it by its base insinuations.

Staff Capt. Blanche Cox, assisted by Lieut. Bowers and Owens, will hold three days special meetings commencing Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Baptist church. Those who have heard the captain, speak in very high terms of her eloquence. Every body cordially invited.

The Republican platform is the only one that promises anything tangible, in the field in this city. Read it over and then you can see which party is deserving of your support. The democratic platform pledges itself to the cause of democracy—the republican platform to the cause of better government in city affairs.

E. M. Walsh: There is no city or town in the northern part of Minnesota or Dakota that is favored as the city of Crookston in procuring in any quantity a supply of pure artesian water. And it is in matter of necessity and not a question of finance, that the present water works company furnish to this city artesian water, or the City of Crookston put in its own water works and supply at as low a rate as possible the best water on earth, when water can be procured with as little difficulty as it can be here. This city is in a good financial condition and for the amount of the cost of putting pure water into every building in the city, the citizens should not hesitate for a moment to push the matter along as fast as prudence and business tact will allow.

Ward Committees.

At the republican caucuses on Thursday evening the following ward aldermen were nominated:

1st ward—Geo. O. Bebb.

2nd ward—Mark Baudenschlager.

3rd ward—John Alderman.

4th ward—N. S. Gervais.

5th ward—E. D. Childs.

The following ward committees were appointed:

1st Ward—I. U. Jeannier, Felix Poirier and Fred Anderson.

2nd ward—T. G. Thompson, John Monroe and Wm. Martin.

3rd ward—M. R. Brown, John Monroe and H. B. Cowles.

4th ward—E. P. Pierce, Joe Lasalle, T. A. Harris and E. M. Walsh.

5th ward—W. F. Hitchcock.

That "Digest."

The Times, on Tuesday evening favored its readers with an "editorial" (probably) which it doubtless intended as a digest of the Republican platform. It thinks (of course) that the attitude of the democratic party on the tariff has had anything to do with the unparalleled hard times that have prevailed ever since the democrats were entrusted with the government, but the strongest minds, the most intelligent among democrats even, recognize this as the cause of the hard times. The Times now admits that the most of the platform is all right but attempts to charge plagiarism, forgetting that the democratic platform was not made public until after the republican platform was read in public. If there was any plagiarism it was in the democratic side of the house. The Times then indulges in a lot of back-number, non-progressive arguments trying to prove that Crookston does not want any more railroads, does not want any more road shops, does not want any more improvements because all these might cost our citizens five or ten cents each per year extra, to pay for improvements that would ensure steady employment and good pay for our laborers, and thousands of dollars of added business to our city. The Times says the republican party favors every improvement that shall redound to the city's progress, and urges its followers to vote against progress "because progress will cost the taxpayers something, possibly." Because for every five cents a taxpayer may pay out he will reap a reward of five dollars. The Times would have the country go back to Red River carts because a railroad might cost taxpayers something. But the Times overlooks one important fact in its calculations—the fact that people are not a set of ignorant fools to be caught by such chaff. The people of this city are in telligent enough to understand such platforms and to decide which is to their best interest, and as to the causes of the hard times, they do not need to have the Times man explain that as he seems to know less about that than anybody.

A Lively Blow.

About 5:30 on Friday afternoon a fierce snow storm set in, one of the fiercest we ever saw in Minnesota lasting about 30 minutes, when it ceased as a bit and later on the wind began to blow, increasing until it reached the fury of a hurricane, continuing nearly all night, doing considerable damage in the city to the roofs, awnings, plate glass windows and such things. The fall suffered the loss of a portion of the tin roof, the Northwestern hotel was considerably damaged, Fontaine & Anglin lost a portion of their tin roof, S. W. Vance's block, (known as the Milette block) lost three large plate glass windows, (fully insured) and others suffered more or less.

P. M. Ringdal started for Goodhue county on Tuesday evening, to attend the trial of O. A. Tweetmoe, who has been arrested for forgery. Tweetmoe forged the name of what is said to have paid Ringdal a forged note for $200 as part payment.

"For a long time I suffered with stomach and liver troubles, and could not be relieved until I began to use Ayer's Pills. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored." — D. W. Baine, New Berne N. C.

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As to how to secure
A FREE FARM
AND LOW RATES,
in and to the
Saskatchewan Valley,
Address
WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.
Or D. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

$1.50
PER DOZEN
FOR THE BEST CABINET
Photographs
AT
P. E. Lynne's Gallery,
Robert Street, Crookston.

"Riff-raff and Bobtails."

Speaking of the populist city ticket the Times says:

"The populist ticket, as was to be expected, is made up of the riff-raff and bobtail of society."

Our populist friends must feel a wonderful wave of self-respect rush over them as they read the above opinion of themselves and reflect upon the fact that the only offer this ticket being in the field can have is to elect the ticket championed by the Times. Only for the "Riff-raff and Bobtail" the Times crowd would be downed so effectually that they would not know they were in it, and the Times knows it and hopes to stir them up to get out a big vote, as a vote for the populist ticket is a half-vote for the Times. We cannot see how any self-respecting man can consent to gratify the Times by giving it the help it desires. The Times has always looked down upon the middle class, "the riff-raff and bobtails that compose the populist party" and we should think they would have at least manhood enough left to vote against the Times' ticket. But will they do it? Or will they vote as the Times desires to have them and then be spit upon and trampled down by their votes shall give the Times' ticket a victory? Talk about American freedom! But it is serfdom, the most servile SLAVERY to politic engines that ever existed. Is there a self-respecting man who will submit to resent such insults is to vote against the Times' ticket.

Euclid Items.

Miss Annie Hancock came up from Crookston and spent a few days with her parents.

Rev. Joseph Astwood is assisting Rev. Mr. Frazer in conducting a series of meetings at Stephen this week.

Miss Mary Theordorf, of Warren, came down Tuesday to visit a few days with her sister, Mrs. John Hanson, and Euclid friends.

Misses Annie Walker and Hattie Davidson came up from Crookston to take in the Toal wedding supper.

Mrs. G. H. Fargo returned home Tuesday after a visit with her daughter and little son.

The McCrackens have moved out on the Hillsboro road of town. Geo is general manager and Tracey is chief cook. Their home will be headquarters for geese hunters.

Mrs. Isabella Sandberg is visiting relation at St. Hilaire. Mr. G. has entered a rest and we hope his trip will do him good.

Miss Maggie Keeley returned home Wednesday after a long sojourn at the St. Cloud Normal school.

Seed wheat is commencing to move.

Mr. Charles Teal, Jr., and Miss Alice Rose drove to Crookston Tuesday and were married at the Methodist church. They then came back to Father Teal's where an elegant supper and a few invited friends awaited them. Supper over, a right jolly good time was indulged in until about 9 o'clock, when the older members of the company started for home and the younger lads and lasses commenced to arrive and the merry dancers had full sway until almost daybreak, and when they departed it was with the earnest wish that Charles and bride would have a long and peaceful voyage through life together.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop.

MILLER & FOOTS.
Crookston.
[48-tf]

Horses For Sale.

I am selling horses right along every day at prices to correspond with the price of wheat and on time to suit. I am selling good horses at prices lower than ever before known in Polk County and if you intend to purchase a team this spring it will pay you to call and see what I have got to offer. This is the chance of a lifetime, an opportunity such as is not likely to occur again for years if ever. Call and look them over.

M. R. BROWN.
Auctioneer.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop. Inquire of

MILLER & FOOTS,
Crookston, Minn.
[48-tf]

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from boils, carbuncles, festering sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Public Auction.

The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at his stables on Main street on

Monday, April 2, 1894,

beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property to-wit: A lot of good work horses, oxen, beef steers, milch cows and farming implements, (being a foreclosure sale under chattel mortgage) also some good mules and one two-year-old colt, standard bred, from one of the trotting strains in Iowa. This colt is a beauty; he is a model and gives promise of becoming a great flyer. Lovers of fine horses should call and look him over. Remember this sale is absolute and will afford an opportunity for some one to secure great bargains.

M. R. BROWN,
Auctioneer.

Peculiar to Itself

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading druggists from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accidental success, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit peculiar to itself.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DOWN SHE GOES!

One week has passed since our New Departure, and we are pleased with the results our new course has brought about. To-day we submit for your perusal

Our Quotation List No. 2.

The Lowest Cash Prices. Quality Unsurpassed. Sell no Trash. Don't keep it.

We Hope This Will Please Our Customers.

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.40
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
10 pounds Rolled Oats for	.25
5 " California Prunes for	.50
15 " Currants for	5.0
3½ " Best Cooking Raisins for	.50
4 " Fancy California Peaches for	.50
12½ " Bohemian Prunes for	.50
9 " Fancy Rice for	.50
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
6 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
Pure Lard	.9
One Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Best California Canned Goods, Oak Brand, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Grapes, no better goods put up in cans, for	12½
XXX Soda Crackers	.5
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	12½

Now is the time to lay in your supplies for the season. Don't buy cheap. Yours for Low Prices.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894. NO. 51.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Heldor E. Boen.

Legislative.

Senator, 31st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 31st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, R. M. Cheeby and Hans Jacken.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Amy Grandysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. B. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Facts to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. [46-tf]

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., St. Paul. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye,
Four and twenty blackbirds
Baked in a pie:
When the pie was opened
The birds began to sing:
Buy a bottle of Hall's Cough Syrup
It's just the proper thing.
For sale by F. L. Durand.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the Californian. (5-tf)

Vinol, remedies for sale by Mrs. John Wyatt, sole agent for Polk Co. Sano, sure cure for piles. I. O. O. F. block, or 105½ Broadway. [39-tf]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

S. J. CHAFIN.
ARTISTIC
Photographer,
Broadway, Crookston,
Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for
$2 per Dozen
All work guaranteed to be first-class.
Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.
Cloudy weather makes no difference.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE.....
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

GRAND REPUBLICAN VICTORY

The City Election Last Tuesday Gave the Republicans All the City Offices But One.

The Republicans Elect the Mayor, Alderman-at-Large, Clerk, Treasurer and Two Constables.

The Democrats Elect the Assessor, and Try to be Thankful for What They Have Got.

The Republicans Elect three Aldermen, the Democrats two, and the Dems. and Pops. One.

The republican party has again come to the front in the city.

We met the enemy and they are ours.

Tuesday was election day, and despite the fact that the weather was decidedly democratic, the republicans carried the city and elected every candidate on the ticket except the assessor and two aldermen.

It was a grand victory, as the democrats have heretofore had a plurality of from 50 to 60 votes, and the head of the republican ticket this year received a plurality of 37, which makes a gain for the republican party of about 90 votes.

This change of heart among the democrats is due largely to their dissatisfaction with the actions of the administration at Washington, and they take this means of showing their dissatisfaction. While this election has no bearing on national affairs, it has a political significance that shows which way the wind is blowing.

Party lines were drawn and the republicans, the democrats and the populists each put a good, clean ticket in the field. It was decided that there should be no personalities and no mud-slinging, and with the exception of the falsehoods circulated by the Times, we believe this was pretty generally adhered to.

Nine hundred and sixty-two votes were cast, which is the largest vote ever polled in the city. Had the weather been good, at least 1,000 votes would have been cast.

The candidates elected on the republican ticket with their pluralities, are as follows:

Mayor—John Crumb.....37
Ald.-at-large—J. W. Wheeler.....131
Clerk—W. A. Lanctot.....129
Treasurer—O. C. Christianson.....22
Constable—Wm. Bloom.....245
" —A. A. Glenn.....223

Aldermen—
First ward—G. O. Bulin.....19
Fourth ward—N. S. Gorvais.....73

The democrats elected the following:

Assessor—C. H. Mix.....16

Aldermen—
Second ward—Jos. Morrisey.....9
Third " —M. E. Kirsch.....2
Fifth " —A. McGregor.....2

The vote in the city is as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st W.	2d W.	3d W.	4th W.	5th W.	TOTAL
Mayor—						
Chas. Nicklinson	103	53	28	106	33	317
John Crumb	47	97	32	82	145	354
Ald.-at-large—						
Adolph P. Rauch	53	106	27	76	24	503
Clinton W. Wheeler	98	49	32	82	106	371
Edward A. Columbus	45	43	26	81	4	199
City Clerk—						
J. V. E. Wyatt	53	106	32	82	26	301
William A. Lanctot	97	45	25	75	107	354
George A. Strawbridge	45	51	30	45	7	184
Treasurer—						
Ole Christianson	49	96	30	80	20	275
Ole O. Christensen	102	54	28	120	10	318
J. G. Mathern	50	56	29	69	106	310
Assessor—						
C. H. Mix	71	85	45	107	23	327
August F. George	67	57	32	81	113	349
Elias Stenerson	4	54	27	38	1	124
Constable—						
T. W. Kelly	45	74	26	55	21	225
Wm. Bloom	107	61	32	102	143	445
O. Hallenbeck	126	116	32	105	20	399
A. Richardson	50	62	25	82	9	228
Aldermen—						
Alden R. Erickson	74					
Geo. O. Bulin	89					
Amos Eck	56					
Jos. E. Morrisey		99				
Jos. Baumbachler		90				
Wm. Hartberg		46				
M. E. Kirsch			49			
J. G. Smith			47			
Louis Rivard					87	
N. S. Gervais					146	
Ole Anderson					73	
E. D. Childs						84

NOTES.

The election was one of the most orderly ever held in the city—no quarreling or bickering either in the polling places or on the streets.

On the night preceding the election, about two inches of soft snow fell, making the streets and sidewalks terribly sloppy.

Little or no bad blood or ill feeling has been left by the election—which is something to be thankful for.

M. E. Kirsch was elected alderman in the Third ward "by the skin of his teeth," having only two votes majority.

J. B. Morrisey, who was returned to the council from the Second ward, had a close call, having only nine votes to spare. Mark Rauenbuehler gave him a hard chase, and was sidetracked during the whole campaign.

The democrats and populists in the Fifth ward combined on A. McGregor for alderman, and he defeated E. D. Childs by two votes. A much larger vote was polled than ever before, and it is said there were two illegal votes cast.

The French stood by the republican ticket in good shape.

The democrats say it was democratic votes that defeated them. We are rather of the opinion that it was the lack of democratic votes that defeated them.

Ole Christinson for treasurer had a strong competitor in Joe Mathews and only defeated him by 22 votes.

Despite the fact that the populists issued a daily paper, hired the opera house, had a brass band and a torch-light procession on the night previous to election, they didn't seem to be in it when the ballots were gathered in. All their money and their votes were squandered.

The democrats feel just a little chagrined over the result—because they felt so confident before election.

The Times must have been in desperate need of Kirsch's services in the council when it had to send to Grand Forks for a voter for Mike. It is also said that one of its employes, who resides in the 1st ward voted for Mike in the third ward.

The Tribune man made a great blow and blunder, claiming the earth before election; but that was all in the game—and for effect. As a democratic ally he is not as great a success as he fancied he was.

It was extremely comical to hear Sheriff Grandyson "use up" McKinley at the rally on Monday evening. The sheriff had better be content with his record of having been a very good sheriff and leave McKinley to more experienced orators.

It is said that a resident of the 1st ward and a resident of Grand Forks, constitutes M. E. Kirsch's majority in the third ward both Times employes.

The "silk-stockings" are feeling pretty fairly well, thank you.

For the first time in the history of our city the fight was made purely on party issues and the republicans came up smiling with a good healthy majority over the combine.

Spite of all the tricks employed, the Times crowd was downed in good shape.

The republicans make a clean sweep except for assessor. Mr. George is a man peculiarly fitted for the position from his long experience in the office of county auditor and his experience as a real estate man makes him an extra good judge of real estate values. It would seem that many republicans did not vote for him claiming that he was a stranger to them but they should have been willing to have learned something to the wisdom and discretion of the convention, as that body made extraordinary efforts to secure the very best material for that important office, and they had made a most excellent choice. If any of our candidates were worthy and competent there were none more so than August F. George.

The Times promised to snow the republican ticket under in good shape—but who ever knew the Times to keep its word?

Upon the basis of the vote for governor in 1892, if the relative party strength could have been preserved in this fight, the democrats would have had 12 majority. Acting upon this theory the democrats encouraged the populists in every possible way, hoping to hold their own strength intact and cut in on republican strength—but somehow the plan miscarried and the whole business went in the soup.

While listening to neighbor Holston's "speech" at the opera house on Monday evening we were forcibly reminded of what Artimus Ward said of the monkey: "He is an amoosin' little cuss."

The republican rally at the opera house on Saturday evening was an enthusiastic affair with a big crowd in attendance notwithstanding the democrats tried a diversion by a little rally of the "faithful" at the Cleveland house. R. J. Moutague gave an eloquent address filled with brilliant points which was listened to with marked attention. E. D. Childs was called upon for a speech and announced that he had been away from the city all day, had not been notified and hence was not fully prepared, however he gave a rattling good address that was received with hearty applause. Judge C. O. Christianson also made a few timely remarks and the meeting broke up everybody pronouncing it a great success in every particular.

Everybody says it was the cleanest prettiest fight we ever had in Crookston.

Marlette Heard From.

The Times man made a wholly gratuitous assertion that Alderman Childs last week, after he supposed it would be too late to reply before election, stating that Mr. Childs had "carried Mr. Marlette's resignation around in his pocket for weeks" On Saturday the JOURNAL received a telegram from Mr. Marlette denying the story and on Monday morning Mr. Childs received the following letter from him which bears the Times' statement as a lie out of whole cloth:

ARGYLE, Minn., March, 31, 1894.
E. D. Childs, Crookston, Minn.

DEAR SIR: I see in the Times of to-day that you are charged with receiving and holding my resignation from the city council I cannot understand how such a statement so far from the truth could have been given to the Times for publication, who ever the author is manufactured it out of whole cloth. The facts are as follows: I went to Crookston on the night of the last council meeting intending to hand in my resignation myself, but the train was two hours late and I was liable to be at the meeting next day I made inquiry for you intending to give same to you, but learned you were in the east, hence I was not able to communicate with you and I then requested one of my friends to notify you immediately before your arrival, so you would have ample time to elect a man to fill my unexpired term. I took the liberty to wire a message to the JOURNAL requesting them to publish same.

Respectfully Yours,
R. G. MARLETTE.

Late Reports of Town Meetings.

Since our last issue the following reports of town meetings reach us by mail:

FROM NESBIT.

Town of Nesbit met on the 13th inst. and held a very enthusiastic town meeting there being 31 votes polled.

Different subjects connected with the town work was discussed pro and con in a feeling of friendliness for the best interests of the town. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term.

Board of Supervisors—Dan McDonald, Chairman; James T. Lee, Will M. Brown.

Town Clerk—Robert Nesbitt.

Treasurer and Assessor—James Gilmor.

Justice of Peace—Joe Jarvis.

Constables—James Gilmor, James T. Lee.

Overseers of Highways: No. 1, Mike Malone; No. 2, Mr. Welsh; No. 3, Dave Morrow; No. 4, Hans Nesbit; No. 5, Mr. Spencer; No. 6, John McDonald.

WILL M. BROWN.

FROM WYLIE.

WYLIE, Minn., March 26, 1894.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

As requested in your paper to getting the names of officers elected in each town, I will hereby give you a brief statement. Great excitement all day during election, more votes cast then ever before in our town in any election, some over 50.

Officers Elected—A. M. Hanson, chairman; John Power, G. A. Fredrickson, P. A. Ekstrom, clerk; Livan Anderson, assessor; Andrew Swanson, treasurer; A. M. Hanson, justice of peace; L. Carlson, constable.

A. M. HANSON.

Rev. R. H. Batter will deliver three temperance lectures in this city commencing on Tuesday evening April 17th and completing the course Thursday evening April 19th.

M. R. Brown sold several milch cows at the sale on Monday. They went all the way from $22 to $25. He says there is a good demand for cows this spring.

Now that spring is at hand you feel need for a medicine to give tone to the liver and kidneys, to give zest to the appetite, to improve the leathery-hued complexion and to infuse new life and vigor into the whole system. For a spring medicine you can procure nothing better and more certain to benefit you than Huller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock. We are authorized to refund money if buyer is not satisfied with this excellent blood purifier. F. L. Durand.

The young people of the congregational church will give a social at the residence of A. A. Miller on Friday evening.

W. D. Wilson takes more pains with his street crossings than anybody.

Returns from Michigan show republican victories everywhere in that state. This a republican year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. McKinnon announced the arrival of a bouncing 11 pound baby girl on Wednesday.

J. G. McGrew is in the city this week greeting friends, and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call to help us rejoice over the republican victory of Tuesday.

The fond mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a cough or cold upon their little ones. This may be the fore-runners of more serious illnesses. Be prompt! Use Dr. King Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, and this important step if taken in time, will save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possible the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit. [47-tf]

D. N. TAYLOR.

The Sun's Fire.

How was heat originally imparted to our great luminary? Was he "born in fire" and has he been in an active state of combustion since the day of his birth, or was he once "a darksome body, flitting hither and thither and yet going nowhere in particular?"

If once a mighty planet of somber hue, why is he now the torchlight as well as the beating apparatus of a great system of worlds, and, being both, who is equal to the task of calculating even the cycle of time wherein the great change took place? It may have been that there were no worlds in what is now the solar system prior to that time, or, if there were, probably only two!

These two black giants of this darkened portion of the great universes may have collided and coalesced into a vast nebula, from whence the whole of our system has been evolved. If light and heat were thus mechanically produced and still retained to a certain degree in our sun, the largest fragment of the two colliding worlds, is it not altogether likely that the great solar fires will finally burn out and that as a result man and all living creatures will become extinct on all of the inhabited planets?—St. Louis Republic.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the board of county commissioners at the regular March meeting.

School district No. 152 was required to pay over to school district No. 64 the sum of $69.56 in settlement between said districts.

The farm of John Brandt was ordered attached to school district No. 30.

School district No. 216 was created, composed of sections 4, 5, 7, 8 and 17 and the east half and southwest quarter of section 9, township 150, range 44.

Petition of Easton and Reed deleted.

Petitions of Teshinch and Ryerson received and hearing set for next meeting.

Assessment of H. Trosser ordered cancelled.

Several bills rejected and a contract awarded the Wrought Iron Co. at $7,785 for a bridge over the state ditch in the town of Hubbard, in the northwest quarter of section 24.

Report of road and bridge committee submitted on the condition of a bridge at Red Lake Falls stating that they had awarded a contract to Wm. Martin for repairing the same, for $625, that the work had been satisfactorily performed and recommended payment for the same.

A motion to put in two telephone instruments at the court house at a cost not to exceed $6 a month was carried.

The bid of Barnard & Co., $1700, for putting in vaults in auditor's office, accepted.

The auditor was instructed to take action in the matter relating to transportation of Mary Duchek an insane patient from St. Peter to Angus.

P. A. Haugen was granted an extension till July 1st, 94 on seed grain note.

A committee authorized to examine condition of a bridge in Huntsville and to take such action as deemed necessary.

Applications for auctioneers license from M. R. Brown and J. B. Merrill granted.

BILLS ALLOWED.

C M Benson, expenses in attending to issues at Fergus Falls	$ 123 20
Chester Tp	74 00
Hill River, contagious disease	42 00
C M Benson, clerk hire	50 00
G H Holt, constable fees	0 75
Thos Flowers, records and blanks	3 00
Wm Nicholson, repairs on bridge	3 88
E Bjerke, constable fees	0 75
A Bulwert, witness fees	0 75
T Ashbus, cons able fees	10 15
A G anderson, same	7 40
Huss Norberg, jury fee	1 60
D Patterson, cons table fees	4 50
O Buckarow, constable fees	10 35
C N Lindell, jury fees	1 60
E Wattle & Co., mdse	2 75
W Hartberg, same	3 05
H T Goodwin, constable fees	1 00
A R Erickson, jury fees	1 60
P M Bingdal, witness	0 60
S A Wallace med	84 00
Nels Mann pension	0 10
L Linlan, witness	0 10
John Oakland, witness	0 10
C Chatfield, witness	0 10
C H Mix, salary and fees	103 45
Geo Bulin, bridge work	2 00
J Bradshaw, witness	1 10
Lewis John	1 10
A Bloom, haul wood	7 40
A Bloom, same	7 40
G H Holt, constable fees	2 05
J J Wesley, witness fees	1 10
H Bergin, same	1 10
H Bergin, constable fees	11 85
Wm Bloom, same	7 75
Thos Morrison, same	1 10
Thos Morrison, clerk	1 90
A L Lommen, postage	1 00
E. D. Childs & Co., bills	16 00
Frank Ives, jurors	1 80
A Narveson, constable	1 80
Dr J S Chapin, med. attendance	10 00
W H Davis, paupers	50 00
Crookston Water, Power & Imp. treasurer	0 00
S Louis, witness	0 80
John Gleason, justice	9 84
Dr Lambert, med. attendance	16 00
A Bean, constable fees	4 42
E B Weh	10 77
John Nettleson, constable fees	4 35
W W Steele	6 00
H Quigley	6 15
A Omodtvedt, sheriff fees	68 55
board prisoners	43 80
J S Dyer, justice fees	20 10
W E Nickerson, printing	116 00
Barnard & Co., books	63 75
P Darcen, livery	3 00
Brown, Treser & Co., books	177 98
J A Cowing, sod cook	102 50
John Armbruster, pauper	28 00
Crookston Water, Power & Imp. Co.	26 83
The Cassidy, care insane body	7 00
T O Narveson, agent hospital	4 55
Ferris & Co., lumber	2 72
Earnest & Brown, laundry	26 82
C U Webster, postage	12 00
Crookston Furniture Co., burying Thompson	20 00
Crookston Furniture Co., screen hospital	1 50
J B Gill, hospital expenses	14 77
Dr Gallager, nurse at hospital	23 00
Mrs A M Freeman, nurse hospital	16 00
E Work, services at hospital	38 00
Dr Swenelson, med. attendance hospital	10 50
A Holmboe, groceries at hospital	21 41
Rosenthal & Falk, clothing hospital	13 25
Crookston Furniture Co., chairs hospital	6 50
C S Landers, police con	6 00
Neb Mann, trans. insp. c.c.	2 00
Wm Hartberg	12 00
T Lee same	12 00
C P Delers, for mileage	54 60
Lindon, "	58 00
M E Kirsch, "	53 00
A C Rhinehart, "	39 30
J E Oppegaard, "	26 63
C U Webster, postage	5 00
J Bernelus, wood	8 60

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger State Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, March 28.

A lawsuit over the ownership of a hog has cost a Mercer county, Mo., man $700.

Dick O'Brien of Lewiston, Me., defeated Billy Hennessy of Clinton, Ia., at Boston in 11 rounds.

In a family row at Shawano, Wis., John Collar was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, John Hahn.

The Harvard foot ball grounds are being cut up into tennis courts. There will be no foot ball played.

Thirty tons of ore have been taken from the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colo., that runs 60 per cent pure silver.

Lazarus Silverman, the well known Chicago banker who failed some time ago, has resumed. He paid all creditors in full.

By the death of Senator Colquitt Senator Vilas of Wisconsin will probably become chairman of the senate committee on postroads.

Thursday March 29.

Major W. D. Bickham, editor of the Dayton (O.) Journal, died Tuesday afternoon.

George T. Curtis, the lawyer and writer on political economy, died at New York, aged 82.

George W. Palmer of Saltville, who has long been considered the second wealthiest man in Virginia, has failed.

The remains of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt were interred in Rose Hill cemetery, Macon, Ga., with impressive ceremonies.

The funeral services over the remains of Louis Kossuth were held at Turin, Italy, Wednesday. The remains will be interred in Hungary.

The rate on coal from the Pennsylvania mines to Buffalo will be reduced on April 1 to 82 a ton, which is 35 cents less than the old rate.

Hon. Walter S. Baker, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee of Texas, has issued a call for a state convention to be held in Dallas August 14.

Friday, March 30.

Baron Haussa, lord of appeal in ordinary, is dead at London.

The Bank of Washburn, Wis., is to be reopened Monday next.

Boston paper manufacturers deny the recent stories of a combine.

Lawrence Carran, the well known turfman, is dead at Louisville.

Jacob Rosenbain, the celebrated German composer and pianist, is dead.

Two children were burned to death in a fire at Cairo, Ills., Thursday night.

The Most Reverend Charles Parsons Reichel, D. D., protestant lord bishop of Meath, is dead.

The California supreme court has decided that the act of the last legislature in removing the capital from Sacramento to San Jose was illegal.

Congressman Breckinridge took the stand in his own defense in the noted breach of promise case at Washington Thursday and told the story of his intrigues with Madeline Pollard. His examination will occupy several days.

Saturday, March 31.

The remains of Hans Von Bulow were cremated at Hamburg.

Jane G. Austen, the well known authoress, died at Boston.

The grand national steeplechase at Liverpool was won by Why Not.

In a battle between native Samoan factions 30 men were killed and 50 wounded.

R. McManus of Livingston, Mon., shot and killed his wife and suicided. Loss of employment and domestic troubles.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, will leave on his annual tour of inspection on April 10. He will return about the latter part of October.

Herman Clark of New York, charged with embezzlement, was arrested at the Victoria hotel, Chicago, and will be taken back east. He refused to discuss his arrest.

All the Western roads have voted to continue the sales of midwinter fair tickets between Chicago and the Pacific coast until June 30. The limit previously set was April 30.

Monday, April 2.

An incendiary fire at Borden, Ind., did damage to the extent of $75,000.

Fire at Tampico, Mex., destroyed the custom house sheds and about $100,000 worth of property.

Western Union wires were tapped at Kansas City. Pool rooms lost between $4,000 and $5,000.

Charles H. Larrabee, Langdale county's embezzler, has received sentence of one year at Waupun.

The Hecla coal mine, the largest in the Northern Colorado coal district, is burning fiercely in three or four places.

Two children of Charles Webber, section foreman on the Northwestern road, were drowned at Rhinelander in the Pelican river.

Governor Waite of Colorado has received a request to indorse the Coxey movement and issue a call for the unemployed of Denver to march to Washington.

Tuesday, April 3.

St. Louis horseshoers are on a strike.

Montreal weavers are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

Buckrone, 4 to 1, won the Arkansas derby at Little Rock Monday.

The strike in Simpson & Co's silk mill at Paterson, N. J., is off, the old hands having returned to work.

Silver Democrats in congress propose a new political party in the West and South on a free coinage platform.

Margaret Walker, 53 years of age, was cremated in Welton jail, Liverpool. She murdered her husband last November.

The Wabash Railway company has issued an order to engineers and firemen making a slight reduction in compensation.

It has been decided by the secretary of the interior to have Indian supply warehouses both in New York and Chicago.

A call of $2,000,000 has been spread to by the house committee on naval affairs for armor plate and armament in the naval appropriation bill.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Joe Matuska was killed by a runaway at Jackson.

Application has been made for a receiver for the St. Paul Daily News.

Thomas B. Reed will make a speech in Minneapolis the coming summer.

The gold find reported near Fairfax proves to be pyrites of iron, or "fool's gold."

The assignee of the bank of Fairfax is paying a dividend of 14 per cent to creditors.

Captain George Hayes, a well known steamboat and river man, died Tuesday at St. Paul.

The motorman and several passengers were seriously injured in a street car wreck at St. Paul.

The trial of Benjamin Miller, the third of the St. Paul bank robbers is in progress this week.

Captain Anson Northup, aged 86, and a resident of the Northwest since 1826, died Tuesday at St. Paul.

The Monarch elevator at Graceville, Minn., burned Wednesday. It contained 10,000 bushels of wheat.

Van Heest and Gardner fought 41 rounds at Minneapolis Thursday night. The fight was declared no contest.

The St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust company has been appointed receiver for the St. Paul Daily News.

The monthly report of State Treasurer Bohleter shows cash in the state treasury amounting to $1,632,262.29.

Thomas E. Bowen, formerly state senator, has been installed as editor of J. Adam Bede's paper, The Badget, at Tower.

Ransom Metcalfe has been appointed postmaster at Bowdrik, St. Louis county, and Louisa Haefer at Hanover, Wright county.

The state pine land investigating committee expects to recover $100,000 for the state from suits already begun for the illegal cutting of pine.

Hesse Rego, an accomplice of Andrew Senswald in the murder of Henry Holstad at Northwood, was caught at Normans, Ind., and is now in jail.

Milton Cutting and John Frost, while blasting in the latter's pasture near Jackson, discovered what experts pronounce to be a rich find of gold ore.

Senator Washburn has introduced the Altamont (Duluth) Water company bill, allowing them to dam the St. Louis river on the Fond du Lac Indian reservation.

Considerable excitement has been aroused by the find of a pronounced vein of silver near Virginia City, which is about 50 miles from the Rainy Lake gold fields.

Mayor Enstis of Minneapolis publishes statistics to show that as a result of his treatment of the saloons, drunkenness in the city has decreased more than one half in a year.

The hoisting of ore containing at least 2,000,000 tons has been shown up by test pits on the Mesaba range not far from Eveleth. The property is owned by the McInnis Iron company.

Citizens of Merriam Park and Midway, St. Paul suburbs, banqueted the Twin City Press clubs Tuesday night Governor Nelson, Mayor Enstis of Minneapolis and other notables were present.

The nucleus of an association of the jewelers of the state met at the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, last week, for the purpose of forming an organization of the trade in Minnesota, the object of which shall be to compel the manufacturers to confine their sales to legitimate dealers. Another meeting will be held April 3 at the same place.

Governor Nelson has received from Washington the award granted to the state for its fisheries exhibit at the world's fair. The award consists of a typewritten description of the exhibit which is described as very complete and attractive. The photographic views of the fish hatcheries are mentioned as especially worthy of commendation.

The annual report of the gross earnings of railroads in Minnesota has been completed by the state railroad and warehouse commission. The report shows a falling off of $6,069,880.04 from 1892, which, while it is large, is less than that of many other states. The earnings for 1893 were $33,-417,281.07, upon which taxes were paid amounting to $923,884.40. In 1892 the earnings were $37,405,103.41, upon which taxes were paid amounting to $1,038,403.00.

MINNESOTA PINE.

The State Committee Will Keep on Bringing Suits.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—The pine land investigating committee was in session all day, receiving the reports of a subcommittee appointed to collect evidence and institute suits against the lumbermen who have possessed themselves wrongfully of the state's pine. The committee, as a body, as usual declined to give out any information for publication, and refused to make statements about sensations in prospect in the near future, but some members of the committee were not so non-committal.

"From the suits already instituted," said one, "the state expects to recover in the aggregate about $100,000 from the defendants. In every suit brought there has been an offer made by the lumber firms interested to compromise the matter, but in each case the committee has declined to compromise and preferred to leave the matter to the arbitrament of the courts."

Robbed a Woman.

DAWSON, Minn., April 3. — Miss Annie McLaughlin of this place was robbed of $40 at about 8 o'clock p. m. by an unknown man, who attacked her near the business portion of town, making good his escape.

1894	APRIL.					1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

WAR IN EARNEST.

Several Persons Killed in the Whisky Riots at Darlington, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The war in Darlington is not over. The citizens are still hunting the constables. The fugitives have been located and a posse has started in pursuit of them. The adjutant general of the state is here trying to get soldiers to proceed to the scene, but without success. The mayor of Darlington has telegraphed for bloodhounds with which to track the murderers. The riot therefore reported took place at the depot. The correspondent of The News and Courier telegraphed this account:

A few citizens were seated around the depot, and a number of guns were collected in a group a short distance off at the time of the shooting. F. E. Norment expostulated at the dangerous being used by the dispensary agents.

then Constable McLando drew a pistol, and reaching over the shoulder of Rogers, shot Frank Norment dead. In an instant

The Firing Became General.

The constables used their Winchesters and the citizens returned the fire with their pistols. There were very few pistols among the citizens, however, and they had not a fair show against their well armed assailants. In the fight, Frank Norment was killed instantly, being pierced by half a dozen balls. Pepper was shot down in his tracks, a pistol ball going through his heart. Redmond fell a second later, shot in three places. After the shooting of Norment and Redmond, McLendon was shot through the abdomen. Chief of Police A. E. Darlegan was dangerously wounded in the body; Louis Norment was shot in the breast and arm, and K. D. Lucas was shot in five places. The constables kept up firing until they had cleared the platform. Chief of Police Darlegan, badly wounded as he was, rode back to the town, fearing what would happen when the news of the bloody work reached the citizens.

Spies Were Wounded.

The spies fled in all directions. As they were running through the town it was seen that four of them were wounded, one in the leg, another in the back and a third in the chest. A fourth had his nose shot off.

As soon as the citizens received the news of the shooting, they armed themselves and started in pursuit of the flying constables. They chased them into the swamp, firing at them as they ran. The militia companies of Charleston, Sumter, Manning and Winnsboro have all refused to respond to the governor's call for troops.

The absence of advices from Darlington gives color to the suspicion that the people of that section are preventing the use of the telegraph. A body of armed citizens left this city to aid the people of Darlington in their war upon the constables. In view of reported threats of lynching the governor and destroying the dispensaries, penitentiary guards have been detailed to guard the governor's mansion and dispensaries. Passengers from the scene of conflict report large gatherings of frenzied men and boys along the line of the railroad, and at the depots armed with guns. At each stopping place, the cars were entered and search made for constabulary. It is reported that the Florence dispensary was raided and looted during the night.

Refused to Obey.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The fourth brigade of state troops ordered out to protect the whisky constables in Darlington has refused to obey. The adjutant general of the state is here trying without success to raise an army to go to Darlington.

Two More Dead Constables.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 3.—A corner has just arrived from Timmonsville, near Timmonsville, and announces that two spies were found dead in the woods near that place at a late hour.

EXCITED AT DARLINGTON.

Twelve Companies of Militia Reach the Scene of the Trouble.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 4.—Governor Tillman's military train, bringing 12 companies and 280 men, arrived at 9:30 p. m. They were met by the local military company and escorted to their quarters. Great excitement prevailed at the time the train arrived, but it has since died away. Governor Tillman has wired the citizens here that the presence of the troops is required to arrest those who participated in the riot three days ago. If the governor decides to make the arrest of those he will inform the citizens that at least half, if not all, the soldiers will lay down their arms and assist the citizens should trouble occur. Telegrams have been sent ahead of the train on which it is said the militia spies are traveling to Charleston, in order to have them captured and held until a posse from this place can be sent for them.

Stewart Is Now a Populist.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Senator Stewart of Nevada has severed a card to the effect that he left the Republican party more than two years ago because that party was in favor of the single gold standard, and is now a Populist.

TWELVE BILLION DOLLARS LOST.

The Cost of Democracy to All Who Are Engaged in Business.

Another month has passed, and the record of the country's loss grows larger and larger. We are now able to present the results of 11 months' business under the policy of prostration of the trade party since April 1, 1893, in comparison with the corresponding 11 months beginning April 1, 1892, as shown by the volume of bank clearings reported to Bradstreet's. The result is a loss exceeding $12,000,000,000 in the aggregate trade throughout the country as follows:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,838,819,812	$5,066,239,400
May	5,264,582,329	5,934,020,107
June	4,874,040,779	4,910,038,208
July	4,337,660,664	4,877,501,779
August	4,346,319,188	4,913,103,012
September	5,211,655,657	4,770,784,710
October	5,383,000,352	5,370,907,742
November	4,953,057,595	5,442,255,988
December	4,921,160,857	4,900,000,000
	1894.	1893.
January	4,225,549,268	5,098,110,251
February	4,188,490,451	5,066,070,932
Totals	$54,702,837,676	$58,776,790,570

Under the present administration the country has sustained a loss exceeding $3,000,000,000 during each and every month, and the greater is the monthly loss the more we have of the free trade lies. During February it amounted to almost $3,000,000,000, whereas 10 months ago the loss of trade was represented only by an insignificant, comparatively, $100,000,000. This total loss of $12,000,000,000 in 11 months represents a loss of $170 for every one of 70,000,000 persons.

It covers the shrinkage in the buying and selling of goods, the shrinkage in quantity, the shrinkage in values. It represents the great loss to labor through the absence of the manufacture and handling of goods. It represents the great loss to transportation companies and their employees. It represents the loss to farmers for the products they have sold.

But this loss of $12,000,000,000 does not by any means represent the aggregate of loss. It does not represent the shrinkage in the value of real estate, nor the shrinkage in the value of stocks and other investments, nor the shrinkage in the value of corn, wheat, wool, cattle and other crops that farmers have on hand and unsold and which have not yet passed through the ordinary channels of trade. It does not represent the decrease in the value of manufactures and other mines. It does not represent last year's loss of $212,360,495 in the value of the live stock on farms. It does not represent the nonpayment of interest on mortgages, the foreclosures, the anxiety, worry and vexation of spirit to the poor strugglers who have been ruined. It does not represent the agony of those who have been unemployed nor the hardships of their families, and it does not represent the terrible mortification that has been experienced by many who have been brought face to face with starvation.

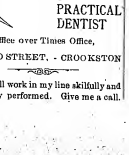
These things are incidents to the $12,000,000,000 loss of trade. The mental suffering cannot be estimated by a money value, although it is a direct consequence thereof and a direct result of the unconscionable folly of the present free trade administration and its policy of prostration. Surely the United States senate will not permit such conditions to be prolonged.—American Economist.

Congress and the Country.

Each succeeding week of the present session of congress demonstrates more and more forcibly the utter incompetence of the majority to regulate itself. Unseemly squabbling, ignorance of management, inability to compel a quorum, even when it has so large a majority, lack of leadership, failure to formulate any policy of action, are all so glaringly apparent that it has become an "object lesson" to the people that is equally instructive as the murderous and destructive free trade Wilson bill.

Men are asking everywhere throughout the country if this can be the party that is in charge of the national administration—a party that with so large a majority is unable to govern itself. What then can be expected of its national administration? Setting aside all questions of free trade or protection, there are thousands of men who voted in 1892 for the select those who are now in power who are now positively afraid for their country.

They reason, and they reason rightly, that if the leaders of this party, which has so large a majority, are unable to afford protection for trade into what a deplorable condition must the country fall when left in such hands. These good people forget, however, that the majority does not represent a party of protection, but that it is against protection and in favor of a policy of prostration. Hence its maladministration in congress is but a natural part of such policy.—American Economist.



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McKINLEY'S SPEECH.

ENORMOUS CROWD IN MINNEAPOLIS TO GREET OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

The Great Republican Leader Reviews the Tariff and Conditions Under the Different Tariff Eras, From the Time of Washington.

Every seat and every foot of standing room in the Assembly Room of the big Exposition Building in Minneapolis was occupied Wednesday evening, March 28, by an audience of fully 10,000 people, who had gathered from all the Northwestern States, when Governor

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

McKinley, of Ohio, addressed the Minnesota League of Republican Clubs. The Governor said:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

Much has happened since the great Republican national convention of 1892 assembled in this hall. The platform and candidates of that great convention, admirable as they were, were rejected by the people at the election following; but the people had no sooner spoken than they realized their great mistake—a mistake which they now feel most sensibly and regret most deeply. The principles enunciated at that convention were true then; they are true now. They are as dear to Republicans now as then; they are better understood and more ardently supported by the great body of the people in the year 1894 than they were in the year 1892. While the Republican party failed to carry the election, the cause for which it contended did not fail. It survived the awful disaster and shines more brightly and gloriously than ever before.

Everything Suffered But Republicanism.

The past year has been a long one—the longest since the war. It has been full of changes and experiences which have been impressive and instructive, but expensive. All kinds of business have been seriously disturbed. Investments have been scarcely fixed; capital has been despoiled of its earnings, and labor, more than all and dearer to us than all, has encumbered in the wasting blasts of the great change by individuality has been cheated of its just rewards. Everything has suffered but the Republican cause. Everything has been blighted but Republican principles. They have escaped the mildew which has settled upon everything else. Even the Democratic party has suffered—a calamity we could bear with resignation if it had not also carried in its train the vast and sacred interests of the people.

The Principles Unassailed.

What were the great principles and policies thus enunciated in this hall? Let me enumerate them: A protective tariff, which shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American development; reciprocity, which, while seeking the world's markets for our surplus products, will not destroy American wages, nor surrender American markets for products which can be made at home; the use of both gold and silver with which to measure the exchanges of the people and chant nobody; honest elections, which are the true sources of public authority; the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our merchant marine by home built ships; the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers and entangling alliances with none, the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and of our faith in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic as the best government of earth in the broadest and truest sense.

Who would modify these principles? who would reverse this declared policy; who would strike from the Republican banner a single star or stripe? Like all Republican doctrines they are unchangeable. Upon them the Republican party bases its claim to future supremacy, and impatiently awaits the constitutional opportunity to make its appeal to the people.

How the Democracy Won.

The Democratic party won in 1892, as in every contest since the war in which it has succeeded, by a campaign of pretense and glittering promises. It now stands demoralized on the field of performance, and has, so far, signally failed to redeem a single pledge it made to the people. It has been for many years denouncing the tariff, because some men became rich under its operations and others poor. The first year of Democratic power has cured all that, and the prescription has proved quite as effective on the one class as the other for it has involved them all in a common loss. What devastation and distress have been wrought in a single year!

The review of different departments of trade given today exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent.

To add to the perplexities of the situation under the menace of free trade, the Wilson bill, which has recently passed the house of representatives at Washington and is now in the hands of the senate, proposes ostensibly to reduce the revenues $70,000,000. This reduction is made on the theory of the Democratic free traders that it will relieve the people of burdensome taxation. Whether it does or not depends. But of one thing we are certain: It has relieved the people of employment, of work, of wages, of prosperity and of happiness, and of them of their homes. The blessings of good wages, good prices and good times are more to be desired than the promised relief from so-called "burdensome taxation." Such a relief is no relief.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. McKinley then reviewed the history of tariff legislation. The founders of the Republic favored a protective tariff measure. The first protective tariff was formulated by James Madison of Virginia, and was favored and promulgated by President Washington. Southern members of house and senate voted for the first and later protective tariff laws. Calhoun, Washington and Jefferson were protectionists.

Washington, in his message of 1796, urged upon congress the "necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures by the intervention of legislative aid and protection." Jefferson in December, 1801, in his first message, congratulated congress upon the revenue derived from tariff duties.

The Kings of the Revenue Tariff of 1816.

In 1816 the first revenue or free trade tariff was enacted. Henry Clay in 1832, seven years after the adoption of this tariff, thus described the condition of the country: "The general distress which pervades the whole country is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestible character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native products; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by excessive unfinished crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the universal complaint of the want of employment and the consequent reduction of the wages of labor, and above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of property in the nation.

No relief came until the protection act of 1824. Among those who voted for that law were Democrats, who afterward became president of the United States—Jackson, Van Buren and Buchanan.

Tariff of 1857.

Mr. McKinley then went on to give the history of the repeal of this tariff in 1846 and the appeal to the country in 1848, when it was repudiated by the people in the election of General Taylor to the presidency.

Then came the tariff enactment of 1857, placing duties lower than since the war of 1812, and resulted in a panic that swept the country.

Is history worth nothing? Are experiences and its lessons to be forgotten? Are the teachings of the past to count for naught? Is the national distress, business depression and the universal poverty of the people, which have relentlessly followed the enactment of every revenue tariff measure in all our history, to be lost upon us in the calm consideration of this economic subject? Are all these to be discarded in the making up of our verdict? I implore you to consider, without bias, for they will steady your judgment in reaching a righteous conclusion.

THE WILSON BILL.

McKinley Calls It a Narrow Sectional Measure.

The Wilson bill is not like any of the early tariff measures, but is one in which the changed condition of the country and its marvelous growth and development are entirely ignored and forgotten. Its promoters forget that slavery no longer exists. They do not recognize nor appreciate the independence and dignity of labor and cannot understand that the protective policy under which we have had such splendid prosperity is not to be determined by geographical lines. The bill is a narrow, sectional and provincial measure, unworthy the great party which proposes it and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country.

Finance Committee's Action.

An examination of the bill by the Democratic members of the finance committee of the senate evidently convinces them that Mr. Wilson's bill and his argument in support of the same are likely to result in false principles. So coal goes back to the tariff list, iron-ore to the tariff list and lead to the tariff list, leaving free wool alone, the only product of agriculture, to support the false theory of the house bill.

I have looked with some degree of care through the bill. I find nothing but irritation and aggravation to the great industries of the country. No interest suffers by it more severely than agriculture, and labor of all kinds seems to have been especially marked for execution.

But, doubtless, in compensation for this added burden of upward of $50,000,000, and because of it, the lowest tariff on tobacco and have extended the bonded period for the warehousing of whisky and giving to the distillers eight years in which to pay the tax.

Administration Position on Internal Taxes.

The present position and action of the Democratic leaders on internal taxes is peculiarly an anomalous one. They are so determined to break down the protective system that they are willing to resort to internal taxes, which have been opposed not only by every Democratic national administration preceding the present one from Jackson's to Buchanan's, but also, as a matter of principle by every other administration, Federal, Anti-federal, Whig or Republican in our history. The only excuse for the resort to such taxation has been the financial exigencies of actual war. Laws imposing internal taxes have always been repealed as rapidly as such exigencies disappeared and the first opportunity to make its appeal to the people.

As to Reciprocity.

To my mind another hurtful provision of the Wilson bill, entirely unwarranted by experience and unjustifiable as a matter of wise international policy, is that which repeals section 3 of the act of 1890, commonly known as the "reciprocity clause." This, it will be remembered, was enacted to secure reciprocal trade between the United States and countries largely producing sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, and under which this country has been able to secure very profitable to the people and of the most promising proportions.

Not Dicating Any Tariff Rates.

I am not here to discuss tariff rates or schedules. These are subject to change up or down, as new conditions require it; but my insistence is that these changes must ever be governed by the protective principle, and within that principle raise may be, should be and will be amended as time, new processes of manufacture and changed commercial conditions require; but they must not fall below a rate which will adequately measure the difference between the American scale of wages and that of competing countries, and must always be in favor of the labor of our own country and the home market for our people. The principles upon which they were made are not subject to amendment. The tariff policy of this country must be protective. That is what we contend for—that is what the American people want to have.

Mr. McKinley then referred to the Harrison administration and showed that he left the presidency with a surplus of $134,000,000 in the treasury, including the reserve fund, which, under Republican policy, had never been entrenched upon.

A Difference of Tariff Schools.

The advocates of tariff taxation are divided into two schools. Both schools believe in raising public money by a tariff, and only differ as to the kind of tariff to accomplish this purpose. One school, the Democratic school, advocates a tariff for revenue only; the other, the Republican school, advocates a tariff for revenue and also protection. A revenue tariff has no other aim or purpose and disclaims every other save revenue. A protective tariff, while raising all needed revenue, is ever mindful that the taxes imposed shall be upon those foreign products which will most encourage domestic production and rest most lightly upon the consumer.

An Enemy to American Prosperity.

A revenue tariff is an enemy to the American shop, the American workingman, to American prosperity, and American industrial independence. It has not a single element of patriotism. It has no national spirit or instinct. To supply the needs of the treasury is its chief and exclusive concern. It has no other. It is a mere precursor to national poverty, national bankruptcy and, individual distress. It is the forerunner of hard times. It is without a single worthy triumph.

Gets People Thinking.

The prevailing widespread distress emphasizes the necessity for enlightened public policy and wise statesmanship. The indifference which has been so prevalent for many years, has given place to a deep and pervading interest in public affairs. The masses of the people are considering economic questions more earnestly than ever before, and are aroused to their importance as they have not been to individual happiness and prosperity. To wisely guide them calls for the exercise of the highest wisdom, coolest judgment, and purest patriotism. No party can safely approach with the sacred fut-rests of the people or the events of the government without the possession of a fixed, honest and guiding trend purpose. Slightness of purpose is fatal to any party or reform, indispensable to wise administration and public confidence. The want of this quality is the infirmity of the present administration and the present congress. That which was due to discontent of every kind. It was not the result of unity of purpose, nor of fixed and united public sentiment. It was the outcome of

Misguided Judgment, Pique, Passion and Prejudice.

The majority of those who voted for Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic congress did not agree upon any principle or policy. They had their several different reasons for opposition to the Republican party and their temporary union was not inspired by devotion to Democratic principles, purposes or policies. Free silver sentiment was the banner on the ticket; opponents to free silver or to any silver in our circulating medium voted for the evident indications as we know it was largely opposed to a carry-on of the failure of our currency, voted for the Democratic ticket; it because he did not believe the Democratic leaders was a fit party to be trusted to disturb the tariff, the free trader voted it in the belief that the Democratic party would demolish all customs houses and had always been opposed to customs duties in the world; the single tax man, the disciples of Henry George voted it, while thousands who hate all such vagaries voted it, the silver standard, the gold standard, the mugwump, the dark, the paper money advocates and the advocates of sound money voted for it, the workingman voted it, and those who were certain that the Democratic success would be accompanied by the enactment of any legislation for the good of the country were of course found to be not only impossible.

Failure and Disappointment

were bound to follow so astounding and incongruous thing as this, and the whole country suffers as a result. The administration and congress are without compass or rudder. Before they have secured any definite policy, they are yet wrangling about what they will or should be. Democratic senators are declared as to hurt with impatience for an opportunity to repudiate them. A general election was never before so much dreaded as the present or so much needed. Even Democratic opinion has there is in fact little difference between the two great commercial parties and that the country will prosper equally well whichever party is in power. We have completely exploded by one year's trial of the Democratic party. That difference has been shown to be so vast as to fill the country with disappointment. It is the opposition than who shall hold the offices. In fact it has been demonstrated that the success of one party or the other means all the difference between want and happiness, of prosperity and national discomfort and distress.

On Which Side?

government, and of one's material independ-

Stand for before this vote assembly. Freeall the words of William H. Seward, spoken to the people at St. Paul on Sept. 18, 1854, when he said:

"The virtue which is to save this nation must reside in the Northwest. On that side of tole stream are the people who hold in their hands the destinies of the republic. Upon some great issues are to be built up in the valley of the Mississippi. I know. You will no less or bear hereafter, if the 'old Dominion' state, dominion passed away from Virginia long ago. Pennsylvania is no longer the Keystone of the American Union. For the

Arch Has Been Extended

from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean, and the center of the arch has moved northward. A new key stone is to be built in the state of Iowa, will rest on the Minnesota state, and a new Empire state will grow up in a northern latitude where the lands are richest and where the people who cultivate them are free and equal. That state which will be entrust to the great fundamental principles of the government, that state which will be the most faithful and most vigorous in devotion to the principles of union and liberty will be at once the Dominion state, the new Keystone state, the new Empire state.

The question for which the great new York statesman spoke so eloquently has been decided, righteously settled, as he plead so prayed it might be settled in favor of freedom. The decree of the great campaign in which he spoke, settled for the great Northwest for whom he spoke, the immortal liberty.

Settled by Eternal Justice,

for freedom and union and. Citizenship is no longer unequal and every man in free to seek his fortune. The discovery existing there are no longer present to impede the progress and reality of the republic, or to stand between him the realization of the highest blessings. The all sections and all states bow at the shrine of liberty. All hail to a union based on such citizenship, all a like interest in the permanency and prosperity of the Union. The liberty for which Seward spoke has been secured and the Dale's saved strong and happy forever. The virtue which is to advance the nation now free to its highest destiny and glory, must reside in the people not of the Northwest alone, but in the people of every part of our common country. The Northwest can be relied upon now and in the future, as in the past, to contribute to the onward march of the best government in the form of such

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into **Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum** and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for years time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I have enjoyed in twenty years and my friends are they never saw me as well. I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN T. BRANN, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our daisy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and fresh line of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

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One Price Clothing House;
Mossefin & Lindell, Proprietors.

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, - - Minnesota.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - - 10,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ARNOLD, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, E. S. Chase, F. D. Childs,
Geo. C. Erskine, J. W. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. N. Welch, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDERSON.....President.
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J. W. WERNER.....Cashier.
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier.

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ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
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WE ARE MAKING VERY LOW PRICES

On Steel Lever Harrows, Disc Harrows,
Spring Tooth Harrows, Plain Boss Harrows.

Dowagiac Drills Always Lead.

They cannot be beaten. Our line of spring goods also comprises John Deere and Flying Dutchman Plows, Van Brunt Seeders, Rushford Wagons, and a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carts and single and double Harness. We also sell Columbia, Imperial and Falcon Bicycles.

MERIT WINS.
THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
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SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpets Rugs, Etc.,

AT THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Mammoth Dry Goods Store. CROOKSTON.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

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SAMPLE GRAIN A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES made on Bills of Lading. Prompt returns and settlements made. Careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Correspondence solicited. Market report mailed free on application.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS
AND
WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. It outside of Polk County it is one dollar and fifty cents, postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The splendid republican victory in the city last Tuesday is but a repetition of the result of almost every election which has been held in the northern states this year. The great republican wave which was started in Pennsylvania has been rolling westward, and wherever the people have had an opportunity they have expressed their disapproval of democracy. They realize when too late, the sad mistake they made in putting the democrats in sole control of the government, and they are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to vote them out of office again. The people are learning by bitter experience what the result of democratic doctrine, put into practice, will result in. The every dread of it has depressed and stagnated the business of the whole nation until the cry of "hard times" has been heard from one end of the country to the other. The masses of the people may not be able to figure out just how these hard times were brought about, but they all know that they are with us, and that the democrats are in power; and they also know that for thirty years this country enjoyed unbiterrupted prosperity under republican administration.

There is no one but will comprehend the significance of these facts. Even the democratic press of the country is condemning the action of the democratic party in congress. Only last week the St. Paul Globe criticised and condemned the administration in terms as strong and forcible as the most partisan republican could use.

By the time another presidential election comes around the people will have such an experience as will make them reach out their hands to the republican party to lead them out of darkness into light, out of poverty into prosperity. When the republican principle of protection is again inaugurated and the confidence of the people restored, the shops, the factories, the mills and the mines will again be in operation as heretofore, and business will resume its wonted activity, and the people will enjoy the prosperity and happiness they did previous to this era of democratic misrule.

COUNTY DIVISION.

Another county division proposition is talked of by the people of Fosston. They want to cut off the Thirteen Towns from Polk county, and with a portion of Beltrami form another county. They are getting signers to a petition which will be filed with the secretary of the state, the same as other propositions already on file, and it will be voted on at the election next fall.

The petition which is to be filed with the secretary will be circulated in the city shortly for the purpose of obtaining signatures and getting the sentiment of the people of Crookston on the matter.

The advocates of the scheme say that if the Thirteen Towns are cut off it will make the county division agitation here for all time to come. At any rate it can do no harm to have another proposition in the field, and the people will have plenty of time before election to discuss the matter and decide which is best for the interests of the majority of the people of the county.

* * *

With a majority in both houses and a democratic administration to back it the democratic party don't seem to know enough to administer affairs in the interest of the people. In their platform they solemnly promise the country to do away with that horrid "robber tariff," and yet they do not dare to do that. If they ever intended to do so why have they not completed it? If they didn't intend to do so why did they promise.

* * *

The governor of Georgia appointed Speaker Crisp to succeed Senator Colquit, but the democrats were afraid that if Crisp left the House a speaker would be selected who would have sense enough to count a quorum when it was present in the House and so they persuaded Crisp to decline the honor. Patrick Walsh, editor of the Agusta Chronicle has been appointed.

On Monday the Senate was to commence its wrestle with the tariff bill, and the strong probability is that no change will be made in the McKinley law this session, from the fact that there appears to be enough democratic Senators who are opposed to a change to help the republicans hold the bill back and defeat it. This would be the best thing that could happen the country, for a little period of uncertainty is better for the country than the passage of the Wilson bill.

The democrats should secure a speaker of this House who is not afflicted with blindness. They could offer to secure a quorum without having to arrest democratic congressmen. Speaker Crisp will not recognize a quorum present unless such member responds to his name when called. Often when a quorum is present the speaker announces "no quorum." He seems to be blind.

The lessons a democratic administration has taught the country have been so effective that the democrats will be permanently retired in '96. They made their boasts during the Cleveland campaign that they were running an "educational" campaign, but it has not been quite all they supposed. The "education" the people received was a bitter dose—but they know when they have had enough and they have had quite enough this time.

GROVER did veto the seigniorage bill after all. The pressure brought to bear upon him was too great and Grover had to come down at last.

Mentor Items.

W. G. Fuller from Crookston has been a resident of Mentor for the last two weeks. W. G. is running opposition to M. R. Brown selling horses, he also talks of putting a steamboat in the lake this season.

R. H. Collor returned from the pine lands last week, having found such a claim as he looked for, he intends to move up in the near future.

The farmers of Grove Park are going to use State prison twine this year, a very good move as economy leads to wealth.

S. M. Pollard had some oats stolen from her granary on the night of the 21st inst. An investigation was made, search warrant issued, oats were found, party arrested and proved to be the right man. The trial was held at the office of E. E. Abbott on March 29th. The jury found them guilty of petty larceny and they were fined $10 and costs, not being able to furnish the wherewithal, they were taken to Crookston to be taken charge of by the sheriff at the expense of the county. They are two fine specimens of genuine heavy weights.

Our Good Templars Lodge is progressing finely, nearly 40 members and still more to follow.

Mr. Christianson returned from Fargo, N. D. last Saturday with his bride, also Andrew Johnson with a helpmate for life's journey. The happy couples departed for their respective homes, where calls of greeting were waiting for them.

Conductor Cooper has been reinstalled in his position on this line again. We extend a hearty welcome to the con. with the pleasing countenance.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

The singular good fortune has fallen to the lot of The Cosmopolitan Magazine of presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written—remarkable alike for its author and remarkable because it has remained unsuspected and undiscovered for more than a hundred years, only to be given to the world at last in an American magazine. It is a comic story written by Napoleon Bonaparte when he was a young man. It has been in the possession of Lord Ashburnham until recently, when it was discovered by the Paris correspondent of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and appears in the April number.

* * *

The North American Review for April contains, among other excellent articles, Personal Reminiscences of the Vatican Council, by Cardinal Gibbons; "The Republican Outlook," by Thos. H. Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Private History of the Jumping Frog Story, by Mark Twain; "The Suppression of Lawlessness in the South," by Governor Stone, of Mississippi.

* * *

"The Progress of the World" of the April Review of Reviews contains a timely discussion of the question why the English pause of politics is more exciting than the American game. Other topics covered in "Progress of the World" are, the Selzinhorage bill, filibustering in Congress, the outlook for bimetallism, the Wilson bill in the Senate, Louisiana and free sugar, the Senate report on Hawaii, the triumph of the Brazilian republic, the Bluefields incident, the prosecution of election crimes, the present positions of the democratic and republican parties, the fight against the House of Lords, the Russo-German commercial treaty, the services of the late Dr. Poole, of Chicago, the death of Louis Kossuth, and many matters of international interest.

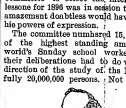
SCRIPTURE STUDIES.

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS ARE SELECTED.

A Committee of Fifteen Met In Philadelphia Recently to Choose the Course For 1896—Points In Sunday School History. Work of the Woodruffs Abroad.

If Robert Raikes, the humble English printer whose Sunday schools started in Gloucester 100 and more years ago, were the first to attract general attention, could have been privileged to be in Philadelphia the other day when the committee to select the international lessons for 1896 was in session there, his amazement doubtless would have passed his powers of expression.

The committee numbered 15, all men of the highest standing among the world's Sunday school workers, and their deliberations had to do with the direction of the study of the Bible by fully 20,000,000 persons. Not less sur-



REV. A. E. DUNNIKO.

MR. B. F. JACOBS. REV. J. H. VINCENT.

prising to Mr. Raikes perhaps than the magnitude of the work and the character of the men engaged upon it would have been the fact that none came nearer to being an Englishman than the two Canadian members—Rev. Dr. John Potts of the Victoria university, at Toronto, and Hon. S. H. Blake, a Dominion lawyer—and that all the others, a baker's dozen in number, were citizens of the republic founded by the "American rebels," whose fight for independence began four years before 1780, the date of the first Raikes schools, came to be known, four years later, when it was successfully concluded, as the world's greatest revolution. But though the committee is so strongly American in its work before it can be finally adopted and given to the world must be revised by a committee of Englishmen, which will meet in London a few months hence. It is not likely, however, that this London committee will recommend any serious changes.

An even dozen members of the committee were present, there being only three absentees. These were Mr. Blake, one of the Canadian members already mentioned; Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, a Richmond Presbyterian, and Dr. W. G. Cunningham, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, located at Nashville. Those in attendance were Bishop J. H. Vincent of the M. E. church, founder of the Chautauqua summer schools, chairman; Rev. A. E. Warren Randolph, Baptist, of Newport, R. I., secretary; Dr. John Hall of New York; Dr. Potts of Canada, B. F. Jacobs, the Chicago business man in whose practical brain the idea of uniformity in Sunday school lessons first took definite form; Dr. A. E. Dunning of Boston; Professor J. J. D. Hinde of Lebanon, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. J. Blair of Independence, Pa.; President John A. Broadus of the Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of New York, Rev. H. Lewis Baugher of Gettysburg, Pa., and Dr. D. Berger of Dayton, O.

A number of persons not members of the committee were present. These included Professor F. K. Sanders of Yale, representing the Institute of Sacred Literature, who was in favor of the addition of lines of study which would "prove worthy of the efforts of the most advanced theological students," the representatives of two or three associations that publish lesson leaves and several ladies who desired the enlistment or lessons of a more elementary nature in the primary classes. It will be seen that widely differing views were presented by different persons, and it may be said that no two of the visitors agreed, so that the committee must have had a rather embarrassing task if any attempt was made to please everybody. It was stated at the close of the meeting by Mr. Jacobs that it had been decided that the lessons for the first half of the year should be taken from the gospel of St. Luke and those for the last half from the Old Testament. The English commit-

REV. D. BERGER.

REV. J. FOTH. REV. W. G. CUNNINGHAM.

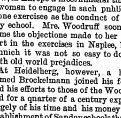
tee that will revise the work of the American committee is made up of Rev. Dr. J. M. Gibson, Mr. W. M. Grosser, Rev. Dr. C. H. Kelly, Professor Carr, Rev. Dr. S. Green, Mr. Edward Towers and Mr. Charles Waters.

It is not generally known probably even among active Sunday school workers that of the 22,782,224 teachers and scholars in the Sunday schools of the world 11,118,637 or almost half are in the United States, and that more than half of the remainder are found among other English speaking peoples, yet such is the fact. In truth, the Sunday school is practically an institution of the Anglo-Saxon race, though there are Sunday schools in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany and are in the missionary countries of Asia and Africa and the isles of the sea. But Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey and Russia are almost without Sunday schools.

There seems to be little doubt in the minds of any that the unification of the lessons has been of immense benefit to the movement for extending the methods of the Sunday school. The international lesson series was adopted in 1872 at the Indianapolis convention for the United States, the Canadian Sunday schools came in three years later, and in 1889 the British conference followed suit. Though Dr. (now Bishop) Vincent is the man to whom the idea first seemed feasible and Dr. Eggleston showed its practicability, it was Mr. Jacobs who pushed it to adoption, and he is, therefore, and quite naturally, very popular among men who are at the top among Sunday school workers. This was shown by his election at the world's Sunday school convention held in St. Louis last year to the high office of president, an honor which Mr. Jacobs, who is as modest as he is efficient, accepted with manifest reluctance. It seems a little singular that America, a wilderness peopled only by wild beasts and pagan savages for centuries after all Europe had been Christianized, should lead so tremendously, so far as the Sunday school, unquestionably the strongest auxiliary to the church, is concerned. In fact, although there were Sunday schools on the continent before that year, it was not till 1833 that any definite move to extend and systematize them was entered upon, and it was Albert Woodruff, an American and a native of Massachusetts, who inaugurated the movement. It was in Paris that he began. He was taking a holiday trip through Europe and was much cast down by the desecration of the Lord's day in the gay French capital. The beginning was made before he became convinced that the first day of the week could best be redeemed to Christian uses in Europe by the establishment of Sunday schools.

Mr. Woodruff's first move was to secure a supply of American Sunday school music. Then he enlisted the sympathy of a number of pastors and laymen, and in half a dozen Sunday schools had been successfully organized in the American plan. A committee for the formation of similar schools throughout France was got together, and Rev. H. Pannier was made its chairman. Rev. J. T. Cook was the first Sunday school missionary in Europe, the field of his labors taking in Switzerland and southern France.

Mr. Woodruff became so greatly impressed by the success of the movement in France that in 1860 he determined to give up his business and devote his fortune and the remainder of his life to the work. By 1866 he was again on the other side of the Atlantic, where his abound-



REV. M. D. HOGE.

REV. JOHN HALL. PROF. J. J. L. BROADUS.

ed enthusiasm soon made itself felt. His wife, who shared his views, shared his labors with him. They began their labors at Naples. It was there, even more than now, in Europe a most unusual thing for a woman to engage in such public religious exercises as the conduct of a Sunday school. Mrs. Woodruff soon overcame the objections and was taking part in the exercises in Naples, but at Munich it was not so easy to do away with old world prejudices.

At Heidelberg, however, a banker named Brockelmann joined his fortune and his efforts to those of the Woodruffs, and for a quarter of a century expended largely of his time and his money in the work of Sunday school missionary labor throughout Germany. For two or three years Mr. Brockelmann was the only assistant of an independent character Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff. At Berlin Pastor Prochnow, the court preacher; Dr. Hoffmann; Hanpt, the organist, and Baron Kottwitz, the deposed the movement, and of course their co-operation had great strength thereto. American Sunday school music had never been heard in Germany until introduced by the Woodruffs, and it met with great opposition, more than once being characterized by Tentonic Christians, who seemed to think religion should be made as ingubrious as possible, as only fit to be heard in beer halls.

In 1877 the work that had been started by Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff bore fruit in the establishment of the Foreign Sunday School association. Under its auspices many thousands of publications have been issued in about a score of languages and dialects. These publications include periodicals for children printed in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Japanese.

A most important part of the work of the association has been the formation of schools among soldiers and sailors of Italy. These schools are scattered over a large part of Europe and are to be found even in such remote parts of the globe as India and Madagascar, so far has the work of the Woodruffs been carried. It is claimed, of course, that this society is the sole agency that has been instrumental in the rooting and procedure of the Sunday school idea in the old world. Its members recognize and work in perfect harmony with the enlightened ministers of the London Sunday School union and other missionary societies, but that the association is among the most potent of factors in foreign Sunday school work there can be no doubt.

G. P. SOMERS.

Australia's Coal.

Australia mined 4,697,629 tons of coal last year. The supply is apparently inexhaustible and is rapidly coming to be an important factor in the future industrial development of the country.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd, '94.

"Cleveland does not want a democratic successor," said a prominent democrat to me the night the president sent in his veto message of the Bland seigniorage bill. It has given the democrats a great shock, especially those from the south where the fiat money craze has taken such a firm hold of the people. They are afraid that about 30 or more seats in the house will be filled with Populists next congress.

* * *

I believe Cleveland was right. If a private individual or corporation proposed to do what the Bland bill did they would have been subject to a term in the penitentiary. Practically under the terms of the law by which the bullion in the treasury was purchased there is no seigniorage. Besides this did not offer anything to those who are in favor of, or are friendly to silver as money. It was as nothing. It could have been like issuing a forced loan, issuing legal tender notes.

* * *

More than eight weeks have been wasted in the democratic House of Representatives because the speaker will not take a common sense method and count those who are present as a quorum which prevents congress from legislating.

* * *

It is believed that the Wushburn anti-option bill will pass both House and Senate if there is time to consider it. The great trouble is going to be that as soon as the tariff is out of the way members will scatter in an effort to secure a re-election.

* * *

So far as that is concerned, if congress would attend to business when it is here there would be no need of any such lengthy session. Every man has a right to try and get back here, and in most cases it has been shown that he is doing his state good service in so doing. It is the re-elected men who have learned something and secured an established position who serve their states best.

* * *

A good man should not be obliged to make a hard fight for his election every two years. I am in favor of elections every two years and making changes when necessary. The change from one party to another is another matter. It is where the political sentiment of the district is the same that Isay good men should be returned to congress.

* * *

That sort of thing has worked well in those districts in the Minnesota legislature which have followed it.

* * *

Why don't the populists put up a big brainy man—if they have such—when they are making congressional nominations?

* * *

Both Senators Davis and Washburn will make speeches on the tariff and present the matter from a Minnesota standpoint. Both will be worth listening to and the speeches will be worth reading. Washburn has never made any pretensions to oratory, but he makes a good square talk and presents ideas. Being one of the republican advisory committee he is recognized as a leader in the Senate. Davis always talks well.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Copp's Settler's Guide—New Edition.

Henry N. Copp, the well-known land lawyer, of Washington, D. C., has issued a new edition of his popular Guide for homestead and other settlers on the public domain. The price is 25 cents. More than 100,000 copies of this valuable exposition of the public land system have been disposed of. It is the settler's "vade mecum," and should be in the possession of every man and woman who seeks a home on Uncle Sam's farm. Mr. Copp wants immediately the address of every settler who will send $2.50 an acre for government land inside any forfeited railroad grant. He has valuable information for such settlers or their heirs. Send your address at once to Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C.

A Valuable Book.

A condensed history and geography of the United States in convenient form at a low price is what every business man, housewife, professor, teacher and student needs for reference and every day reading and study. Such a book is "The American Republic," geographical and statistical, historical and descriptive; size 12x14 inches, 206 pages, bound in durable cloth, price $1.50. For sale only by local and traveling book agents or sent direct by express prepaid upon receipt of price by the publishers.

JOHN W. LUFF & CO.,
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"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure.

SALE OF State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, March 21, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston, on May 15th, 1894, at the hour of 10 a. m. on the terms prescribed by law, the appraised and unsold state lands in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and the contract declared forfeited to me by reason of failure to pay interest.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office, or the same will be furnished on application.

A. BIERMANN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

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NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn.

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
In Probate Court. Special Term, March 27, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christina Anderson, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto P. A. Skarp, of said County.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to the Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

It is ordered further, That notice of the time and place of hearing on the examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing the order once in each week for three successive weeks, prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

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ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, or rent, no royalty. Adapted to Gas, Water or Electric. Settled in any town, store, store and office. Genuine receiver and transmitter. Can be used with common telephone. Price $5.00 per day. Use in a residence means a saving of many times the price in saving of time, errands, messages, nor expense. Complete, ready for use, with 100 feet wire, $25.00. Send for new cut of motor, or write for full particulars. Mentioning this paper. Valley Telephone Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. F. HARRIS & CO., Box 16, Columbus, O.

QUEENS OF HAWAII.

PLAYED PROMINENT PARTS IN THE ISLAND KINGDOM.

How Queen Kaahumanu Established "Woman's Rights"—Royal Processions, In One of Which a Dowager Wore Seventy-two Yards of Calico.

When the missionaries arrived at Hawaii, March 30, 1820, the condition of woman was that of a slave. She could not eat cocoanuts, bananas, oranges or fish, and one of the carious tabus, or interdictions, forbade her eating any kind of food with men.

Queen Kaahumanu sent for the new king, Liholiho, who was engaged in a drunken orgie out on the ocean in a canoe, and urged him to throw down the idols in the heiaus, or temples, and to clinch the matter by eating in public with a group of women who were feasting by themselves at a little distance from the royal abode. Staggering over to them, Liholiho, who was a very different character from his famous father, sat down and publicly ate some of their food. The cry went up, "The tabu is broken."

The torch was applied to the idols, and woman's emancipation began. Queen Kaahumanu was a huge, heavy mortal, and like all the chiefs she was proud and cruel. At first she treated the missionaries with disdain, offering only the tip of her little finger in salutation, but she became a zealous convert and remained to the time of her death, in 1823, at the age of 56, a firm and conscientious Christian, beloved by those who intimately knew her and universally respected for her abilities. She had ruled as consort of the great conqueror, as joint sovereign with his son, Liholiho, and as regent during the minority of Kauikeouli.

Kamamalu, the queen of pleasure loving Liholiho, was fond of display. On a state occasion in 1823 she was carried in procession, seated in a wheelboat on a frame of wickerwork borne on the shoulders of 70 men.

The boat and platform, 50 feet long by 12 feet wide, were covered with costly broadcloth edged by beautiful colored tapas (native bark cloth). The queen's dress was a scarlet silk mantle and a feather cloak. An immense Chinese umbrella, richly gilded and decorated with tassels and fringes of the same gaudy color, supported by a chief wearing a helmet, screened her from the sun.

Chiefs held aloft kahilis, or royal staffs, 30 feet high, the handles surrounded by alternate ivory and tortoise shell rings, beautifully wrought and highly polished, the upper part being arranged so as to form a column or plume of scarlet feathers of 1 feet in diameter and from 12 to 14 feet long. A more magnificent insignia of rank, conveying at once the ideas of grandeur, state and beauty, as they towered and gracefully nodded above the multitude, was never devised by barbarians.

Another royal lady, Kinau, who afterward shared authority with Kamehameha III (Kauikeouli), her title being Kaahumanu II, appeared in a scarlet pan, a long piece of silk wound round the body and limbs, with two long streamers. The pau is a very graceful costume, especially when worn by a female (or woman) on horseback, with the gayly colored streamers afloat in the wind. The two dowager queens appeared in this procession. One of them wore 72 yards of cashmere of double cloth, one-half being orange and the other half scarlet. This was wrapped about her figure till her arms were covered by the mass in a horizontal position, while the remainder, forming an extensive train, was supported by a retinue selected for that purpose.

The richness and variety of the dresses and colors, and the exhibition of the wealth and power of the chiefs, their hereditary symbols of rank, the stately kahilis, gold clocks and helmets, and the necklaces of feathers, intermingled with the brilliant hues and deep green of the flowers and wreaths from their native forests, rendered the spectacle at once unique and attractive. Groups of singers and dancers, to the number of many hundred, ever and anon met the procession, enthusiastically shouting their admiration in the willing ears of the chiefs.

Queen Kamamalu and Liholiho made a voyage to London in 1824. Before the ship weighed anchor at Honolulu the queen chanted a farewell:

"O heaven! O earth! O mountains! O sea! O my counselors and my subjects, farewell!"

The royal travelers created a sensation in London. Queen Kamamalu exhibited herself in loose trousers and a long bell gown of colored velveteen, but Parisian modistes soon clothed the ladies in all the gear of fashion. Corsets for the first time encircled their ample waists, and the London ladies, in their rage for the new dress, sought patterns of the turban that graced the brow of the queen.

But, alas, the royal pair caught the measles and died in London, poor children of nature that they were, far from the palm groves and bosky dells of their native isles! The bodies, in lead coffins framed in wood and covered with crimson velvet, were sent to Honolulu in the frigate Blonde in charge of Lord Byron, a cousin of the poet.—Godey's Magazine.

Took the Train.

Employer—You are late again. Didn't I tell you to take the train because it would bring you much faster than you could walk the distance?

Boy—Yes, sir, and I did.

Employer—Then how do you explain your lateness?

Boy—I had to leaf around the station for half an hour waiting for the train, which was away behind time.—Philadelphia Times.

Great Feat.

Mr. Grogan finishes the story of the argument)—An I had to stiland there lukin at him, shmollin th' best Oi end, an all the toime he was tellin Oi was gritlin me teeth behind me bolck.—Indianapolis Journal.

A SPY'S CLOSE CALL.

He Was Rescued From Impending Death by a Clever Newspaper Nose.

On the battlefield of Antietam Mr. McClure met General William J. Palmer, then a captain, and strongly urged him not to continue his movements as a spy after Lee had crossed into Virginia, but the gallant young soldier gave no promise as to what he would do. He did do, and the very first night after Lee crossed the Potomac he was again in Lee's camp and brought back important information to General McClellan.

Again he returned and entered the Confederate lines, and when he did not report after a week it was assumed that he had been captured and would probably be executed as a spy. He had been captured, was tried and condemned as a spy and sentenced to be executed, but he was saved by a clever newspaper device determined upon after a conference in this city between President J. Edgar Thomson of the Pennsylvania railroad, Colonel Scott and Mr. McClure. Thomson took special interest in Palmer, as he had been his secretary, and was much attached to him.

It was decided that Washington dispatches should be prepared for all of the Philadelphia morning papers announcing the arrival at the capital of Captain William J. Palmer, stating in what particular lines of the enemy he had operated, and adding that he had brought much important information that could not be given to the public at the time. These dispatches appeared next morning in all the Philadelphia papers, prominently displayed, and of course reached the southern lines within 48 hours.

The result was that Captain Palmer's identity was never established in Richmond, and his execution was thus escaped. After a little while, when some prisoners had been exchanged, there was a vacancy made in the list of the exchanged men by death. Palmer's friends had him take the place and name of the dead soldier, and he thus escaped and returned to the service.—Philadelphia Times.

Calling Smith.

Miss Kate Field relates an experience which she had in trying to sleep in a hotel in a Utah mining town where the partitions between the rooms were of boards merely and quite innocent of lath and plaster. The immense noise and coming of the early part of the night were bad enough, but toward morning, when at last she had fallen asleep, a loud voice shouted from her keyhole:

"Smith! Smith!"

As her name was not Smith, she made no response.

"Smith!" came the shout again. "It's time to skip!"

"My name is not Smith," she then answered.

From across the hall came the call of the day clerk, who occupied the room next:

"No. That ain't Smith. Smith's at the end of the hall."

"Well, this is the end of the hall," came from the weighborhood of the keyhole again. It was the voice of the porter.

"Aren't there two ends to the hall? Is this one end, you blockhead, or one?"

"Who wants Smith?" came a sharp voice from the distance. "I'm Smith."

"What's the matter with I'm Smith," came still another voice.

"Well, whichever Smith wants to get up at 4 o'clock, please," called the porter.

At these Smiths slammed their doors with a vehement protestation that they didn't want to get up.

"It's Smith in No. 11" screamed the day clerk.

The right Smith had not been waked at all, so the porter found No. 1 and pounded on the door so hard that every body in the house who had not already been waked was aroused, and several people rushed out into the hall, thinking there was a fire.

The porter went down complacently to the office on the floor below.

"Well," said he to the night clerk, "I waked him up anyhow."

A Curious Parasite.

It is an old saying that every dog has his day. According to an English authority, that day is rather more prolonged specially comfortable in Fiji. It is impossible to keep foreign dogs alive for much more than a couple of years. Those born there may live four years. The cause of this mortality is a species of worm that lives in the skin, causing dire diseases and heart. Adult specimens of this parasite sometimes measure as much as two inches, and to their ravages on animals is actually swarming with them. Puppies are often troubled with them, although it seems to take a couple months to develop them to a troublesome stage. When a dog is afflicted, it begins with a sharp barking, which is at once recognized as the beginning of your Fido's last chapter. Thus far no remedy has been found or even suggested. The parasite is found in dogs in eastern Asia, and identical symptoms are noted. The animal may live six months to two years after the first indications are observed.—New York Ledger.

His Wish.

A wicked litory is told about two partners who respected each other's business ability, but who hated one another. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired, and whatever he had his partner should have in double portion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrel of money. "All right," said the fairy, "your partner will get two barrels on that wish." "Stop a little," said the first. "Perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Watch on the Wall.

For many years a silver watch might be seen fastened to the wall of one of the pews of the inner quadrangle of Somerset Hoiise. Loudoners used to point it out as having saved the life of a man who fell from a scaffold, and he placed it there as a testimony.—New York Advertiser.

M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

OHIO'S GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO A GREAT CROWD AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Brief Review of Tariff Legislation Since Washington's Time—The Wilson Bill. Difference Between the Republican and Democratic Parties—General Election Much Desired.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—Governor William McKinley of Ohio and party reached this city at 8:30 a. m. by a special train on the Milwaukee road.

Upon arriving at the Milwaukee depot Major McKinley and party were met by the various committees appointed to look after arrangements and escorted to the West hotel by the university cadets in uniform, under command of Lieutenant Morgan, U. S. A. The governor was given an enthusiastic welcome along the line of march and on reaching the West delivered a brief impromptu speech in the rotunda of the hotel. The governor then retired to his apartments and secured a short rest. Shortly after 11 a. m. Major McKinley appeared at the State League convention and made a few remarks to the delegates assembled.

A GREAT RALLY.

Governor McKinley Addresses the Republicans of the Northwest.

The evening session of the convention had been set apart for a great Republican rally. The exposition building was packed to the utmost limit.

Governor McKinley began his address by saying that much had happened since the national convention held in the exposition building in 1892. Nearly everything had suffered but Republican principles, and they were stronger than ever. He then gave a brief history of tariff legislation since the inception of the government, and then took up the Wilson bill, pointing out some of what he called its vicious points. The finance committee of the senate, he said, had restored the duty on sugar, but they had compensated by reducing it on the raw and extending the bonded period on whisky. Both taxed coal, but they had taken the tax off diemonds.

The proposed repeal of reciprocity legislation was also denounced in very severe, "A general election," said Governor McKinley in closing, "was never so much desired as now and never so much needed. The too common idea that there is in fact little difference between the two parties has been completely exploded by one year's trial of the Democratic party. That difference has been shown to be so vast as to fill the country with astonishment. It is a greater question than who shall hold the offices in fact, it has been demonstrated that the success of one party or the other means all the difference between national happiness and prosperity and national discontent and distress."

RECEIVED M'KINLEY.

St. Paul People Pay Their Respects to the Ohio Governor.

ST. PAUL, March 29.—The event of the day in St. Paul was the reception tendered to Governor McKinley at the state capitol. The reception took place in the hall of the house of representatives between the hours of 1:30 and 3 p. m., and during that time thousands of people availed themselves to pay their respects to the distinguished Ohioan.

In the morning Major McKinley, left Minneapolis by a special train, accompanied by Governor Nelson, who, after the address, entertained him at lunch at the Merchants club. Mr. McKinley and party left in the evening for the East.

Republican League Meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—Harmonia hall was crowded to suffocation at the opening session of the State League of Republican clubs. A feature of today's proceedings was a brief speech by Governor McKinley of Ohio, who was enthusiastically received. John Goodnow of Minneapolis was re-elected president and F. C. Stevens of St. Paul secretary. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the policy of the Democratic party.

Republican Editors Organize.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—The Republican editors of the state, about 150 strong, in Century hall, and formed a state organization. The election of officers resulted as follows: C. C. Whitney, Marshall News-Messenger, president; Dr. F. E. Barrett, Tower, vice president; J. S. Vandling, St. Paul, secretary; A. N. Dare, Elk River Star-News, treasurer.

TOM REED COMING.

The "Ex-Czar" of the House Will Make a Speech at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—The Tribune says: McKinley is not the only "big gun" of the Republican party who is looking after the great Northwest. Tom Reed will deliver an address in Minneapolis during the coming summer. It will be made soon after the Fourth of July congressional convention at which Mr. Reed has already given his promise to make the visit. It is presumed that the date selected is in order that the ex-speaker's dress may have an effect favorable to Mr. Reed's candidacy for speaker in case the next house of representatives is Republican.

Northern Pacific Dinners.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The Northern Pacific Railway company has filed a demurrer in the United States court to the complaint in the foreclosure begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York.

The English Bill.

LONDON, April 4.—The Behring sea award bill, as remodeled by the attorney general, Sir Charles Russell, has been printed. It provides for the seizure of any English or American naval officers of sealers found infringing the provisions of the award.

SENATOR MILLS AS A DODGER.

He Avoided the Workingmen When They Visited Washington.

Many workingmen are hurrying on to Washington. They represent hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens. Some of them are paying their own way. Others are having their expenses met by the workmen who send them. These men from first to last are independent. They are Republicans and Democrats. They ask no favors. They are honest, industrious and patriotic Americans. While they seek no favors, they do demand justice and their rights as citizens of the republic.

They have been told that the Democrats are their friends. Democratic orators have groaned for them. Democratic editors have shrieked fraud and robbery. A Democratic candidate for the presidency has rumbled most dismally. Workingmen have therefore believed that they would be welcome in Washington. Consequently they have gone.

What have they found? An atmosphere too cold to measure. They are not welcome. On the contrary, they have been pat off, put out, avoided and almost evicted. Mills has dodged them. Yet Mills has swayed their friends! He has almost swayed their votes—votes to redress wrongs by which they have had regular employment and living wages. They have had homes over their heads and bread and meat on their tables. Their children have had clothing and schooling. Their wives have had peasants and silk dresses. But Mills wept.

At this day, however, when these very workmen have neither employment nor pay, Mills hides himself when they approach. He doesn't want to hear them. Moreover, they are mistaken. They don't know what is good for them. Things will come down, down, flour will be almost as cheap as dirt, and salt will be as plenty as snow in the winter time. Prognostications, no matter how beautiful and inspiring, don't satisfy a hungry man's appetite, nor can they warm a little child that is cold.

Thus and therefore Mills keeps well out of the way. He does not want to hear the plea of labor. He does not want to be turned backward to his former happy estate. He is determined to stand by the Wilson bill. However, he was caught the other day. A committee followed him to the senate chamber. They were men of labor. They had traveled many miles. Under their arms they carried specimens of their skill and industry. They had pieces of American carpet and of American flannels, skeins of American yarn and an assortment of American tablecloths.

Likewise they had some facts as to wages. For instance: When they worked before the McKinley law was threatened, their wages were two and a half times greater than were the wages paid for the same kind of work in England. They wanted to show that their carpets and yarns and to tell him their facts. But he would neither see nor listen. He hadn't time. Further than that, he was fixed and unchangeable. He believed in free trade, absolute free trade. These workmen could not be heard. He did not think they ought to be heard. Moreover, he had given his decision that they should be heard.—Cleveland Leader.

Sol Prophecy Fulfilled.

James G. Blaine once used these memorable words: "I love my country and my countrymen. I am an optimist and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country and know that the enormous part of this land are the best paid, the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of these have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

"I shudder, however, at the thought that these conditions of society are to be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and where there is now life and activity there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why this is to be is that the great southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but ultimate men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which in their way into every newspaper in this land.

"The great body of our people have never experienced or seen the suffer ings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the misrepresentations of these writers and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future the people advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction of the principle of protection, will cease to engage in business and consequently mills will shut down, and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

"The people will then see, as they have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of their suffering they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that has built up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when the manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the only thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, March 27.

Services were held in the senate chamber over the remains of the late Senator Colquitt. The senate immediately adjourned for the day.

In the house the Republicans filibustered against consideration of the O'Neill-Foy election case.

Wednesday, March 28.

The house secured a quorum on the contested election cases: O'Neill (Dem.) was declared entitled to a seat.

The senate was occupied with the McGarraban bill.

Thursday, March 29.

The senate passed the McGarraban bill without division.

The house was in an uproar most of the day on the contested election cases. The motion to reconsider the O'Neill-Joy case was finally withdrawn.

Friday, March 30.

The house spent another fruitless day on the contested election cases.

Saturday, March 31.

The house was again without a quorum in the morning. The afternoon was devoted to eulogies upon the late Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, April 2.

The tariff bill was made the unfinished business in the senate and Senator Voorhees opened the debate by a speech of considerable length.

The house spent another day on the contested election cases. Democrats were not able to get a quorum.

LILI AFTER LUCRE.

The Ex-Queen Would Favor Annexation For a Consideration.

HONOLULU, March 12, Via San Francisco.—Within the past week there has been a material change in the political condition of the islands. Briefly, it may be summed up by saying the united forces are coming out for annexation. Had the sentiment been left to their own devices there never would have been any serious opposition to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The advocates of royalty have come to the conclusion that all hopes of restoration are past and that it is politic for them to acquiesce with good grace, as Lydia Liliuokalani has been advised of the fact that her restoration is impossible, and she will advocate annexation if she can get a big price for the islands in order to receive some form of bounty.

Lili Would Like the Cash.

It will be remembered that under the treaty presented by the commissioners from President Harrison, Liliuokalani was to receive $20,000 a year in return for the resignation of all right to the throne. The treaty provides that the indemnity that the ex-queen is said to favor annexation. A petition will soon be prepared and sent to President Cleveland advocating the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, providing a sum to be mutually agreed upon shall be settled upon Lilliuokalani during her lifetime. This petition will be signed by leading natives, members of the cabinet and members of the native societies. It has even been stated that Liliuokalani will send a formal request to Washington to lay the matter before the United States senate. Should she be successful in this, there could then be no serious opposition to President Cleveland entertaining a treaty of annexation, and as the right of the provisional government to make such a treaty has been recognized by no less authority than Senator Morgan, it is more than likely the president would be glad to avail himself of the proposition.

Brown-Sequard Dead.

PARIS, April 4.—Professor Brown-Sequard, eminent physician and physiologist, the supposed inventor of the elixir of life, is dead.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 2, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady but weak. No. 2 spring 62c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; May, 69c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 35c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c.

BARLEY—Steadier. No. 2, 56c; sample, 50@55c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2, 47c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 2, 1894.

HOGS—Market 5@10c lower; quality fair. Yards cleared to packers at $4.40@4.45.

CATTLE—Receipts were not offered, on the market and practically no trading in the line of mead. Four fair steers, averaging 1,170 lbs., sold at $3.80 to a city butcher.

Prime steers, $4@4.25; good steers, $3.75@4.00; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $3@3.25; common to fair cows, 2@2.75. Bulls—Best to fair, $2.50@2.90; heavy export bulls, 3,000 steers, $1.90@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75; stockers, $1.75@2.25.

SHEEP—Steady. Good demand for fat sheep. Muttons, $3@3.50; lambs, $5.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, $1.25@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 2,000; cattle, 24; calves, 10; sheep, 40.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2, 1894.

WHEAT—April opened, 63c; May opened, 65c; July opened, 66½c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 65c; May opened, 65c; highest, 65½c; lowest, 65c; closing, 65½c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, April 2, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 64½c; May, 65¼c; May, 67½c; July, 64½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 63½c; March, 64c; May, 64½c; July, 65c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 59½c. No. 3, 56½c. Rejected, 54½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 63½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1894.

CATTLE—Active, prices nearly established, lot will sell a little lower than the extreme high prices of last week on all native; Texans steady.

HOGS—Active, 15@20c lower. Rough and common, $4.15@4.40; mixed and packers, $4.25@4.45; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.40@4.60; packers, prime and light, $4.45@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Active, 25c higher. Top sheep, $4.90@4.95; top lambs, $4.75@5.10.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000; hogs, 42,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 59@59½c; May, 60¾@60⅝c; July, 62c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 30¾; May, 37⅝c; July, 38¾c.

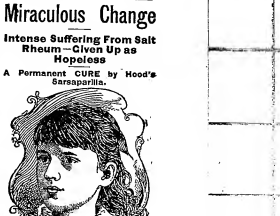
OATS—Steady. May, 30⅝@31c; July, 29¼@29⅝c; September, 25½c.

PORK—Lower. May, $11.42½; July, $11.40.

Miraculous Change

Intense Suffering From Salt Rheum—Given Up as Hopeless

A Permanent Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Blanche Clark
Duluth, Minn.

"Seven years ago our daughter Blanche, then four years of age, had a tumor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. She seemed to derive no benefit at all and it the cold or caused her face or hands, they would swell up at once and look almost purple, and branded blisters would form and break, discharging a watery substance and

The Burning and Itching

that attended it would drive the child nearly wild. Unless we smeared her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. The itching was intense. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave up the case as hopeless. But in the summer of '93 our daughter Clara tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

breast, which caused her much pain and ultimately an illness. After taking four bottles it entirely disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She commenced the middle of June to take the medicine and as this writing has started on her fifth bottle. Her face is smooth and not a baby's.

The Color of a Rose Petal

Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and inflamed nearly to the elbow. I cannot express in language my joy at this cure. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised at the change." Mrs. Lizzie Clark, 831 East 6th St., Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

MUTUAL
BENEFIT
THAT'S A
GOOD RULE
WHICH WORKS BOTH WAYS
WHICH COVERS EVERY EXCHANGE OF VALUES.
You get what you need.
L. I. Benoit supplies the need.
Benoit pays a just profit.
You pay a just price.
That's what we mean
BENEFIT MUTUAL

L. I. BENOIT

SELLS
GROCERIES
YOU
BUY
GROCERIES

VIGORINE
Aids powerfully and quickly, Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Premature Old Age, and all the evils resulting from self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Insist on having VIGORINE, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00, with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted. Address PEPPER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL
DENTIST
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON

All work in my line skilfully and promptly perfo rmed. Give me a call.

SMITH WAS A BAD MAN.

And He Had Learned One Game of Which He Could Boast.

"But speaking of train robberies," put in the colonel, "reminds me of a man I met when I was in command of Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne. He was an express messenger named Smith, and his run was on what they called out there the 'high line' of the S. and M. railroad. Smith ran much of a man to look at, but he was great in action, as you'll agree.

"It heard of Smith before I met him. He'd killed two men down in western Kansas, and they were saying around Cheyenne that he was 'bad.' So I was curious to get him to tell me the story, and after awhile he did.

"He used to have a run on the Santa Fe down there it crossed into Colorado. All the messengers, you know, carried guns in those days—they do yet, for that matter—but Smith understood the use of a six shooter better than some of his mates. Things had been so smooth on his run for so long that he got a bit careless at last and used to leave the door of his car unlocked so that the brakemen could come in and talk with him whenever they liked without his having to go to the end of the car to unlock the door.

"Smith had one game, though, which was all his own. He told me that he had practiced it a good deal so that he could shoot within a fraction of a second after hearing any one say, 'Put up your hands.' All the train men on his run knew that. You know those fellows are great in skylarking, and Smith had warned them never to try to play that joke on him, because, he said, the first man who came into his car and took him unawares with that remark would be likely to die.

"One day he was sitting behind his little square iron safe checking off his money packages. He had the safe in a corner of the car facing one end. He always sat with his back against the front end of the car. The front door was always barred. When he raised the lid of the little tramlike safe the messengers used then, he always put his two big six shooters on the corners of the safe in front of the lid. Any one approaching him from the rear end of the car couldn't see the guns, but they were ready for instant use.

"Well, on this day I'm telling you about, as he was checking off the packages, he heard the car door open and some one come in. He took it for granted that the visitor was the brakeman whom he was expecting, and without looking up went on with his work. He checked two or three more packages and was almost finished when he heard the sharp command, 'Put up your hands!'

"He looked up on the instant and saw two men, each in the least disguised, covering him with six shooters. His own hands were behind the lid of his safe. 'All right, boys,' he said. 'Don't shoot. They're up.'

"They went up, that was true, but as they came over the lid of the safe there was a six shooter in each one. Both six shooters cracked the instant their muzzles came above the safe lid, and both bullets killed. The robbers fired, but they didn't pull until after they had been hit, and their bullets went wild.

"It was all done so quickly that there was no outcry or noise, and when the brakeman went into the car a few minutes afterward he found Smith washing up the blood from the floor. The dead men were on a blanket in a corner. That was how Smith got his reputation for being 'bad.'"—New York Sun

Painstaking Forgers.

"Men try in every way possible," said a prominent bank president, "to obtain the signatures of New York bankers.

"Their object is evidently to use them in committing forgeries. At least we suspect so, and for that reason try to be as careful as possible in signing letters.

"In this bank we have many letters from the west of such a trivial nature that we suspect an ulterior motive upon the part of the writers, and if we answer them at all do so by typewriter, even to the signature.

"One forger or counterfeiter in Indiana is exceedingly systematic and persistent in his efforts to obtain the signatures of our officers. As regularly as the year comes around he writes, inclosing a $10 bill, and requests us to send him one of our new $10 bank notes in exchange.

"He always gives the same reason for the request—that he wants it for 'biscellection.' Of course that is nonsense. We believe that he wants a new bill so that he may discover if we have changed our officers and get their signatures.

"He never does get them though. We always return his bill with a typewritten letter on paper containing no names, excusing ourselves on the ground that we have no circulation outstanding."—New York Herald.

Woodpeckers That Look Ahead.

There is a species of the bird known as the woodpecker in the far west that has an unusual amount of reasoning faculty. It is much lamer than the species of that bird found farther east and frequents the towns rather than the woods. They make holes along the eaves of the dwellings, and in these holes they place acorns, not for the purpose of eating them, as the birds do not eat the acorns at all, but for the purpose of devouring the grubs that germinate in the acorns. This indicates a continuous train of thought, looking forward to the time of the creation of the worm and its destructibility as food.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Fatality.

A curious fatality seems to have attached itself to the family of Captain Wilson, the African fighter. All the members of it that have died have been the victims of accident or violence, except his mother, who succumbed to an attack of paralysis. The husbands of two of Captain Wilson's sisters were drowned, as were two brothers in South Africa. There remains only the eldest brother, George Wilson, a pioneer of sanitary science and a lover of ice hunting.—New York Ledger.

LOOKS LIKE A GRECIAN.

But Miss Bond Is an American and Is Described From George Washington.

The effectiveness of the old Greek costume was never better illustrated than when it was adopted by Miss Mary Carolina Bond, a New Jersey belle of surpassing beauty, who is creating a sensation in New York society circles, as well as in those of Elizabeth, where she resides. It is hard to decide whether the Greek gown,

MISS MARY C. BOND.

which is a favorite with its fair wearer, really enhances her beauty or is rendered more attractive thereby, but certainly beauty and gown complement each other in a manner that is simply bewitching. Some good sculptor ought to embody them in a statue.

Miss Bond is tall, with a finely molded figure and remarkably graceful in her movements. Her hair is reddish golden in color, and with it are set clear blue eyes belonging to that type of beauty and a complexion of exquisite coloring. She is bright and witty, a brilliant conversationalist, an accomplished musician and charming and lovable in disposition.

Miss Bond has other than mere personal claims to consideration, however. She is a great-great-grandniece of George Washington and a great-granddniece of the famous Dolly Madison, with some of whose historic beauty she seems to have been dowered.

ALLEN G. THURMAN'S OLD AGE.

He Spends Much Time In His Library and Reads French Novels All Night.

Allen G. Thurman, "the noble old Roman," as Ohio Democrats affectionately call him, takes life easily at 80 years of age, living in Columbus with his children and grandchildren in a splendid stone mansion of the modern sort. The modest old homestead, which became so famous during the campaign of 1888, will soon be a thing of the past. A hotel named after the judge is to be erected on the site. In his new home he spends most of his time in the library, for he is still as always what has been, a voracious reader and student, though he does not devote so much time as formerly to ponderous tomes of legal lore. His reading now consists for the most part of poetry and French fiction, which he

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

reads in the original. He takes a daily glance at the pages of The Congressional Record, however, thus keeping in touch with the doings of our national legislators.

Judge Thurman has always led as secluded a life as is possible for a man so greatly interested in public affairs, and since the death of his wife two years ago he has been more secluded than ever. He is not by any means unapproachable, though he never receives visitors during his day. His habit is to receive callers and chat with the family after dinner every evening, and then after 10 o'clock he begins his readings. If his book is interesting, he reads all night, and very often the morning sun is shining through the window when he lays down the volume in which he has been absorbed. During the day he sleeps. He has no regular hour for going to bed and none for getting up, but follows the bent of his inclinations as a matter of rest.

The judge is a very wealthy man. His wife was rich when they were married, and her estate has been well managed and greatly increased. His household now consists of the family of his son, Allen W. Thurman, who married a Baltimore belle of famous beauty. The young folks, who are extremely devoted to the grandfather, are prominent in the social circles of Columbus, and the family ranks high in the genuine aristocracy of the state.

A Swiss Colony.

There is a Swiss colony in Grundy county, Tenn., which seems like a part of a foreign country. So perfectly have they kept up their native habits and customs and even style of architecture in the building of their little cottages. Their eaves are curves there whose quaint work finds a parallel in Switzerland, although a number of them have grown quite weather worthy and could go if they wished.

To Reduce Salt Water's Friction.

Edison is now at work with a plan to grease the sides of ships, so that they will slip through the water more readily. He says the friction of salt water on the constituents are much more than is generally believed, and if he can only do what he is trying to do the Campania can make the voyage between New York and Liverpool in four days.

I WONDER WHY.

I wonder why hearts change so carelessly,
Forgetful of the fires they have set
Aglow in other hearts.
Forgetful of the trembling lips once wet
With dews of kisses.

I wonder why it comes—forgetfulness—
To steal away the loyalty and truth
That once were glorified.
Leaving silence in loneliness shadow—ruth
For those forgotten.

I wonder why we cannot earnestly
Command our love as we command our lives
And prove it sweetly true
That love remains to him who truly strives
To prove its constancy.

I wonder why we never know ourselves—
Can never look into ourselves and see
The hidden springs that wait
A magic touch to send forth jubilee
And "whelm our startled souls."

I wonder why ones earnest vows enshrined
Within the inner sanctum of our love
Grow faint with lasting time,
Like echoes from some whispering voice above
The fanoff floating clouds—
I wonder why.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Gold Separation.

What is claimed to be the most advantageous process for the separation of fine gold in placers comes from Montana. It is a dry process, designed especially for localities distant from sufficient water for other methods, the ore or gravel being run through a number of steam drier, after which it is dumped into the hopper of the separator. Dropping from this, it strikes a powerful blast of air, which carries it between two sets of slowly revolving copper cylinders coated with one-sixteenth of an inch of mercury.

These cylinders are placed in two lines of three each, one above the other, so that the dust, driven by the air blast, passes between them in a wavelike line. The ore first strikes a cylinder similar to the others, but revolving in an opposite direction, which catches the coarser gold and the nuggets. Then, passing between the other cylinders, all the gold is caught, however fine, and the waste is carried by the air blast to a conveyor, which bears it away. The mercury on the cylinders is constantly renewed, so that a fresh surface is always presented, and it is asserted that the process has been subjected to such various tests and so successfully, as to demonstrate its peculiar adaptability to the class of work in question.—New York Sun.

All Snakes Do Not Hiss.

The popular idea that all snakes hiss is incorrect when anaconda are in question, if we may believe the close observer of the serpent family. The sound they make is more like a growl than a hiss and has been well described by a traveler as a "low, roaring noise." Their powers of deglutition are sufficiently wonderful to make exaggeration unnecessary, credible witnesses testifying to the fact that one has been known to swallow a horse, while bullocks are not infrequently attacked also. Few nonscientific readers, by the way, are aware that not only do the jaw hinges of the boa tribe become dislocated in the act of swallowing a large animal, subsequently resuming their proper position by means of the elastic connecting tendons, but that the skull bones separate completely, so the whole constitutes a sort of quadrangular orifice with apparently indefinite powers of expansion.—Detroit Free Press.

A Luxury of the Rich.

A modern treatment of nervous prostration requires that the patient be put to bed in a quiet room and fed for weeks on enormous quantities of milk. He must take exercise, however, and this exercise does by proxy through the device of massage. He must do absolutely nothing for himself, and if his nose itches the nurse must scratch it. Patients under such treatment sometimes gain four or five pounds of flesh per week. It is of course a luxury of the rich.—Philadelphia Ledger.

English Women Agitating.

Mrs. Millicent Garret Fawcett lately addressed an audience of women at Bloomsbury, England, on the extension of the parliamentary franchise to women. The meeting closed with the carrying of a unanimous resolution in favor of woman suffrage, proposed by Mrs. Fawcett and seconded by Mrs. Ormiston Chant.

A Suggestion.

The Woosier (tall and lean)—Miss Bowser—Dorothy, I would fain speak what is in my heart, but I—I fear to—to let myself out.

Dorothy (calmly)—Don't do that! You are too long now. It would be better to take in a tuck or two.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Described.

Public Library Official (tearing up card)—What does this fellow want to look on that card? It expired a month ago.

Nearsighted Party—He was a sour looking, light complexioned young squirt with curly hair and—why, it was you!—Chicago Tribune.

Texans use rattlesnake skins for belts and for charms to prevent rheumatism. The negroes have become experts in handling the snakes by crushing the heads only, so that the skins shall not be injured.

Every well developed adult of the human species has long surface equal to 1,400 square feet. The body's power is sufficient to lift itself 18,000 feet each hour.

Mirages may occur in any place where there is a sudden change of the latitude above the lighter stratum, thus causing a reflection of the rays of light.

The advocates of cremation assert that burial grounds will be regarded as relics of an uncivilized age by the year 1904.

Bells, says a writer, toll for the making or breaking of engagements in some German towns.

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—Eastern Proverb.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

LARD MUST GO.

since COTTOLENE has come to take its place. The satisfaction with which the people have hailed the advent of the New Shortening

Cottolene

evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a new article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

Cottolene

at once and waste no time in discovering like thousands of others that you have now

NO USE FOR LARD.

Sold in three and five pound pails. Ask your grocer for it.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fornet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUHLER, Prop.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Frank Hodek and Nellie Hodek, his wife, mortgagors to Security Trust Company of Nebraska, N. H. mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of March 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, which said mortgage was filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county and State of Minnesota on the 28th day of March 1892, at 4:00 p. m., in Book 61 of mortgages, on pages 96 and 97. And no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage. The southeast quarter of section eight (8) in town one hundred and fifty-two of range forty-eight, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 14th day of April 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in said by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated February 5th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO.,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. [46-52]

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Fine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS.
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRANDS:
Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Pike.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.
BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS.
Always on hand.

BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY and FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON
Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY and NIGHT.
TRY US.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon,
Residence and office on Jerome Addition.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc , Crookston. Minn

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 21st, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Walter W. Peverley deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Annie Peverley, of the county of Polk representing among other things that Walter W. Peverley, late of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the county of Polk aforesaid, died leaving an inhabitant of this county at the time of his decease, his goods, chattels, and estate within this county and that the said petitioner is the widow of the deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to Annie Peverley granted,

It is Ordered, That said petition be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[49-51]

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 20, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward O'Brien, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased having been granted to Annie Kate O'Brien, of said County,

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in Crookston, on the following days, viz:

Within a term of four months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented on said days, or proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and expiration of said claims and demands be given by publishing this order once in each week, for four successive weeks prior to the day and time fixed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
[49-51]

Woodpeckers That Look Ahead.

There is a species of the bird known as the woodpecker in the far west that has an unusual amount of reasoning faculty. It is much lamer than the species of that bird found farther east and frequents the towns rather than the woods. They make holes along the eaves of the dwellings, and in these holes they place acorns, not for the purpose of eating them, as the birds do not eat the acorns at all, but for the purpose of devouring the grubs that germinate in the acorns. This indicates a continuous train of thought, looking forward to the time of the creation of the worm and its destructibility as food.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Fatality.

A curious fatality seems to have attached itself to the family of Captain Wilson, the African fighter. All the members of it that have died have been the victims of accident or violence, except his mother, who succumbed to an attack of paralysis. The husbands of two of Captain Wilson's sisters were drowned, as were two brothers in South Africa. There remains only the eldest brother, George Wilson, a pioneer of sanitary science and a lover of ice hunting.—New York Ledger.

BOSTON CRUISE

BY STANDISH O'GRADY.

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CHAPTER X.

CONTINUATION OF MR. WATKINS' NARRATIVE.

So you will see that we enffered a very sore disappointment. We seemed on the verge of solution of this mystery, and now we were as far away from it as ever. This I may observe was the sixty-fourth pigeon shot. For two days the boys had shot none. The pigeons were either exterminated or learned, and I had deprived the brothers Freemen of what was apparently their sole means of communicating with the world out of their mysterious prison, and that was not a pleasant reflection to me—that is to say, I and my employers, for in the meantime Joseph had come in, empty handed, as usual of late, and sat there dumb and stupid for a long time. At last Harry said: "It is no use, uncle, going after these pigeons for a good while now. We must give them time to come back. Load us your rifle. I'd like to have a shot at a seal. There are three or four of them always moving about between your cove and Dhu-Corrig. I used to see an old one there last summer, but there seems to be quite a colony of them there now."

"All right, lads," I said, "Take the rifle. You will find the boat in the cove. She's small, remember, and easily capsized, so take care of yourselves."

I was anxious now to be by myself in order to meditate and recover from the state of excitement into which I had been thrown by the events of the day. The fact was that my mind, now for so many months cloorbed by and concentrated upon this extraordinary, increasing and expanding mystery, was beginning to be somewhat unhinged. I thought of the lost lads oil day and dreamed of them perhaps all night, for certainly I never awoke without being conscious that I had been dreaming about them. I am haunted, too, by poor Mrs. Freeman's wan, sorrowstricken face. Mr. Freeman, when last I saw him, was bowed in the shoulders, he who used to be so straight as a drilled soldier, and his look was that of an aged man. I, as head of the police of this district, have of course been blamed for not doing more, though I confess no word of censure has reached my ears. But, to resume, I now come to something that will startle and amaze even your philosophical soul.

The boys returned that evening in the dusk. They had seen several seals and had got a shot at one, but without doing my execution. I was rather surprised at the number of seals seen by the boys, for, though seals are not uncommon on this coast, such a number as my nephews had seen in the same place was something quite unusual. As we sat at the tea table, while the boys were talking in an animated manner about the events of the afternoon, and while I could hardly for a single instant keep my thoughts off the lost brothers, I heard Harry say to my wife, "And there was one seal, Aunt Mary, and every time he came to the surface was a hall lobbing in the water behind him, and when he went down it disappeared." Instantaneously the thought sprung into my mind, "Could it be that John Freeman, or John and Edward, were signalling to me by means of the lead seal?" The supposition was of course absurd and farfetched. How could they catch a seal in the first instance? Nevertheless the appearance of a seal swimming about with something attached to it was in itself startling enough.

"I will go out with you in the morning," I said. "That seal we must shoot."

Early next day, though the wind had risen and the sea was rough, my nephews and I took the boat together at the shady cove and rowed out. Between the cove and Dhu-Corrig we counted half a dozen seals. Several times I had a good opportunity of shooting one of them, but did not shoot. The real reason was that was not visible. We came home for early dinner and went out again immediately after. The boys, who now knew what I wanted and who were not shortsighted like myself, kept a sharp lookout for the seal of which I was in quest. As we rowed slowly along Joseph said:

"There is a seal lying on the Corrigan-kame rock. Just step to it, for I remember it was a small one. Do you see anything behind him, Harry?"

"No," said Harry, "but it is hard to see anything in the place where he is lying. When he begins to move, we can see the ball better, for it will bop and jump somewhere behind him."

"Row on very slowly, then," said I. We were coming from the east, and the seal was lying on the rock with his head to the west. The wind, too, was blowing from that direction. Corrig-a-skame was a long black rock covered, literally all over, with little mussels growing as thick as grass. It was invisible at high water, but at low tide stood out pretty well and resembled the back of a small whale. The name means the Rock of the Leap. Some active wight in old times had sprung from the corrig to the cliff or from the cliff to the corrig. It is common name for such rocks on the west coast. Almost every league of the coast exhibits somewhere a corrig-a-skame or a rock called after somebody's leap—Lam-con or Lem-cathi, etc.

I had the boys wrap their handkerchiefs round the leather of the oars to deaden the sound of the rowing and went to the bow with my rifle." The boys, sitting sternward of their oars so as to keep their eyes on the seal, rowed quietly forward.

"I am sure it is the same," whispered Harry, who was just behind me, "and I think I see the ball too. Yes, it is," he added, "and I see the ball. Fire at him now, uncle."

While I was trying to get a steady aim, which was difficult, owing to the rocking of the boat, the creature suddenly turned its head, saw us and commenced bounding and flopping forward along the length of the rock, while behind it as it moved swiftly along a round ball jumped too. I fired and missed. The creature sent forth a loud bowing sort of cry and splashed into the water on the farther side.

"It has left the ball behind," cried the two boys both together, in great excitement.

This was true, the ball having been caught in some cleft so that the string which connected it with the animal had broken. None of us saw exactly how it happened, but the creature was gone and the ball remained behind. I could not see it now myself, as it was no longer in motion, but the boys did. We rowed up to the rock, but the surf all around it was so great that we could not land. The wind was steadily rising and the sea beginning to run unpleasantly. In a short time I knew that some wave would sweep the ball off the rock. We kept the boat's head to the wind for about three-quarters of an hour, and at last had the pleasure of seeing one large wave carry the ball clear into the rock. A little later the ball had disengaged itself from the surf. You can imagine with what a thrill of delight I took up what was in my hands. Though there was little rational ground for such a belief, I felt an assurance amounting to conviction that I had in my hands the explanation of the mysterious tragedy. The ball was a small bladder, apparently a sheep's bladder, and was very tightly fastened at the mouth with whipcord or strong fishing line. When the boys looked to see me open it, I did nothing of the kind. I had the boys row me and myself to the tiller and turned the boat's head home. I had staid in the vicinity of Corrig-a-skame too long, and I knew it. I knew that good steering and good luck, too, were now required in order to enable me to reach my cove. I did not open the bladder, partly because I did not desire to remain in the dangerous element longer than was necessary, and partly because I wished, in the event of an accident befalling me, that the unopened bladder with its contents should still be left swimming. The situation indeed was momentarily becoming more critical. The wind increased to a gale, and the huge waves lifted the little boat and propelled her forward like a chip. I feered to bring her broadside to the wind and waves, for that would be necessary in order to get into the shady cove. So I steered past it and let her drive forward to Sean Poulin Farthor-on, the entrance to which was wide and did not offer such a sharp angle to he turned as did my own little cove. However, not to be tedious when I have so many infinitely more important things to relate, we made the cove in safety and drew up our boat on the coast guards' slip. Bidding the boys say nothing to any one about our walk, we three started for home. The bladder was in my top coat pocket, and I kept my hand upon it during the walk. I was in a fever of excitement and expectation.

CHAPTER XI.

MR. WATKINS' NARRATIVE CONTINUED.

When I got home, I went straight into my office by myself, locked the door, ran open the cord which fastened the mouth of the bladder, ripped the skin up carefully, or as carefully as I could with my penknife, and from the interior took out half a sheet of note paper. On each side was writing in ink. It was the conclusion of a letter of importance; indeed it was a tradesman's letter and signed Jacob Costello, a musical instrument merchant in our country town. On the other side were characters in red, written with some blunt instrument like the pointed end of a match or bit of timber, and at the foot of the writing, in larger letters, were two names—viz, "John Freeman, Edward Freemen"—each name in different handwriting and representing the signatures of the lads, which I know. The body of the red writing was Edward Freeman's. It was to the following effect:

We are here, at the bottom of the "Devil's Parlor." The sea is very right down to us. Some of Charley's loaves have come down to us. We came in by the square hole high in the sea cliff. Both well. JOHN FREEMAN.
EDWARD FREEMAN.

By the "square hole!" The plant's hole! Who could have thought it? The lads had spied far away up in the face of the sea cliff.

The murder was out; all was known. Thrusting the letter into my pocket, I rushed at the door like a madman, and forgetting that I had locked it myself blundered upon it with my first turning; "Saddle Gray Francy!"—it was the name of my fastest horse—"Saddle Gray Francy!" I kept shrieking.

The boys, who were all the time in the passage outside my door, clamored in reply. Two of them seemed to rub off into the yard shrieking out my message. My wife and the servants ran to the door of the office. In short, it seemed as if the whole household had gone suddenly mad.

Of course what I describe here took only a few seconds to pass. I opened the door and rushed along the passage, not caring whom I threw down through the kitchen, out into the yard and straight to the stable I ran. There already my orderly and Joseph, working for life and death, were saddling and bridling Gray Francy. In another moment I was on his back, without my hat, and tearing down the avenue and then along the road which led to the rectory. I was aware of people standing here and there with scared faces, but little I cared for that. Since I was born I was never so mad as that day, nor if I live for a thousand years could I be so again. I took Francy at a long over the avenue gate of the rectory and galloped up to the house, shouting as I did so:

"They are found!"

The avenue is a short one. My voice could have been heard from the gate in every room of the house, and was. Mr. Commander in the better sense of the bottle ever roared to his men as I did that day as I galloped up to Mr. Freeman's hall door. Every one there knew the significance of my wild shoutings. "They are found!" could refer only to the two lostones. Mrs. Freeman rushed from the hall door before I reached it. She raised her hands to the sky as in a prayer; then sunk on her knees and fell forward. The boy Chorley came after and then the servants. After all came Mr. Freeman, his face as white as paper, but his manner calm and collected. Through the wood and shrubbery several men come rushing and tumbling and behind me up the avenue others who had followed me along the road. In a few words I told Mr. Freeman all.

"Have you the letter?" he said.

When I showed It to him, he looked down first at the signatures, then read the letter and handed it back to me without a word, but the look that was in his face, What pen could Interpret? Certainly not mine. I did not wait an instant longer, but galloped back straight to my own house. I had received my self possession although not my redoubtanch of the reason. On the way I met the boys and the orderly and after that three of my men went with me. I cancel cast free expression and striding quietly in the direction taken by their master officer. Indeed I am sure I was excitable to command a force whose gravity would put the Spaniard to shame. As it was never before or since in dusk and various preparations and arrangements had to be made, I postponed the descent till next morning. I procured ropes that night from the village. I sent for a man now a farm laborer in his neighborhood, but who in his day had formerly worked in mines in Cornwall, and consulted him about the best means of descent. He went from me to the forge of our village blacksmith, who, under his direction, made that night a couple of iron stirrup to be attached to the rope's end. I set the boys to make stirrups of splintwood hopwood, which, however, who was ingenious, provided besides seals of tarr soaked in paraffin oil. These, stuck on the ends of stirrups, be assured me, would make a grand blaze. We tried one and found it excellent. The news flew like wildfire over the country, and those who held by the plant theory were put to shame. Crowds of people came about the house that night the nuisance reached such dimensions that I ordered my men to clear them away, which they did with difficulty. The public houses in Dun-Beacon were full that night, and the publicans did a roaring trade. I nominated the men who were to proceed with me in the morning to the "Devil's Parlor" and ordered them to be in readiness an hour before dawn and strictly commanded them to tell no one.

I did not go to bed at all that night, though I may have dozed a little by the office fire. At 5 I woke up to find it 6 by my party, and none but my party, being assembled, we started, well provided with strong ropes, candles, torches, parraffin steeped turnee, lucifer matches, etc. I had with me, too, a flask of brandy and sandwiches. I did not partake in what exhausted condition I might find the lost. They said indeed "we are well," but nevertheless—for all the men in my party had formerly accompanied Edward Freeman when he made that abortive descent and had found nothing but Charley's loaves. It was quite plain now from the appearance there were two ways leading down: one a blind alley ending in the small cavern, the other, a passage leading to some great subterranean caverni to which there were two openings; one on the hillside, the other in the square opening in the sea cliff—viz, the hole out of which Crohoor-beg's aimsgiving plant had grown itself by that very remarkable and terrible manner when he devoured the Lost-beg of it. Arrived at the spot, we made our preparations and waited for the light, for it was still dark. It was not raining, but the weather was very gloomy, a strong gale blew from the west. I had the man who had been with Edward Freeman show me the place where he had made the descent. Avoiding this, I put my foot in the stirrup and bade them lower away. I had myself so pad fastened by a strap a bag containing half a dozen of Joseph's peculiar torches, and in my hands, which clasped both it and the rope, a skewer to serve as a handle for those torches. For a short time I had to keep myself away from the rock with my second foot, that which was not in the stirrup, frequently I felt myself swinging in midair in black darkness and certainly in some vast hollow. In a few minutes more I would be clasping the hands of the poor lost lads. Then I shouted. Vast hollow echoes and reverberations passed through what seemed interminable spaces and endless galleries responded to my shout—echoes and reverberations and nothing else. That surprised me—but did not much surprise me. That cavern was plainly enormous, and there were faraway winding corridors into which my voice might not travel. Moreover, the boys might be not probably were asleep. "We will soon find them and wake them up," I said. I continued at intervals to shout, "Jack!" "Neil!" and as loudly as I could roar. Still there came no response but the huge echoes which now sounded in my ears like the laughter and mockery of subterranean giants. Whether I was descending or not I could not tell. Above me it was as dark as below, and of course I had long since ceased to hear the voices of those at the cave's mouth and the running of the rope over the block of timber which my miner had laid on the edge of the precipice. No doubt I was descending, but for all I could feel and perceive I might be fixed and stationary in the darkness or even descending. The minutes now began to seem like hours. Would I ever reach the bottom of this awful abyss, and to think that those pleasant young friends of mine, so gay, bright and good natured, so full of life, figure and activity, should be immured here, one of them for many months. Again and again I shouted, "Jack!" "Neil!" "Neil!" "Jack!" "Are you there?" "Halloa!" "Hollon!" and still no sound reached my ears but mocking laughter and supernatural echoes which seemed to grow grander as I descended and rolled like thunder round the cavern.

At last I heard a sharp click under my feet and experienced a soft shock. I was on the bottom. The click was the noise of my iron stirrup striking on a rock or stone. Still keeping my foot in the stirrup, I throw off my bag of torches, opened it, stuck one on the point of my skewer, struck a match and ignited the torch. It sent out a good blaze, but revealed where I stood nothing but great boulders and on one side the walls of the cavern rising sheer and black. I gave the preconcerted signal, two strong yells at the rope, which was at once drawn up. The rope and stirrup landed my companions dangling from above my head as they disappeared into the thick and black darkness. I continued to shout at intervals, but eventually desisted until the coming of my assistants. Either the Freemans were sound asleep or they were in such a flurry of the cavern beyond the reech of my voice, or they were now—terrible thought!—beyond the reach of human help, and we were too late, perhaps only a few hours too late.

The next to descend was my head constable; then in succession the two boys, Harry and Joseph, then my orderly and last a subconstable named Mulvmey. These and no more I had permitted to descend. I had the ordering of events with the rope and they lit torch horning there. All together now we raised our voices and shouted as loud as we could bawl and did so again and again. Save the echoes, now grown more vast and appalling, there was no response. I was becoming more and more alarmed. If the boys were alive, they must have been at that end of the part of the cavern in which we found ourselves seemed to be a long and not very wide gallery. We explored this to the end, and as we had plenty of

We explored this to the end.

torches the whole floor of the gallery was brilliantly illuminated. Not a thing out of the common could escape our notice here. We came to the end of it, turned back, passed the orderly where he stood beside the rope with his torch burning in his hand, and after about a hundred yards more we made our first discovery. It was my nephew, Harry, who made it—viz, traces of a fire. On a low rock or ledge there were still the signs of a hearth, but in particular there was a small heap of ash. It was plain that this fire had been burning many months. The orderly and constable added this discovery and the consultation which succeeded it we moved forward. In short, we explored the cave up to the entrance in the sea cliff by which they had come in without finding a single one. We discovered many traces of them—bones of the sheep from which the bladder had been extracted, crumbs of bread near that hearth place and other signs and tokens; but, alive or dead, Mr. Freeman were not there. We learned, too, how they had been trapped, how having got in they were not able to get out again, and also indications of their pathetic efforts to climb out of their trap. Many signs and tokens of the recent presence of the brothers and especially of the long continued residence there of poor John Freeman was found, but not what we wanted to find—not themselves. Again and again we searched the vast cavern through and through, expecting now to find them in some nook and some cleft of the great bowlidere with which the cavern seemed filled, but our search was vain. As our investigations became closer and more minute we discovered various other relics and signs of the presence of the brothers, but neither their bodies nor any opening into which they might have fallen. True, they might have died on the edge of that pool which evidently communicated with the sea by some passage, for the water there ebbed and flowed; they might have died in its verge and their bodies afterward floated away on the rising tide and been born through that passage. Again they might have committed suicide by throwing themselves into that boiling chasm in which the second of those galleries to which I have turned, so full of life, figure and activity, should be immured here, one of them for many months. Again and again I shouted, "Jack!" "Neil!" "Neil!" "Jack!" "Are you there?" "Halloa!" "Hollon!" and still no sound reached my ears but mocking laughter and supernatural echoes which seemed to grow grander as I descended and rolled like thunder round the cavern.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed and Strop put on, send it to me with 20 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
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TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south. Leaves Brookston and Pacific coast at..... 5.58 p. m. Daily

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 805 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Round Home.

E. E. Abbott, of Mentor, was in the city on Monday.

A few bushels of Mummy barley for seed. Inquire at JOURNAL office.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Monday, attending the sale at M. R. Brown's stable.

Peterson Bros. and Warninger shipped Rose Valley Chief to his new owner this week.

Use Valley Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.40 per 100-pound sack.

E. J. Horsman, a dentist from Devils Lake, has been in the city for several day, and may possibly take a position with G. H. Henault.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAFIN.

The interest in the election on Monday was not fever heat, however everybody was as cool as possible and no personal squabbles were indulged in.

Tuesday, election day, was one of those days that you read about and seldom like to see. A wet snow fell all day melting almost as fast as it fell, rendering the going execrable.

Mrs. C. Houston is ill again this week. She was over to the city last week and has not been able to be out of bed since her return home.

A girl babe was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralston, Jr., on Sunday morning and died Monday evening. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all in this time of trial.

Charles A. Fisher, a practical gunsmith, has opened a repair shop at the hardware store of Rasmussen & Motz. Shot guns, rifles and revolvers repaired on short notice.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAFIN.

P. M. Ringdal returned from Red Wing this week where he had been to attend the trial of O. A. Twetmoe for forgery. Twetmoe was convicted and will get several years in state prison probably.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Oakley of Floreeville, Iowa, who are on their way to California via the Northern Pacific, stopped over a few days this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hattey. Mrs. Oakley and Mrs. Hattey are sisters.

T. B. McManus was setting up the cigars last Saturday, and when some one asked him what he was running for, he said that he wasn't running for anything now, but that he had been running for the doctor, and that a little girl baby had arrived at his house that morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant and their son J. O. Sargeant returned from their California trip this week, glad to get home again. J. O. says that country is not a good place for a poor man—wheat only 38 cents per bushel and no work to be had for the laboring man. He thinks the chances of success far better here than in California for average humanity.

The Hallock Enterprise has exchanged hands again, Mr. Love selling to two young men of Pembina. Ed has been running a newspaper and a farm and the fact that he sells the paper and keeps the farm shows that he knows where the most money is to be made.

Chaffin says money is some object to him, and to the wholesale house where he gets his material, therefore he reduced his price for cabinet photographs to $2.00 per dozen, with the hope of getting more money. The work is just the same as you paid $3.00 per dozen for before, and guaranteed to be as good as you can get anywhere at any price.

"Kuhle's Royal" at Krohn & Renne's.

Peter Carey was up from Edna on Monday.

W. L. Davies was down from Aitgas on Monday.

Best Cabinet photographs $1.50 per dozen at P. E. Lynne's.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.40.

H. B. Budd purchased a trotter at the sale of M. R. Brown on Monday.

Chas. Nelson, manager of the Pioneer farm was in the city on Monday.

Wm. Marin was up to Fosston last week, figuring on some carpenter work.

Charlie Misner has disposed of his hen business by selling the lot to L. I. Benoit.

Two Dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is as cheap as any one can make first-class work. CHAFIN.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Mrs. A. T. Ingram, of Sanford, Ontario, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. E. O. Flanders, who is very sick.

A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on Monday evening, and a good deal of quiet work was done.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris mourn the loss of their infant babe three or four days old. They have the sympathy of many friends.

If you want some choice seed oats see H. C. Scribner. A sample is on exhibition at Lamson, Carpenter & Co's., office on Broadway.

New process of enameling and embossing photographs, at P. E. Lynne's gallery. Just perfected, makes the finest pictures out.

Our seeds are all new and carefully selected. When you need some give us a call.
[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

The prospects are good for a some what earlier commencement this year than last for seeding. There will not be as much snow to interfere at any rate.

The Times man said he "would make dough out of that woodenheaded Bun" and lo, the Bun has taken the whole bakery and the Times is in the soup.

A. E. Koeppe and family left Monday night for Los Angeles, California, where they will make their future home. Mr. Koeppe's friends all wish him success wherever he goes.

Rev. L. W. Squier and W. H. Olds went to Thief River Falls Monday, where Mr. Squier delivered two of his 'Round the World' lectures on Monday and Tuesday nights.

"Beauty" may be "only skin deep" but the secret of a beautiful skin is pure blood. Those coarse, rough, pimply complexions may in most cases, be rendered soft, smooth, and fair by the preservingand systematic use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Reports from winter wheat countries show great damage sustained to the growing crop. This with the decreased acreage in spring wheat countries ought to prevent wheat being any lower next fall that it was last at any rate.

Chas. Ford was up from Edna on Monday. Mr. Ford has recently sold his store to H. B. Budd, has accepted a situation in a wholesale house in Minneapolis, and leaves this week to enter upon his new duties. There are many young men of our county we would sooner see go than Mr. Ford.

Jim Creighton: "Speaking of free farms in the Saskatchewan Valley reminds me that I have been all through that country and know what it is pretty well. I must say that I never saw a lovelier country to look at but one fact settles it for me; and that is the fact that you cannot obtain good water. The land is no better than ones here and I should suppose the market facilities are not as good."

Who says "hard times?" The sale at M. R. Brown's stable on Monday was well attended, and although stock and stuff offered at the chattel mortgage sale did not bring awful high prices it went—and for cash too. Jim Creighton bought the fine bay trotting colt, and pretty quick he will take no man's dust on the road—unless the aforesaid other man has the best horse. After the cash sales were over a number of horses were sold on time bringing reasonably fair prices, considering the times. There was a large crowd present and the bidding was very spirited.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills. Assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

The Rev. L. W. Squier went up to Thief River Falls on Monday to give two or three lectures at that place.

R. G. Mariette came down from Argyle on Monday evening to visit with his family and friends in the city.

John Gilbert was up from Fisher on Wednesday. Says he was glad to see so pronounced a republican victory.

Monday was quite a lively day on the streets—more quiet canvassing done than on any day since the campaign opened.

Mrs. E. O. Flanders has been quite seriously ill for some weeks and last week her sister came up from Canada to care for her.

Jim Morrisey hobs up serenely from the second ward—and they do say that he is not beholden to his democratic brethren for it either.

Grass seeds and garden seeds of every description to be had at the store of the
[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

W. O. Wilson bought a colt at the Locken sale last week, and says he is going to develope a trotter. The boys insist that the colt is a broncho.

Fred Fox, who has been confined to the house by sickness nearly all winter says he is feeling all right again, but he does not look strong and rugged yet.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise enemies of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Mrs. Langhish: "Tired, Oh so tired all the time!" Mrs. Smart: "Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure you get Ayer's."

Hon. Judge Ives, Reporter Strawbridge, Attorneys Wilkinson, Steenerson and Watts went up to Hallock, Kittson county, last week to hold court. By considerable hustling on the part of the court and attorneys the calendar of over twenty cases was disposed of, the last case going to the jury Saturday afternoon just before they all left on the train for Crookston.

E. D. Chubbs, who, while in the twin cities last week, looked over some samples of seed flax sounds a note of warning to farmers who contemplate sowing flax this spring to be very careful in the matter of procuring seed. Mr. Chubbs informs us that in some of the samples he found Russian thistle seed enough to stock this whole upper country in one that pest. Flax-seed without the thistle is expensive enough without the introduction of an expensive nuisance.

"Do you know when I can get flax-seed?" writes Jus. Novotny, Jr., from Angus. This is one of the dozens of inquiries that the JOURNAL is receiving every week, and as we will answer them all right here. There seems to be no seed for sale this side of the twin cities and that is very expensive and liable to contain Russian thistle seed. The JOURNAL has heard of one party in Becker county and has written him and Hills flax was grown in that county we think it would be safe to try it—so far as Russian thistle is concerned at least.

The JOURNAL spoke about George Kronschnabel being up to look over the stables of Peterson Bros. & Warninger with a view to making a purchase. It now transpires that he succeeded in indueing them to part with Rose Valley Chief, one of the finest in their stables. Rose Valley Chief is a handsome coal black horse, kind and docile and was one of the best animals in N. W. Kittson's stables. He is from a noted line of trotters and is an animal that Mr. Kronschnabel may well feel proud to be the owner of as there are very few horses in this northwest that can excel Rose Valley Chief in any point. We are glad to note that this horse is still owned in Polk County.

S. C. Bagley came down from Fosston last week to get Dr. Lequee to go and attend to three very sick horses. Mike fixed them all right and then did some dentistery on 27 others and when he left on Saturday afternoon the sick ones were doing nicely. While there Mr. Bagley took Mike over his farm which consists of a section and one-half, lying about 2 miles from the village of Fosston, very much of it undercultivation and thoroughly drained. Mr. Bagley has made a regular system on every quarter section of it with a grader and ditcher thus affording ample drainage for these lands. He has good buildings, good water, plenty of wood, one of the finest farms for stock in that neighborhood. As he intends to quit lumbering he is on the lookout for a buyer for his farm and lumbering outfit which may be had at a bargain.

H. Steenerson returned yesterday from St. Paul, where he had been arguing cases before the Supreme Court.

Grand Forks elected a republican mayor. The battle was not fought, however, on a basis of party lines so the victory is not as significant as is ours.

The present city council will meet next Saturday evening to canvass the election returns and swear in the newly elected officers. The new council will meet next Tuesday.

John Bistow was in on Wednesday. Says it does not feel so much like as it did a month ago.

Mrs. S. L. Collins returned on Wednesday from a visit to her father out in the country.

S. L. Collins has purchased of the Audover Stock Co., their Clydesdale stallion "King Tom" and will keep him at his stables in this city. This valuable animal is too well known to need further description here. Farmers and breeders are invited to call and see him.

Here is a sample of the report of the election sent to the Twin City papers from the Times office:

Crookston, Minn.—It was the first party line election ever held in the city. John Gilbert, republican, was elected mayor by 80 votes. Wheeler, republican, was elected aldermen at large. The democrats gain control of the council and elect the assessor.

The Times is terribly afraid that Mr. Childs will get into the Council, after all. After doing all the dirty work possible to defeat him, the Times now says: "Mr. Childs intends to play the baby act by contesting the election, after being fairly and squarely beaten." The Times calls the casting of illegal ballots "fair and square." So did McKane—and he went to stute's prison for his opinion. The Times may rest assured that if Mr. Childs was beaten fairly and squarely he will submit to the result, but he is not a man who can be imposed upon, and he will not allow himself to be beaten by illegal votes, and he will no doubt take steps to ascertain why non-residents were allowed to vote. Your little game of bluff won't work in this case, Mac.

W. B. Dawley, who stepped out of the postoffice on April 1st, has been a resident of Crookston for 13 years this spring. He commenced business in this city as a clerk for Fontaine & Anglim, and was one of the best clerks that firm ever had. After a few years he engaged in business for himself, under the firm name of Hartshorn, Hurlbut & Dawley, which firm did a large and flourishing business for a time and was while running one of the leading institutions in the city. The removal of W. E. Hurlbutt to Minneapolis to engage in business in a larger sphere and the withdrawal of W. D. Hurlbut caused the dissolution of the firm, and Mr. Dawley engaged with the American Rubber Co., as traveling salesman. Four years ago he was appointed postmaster in our city and the JOURNAL may safely say that Crookston never had a better. Always attentive, strictly to business, obliging and accommodating he has built up the business in good shape and has made many warm personal friends who will unite with the JOURNAL in wishing him abundant success in life. He has accepted the same position that he resigned to take up the postoffice work, and he will probably hold it until we get a chance to put in a republican president and seed him again as postmaster of this city—in 1896.

FOR INFORMATION As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES, in and to the

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Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

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P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street, Crookston.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Musical Entertainment.

There will be a musical entertainment at the Baptist church Thursday evening, April 12th, given by some of the best talent the city affords, in the interest of the Public Reading Room, an institution in which we should all take the deepest interest. Some of our public-spirited ladies are striving to keep open a library for the benefit of the public, and we should all turn out and help them in this instance, where we shall receive the worth of our money in the excellence of the program, besides contributing to a most worthy cause. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

M. R. Brown sold four horses on Monday, three on Wednesday and in fact he is selling 'em right along every day more or less. Now is the time to buy while they are to be had so low.

Wm. Anglim is wearing a pair of boots that M. Lefebvre made for him the first year he came to this city. Mr. A. says he always wears those boots in muddy times as they keep his feet perfectly dry no matter how wet the going is.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman, writes from Rockport, Texas, under date of May 12, 1893. "Gents: I have used your Haller's Barb wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in declaring it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts, sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock without it." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

Horses for Sale.

Selling them every day at some price or other. If you need a horse come and see me. I am coming pretty near to giving horses away and now is your chance if you want good honest work horses. Never before have I seen prices so low and never expect to again after this spring. Always something on hand. Call and see me.

M. R. BROWN.

Haller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are easy-acting, and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the bilious conditions of the stomach. They are sugar coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try a wonderful one and you will never use any other. For sale by F. L. Durand.

In the springtime nature calls for a renovation of the system, which has become clogged and congested with impurities which have settled into the blood. To thoroughly cleanse the blood with Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock, means that the impure and wasted matter will be cast out of the system, and strength and vigor will be fully and quickly restored. This excellent Sarsaparilla is sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

DOWN SHE GOES!

One week has passed since our New Departure, and we are pleased with the results our new course has brought about. To-day we submit for your perusal

Our Quotation List No. 2.

The Lowest Cash Prices. Quality Unsurpassed. Sell no Trash. Don't keep it.

We Hope This Will Please Our Customers.

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.40
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
10 pounds Rolled Oats for	.25
5 " Best California Prunes for	.50
15 " Currants for	5.0
3½ " Best Cooking Raisins for	.50
4 " Fancy California Peaches for	.50
12½ " Bohemian Prunes for	.50
9 " Fancy Rice for	.50
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
6 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
Pure Lard	.9
One Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Best California Canned Goods, Oak Brand, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Grapes, no better goods put up in cans, for	12½
XXX Soda Crackers	.5
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	12½

Now is the time to lay in your supplies for the season. Buy while you can buy cheap. Tons for Low Prices.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Notice.

The sheriff to-day took possession of the Red River Dalen office under chattel mortgage to W. E. McKenzie and A. D. Stephens, and moved the outfit into the room recently vacated by Krohn & Renne. Whether the sheriff will continue the publication of the Dalen, and thus defeat McKinley for president we are not informed.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 200 acres now ready for crop.
[48-tf] MILLER & FOOTE, Crookston.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop. Inquire of
[48-tf] MILLER & FOOTE, Crookston, Minn.

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Painlyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Hood's and only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merits of Hood's.

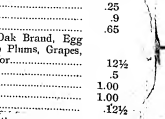
Learn to Write.

A special class for a ten weeks' evening course in practical penmanship will be organized at The Crookston Normal School and Business College, Monday evening, April 2nd. Special classes in book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting and Arithmetic will be organized at the time. Five two-hour evening sessions weekly. Rates nominal.
B. A. STRAWBRIDGE.

Float In Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line using pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland.
[46-tf]

CHAS. A. FISCHER,



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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Bestock Guns of all kinds after Newest Designs. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Motz' Hardware Store.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894. NO. 52.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist.....Halder E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 1st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Lorin W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Bensley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundsen
Attorney.....A. R. Hobson
Sheriff.....Arny Grandgenon
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Heaney
Court Com'rs.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lindes
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Dexter
Fifth District.....A. C. Pblenhart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk COUNTY:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	F A Eskerson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Sarsilund	Mentor
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beaver	Euclid
Bridel,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickersonn,	Lindsey
Emardsville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Miner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Dimbits	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert.	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Go Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H T Goodreau,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	R B Abbott,	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higbem,	Ole Hendrickson	Hunt
Hill River,	Fred S Syvererson	Lindsey
Hubbard.	Andrew Aloreson.	Nelsville
Keystone,	D E Gobbs	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frosts.	G Forks
Kennonville,	Fred Bandt	Gentilly
King,	J D Knuleson,	Alcatosh
Knute,	Lars R Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Rensselle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehesu.	Lambert
Liberty,	Soloen Clemenson	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ovotle
Lowell,	Ole Christiansou,	Crookston
Louderback,	Benjamin Lucas	Hunt
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Henry Reye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Daardson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mernger	Northland
Sumedal,	Hesmer E Moe,	Tweeh
Onstad,	W A Marth	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bloss	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hendrickson	Fosston
R.L.v. village.	A P Tougin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hiddy Bartl	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockmary	P Engleland	St. Hilaire
Roome,	F Bouklad	Nehy
Rosebud,	John E Severed,	Fosston
Russia,	Geene Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Station.	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cormonson	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edener Perrase	Terrebonne
Tilden.	.....	.....
Tyrnald,	A O Sherrson	Nehy
Underhill,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Bimdal
Woodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
Wymdeste,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Ximesbert,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh.	T R Falls

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Hadley's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m.

[46-tf]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Go to the California wine house for boke wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meetings Held April 7th, 9th and 10th.

Alderman Childs Creates a Stir in Regard to Illegal Voting.

The Old Council Step out, and the New Council Organizes.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Saturday evening, April 7th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

Aldermen present: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Morrisey, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Cromb, Marlette.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Gervais, that a committee of three be instructed to canvass the vote and commence in numerical order from ward one. Chairman appointed Aldermen Gervais, Norrie and Jennings.

After canvassing the votes their report was read to the council.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Anderson, that the report as read by the committee on canvassing be amended by substituting the figures 22 where the figures 24 appear in the vote for Alderman McGregor of the Fifth ward.

After considerable discussion upon the matter W. P. Hitchcock and Geo. Wilde, who acted as judges of election, were sworn, and made statements to the council regarding the votes cast by a number of men in the Fifth ward.

Alderman Childs moved the previous question.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Gervais, Marlette, Simmons.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Walker, Watts. Motion declared lost.

On motion council adjourned to meet on Monday evening April 9th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall on Monday evening, April 9th, 1894. Meeting called to order by President Cromb.

Roll call.

All aldermen present.

Minutes of the previous adjourned meeting read.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Alderman Gervais, that a stenographer be appointed for the evening. Carried.

Court Stenographer B. A. Strawbridge was employed and filed his report in clerk's office not transcribed.

Moved by Alderman Morrisey, seconded by Alderman Norrie, that the report of the canvassing committee as read to the council be accepted by the council, except that portion relating to the vote for aldermen of the Fifth ward, leaving that portion out and open for debate.

Alderman Childs raised the point of order, that there was a motion to amend the report already before the council from Saturday evening's meeting. Chair declared the point well taken.

Alderman Morrisey raised the point of order that as the board of canvassers', report was only read to the council and the reading of the minutes showed that no action had been taken on the report of the committee that there was no motion before the house as mentioned by Alderman Childs. Chair declared the point well taken.

After considerable debate upon the matter the vote was taken, as follows: Ayes, Anderson, Jennings, Childs, Gervais, Marlette, Walker, Cromb, Morrisey, Norrie, Watts, Simmons. Motion declared carried.

After expressions of opinions and remarks were heard from different attorneys and residents upon the matter, Alderman Morrisey made the following motion which was seconded by Alderman Norrie. Moved, that we declare A. McGregor elected as alderman of the Fifthward, be by the returns shown by the judges of election as having received the largest number of votes.

Alderman Childs moved to amend, seconded by Alderman Gervais, that in place of declaring Mr. McGregor elected as alderman of the fifth ward we declare that no legal election of alderman has been held in the fifth ward of Crookston.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Anderson, Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Simmons.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Morrisey, Marlette, Norrie, Watts, Walker, Cromb. Amendment declared lost.

The vote was then taken on the motion with the following result:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative: Cromb, Walker, Simmons, Norrie, Marlette, Morrisey, Gervais.

Aldermen voting in the negative: Watts, Jennings, Anderson.

Alderman Childs excused from voting. Motion declared carried by the chair.

The undersigned, members of the City Council of the City of Crookston, do hereby certify that an adjourned meeting of said city council, held in the City Hall on Monday evening, April 9th, 1894, we duly canvassed the vote cast at the annual charter election of said city, held on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1894, and find that the following number of legal votes were cast for the following named persons for the offices named, to-wit:

FOR MAYOR.

John Cromb	384
Alex. McKinnon	344
P. M. Ringdal	291

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

Adolph Rauch	393
J. W. Wheeler	434
A. E. Columbus	176

FOR CITY CLERK.

J. V. E. Wyatt	391
W. A. Lanctot	414
Geo. Strawbridge	224

FOR TREASURER.

A. C. Cowing	350
O. O. Christianson	333
J. O. Matthews	331

FOR ASSESSOR.

C. H. Mix	332
August George	319
Eli Steenerson	283

FOR CONSTABLE.

J. W. Kelly	225
A. A. Glenn	464
W. Bloom	516
A. Duchurme	238

FOR ALDERMAN, FIRST WARD.

A. R. Erickson	74
Geo. O. Buhn	93
Aaron Eck	54

FOR ALDERMAN, SECOND WARD.

Jos. E. Morrisey	99
M. Rmenbeulder	90
Hans Norberg	44

FOR ALDERMAN, THIRD WARD.

M. E. Kirsch	40
Jno. Sundlt	47

FOR ALDERMAN, FOURTH WARD.

Louis Rivard	67
N. S. Gervais	146
Ole Anderson	73

We hereby declare that John Cromb is elected mayor; J. W. Wheeler is elected alderman at large; W. A. Lanctot is elected city clerk; O. O. Christianson is elected city treasurer; C. H. Mix is elected city assessor; A. A. Glenn is elected constable; W. Bloom is elected constable; that Geo. O. Buhn is elected alderman of First ward; that Jas. E. Morrisey is elected aldermau of Second ward; that M. E. Kirsch is elected alderman of Third ward; that N. S. Gervais is elected alderman of Fourth ward of the City of Crookston for the ensuing year or term, as the case may be. and we do hereby certify that we have duly canvassed the vote cast in said city on said day, and find the number of votes cast as hereinfore stated.

Dated Crookston, Minnesota, the 9th day of April, 1894.

FRED ANDERSON,
H. C. JENNINGS,
WM. WATTS,
W. E. WALKER,
JAS. E. MORRISEY,
W. H. NORRIE,
N. S. GERVAIS,
JOHN CROMB,
R. G. MARLETTE,
J. N. SIMMONS,
Board of Canvassers.

Alderman Childs refused to sign the above.

We, the undersigned, the City Council, of the City of Crookston, do hereby declare and certify that A. McGregor was duly elected as alderman of the Fifth ward of the City of Crookston, at the election named in the certificate hereto attached.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 9th, 1894.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
W. E. WALKER,
R. G. MARLETTE,
W. H. NORRIE,
N. S. GERVAIS,
WM. WATTS,
J. N. SIMMONS,
JOHN CROMB,
Board of Canvassers.

Aldermen Childs, Anderson and Jennings refused to sign the above.

The following number of votes were cast relating to the proposition voted upon relating to water works, electric light, city hospital, etc.:

First proposition—Yes, 397; No, 158.

Second proposition—Yes, 345; No, 187.

Third proposition—Yes, 443; No, 160.

The president of the council, John Cromb, arose and in a few brief words tendered his resignation as president of the council and aldermau of the fourth ward.

Moved by Alderman Childs, seconded by Aldermun Norrie, that the council extend to the retiring president of the council its thanks for the kindness and fairness in which he has presided over our body for the past term. Carried unanimously by a rising vote.

On motion the resignation of John Cromb was accepted.

Alderman Gervais arose and presented to the council the name of Fred Hall as alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Cromb. On motion the chair was asked to cast the ballot in favor of Mr. Hall; same was done and Mr. Hall was declared duly elected to fill the vacancy as aldermun of the Fourth ward.

Moved by Alderman Norrie, seconded by Aldermun Watts, that the city attorney be instructed to make a settlement with Fontaine & Anglim in reference to their judgment against the city on a basis not to exceed $250 and that said client be instructed to draw an order for the amount.

Ayes: Childs, Jennings, Gervais, Norrie, Simmons, Walker, Watts, Morrisey. Aldermen Marlette and Anderson not voting. Declared carried.

On motion council adjourned.

E. C. CARRUTH, Clerk.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening April 10th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by Vice President Morrisey.

Roll Call."

Aldermen present, Anderson, Jennings, Gervais, Marlette, Norrie, Simmons, Watts, Morrisey.

Aldermen absent, Childs, Walker.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The newly elected aldermen being present a new organization was formed and roll call again ordered.

Aldermen present, Bahn, Jennings, Morrisey, Norrie, Watts, Kirsch, Gervais, Hall, Marlette, McGregor, Wheeler.

On motion it was decided to ballot for president of the council. The names of Aldermen Morrisey and Watts were placed in nomination. There were 10 ballots cast of which number Aldermun Morrisey received 6 and Watts 4, Alderman Morrisey was therefore declared president of the council for the ensuing year. Ald. Jennings name was presented for vice president of the council. The clerk was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of Alderman Jennings, which he did and Alderman Jennings was therefore declared vice president of the council for the ensuing yehr.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the following bills:

Bills allowed and ordered paid.

Aeries & Lancaster, back hire	$ 33 33
W. W. Fegan, rollroad dirt	75
W. F. Arnold, labor 4th ward	10 00
do. " 2nd "	45 00
do. " 2nd "	8 33
do. " 2nd "	8 33
W. Wood, rollroad dirt	75
Crookston Fire Dept., services	199 00
W. W. Fegan, rollroad dirt	1 50
J. F. C'Brien, hardware	24 80
Anderson, per diem	74 00

On motion the bills were allowed and ordered paid.

The bond of W. A. Lanctot as city clerk was presented and duly accepted by the council.

On motion further business was suspended and a committee was requested to wait upon the Mayor-elect and bring him before the council in case he wished to make any remarks.

The committee presented the mayor and also Mayor-elect Cromb, Mayor Stephens before stepping out made a brief but to the point speech which was kindly received by the council and citizens in the room.

Mayor Cromb then presented his message to the council with his appointments for the different offices of the city.

CROOKSTON, April 10, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE, CITY COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to the provisions of the city charter I submit the following appointments for your approval or objection viz:

For city comptroller, E. M. Walsh,

For city attorney, De Forest Buckley,

For city engineer, Geo. A. Ralph,

For chief of police Louis Gonyeu,

For first patrolman, John Kyle,

For second patrolman, T. H. Bang.

Respectfully

JOHN CROMB, Mayor.

The appointments were all duly confirmed and the persons named thereon declared elected to the offices named in the appointment.

Moved by Alderman Wheeler seconded by Alderman Hall, that the office of street commissioner and that of the city engineer be consolidated. Lost.

On motion it was decided to take an informal ballot for street commissioner.

An informal ballot was taken of which F. Jerome received 5 votes, R. B. Gates 1, Jas. Creighton 1, T. C. Stewart 1, T. A. Harris 3.

On motion a formal ballot was taken resulting in Jerome 4, Stewart 2, Creighton 2, Harris 3. No selection.

Second ballot resulted in Harris 1, Bunge 1, Jerome 3, Creighton 6. Jas. Creighton was thereupon declared elected as Street Commissioner for the ensuing term.

The council then proceeded to fix the salaries for the different officers of the city.

At a regular meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening, April 10th, 1894, Alderman Wheeler offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Norrie:

RESOLVED, That the salaries of the city officers, hereinafter named, be for the ensuing year:

For City Comptroller	$ 250 00
" " Attorney	250 00
" " Engineer	250 00
" " Clerk	250 00
" " Treasurer	250 00

And for the Chief of Police, he also to act as commissioner of poor, $75 per month. For patrolman No. 1, $55 per month. For patrolman No. 2, $35 per month. For street commissioner, $420 per year, for his entire time, except the months of December, January and February, during which months he shall give such time as the city council may require. City assessor, $300 per year.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Aldermen voting in the affirmative —All.

Aldermen voting in the negative —None.

Upon this vote the resolution was declared carried by the President of the Council.

Passed this 10th day of April, 1894.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
Pres. of Council.

Approved this 11th day of April, 1894.

JOHN CROMB,
Mayor.

Attest:

W. A. LANCTOT, Clerk.

The City Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for doing the printing and job work for the city for the ensuing year.

On motion Dr. F. X. Farley was unanimously elected as City Health Officer to serve for three years, or until his successor is elected and qualified.

The committee upon poor reported that they now had upon their hands Anna Erickson, John Safford and Johanna Erickson as dependent upon the city for assistance.

It was moved and carried that an adjournment meeting of the council be held on Tuesday evening, April 17th.

The justices' reports for the last quarter were handed in and referred to the City Attorney for inspection.

The official bonds of A. A. Glenn, W. Bloom and O. O. Christinson were referred back for correction.

On motion council adjourned.

W. A. LANCTOT,
Clerk.

The Propositions Carried.

The three propositions submitted to the voters at the city election, were carried by large majorities. The first one: "Shall the city own and operate a waterworks and electric light plant?" received 397 in favor and 158 against; the second "Shall the intake pipe be moved to a point above the city?" 345 in favor, and 187 against; the third "Shall the city own and operate a hospital?" 443 in favor of, and 150 against. While the majorities in favor of were large, the vote shows that the questions were little understood or else the voters took little interest, as not much over a half vote was polled on any proposition.

Latest designs in patterns and shades of wall paper at S. A. Wallace's.

COUNTY DIVISION.

A Correspondent Throws New Light on the Subject.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your last issue I noticed an article on county division, in which you state that the people of Fosston are getting signers to a petition to put another county division proposition in the field to be voted for at the election next fall, and you say that it can do no harm to put this fourth proposition in the field.

Now, Mr. Editor, I'm afraid you haven't studied this question very much. Indeed I think you have been devoting more attention to city politics lately than to county division, and you will find later on that the latter question is of much more importance to the city of Crookston than the question of who shall be mayor, or who shall run the city council for the ensuing year.

To commence with, there are already three county division propositions in the field, and if the Fosston people should file theirs it would make four. Each one is to be voted for separately and every voter has the privilege of voting for or against each proposition. One may carry, and the rest be defeated. They do not necessarily stand or fall together. Of course the East Grand Forks people, the Red Lake Falls people and the McIntosh people have agreed to vote for each of the three propositions, and thus divide Polk county into four counties, so it is probable that the vote for each will be about the same.

Now the Fosston people want to come in with a fourth proposition, claiming that the farmers around that place will vote for the McIntosh proposition, providing they do not get one nearer home to vote for. Suppose the Fosston proposition should be placed in the field, what is to prevent the people around Fosston voting for the McIntosh proposition as well as their own, and in return the McIntosh people can vote for the Fosston proposition as well as their own. Indeed, I am told that this trading is already going on, and that with the exception of the business men of these two villages, the people will vote for both propositions, if not for all of them.

Now, sir, if you can show me how the city of Crookston would be benefited by having the fourth proposition in the field, I will be pleased to have you do so. This city should be unanimously opposed to division of any kind. We must consistently advocate division in one direction, and oppose it in another. And I tell you, sir, we can defeat the whole business if the citizens will only bestir themselves.

I am told that some of our democratic politicians are very anxious to have the Fosston proposition in the field, and they may have originated the idea. For a month or two they have been figuring over the vote of this county, and have come to the conclusion that if the Thirteen Towns were cut off from Polk county, and the balance of the county left intact, the democrats will then stand a good show of controlling the county. They base their calculations upon the vote cast for governor, in the last election. The populist candidate received the largest vote, the democrats second and the republicans last. As there are from 1,400 to 1,600 votes in the Thirteen Towns, and these are all populists, with the exception of a few republicans, the democrats have mighty good reason to believe that with this vote taken out of Polk county, they will then control the county. The Fosston people are acting in good faith, but I don't think they have figured the matter down to its final and proper conclusion.

I have watched this matter pretty closely, and I think if you will only take the trouble to investigate it a little, you will find that I am correct.

Yours truly,
A TAX-DIVISION.

Crookston, April 11, 1894.

Don't forget the temperance lectures by Rev. R. H. Battey next week. There is nothing that could be considered fanatical about them, but he handles the subject from a business stand-point. It will hurt no one to listen to them and might be of practical benefit to some to practice what Mr. Battey has to say. There should be a large turnout at each lecture.

Prices the lowest as always—at S. A. Wallace's.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Elysian has a new bank.

The Fairfax A. O. U. W. lodge will reorganize.

Governor Nelson has designated April 27 as Arbor day.

Farmers around Fairfax are being troubled by wheat thieves.

The Citizens State bank of Lamberton will erect a new brick block.

The supreme court has upheld the sentence of Lon and Frank Floyd.

Winnebago City and Glenwood voted for no license at the election last week.

W. J. Hahn of Minneapolis has been elected president of the Minnesota Bar association.

The Gazette is the name of a new paper at Gibbon. A. C. Beck of Arlington is publisher.

A west bound Northwestern train jumped the track at Lake Benton. Engineer Frary was killed.

Attorney General Olney holds that the Tontine Savings company of Minneapolis is a lottery concern.

The April term of the Minnesota supreme court opened Tuesday. There are 319 cases on the calendar.

The trial of Miller, charged with the robbery of the Merchants bank messenger at St. Paul, has been continued.

Receipts at the Duluth land office for the last quarter were the largest of any office in the United States, being $101,000.

Ben Miller, the third of the St. Paul bank robbers, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for four and a half years. He plead guilty.

The St. Paul board of School inspectors has decided to have the flag fly over every school house in the city on every school day in the year.

More indictments have been found against ex-President Kortgeard of the State bank, Minneapolis, charging him with stealing large amounts.

Michael Utz, treasurer of the town of Corliss, Otter Tail county, has been jailed for embezzlement. He made a desperate resistance to arrest.

The Lake Benton Times has been purchased by C. V. Metcalf and J. A. Bingham, and will be run hereafter as the organ of the Populist party.

Governor Nelson has appointed Dr. John F. Fulton of St. Paul as surgeon general to succeed the late Dr. Murphy on his staff, with rank of brigadier general.

A mass meeting was held last week at Sacred Heart of citizens of towns along the Milwaukee railroad to discuss the county seat removal. The sentiment favored Olivia strongly.

Judge Shiras has given John Robson of Winona judgment for $10,000 against the Mississippi River Logging company for refusing to perform a contract to drive logs to Beef Slough.

The state department is again on the track of Menage, the Minneapolis defaulter. It is rumored he has been located in Baline, British Honduras, and an effort is being made to secure his arrest.

The county commissioners of Itasca county have granted the petition of the residents of Rainy Lake city for a village government, and have named May 15 as the day on which the election for incorporation shall be held.

Herman Ott, a young, unmerried man, had his arm cut off at Foley's saw mill at Arlington. He was carrying slabs and the wind took him against a saw, severing the right arm at the elbow. The arm was found 70 feet from the saw.

At a meeting of the executive board of the State Agricultural society the resignation of Vice President A. P. Hendrickson was tendered and accepted. The board unanimously selected Daniel H. Moon of St. Paul to succeed Mr. Hendrickson as vice president.

The regular spring quarterly meeting of the state Democratic association was held last week in St. Paul. Quarterly reports were presented by the officers. The association has a fund of between $4,000 and $5,000 in its treasury, and a membership covering the entire state.

The Graceville Transcript, which was started in 1883 by A. Dewey, at one time enrolling clerk of the state senate, has been sold to the stockholders of The Enterprise, and the two will hereafter appear as Transcript-Enterprise, with A. T. Sammon as publisher.

At the municipal election at Fergus Falls it is claimed a large number of illegal votes were cast. The police have been at work on the matter and it is claimed that 20 strong cases of illegal voting have been worked up and several more for inducing people to vote who had no right to.

Rainy Lake is to have a direct lake and rail line from St. Paul, and moderate through rates may soon. The route will be as follows: Omaha, Eastern Minnesota or St. Paul and Duluth to Duluth; steamer Duluth to Fort Frances, Ont., to Fort Arthur; Canadian Pacific to Rat Portage, thence by many steamers on Lake of the Woods to Rainy Lake City. Officials of the different interests named are now discussing details.

DULUTH-MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

The House Sub-Committee Decides on Route No. 2 as Best.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The subcommittee on the Mississippi canal have practically decided to report in favor of route No. 1 as the most feasible of the five routes considered. This is via Prairie river and Sandy lake. The only obstacle in the way is the question of whether the water supply on the east end of the divide is sufficient. The committee had a long session during the morning and decided to get the opinion of General Casey, chief of engineers, as to the probable cost of the canal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, April 4.

Prospects are that navigation at the Soo will open about April 20.

Considerable Republican gains are reported in Ohio and Michigan municipal elections.

Minister Thurston of Hawaii will be married Thursday at St. Joseph, Mich., to Miss Harriet E. Potter.

One man was killed and several others injured in a wreck at a mesque bell in New York city Monday night.

Congressman Caldwell, (Rep.) was elected mayor of Cincinnati by a plurality of 6,732 over four other candidates.

Kansas wheat is badly in need of rain. Fully 2,000,000 acres of the 4,500,000 in the state are said to be suffering.

An anti-pool room bill has passed the Maryland legislature. By the terms of the bill betting at county fairs and legitimate race courses is permitted for a period of 90 days yearly.

Thursday, April 5.

The Parnellites held a convention in Dublin and declared against the Rosebery government.

Governor Tillman has ordered the South Carolina troops now at Darlington to return home.

A general strike among the employes of the shoe factories at Rochester, N. Y., is threatened. About 800 men have already gone out.

The British house of commons has declared in favor of the establishment of a Scottish parliament to deal with purely local measures.

Dispatches from Rome say the pope has a fainting spell which lasted half an hour. His recovery was complete, however, and he showed no signs of weakness thereafter.

A resolution has been introduced in the national house of representatives to investigate and learn whether Governor Tillman of South Carolina has violated federal laws in seizing railroad and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce.

Friday, April 6.

Governor Waite says he will not permit the Jackson-Corbett fight to come off in Colorado.

The international medical congress at Rome has closed. The next congress will meet in Russia.

The Minnesota senate has defeated by a vote of 29 to 13 the bill granting municipal suffrage to women.

P. Frank Hall, one of the noted Hanlon brothers, actors and acrobats, died at Plymouth, N. H., Thursday.

W. C. Sullivan, Western manager of Thiel's Detective association, died at Decatur. Heart disease was the cause.

The navy department has settled with the Boston Tow company for the fruitless effort to save the Kearsarge by the payment of $8,500 for the expense of sending the Orion to Rounador reef.

Minister Thurston of Hawaii and Miss Hattie Potter of St. Joseph, Mich., were married Thursday. They left for Washington at once, proceeding in a few days to San Francisco, whence they sail for Honolulu April 14.

Saturday, April 7.

Admiral Walker sailed for Honolulu on the Mariposa Thursday.

The Exchange National bank of El Dorado, Kan., has been robbed of $15,000.

Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific was taken suddenly ill in his office at Milwaukee.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway employes have decided to accept a reduction of wages.

Extensive preparations are being made at Venice to celebrate the meeting in that city of King Humbert of Italy and Emperor William of Germany.

At Elizabeth, N. J., a brick wall of a building on Broad street, in process of erection, fell upon a gang of bricklayers, who were at work on a scaffold on the opposite wall. Several were injured.

The Indian bureau denies the stories of fierce fights between Indians and cowboys in Oklahoma. They assert there was nothing more than personal difficulty between one or two Indians and a like number of cattlemen.

Monday, April 9.

Charles S. Millard, prominently known in railroad circles, died at Indianapolis, Ind.

Two bombs, with fuses attached, were found in the Kinkenpolx railway station at Liege.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern road has returned to St. Paul from his European trip.

It is rumored that the report of the death of Le Caron, the British spy, was false, and contradicted on his life.

Rev. Patrick J. Donahue, recently appointed to the see of Wheeling, W. Va., was consecrated at Baltimore Sunday.

The announcement is made on good authority that Budd Dohle, the famous horseman, has decided to drive no more races.

The United States coast defense vessel Monterey has been ordered to proceed to San Diego for drill and target practice.

Tuesday, April 10.

Ex-United States Senator Cattell of New Jersey is dead, aged 70.

Jamhores won the Tennessee Derby, Gloaming second, Vassal third. Time, 2:04 1-4.

The president has appointed James P. O'Brien to be attorney for the district of North Dakota.

William Parry, president of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne railroad, is dead, aged 84.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S. C. Bowen, lord justice of her majesty's court of appeals, is dead.

It is reported at the navy department that the United States steamship San Francisco has arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

At Chicago William Saber a German laborer, shot and killed himself and wife. The couple quarreled over a family matter.

A British force is to be sent in pursuit of the Mujah Mohamedans, who have been guilty of a murderous attack upon Hindus of the Meiabar district.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 3.

After the settlement of O'Neill-Boy election case in the house English-Hillborn case was taken up, but the quorum had disappeared.

The senate passed the Behring sea bill. Senator Allison spoke for the Republicans on the tariff bill.

Wednesday, April 4.

The house seated Mr. Englisht of California, displacing Mr. Hilborn, Republican.

By a vote of 146 to 116 the house refused to pass the Bland bill over the president's veto.

After the morning hour in the senate the tariff bill was taken up and Senator Allison concluded his speech against the measure. He was followed by Mr. Mills of Texas, who confined himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system.

Thursday, April 5.

The Behring sea bill passed the house. The urgent deficiency bill, carrying something over $7,000,000 passed the house. After the deficiency bill was disposed of the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed.

The Hasabrough-Shiells bill was discussed in the senate during the morning hour. The senate then went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

Bills were passed by the house authorizing the construction of bridges across the St. Louis river between Wisconsin and Minnesota at Duluth and Grass Point.

Friday, April 6.

What was considered a test vote on the tariff bill was taken in the senate on a motion to adjourn over Sabbath day, and resulted in a majority of one against adjournment. The Populist members and Senators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans for adjournment.

In the senate Senator Peffer spoke for two hours on the tariff, claiming that the Populists took upon the tariff as a tax, but they do not believe in wholly abandoning it.

The house went ahead with appropriation bills again during the day. Some routine business was transacted, but little acted. A bill authorizing the city of Hastings, Minn., to construct a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river was passed on motion of Mr. Hall. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

Saturday, April 7.

The house transacted no business on account of filibustering.

The senate discussed the Chinese treaty in executive session. The principal discussion was to whether the treaty should be considered in executive or open session.

Monday, April 9.

The house was disorganized. Three-fourths of the members were in the senate listening to Senator Hill's speech on the tariff. Those who remained were occupied with District of Columbia affairs, but little actual business was transacted.

The feature of the day in the senate was Senator Hill's speech on the tariff bill. He vigorously denounced the income tax feature and incidentally scored the administration's foreign policy.

Senator Walsh took the oath of office as successor to Senator Colquitt.

LOCKOUT ORDERED.

Chicago Employers Declare War on the Building Trades Unions.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The lockout has at last been ordered in the building trades for next Thursday morning. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Central Building league's executive committee. The committee's decision in the matter is authoritative and final. Though another meeting of the league and the building trades' building material men's associations affiliated with it will be held to-night, the executive committee's action, it is merely a formality. The painter's union has unanimously declared that if the bosses declared a lockout the men affected by it would refuse to pay rent during the continuance of the lockout. They claim they will drag the property owners into the fight. The lockout is expected to affect about 60,000 men.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 9, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady, but weak. No. 2 spring, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; May, 69¾c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 35c.

OATS—Easier. No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33@34c.

BARLEY—Higher. No. 2, 56@c; sample, 54@57c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 9, 1894.

HOGS—Steady at Saturday's prices. Bulk selling at round 4.85.

CATTLE—Butcher cattle quiet, good demand for stockers and feeders.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.25; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.25@2.40; good cows, $2.00@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.60@2.10; light veal calves, $3.25@3.50; heavy do, $3.00@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders $1.50@2.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 2; hogs, 400; calves 10; sheep, 14.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9, 1894.

WHEAT—April closing, 65c; May opening, 65¾c; highest, 65¾c; lowest, 65c; closing, 65¾c. July opening, 67½c; highest 68½c; lowest, 67½c; closing 68½c. September closing, 68c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, April 9, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; April, 63¾; May, 64½c; July, 66½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 63c; April, 63½; May, 63¾; July, 65¾c; September, 64c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 59¾; May, 60¾c; July, 62½c. No. 3, 55½c; rejected, 47c. On Track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 63c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1894.

CATTLE—Steady, higher Prime and extra native steers, $4.50@4.85; medium, $4.10@4.25; others, $3.40@3.90; texans, $3.40@3.65.

HOGS—Active, 10@15c big ox. Rough and heavy, $4.60@4.70; mixed and packers, $4.65@4.75; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.75@4.85; assorted light, $4.15@4.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady and active. Top sheep, $5.10@5.40; top lambs, $5.35@5.65.

Receipts: Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 27,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower. Cash, 66½c; May, 69½c; July, 64½c; September, 66¾c.

CORN—Lower. Cash, 36¼ c; May, 38¾c; July, 39½c; September, 40¼c.

OATS—Steady. May, 29¾c; July, 29¾c; September, 26¼c.

PORK—Steady. May, $13.45@13.50; July, $13.62½.

MINISTER THURSTON'S DIPLOMACY.

He Has Been Courting an American Girl as Well as the American Government.

That the golden thread of a love story runs through all the complicated meshes of diplomacy is shown by the fact that Minister Thurston of Hawaii has been entangled for the past year or more is evident from the announcement that he is about to marry Miss Harriet W. Potter of St. Joseph, Mich., the young woman who was until recently the cashier of the Hawaiian volcano cyclorama at the California Midwinter fair and had previously filled the same position while the cyclorama was at the Columbian exposition. Mr. Thurston has been a warm friend of Miss Potter's family for a number of years and has been a frequent visitor at St. Joseph, where he has a large number of acquaintances, hnt none of them suspected what was going on until the public announcement of the engagement was made.

Miss Potter is a very attractive young woman of 23, slightly above the medium height and of the blond type, her hair being light brown and her eyes large and blue. She was born in St. Joseph and

MISS HARRIET W. POTTER.

graduated from the public school there three years ago, after ward taking charge of the cyclorama. She served on the staff of the St. Joseph Daily Press for awhile. In manner Miss Potter is very unassuming, but she possesses a quiet dignity that always commands respect and admiration. She is said to be a clever and entertaining conversationist and is unusually accomplished.

Minister Thurston is about 38 years of age and has been a widower for five or six years. He has a son 9 years old, who is now in Washington under the care of his minister's mother. Mr. Thurston was born in Hawaii. His parents were among the first American missionaries who went to the islands in 1820. He is well known as a lawyer in Honolulu and has been prominent for a long time in the republican party there. He was the practical leader of the revolutionary cabinet of 1893 and was one of the commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate the treaty of annexation. That he is a thorough annexationist is proved by the treaty he has successfully negotiated with Miss Potter.

Wilson on Home.

In the Wilson tariff bill we find that section 273 reads as follows:

Collars and cuffs and shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description not especially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, and linen hydraulic hose, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The great work of tariff reform appears to have transformed the "hydraulic hose" of the McKinley tariff into an article of wearing apparel for President Wilson. We must confess to a degree of ignorance as to the exact member of the body that constitutes hose should embrace. As it appears in close association with "collars and cuffs and shirts," it might be regarded as a species of Cleveland collar. But we also find that it is allied with "all articles of wearing apparel of every description," which involves a greater degree of mystery.

Wilson attired in hydraulic hose.

But why be worse than Solomon in all his glory.

It may be to lessen his cares and his woes,

To keep tepid his toes or the cold off his nose,

Does he carry it round wherever he goes

To ward off attacks from political foes?

Does he wear it by day or when it reposes?

And how he puts it to the Lord only knows.

—American Economist.

Mill to the Rescue.

In the senate on Tuesday, March 6, Senator Hill of New York moved up the tariff situation to a nicety by offering the following resolution:

Whereas, The secretary of the treasury has announced a deficit of $18,000,000 for the current fiscal year;

Whereas, House bill No. 4864, known as the tariff bill, proposes to increase $78,000,000 revenue from present tariff taxation and to meet the double deficiency by new internal and direct taxation; therefore

Resolved, That the senate finance committee frame amendments to the said bill, omitting the said internal and direct taxes newly proposed and instead thereof make provision for sufficient revenue by putting other foreign imports and otherwise revising the tariff without creating a deficiency.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a guaranteed positive cure for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Prostration or Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Weakness, Lassitude, all Drains, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Indiscretion, Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, in box for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. SOLD BY COUNTRY DRUG. A certain cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Nervousness, Headache, Small size discontinued; old 60, size, now 50; old 85 size, now 75. GUARANTEES issued only by

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Non-pull-out

BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark—

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PHILADELPHIA.

H. BERNHARDT, Proprietor — S. C. BERNHARDT, Business Manager

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Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with Practical Farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make up. The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST

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D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland, Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

FIREMEN PERISHED.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN A MILWAUKEE THEATRE.

While Fighting Flames in the Davidson Building the Roof Fell in, Carrying a Dozen Firemen Down to Death—A Terrible Fireworks Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Nine firemen are dead and six seriously injured as the result of the fire in the Davidson theatre, which mysteriously started in the roof of the building at 4:20 a. m. The loss on the building, scenery and equipments of the Lilliputian company aggregates $600,000, on which there is an insurance of $88,000, of which $10,000 is carried by Rosenfeld Bros., owners of the Lilliputians. Their loss will be $75,000. Twenty firemen were on the roof of the building, working under the directions of chiefs, and it was thought that the blaze was under control, when the roof seemed to bulge under their feet, and in a moment every man was pitched into the auditorium of the theatre, some falling into the parquet and others upon the balconies. Deeds of heroism were numerous, as usual under such conditions. Michael Dunn, captain of one of the fire tugs, slid down a rope, made it fast to several of the men who were

Not Imprisoned by the Debris,

and then climbed the rope hand over hand to the roof of the Davidson hotel, which escaped destruction. The fire took a new start among the debris and amid the groans of the imprisoned firemen the work of rescue began and was kept up until 8 o'clock p. m., when the eighth body was taken out and the work abandoned until morning, with only one corpse to remove—that of Third Assistant Chief Jansen, a brother of Chief of Police Jansen.

The following is a revised and corrected list of the dead:

AUGUST JANSEN, third assistant chief.
FRANK MCGUIRE, lieutenant Truck No. 4 and acting captain No. 14.
FRED KRUSCHKE, engineer Chemical Company No. 2.
CAPTAIN ARCHIE CAMPBELL, of the firehouse *Foley*.
ALLIE RIES, Company No. 3, killed by falling ladder.
JAMES C. FREEMAN, lieutenant Company No. 4.
FRANK WINNE, Chemical No. 4; found in balcony of theatre.
THOMAS MCKENNA, Engine Company No. 1.
JOHN FARRELL, Chemical No. 2.

Were Roasted to Death.

The catastrophe which caused the terrible loss of life occurred shortly after 5 o'clock, when the fire was seemingly under control, the theatre roof, on which a score or more of the brave firemen stood as they fought the flames, went down, and the brave men were carried with it to the floor of the auditorium below. Some were extricated from the furnace of flames, in which the whole interior was now enveloped, by their more fortunate comrades, who risked their lives to drag out the forms of the dead and injured men. Six or eight men were soon brought out and those who were able to speak said there must be 10 more in the ruins, where living death awaited them. For these poor fellows there was no chance. The burning roof had fallen on them and they were roasted to death, if they had not been killed in that terrible plunge from the roof.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Logging Crew of a Michigan Camp Meet Death in a Railroad Wreck.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 9.—A special to The Democrat from New Era, Mich., says: On the floor of Staples & Covell's logging camp, three miles east of here, lies seven charred and scalded bodies, the result of the most terrible railroad accident that has ever happened in this section. The logging crew on Staples & Covell's road were returning from White River to camp shortly before noon and when within sight of camp the narrow gauge engine struck a fallen tree and was knocked over a 16-foot embankment, carrying nine men down with it. Seven of them are dead, one seriously injured and the others slightly.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

A Number of Pupils Killed and Injured at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A panic occurred in the Humboldt public school, and in the mad rush of the children to escape from the building, one boy was killed and over a score were crushed and trampled. Fourteen children lie in the St. Elizabeth hospital, under the care of physicians, while many others were carried to their homes by the police. The panic was caused by the explosion of a steampipe.

THIRTEEN DEAD.

Terrible Explosion of Fireworks at Blandford, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 9.—An explosion in the fireworks factory of C. N. Romaine & Bros. in Blandford resulted in the death of 13 persons and the injury of several others. Most of the bodies recovered are unrecognizable.

Bloodied Stock Burned.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—One of the most destructive fires of its kind that has ever occurred in this city, took place in the burning out of Bernard Mannion's livery stable. It was filled with valuable blooded stock and expensive equipages. The horses were stabled on the second floor and the fire cut off access to them. One hundred and thirty-seven fine animals were burned or suffocated. The loss on building and contents will exceed $300,000.

Crushed by an Elevator.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Frank Kennedy was crushed to death and Frederick Koenig perhaps fatally injured beneath an elevator in the Columbus Cloak company's store. The men were making some repairs to the elevator.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

Pennsylvania Coke Regions the Scene of Great Disorder.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 4.—It would take columns to tell in detail the exciting events of the day, the third of the big coke strike now on in the Connellsville region. At least nine lives have been taken during the past 12 hours. Unless the strong arm of the military interferes the deaths will be counted by scores instead of tens. So much excitement was never known in the region and people everywhere are excited and apprehensive of graver dangers. The rioting began early in the morning, but the climax was not reached until 8 p. m., when a body of strikers, numbering several hundred, marched on the Davidson works of the H. C. Frick Coke company at Connellsville, where men were working. The strikers had been there in the morning to get the men out, but no one was working. In the afternoon when they returned deputies had been placed to receive them. When the strikers approached

They Were Ordered to Stop.

They came on and tried to get at the men. The deputies fired. The strikers returned the fire and charged, driving the deputies and men from the works. Chief Engineer Paddock of the Frick company, ran up in the tipple of the works. The strikers followed and shot him in the back of the head. They beat him and crushed his head with stones and threw his body from the tipple window to the ovens, 80 feet below. They then tried to fire the tipple, but left when they saw the deputies returning with a large force from Connellsville. Hearing of Paddock's murder, hundreds volunteered to avenge his death. The pursuing party, in command of County Detective Frank Campbell, overtook the strikers a half mile from Davidson and opened fire on them. The strikers fired in return but ran on. Three strikers fell. One was killed instantly and two others

Were Fatally Wounded.

Another of the strikers who got the start of the main body was shot by a deputy at Broadford, a mile distant. He was also killed instantly, the ball penetrating his neck. Eleven strikers were captured where the first battle took place, and the pursuing party kept up the chase until Dawson, a point several miles distant, was reached, where 50 more strikers were captured. All the efforts of the deputies and more levelheaded citizens were needed to prevent the lynching of the 11 who were taken back to Connellsville. The law-abiding element had their way and a special train arrived here with 64 of those who were in the mob that killed Paddock. A great crowd greeted their arrival and amid cries of "lynch them" the prisoners were hurried up a back street to the jail. A large body of strikers were present and made a rush

To Rescue the Prisoners,

but were held back by the lag crowd and the deputies. Thirty more of the same band of strikers have since been arrested and jailed.

At the Mayfield plant of the McClure company two men were fatally shot during the day. The strikers charged the men at work in the morning, but were driven off by the deputies after a striker was shot through the body. In the afternoon they returned and renewed the attack. There was much firing and a deputy was fatally wounded.

NEARING THE END.

Backbone of the Great Pennsylvania Coke Strike About Broken.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 5.—Unless there is a radical change in the situation in the Pennsylvania coke region, the strike of the miners and cokers is about broken. The authorities have taken a stand and are determined to put down the riot at any cost now. This policy has thrown the lawbreakers into a state of demoralization. After the sheriff's posse concluded the engagement with the mob which had murdered Engineer Paddock and landed the leaders and over 100 strikers in the county jail, everything quieted down immediately, and the reports from every point in the region at the close of the day show that the lawless act have been generally subjugated. Small outbreaks occurred at several places during the morning, but as the day advanced the strikers lost courage, and the mobs which camped out during the night, intending to make raids at every working plant at daybreak, commenced to diminish in size, and by the time half the route of each mob was covered the forces were almost completely disbanded.

TROUBLE AT AN END.

Strikers in the Coke Region Stop Rioting and Return Home.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 9. — The strike is over and unanimous defeat marks its collapse. Within the past six hours the rioters from both sections of the coke fields have laid down their arms and gone peacefully to their homes. The movement was a miserable failure and not a point was gained by the men.

They are in a worse condition now than before, as the companies are stocking their works with English speaking workmen to the exclusion of the foreign element.

Abolish Indian Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Indian affairs subcommittee on appropriations expect to complete the annual appropriation bill in time to report to the full committee next week. A member of the sub-committee said that a recommendation would be made that the offices of three of the five Indian inspectors, two of the five traveling Indian agents and the superintendent of Indian schools be abolished.

Wellman in Norway.

BERGEN, Norway, April 11.—Walter Wellman and his party of Americans bound on an exploring expedition to the North Pole, have arrived here. All the party are in good health and confident of success.

OUR GALLANT TARS.

A CUSTOM THAT WILL ENDURE AS LONG AS THE NAVY ENDURES.

Drinking the Toast to "Sweethearts and Wives" Every Saturday Night—It Makes the Men in the Navy Better, Truer, Nobler and Braver.

The people of this country are very fond of their naval officers, so far as they know them. It would be a good deal better for the country if they were better known, for among them are to be found as large a percentage of fine, brainy, lovable and well bred men as in any of the familiar professions.

There is not much sentimentality in the navy, but there is a deal of sentiment, which is a vastly different thing. Certain cynical young women who have met officers and who have noticed how attentive they are sometimes think that this is merely a "dainty, sham devotion," bestowed upon young women while they meet at every port they touch. But this is not true. There is more genuine chivalry among the officers of the United States navy than is to be found among any class of men on shore.

It is one of the conventions of the navy to place women upon a pedestal, and there is no finer convention than is the world. It may be because that for so much of their time they are denied the delight of seeing women. But they never forget them.

Every Saturday night in every United States warship afloat there takes place a ceremony so beautiful, so exquisite, that it seems to have escaped from the land of chivalry and wandered into American life. There, flattered and amazed at its welcome, it has remained ever since and made the men in the navy better, truer, nobler and braver, for it must be confessed that the officers are, first of all, splendidly American.

When a ship is under way, there is no woman aboard her. She has no place there. Maybe each man carries an image of one in his thoughts during his watches on deck. Of these things he does not speak. But once each week he comes forth boldly with his fellows and reverently sends greeting from across the seas to her. From the China sea, from stormy Cape Horn, from the peaceful Mediterranean comes the message.

"Sweethearts and wives!" That was ever and always will be the sailor's toast. And when it is given aboard United States ships it is a tribute to the sweetness, the purity, the beauty of American womanhood. There are men who have drunk that toast every Saturday night for more than 40 years. It is never old to them. The officers would as soon think of passing unnoticed an important disciplinary regulation as passing Saturday night without this ceremony. It does not matter whether the ship is on the high seas, or anchored in a foreign port, or lying at the dock in the Brooklyn navy yard, so long as her men are aboard they drink the toast. It is a custom as old as the navy. It will endure as long as the navy endures.

When the supply of wine is running short during a long cruise, the officers deny themselves in order that the toast may have it for this toast on Saturday nights.

The servants are well trained. They have the champagne wisely chilled and open it almost without orders. After the dinner is finished the steward's officer arises. Very likely there is gray in his hair. His face is reddened by weather and seamed by years, for men who reach position cannot be young. But his heart is still young. They have dined well, and the content of well filled stomachs shines on their faces. But when the lieutenant commander rises they are still. He stands straight with his head upraised, the champagne bubbling deliciously.

"Gentlemen, are your glasses charged?" There is not one which is empty. The officers rise and bow their heads in answer.

"I give you" (the lieutenant commander speaks earnestly, and there is a soft glimmer in his eyes)—"I give you sweethearts and wives. God bless them!"

"Sweethearts and wives. God bless them!" comes in chorus from the officers. Then they drink, and if there runs down their spinal cords a little thrill, and if their eyes grow moist and their hands shake a bit it is a tribute to themselves and to American womanhood to those who toast is drunk. With something in their breasts throbbing like the great engines, and the swish and gurgle of the waters dashing their ears, there is conjured before them, like the misty vision of a dream, a home with a soft voiced woman and the prettie of a child, or a slender, girlish figure bending her head to hide the love light in her eyes. On Saturday night the officer at sea feels that he is very near home.

Every one knows that naval officers are famous for the attractions which they have for the fair. This may show that it isn't the uniform alone which is the magnet.—New York World.

The Forger.

Sir John Bowring says, in Longman's Magazine, "that not even the trained antiquary is proof against the forger and confesses that not only has he himself purchased forgeries, but has published accounts of them as if they had been genuine—accounts which any amount of subsequent withdrawals fails to annihilate. Counterfeits and forgeries abound in every department of science. Fictitious gems, manuscripts, inscriptions, gems, pottery, glass, enamels, ivories, coins, weapons, implements and armaments have each and all been foisted on collectors at different times and in various countries."

A Modern Hero.

Mme. M——, a very talented pianiste, when sitting next to Colonel Rassilier at the dinner table, asked him in a winning tone of voice:

"Are you fond of music, colonel?"

"Madame," replied the warrior, rolling a savage pair of eyes, "I am not afraid of it!"—Paris Rappel.

Those— Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is out of right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which broke out about the face and neck in pimples. I was induced to try S. S. S., and my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S."

S S S

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our dalsy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Nature soon will be freshening up everything. A well balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and fresh line of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;
Mossedin & Lindell, Proprietors.

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, - - Minnesota.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. PERKINS, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
Geo. G. Perkins, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, ... President.
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A. P. HANSON, ... Assistant Cashier.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McCleery Block, - Crookston, Minn.

WE ARE MAKING VERY LOW PRICES

On Steel Lever Harrows, Disc Harrows,
Spring Tooth Harrows, Plain Boss Harrows.

Dowagiac Drills Always Lead.

They cannot be beaten. Our line of spring goods also comprises John Deere and Flying Dutchman Plows, Van Brunt Seeders, Rushford Wagons, and a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carts and single and double Harness. We also sell Columbia, Imperial and Falcon Bicycles.

MERIT WINS.
THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Sts., CROOKSTON, MINN.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN

Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes, Umbrellas, Carpets Rugs, Etc.,

AT THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

GERVAIS & GERVAIS,

Mammoth Dry Goods Store. CROOKSTON.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜
Office on Robert Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call ☜

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any addressin of Polk County. If out side of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

LAST night the JOURNAL received a communication in regard to county division, from one who claims to know what he is talking about, and although we had taken a different view of the matter, we are glad to have it discussed, and we publish the article in this issue. Lack of time prevents us making any criticism on it this week. The JOURNAL would like to hear expressions from other citizens on this question.

The Alexandria Post and News were last week cemented in the bonds of matrimony and appeared under the name of the Alexandria Post-News, with the name of Charles S. Mitchell at the mast-head. Mr. Mitchell is an experienced newspaper man and the new paper presents a very creditable appearance. The JOURNAL extends fraternal greeting and wishes the Post-News a long and prosperous life.

By glancing at the columns of the St. Paul Globe anybody would think that a state campaign was on. About two-thirds of the space in that sheet is devoted to the attempt to bluff the republicans into nominating some weak candidate for mayor of St. Paul, that the dems can beat. The Globe is in mortal terror lest the republicans should nominate Mayor Wright. Why don't that sheet give its readers in the state a little more state matter, thing besides St. Paul city politics?

Speaking of the coming election in St. Paul the Pioneer Press says:

"There is an idea current that almost any republican of good reputation for honesty and fair business ability can be elected at the coming city election; that he can be carried in on the wave of republican enthusiasm which is sweeping over the city as over the country at large. There are good grounds for this belief."

Why not? Did not Duluth show immense republican gains? Did not Crookston win a splendid republican victory in a three-cornered fight against the dems and the pops? Not to mention other Minnesota cities and towns. You can win with Mayor Wright, Dr. Wheaton, A. R. McGill, M. E. Clapp, or any other good republican. Try it and see if you can't.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press interviewed president J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad on his return from Europe and says editorially of the interview: "One of the most striking impressions he brought back with him is the tremendous impulse which has been given to bimetallism in Europe by the course of this government in putting a stop to the coinage of silver. England and the continent can no longer find a market at our treasury for all their surplus silver. The enormous decline of the silver rupee in India, aggravated by the repeal of the silver coinage laws of this country, has brought about a state of things where English statesmen as well as those of the continent are forced to look to bimetallism as a sole means of escape from the serious dilemma in which the monetary situation is involved. This is exactly the consequence that was predicted by the genuine bimetallists in this country as one of the main arguments for the repeal of the silver purchase act. It was the sure road and the only road to bimetallism—to the only bimetallism possible—that founded on international agreement. The other road, on whose steep decline the free silver men and still are urging the country, leads straight down to monometallism of the worst sort—a monometallism of depreciated silver."

A dispatch was sent out on Monday announcing the death of Charles Canning, at his home in Headman, Norman county. Another dispatch from Moorhead states that he committed suicide by drowning himself in the Red River while temporarily insane. Charles Canning was a well known character in this upper country. He represented this district in the legislature in '85 and later ran for congress against Hon. S. G. Comstock. For several years he has been engaged in the grain business at Duluth, was a member of the board of trade there, and, it is said that he had made a big fortune in wheat. He was a good hearted man though somewhat eccentric and nervous. He had developed into a red-hot populist and it is said that the late campaign in Duluth had unsettled his reason.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Mr. Childs' Contest.

Mr. E. D. Childs, who was defeated for alderman in the Fifth ward by two votes, decided to lay before the city council certain facts which he had in his possession, going to show that there had been illegal votes cast at the election in the Fifth ward. Consequently on Saturday evening, when the city council had canvassed the returns and announced the result, Mr. Childs objected to the council declaring Mr. A. McGregor elected as alderman from the Fifth ward. He produced two affidavits to prove that there had been two illegal votes cast, and he also brought forward witnesses to prove that these votes had been cast for McGregor.

Mr. Childs wanted these two alleged illegal votes thrown out, but the opposition, led by Alderman Moreisey, made such a bitter fight, and talked so much about "snap judgment," etc., that the council decided to put the matter over until Monday night, when the other side could be heard provided they had anything to offer.

Mr. Childs held that by a clause in the city charter the council was authorized to act as "Judges of the election and qualification of its own members," while the opposition contended that by another clause in the charter the council could only act as a board of canvassers of the election returns.

The two clauses were apparently contradictory of each other, and the city attorney when called on for an opinion on the question, thought that both clauses were operative, and that while one made the council a board of canvassers, the other gave them power to exercise judgment in determining the result of the canvass. On Monday evening when the council assembled, Alderman Morrisey moved that A. McGregor be declared elected. Alderman Childs said that he had discovered other irregularities in the election in the fifth ward among which was the fact that a man whom Mr. Wilde—the democratic judge of election in that ward—had procured to act as clerk of election, was a resident of the town of Hummond, and chairman of the town board of supervisors, and Mr. Childs moved that the vote of the Fifth ward be thrown out as it was clearly illegal. Then followed arguments on the legal aspect of the question, by Alderman Watts, city attorney, Buckley, attorneys A. A. Miller and E. M. Stanton. Mr. Watts thought it was very hard to give a correct interpretation of the law, but was of the opinion that as the council had commenced to investigate the matter they should continue with it. Messrs Buckley and Miller were of the opinion that the council had the right to investigate any alleged irregularities in the election of its members, while Mr. Stanton held that the council had no powers in the matter except to certify to the election of its members as shown by the returns.

After more sparring by members of the council, Alderman Childs' motion to throw out the vote of the Fifth ward was defeated, and Alderman Morrisey's motion to declare Mr. McGregor elected was carried.

Mr. Childs made the fight simply to show that there had been illegal votes cast, and not for any desire to hold the office, and stated to the council that should the vote of his precinct be thrown out he would resign anyhow. But the council did not like to take the responsibility of throwing out the vote of the precinct—believing that this function properly belonged to the courts.

The New Council.

On Tuesday evening the new council organized by electing Aldermun Morrisey, president, and I. U. Jennings, vice-president.

Mayor Stephens, in introducing Mayor-elect Crumb and in taking leave of the council, made a few remarks regarding his administration, which he thought would go down in history as a memorable one. It would be pointed to as a year in which we had the typhoid fever epidemic, the year in which we had such hard times, and the year in which we had the low price of wheat.

Mayor-elect Crumb's address to the council was short and practical. He called the attention of the council particularly to three important questions which would confront them, viz: The financial condition of the city; the pumping of pure water; and the broken sewer. This latter question may not come up again, but the probabilities are that when the frost goes out of the ground this spring that the embankment will again settle, and the sewer be broken once more. Then the city will have to expend a large amount of money to fix it permanently or make a new outlet. The mayor's address was typical of the man—plain and practical.

The new council is composed as follows:

First ward—I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Buhn.

Second ward—J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norrie.

Third ward—Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch.

Fourth ward—N. S. Gervais, Fred W. Hall.

Fifth ward—A. McGregor, R. G. Mariette.

The new aldermen are Geo. O. Buhn, M. E. Kirsch, Fred W. Hall and A. McGregor. At the request of the people of Jerome's addition, Mr. Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John Cronk to accept the mayoralty.

The mayor's appointments, which were confirmed by the council, were as follows:

Comptroller—E. M. Walsh.

City Attorney—DeForest Buckley.

City Engineer—Geo. Ralph.

Chief of Police—Louis Gonyea.

Patrolmen—John Kyle and T. Bang.

The council elected Jas. Creighton as street commissioner.

Mr. Bang, the new patrolman, was for years employed on the streets under Dan McDonald.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, April 11, 1894.

Henry Harm is visiting T. E. Biever today.

John McLennan was down from Angus Tuesday.

C. Stuhr drove to Red Lake Falls Saturday last.

Rev. S. Currie spent a few days at Mentor returning home Tuesday.

G. H. Fargo and son went to the city Saturday evening.

Andrew Anderson has moved into town.

Miss Mary Naplin has gone to her home at Black River.

E. D. Childs from Crookston, is up to-day talking over farming business with Robert Teal.

B. S. Chapin, of Warren came down Monday last to spend a few days with the Euclid people.

Rev. Astwood has just purchased a new buggy and set of light harness of H. C. Misner.

Robt. Teal has gone to his country home to look after his farming duties.

Rev. Fenzer was down from Warren to assist Rev. Astwood at a missionary meeting here Friday last.

Misses Anna Hancock and Hattie Davidson returned to Crookston Saturday evening after spending their weeks vacation with their parents.

Mrs. Ballou and children moved their household goods out to their farm, but on account of the late snow storm are now residing with Mr. B. in the depot.

The morning hour of service at the Presbyterian church has been closed it took a little slaughter, (to say the least) for him to exercise it? changed to 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin entertained some of the Euclid folks Tuesday evening, a pleasant time was had by all.

The party which gathered for the purpose of surprising Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harrington with a right royal good time, made a complete success. "They were surprised" and a general good time was indulged in.

If you don't believe in mesmerism just ask Robert Teal what he thinks about it.

Sampson and Protection.

Hon. B. Sampson is correspondling with a tanner with a view to having a tannery added to our industries. This would be a big thing for farmers, furnishing a good market for hides, that are now of very little value. As all of our oldest inhabitants well know, Mr. Sampson has always been an enthusiast in the matter of manufactures for Crookston and has himself spent a good deal of money in that cause, establishing one of the first flouring mills in the city, which flourished was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire a few years since. Mr. S. is also interested in having a woolen mill established here, believing that we can get a woolen mill here we can raise sheep, sell wool and thus make our own clothes, and if we can get a tannery we can get cheap leather for our boots and shoes and our harness and then we will not have use for quite so much money as we now need. I believe thoroughly in the doctrine of production to American industries as against foreign countries. Manufactures here in Crookston would not only supply work for laborers, but a better market for our farmers and thus all would receive a benefit! I don't see how an intelligent American citizen can believe in the doctrine of free trade."

Teachers Retained.

At a meeting of the school board held yesterday evening, the following teachers were engaged for the ensuing year:

Misses Margaret L. Brown, M. Willmus, I. Fairbanks, J. L. Johnson, Minnie Wadel, Martha Crookshanks, Minnie Crookshanks, J. Barker, Lizzie Sullivan, May Cameron, Evelyn Hall and Mrs. M. B. Hayes.

It was decided not to retain Superintendent Moore and Principal Corwin. The board will meet in two weeks to fill the vacancies.

The Sons of Veterans will give a ball at the G. A. R. hall on Wednesday evening, April 18th. The Scheidt orchestra will furnish the music, and a good time is expected. Tickets 75 cents.

S. L. Collins has purchased of the Andover Stock Co., their Clydesdale stallion "King David" and will keep him at his stables in this city. This valuable animal is too well known to need further description here. Farmers and breeders are invited to call and see him.

"Look at my hired man" said Tom Morris to our reporter on Monday and looking closely we observed an urchin about as long and as fat as a healthy slate pencil, who was busy wrestling with a shovel about twice as long as himself in an heroic endeavor to clear away the snow from the walk in front of Tom's store. "I believe in patronizing home industry," said Tom as he retreated into his store with a jolly laugh. "It looks to us," we responded "as though you had called out the infantry to put this insurrection down—in the gutter."

Louis Fontaine is becoming quite a farmer. Aside from his interest in stock he is taking great pains to develope the grain interests of the county. In the spring of '93 he sent away and procured a quantity of Early Lincoln oats which cost him $2.50 per bushel and the freight. These oats yielded enormously, and weigh 45 lbs to the measured bushel. They are free from rust and blight and are very early. Mr. F. cut his crop in two and one-half months from seeding. Last week Capt. H. W. Donaldson, one of the leading farmers of Kittson county procured 30 bushels from Louis for seed, paying cash one dollar f. o. b. Crookston. Mr. F. has also this year procured a quantity of two-rowed barley paying a long price for it and will try it this spring and if it does well will have some of that for seed. He has just had plans made for a new stock barn on his place and will commence operations upon it right away after seeding. If every merchant of means would take as much interest in the agricultural welfare of the county as does Mr. Fontaine the result would be of immense benefit to the county at large and make many costly experiments that the ordinary farmer is not able to.

If we suppose, (for the sake of argument) that E. C. Carruth had a legal right to a vote in this city does'nt it look a little slaughter, (to say the least) for him to exercise it? After having been in business in Crookston for some time, and after having removed his family there several months since what moral (or legal) right had he to attempt by his vote to dictate to this city what alderman we should have from the third ward? He is a man who has been highly respected heretofore in this city, and was as highly honored as was ever any citizen here and it looks like ingratitude for him to make this kind of a return for the many favors shown him by the honor of the deed. It was decidedly the wrong step for him to take.

Knute Austin had quite an experience with a long-jointed customer from the Thirteen Mile House, one day night, who went into Austin's saloon and called for the drinks for the crowd and afterward refused to pay the bill, amounting to one dollar. After a long wrangle with Knute he did finally produce the dollar and then asked Mr. A. to show him where the Scandinavian hotel was. Mr. A. went with him to the door to show him, when the fellow, pretending to be too drunk to find it, asked Knute to go with him and show him. Knute said he would when he put out the lights, and as he turned to go for that purpose the man, as quick as a flash, struck at him with a knife, cutting his nose so that it bled profusely, then turned and ran toward the Medical Hall, with Knute a close second. At the corner of the New York store the man dropped his knife, which Knute secured. A little further on Knute's prey was encountered, who joined in the pursuit, and the man was soon overtaken and locked up. Next morning Mr. A. declined to prosecute and the man was released.

Easter to This Point.

The only trains arriving at full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Pacific Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.: arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m.

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STATE PRIDE HURT.

THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF PROTECTION SET FORTH.

A Manufacturer Talks to His Congressman. Dealing With Producer and Consumer. The State Value of Local Industries. Benefit to Farmers.

Hon. J. C. Tarsney, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR—It is said that the man that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, and if this be true, as it undoubtedly is, a corporation that has converted a few hundred acres of virtually unproductive farming land into a thriving manufacturing village, giving support and employment to 3,000 people, is certainly a benefactor to the state and county in which such industry is located.

Now, the simple fact is that when Crystal City is located was formerly a sparsely settled farming community, with one country store, the annual sales of which represented an aggregate of not over $3,000 or $4,000, with no market for the farmer's produce other than was to be found in the exchange of that produce for such "store goods" as his family required for the year.

At this same place we now have substantial buildings covering 40 acres of ground and in these buildings furnaces and machinery which have produced a product the sale of which since 1877, when our works were first started, has brought into this state the enormous sum of $10,000,000; or, to be more exact, up to the 30th day of August last the sum of $9,876,970.08, not a dollar of which would have come to this state but for the existence of our works at Crystal City.

It is reasonable to suppose, and I believe it to be a fact, that the larger portion of this additional wealth thus brought into our state has been distributed among the various other mercantile and manufacturing interests, chiefly here in St. Louis, that furnish the personal and household supplies required by our employees, as well as such articles as we ourselves use in the course of our business.

Not only this, the farmers all around our works now have a regular and steady market at St. Louis retail prices for all of the produce they choose to raise—chickens, eggs, butter, potatoes, hay, corn, oats—in fact, everything that a farm produces—while the taxes we have paid in Jefferson county have enabled its officials to reduce the rate of assessment, and at the same time have assisted us in providing such increase in the school fund as has enabled the commissioners to extend the means of education.

Other counties north, south and west of us remain just as they have been for years past, simply because of the absence of just some such industry as we have planted in Jefferson county.

Now as to the consumer of plate glass.

Our records show that we are today getting for our glass just 70 per cent less than we received for it 10 years ago, and this is explained by the introduction of improved methods of manufacture.

All the materials we use are now obtained either in our own state or in this country with the exception of soda ash, which we have to import, and the duty on which, upon the amount we annually use, equals from $11,000 to $12,000.

We do not ask that this duty shall be removed or transferred with our particular, because by reason of this duty some of our countrymen are now establishing here for the manufacture of soda ash in the United States, the successful development and operation of which will ultimately bring about such a production of domestic soda ash as will enable us to get it relatively as much cheaper as this article now is as we are now furnishing plate glass to consumers if the same protective policy is continued with respect to soda ash as has been in force with respect to plate glass. In other words, we wish to see American industries developed to the fullest extent, believing the ultimate result to be a reduction of cost in such case to the consumer.

As a practical illustration of this, in addition to plate glass, you will be interested in knowing that when we first started our works we had to import our foil, for polishing the glass, from England. An order of $1,250 per ton ruled. The protection given this industry in America during the last 10 years has enabled those engaged in it to so develop it that at the present time we buy American made felt of just as good quality as that made in England at about 70 cents a pound, or a reduction of nearly one-half of what we formerly paid.

I assure you in all sincerity that my statement to the committee—namely, that any reduction in the rate of duty on plate glass must inevitably result in a reduction of wages paid our employees—is an absolute fact, as we have come to the end, in the way of reducing cost, in every other direction, and you know what this would mean just as well as I do, not only to us, as manufacturers, but to the country at large and more especially to the laborer by whose action such reduction of wages would be rendered a necessity.

Do not understand me, my dear sir, as my statement, however, as urging you to consider this matter from a partisan standpoint. I simply ask you as a matter of state pride, and more particularly because of the enormous benefits our industry has conferred upon a large number of the people of our state, to do what you can to have the present schedule on plate glass remain just exactly as it is.

If what I have said is true with respect to our own state, my friend from Kansas, your colleague—Mr. Bynum—should join you in seeing that this schedule remains unchanged, inasmuch as four large plate glass factories are located in his state, with benefits accruing thereto, which I assume are no less important to the state of Indiana than they are to the state of Missouri.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

President Crystal Plate Glass Co.

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1893

"Only the Scars Remain."

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the Jones Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the boy would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

$1.50

PER DOZEN

FOR THE BEST CABINET

Photographs

AT

P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street, Crookston

The Hubbard County Enterprise urges its farmer readers to let up on so much wheat raising and if they can't get due, to give more attention to raising other crops, and we think this a pretty good idea for Polk County farmers to adopt. It does not matter so much what the cause of low prices, in fact is that wheat can not be profitably raised at the prices that have prevailed for the last few years and it is a fact that the less of it we raise in the valley in '94 the better chance we will have to get good prices for what we do raise. The crops that promise best are flax, barley and oats in the order named. Potatoes, beyond a certain limit, will not be so profitable. Pork will undoubtedly pay very well for a year or two though that is not selling quite as high this spring as many predicted it would. But almost everything a farmer can produce promises better than wheat and it would be well for the producer if not over one-half crop of that was raised this year all over the world.

Economical Spring Gowns for Ladies.

A somewhat rapid glance over the coming fashions indicates that they are practically the same as last year's. This fact, however, will prove a blessing in disguise, as it will enable many to exercise a well-timed economy and take advantage of this sameness of style for modelling old dresses. Every part of a gown can thus be made over, and especially the overskirt which will be so largely worn. By using an old skirt as an overskirt above a plush skirt of a different material the transformation will be at once both complete and effective. If the lower part of an old dress be ripped or soiled, it may easily be removed as the drapery in some styles is drawn up as far as the knee on the side, and half way between the foot and the knee in front. As a matter of course the draperies are varied in form and sometimes quite complicated. The McDowell Fashion Journals contain all the novelties of the season. Address Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

HILL AND THE TARIFF

THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM NEW YORK IS FOR PROTECTION.

He Advocates a Tariff to Cover the Difference Between Foreign and American Wages—He Has "No Sympathy" With Free Trade.

Outside the importing interest the people of New York largely favor a tariff framed expressly for the protection of American industries from the destructive competition of cheap foreign labor, and outside that same interest this has been the dominant sentiment of the state ever since the day of Alexander Hamilton. Every statesman, irrespective of party, who has represented New York in the senate, and (excepting Mr. Cleveland) every New Yorker who has occupied the presidential chair, has given official emphasis to the protective policy.

The bill now presented to the senate offers the New York senators a renewed opportunity to maintain the record of their state. This opportunity receives peculiar significence from the recent decisive expression of popular sentiment on the subject, fortified as it is by the additional evidences of hostility to the pending measure that are being daily given by Democrats and Republicans alike among our vast army of manufacturers, farmers and wage earners. Various industrial interests in New York would be fatally injured by the Wilson schedules of ad valorem duties, while the large extension of the free list which the bill proposes will be equivalent to a prompt transfer of certain important industries from this state to the manufacturing and mining districts of foreign lands.

Referring to the descriptive character of ad valorem rates half a century ago, Henry Clay said, "Let me fix the value of the foreign merchandise, and I do not care what your duty is." The fundamental idea in the system of ad valorem duties on which the Wilson bill is based is distinctly stated in the quotation from the Kentucky statesman. On Oct. 29, 1890, Governor—now Senator—Hill delivered at Wheeling a speech before a large audience of iron manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, discussing the tariff in view of the passage of the McKinley bill, and applying as a Democrat in defense of his party he said:

"Our opponents assert that the policy which we advocate tends to lower the wages of laboring men because they must compete with the underpaid work men of Europe. The proposition is an insolent as it is unfounded. The Democratic platform of 1888, reaffirming the platform of 1884, declared that—

"Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and of foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations.

"This is plain and explicit. It completely refutes the silly charges of our adversaries. It entirely protects the American mechanic and places him upon an equality with all competitors. The plain and simple interpretation of this platform is this: We believe in the recognition of the demands of labor and propose to shield our workmen from such competition as can justly be considered as unfair—for instance, if it costs $3 for labor to produce a certain manufactured article in foreign countries, while it costs $4 to produce the same article in this country, then we favor a tariff of $1 on that article in order to equalize the difference in wages. The imposition of that amount amply protects the American workman and secures to him the place and a standvantage by reason of the competition of the alleged pauper laborer of Europe. This is all that the tariff that any intelligent American workman ever desired or asked for."

Less than two years ago, at a mass meeting held in the Brooklyn academy Sept. 19, 1892, Senator Hill expressed his views "as clear as the noonday sun" and it required no special plank in the platform to emphasize it. We believe in the encouragement of labor and are desirous of protecting its interests in every reasonable way consistent with the rights of the whole people."

At this same mass meeting in Brooklyn Senator Hill was determined that his large audience should have no misunderstanding as to his being a protectionist and not a free trader. The year previous (1891) he had been invited to address a free trade mass meeting in New York city at Cooper Union. Senator Hill declined to do so, and in order to emphasize his position as a protectionist he said at the Brooklyn meeting the reply that he had made to the free traders. That reply was as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 1, 1891.

LOUIS F. POST, Esq., President, etc.:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of March 28 inviting me to attend a free trade mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening, April 2. While thanking you for your courtesy, I cannot attend the meeting because I have no sympathy with its professed purpose. I had supposed that my opinions upon the tariff question had been so frequently expressed in public that nobody could expect me consistently to attend a meeting intended to promulgate the doctrine of free trade.

I am not an advocate of free trade and never have been. I believe that the best interests of our country—industrial, agricultural and commercial—demand the maintenance of that policy declared and particularly defined in the national Democratic platforms of 1888, 1884 and 1868, and I am earnestly opposed to thontempt which is now being made in many quarters to undermine the sound and conservative position of the Democratic party upon this question and to commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free trade.

The men who are engaged in this effort, no matter how honest or sincere they may be in their individual convictions, have no right to forget or misunderstand the fundamental principle declared and particularly defined in the national Democratic platforms of 1888, 1884 and 1868, and I am earnestly opposed to thontempt which is now being made in many quarters to undermine the sound and conservative position of the Democratic party upon this question and to commit it irrevocably to the doctrine of free trade.

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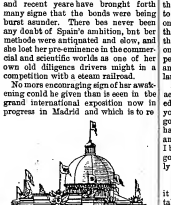
SPAIN'S GREAT FAIR.

MADRID EXPOSITION ILLUSTRATES HER HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS.

Some of the Attractions to Visitors of One of the Most Ancient and Romantic of European Capitals—The General Scope of the Fair.

Spain seems to be reasserting herself and trying to push forward once more into the front rank of nations. There is no good reason why she might not revive some measure of her ancient glory if only she would permit the spirit of progress that formerly animated her people to reassert itself. That spirit is by no means dead, but merely hampered by the shrulle of an outgrown philosophy, and recent years have brought forth many signe that the bonds were being burst asunder. There bes never been any doubt of Spain's ambition, but her methode were antiquated and slow, and she lost her pre-eminence in the commercial and scientific worlds as one of her own old diligence drivers might in competition with a steam railroad.

No more encouraging sign of her awakening could be given than is seen in the grand international exposition now of progress in Madrid and which is to re



ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION BUILDING.

main open until Oct. 31, a month more than the half year usually devoted to world's fairs. The building in which it is held is known as the Palace of Arts. Manufactures and Dependencies and is a stately edifice of magnificent proportions, well adapted to the purpose and worthy of a place among the grand architectural piles of the historic city, which its more modern style of construction forms a pleasing contrast.

The exposition of course is not so extensive in its scope as many of the world's fairs of the past decade or two, nor as an exposition does it appeal so powerfully to people of distant countries and different speech. But within its limitations it is abundantly illustrative of the world's progress and certainly sets forth in unprecedented array the history, wealth and material prosperity of the Iberian peninsula and its various dependencies. Upon Spaniards its influence must be broadening and entirely beneficial, and while by visitors from elsewhere it may be considered as merely incidental to a general survey of the scenic, antiquarian and artistic riches of old Spain even for them it must contain epitomes of rare knowledge not otherwise to be obtained.

In accordance with the usual custom in monarchical countries, her majesty the queen regent is the patron of the exposition, and his excellency Fleld Marshal Jovellar has been named first honorary president. The presidents are his excellency Alexandro Pidal, president of the chamber of deputies, Madrid, and his excellency Juan Navarro Reverter, member of the cortes and commissioner of Spain to the Paris Universal exposition of 1889.

These officers are assisted by 48 members and honorary members of committees representing Spain and the rest of Europe. To these have been added the lord mayor of London and the mayors of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Vienna, Rome, Christiania, Turin, Bordeaux, Venice, Geneva, Genoa, Cologne, Dresden, Zurich and Rotterdam. Why New York and Chicago were not included in this list is past finding out. It looks as if our very cordial friends the Princess Eulalie and the Duke of Veragua had already forgotten their vows of undying constancy, for they surely might have had the list amended in one day.

The Madrid exposition is Spain's third large exhibition within a period of seven years. In 1887 the old Peninsular city of Cadiz had one that was honored by the attendance of royalty and representatives of royalty from abroad, including his royal highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his staff. The second exposition was held in Barcelona, one of the most modern spirited, enterprising and progressive cities in Spain and one of her largest manufacturing centers.

Spain has a peculiar attractiveness for Americans, the majority of whom are better acquainted with her romantic history than with that of any other foreign nation except England. Madrid particularly has been the terminating point of many a sentimental journey in the day dreams of American youths who have surrendered themselves to the witchery of Washington Irving's magic pen, and it is likely that a great many of them may now be encouraged to undertake in fact the trip they have so often made in fancy.

The journey is not near so arduous and expensive as it was in Irving's time, and even in those days American visitors always felt themselves amply repaid for the toil and privations of primitive methods of traveling. Nowadays the traveler can go by an express train from Paris to Madrid by way of Irun in 28 hours. If he should happen to be in London, his journey will be only 10 hours longer, for now he is the recognized time between the English and French capitals. It need not be a very costly journey either, as the expenditures can easily be suited to the modest purse by purchasing a second or third class railway ticket. An English traveler of experience once remarked that only lords and fools traveled first class, and shrewd Americans will certainly forego the honor of being classed with either sort of nobility if economy is necessary.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

AN HONEST SHIPBUILDER TELLS ABOUT THEM IN OHIO.

Ten Shillings a Day For a Skilled Mechanic—He Got His Pay In Goods at the Store and Not a Cent of Money—The Halcyon Days of Free Trade Recalled.

Last week I had occasion to go over to Long Island on business and tumbled into a regular old free trade nest where three free trade papers are published in a couple of villages of 30,000 inhabitants in the township of Hempstead.

I felt sorry for the farmers there and particularly for the farmers' wives, because those papers never speak the truth and would never tell the women folks how millions of dollars had been saved to the country every year by protection on eggs. People down there have felt the hard times pinch, too, and want all they can get for their farm stuffs without having to sell in New York in competition with potatoes from Bermuda and Europe and cabbages from Dutchland.

An old man, who had an eye as bright as a new dollar and wits as keen as the edge of a razor, said: "There are lots of young fellowe around here who talk of good times and hard times, but they haven't been alive long enough to know anything about it. I let them talk, and I listea, and sometimes I tell them of the good old Democratic times we had nearly 50 years ago."

"How were the times then?" I asked.

"We read a good deal about them, but it is not often that one has a chance to talk with a man who has seen real good old Democratic days."

He looked at me pretty sharply, as if sizing me up, and then began:

"I am an old ship's carpenter and a shipbuilder. That's my trade. I was born right here in Freeport. In 1847 I moved around a good bit and seen something. For quite a number of years I lived in Ohio, and there I had a contract to build a vessel for the lake trade. The country back of Ohio wasn't opened up then as it is now, and the lake trade was not so large, but still there was something doing. Well, I got this contract. The owner supplied all the lumber and stuff himself, and his contract with me was to pay me 10 shillings for each and every day I worked."

The old salt looked around, thought he'd try once more and said: "Ten shillings was pretty good wages. my boys, that long time back, when the country wasn't what it is day, and there we had a Democratic government and plenty of free trade too. Yes, sir, 10 shillings a day was pretty good pay."

He paused, took a sip at the cider and a puff at his pipe. His eyes began to twinkle as he asked, "How often do you think I got poid?"

We waited for him to answer his own question, which he did as follows:

"I'll tell you. My pay was 10 shillings a day, and good pay too. I worked 6o months in and months out on that vessel and put in good work on her, but from the day I began to the day I finished I received never a single shilling," bringing his fist down with a whack on to counter that made the windows rattle.

"Not a d——d shilling did I ever get," he repeated, "not a shilling."

"Didn't he pay you anything at all then for your work?"

"Oh, yes, he paid me. He paid all he owed me. You see he had a store, and every day's pay that I earned I had to take out in goods at his store and at his price. I was loaded up with wheat, hat thank heaven it wasn't as cheap as in these free trade times, or else I'd have had an elevator full. Yes, sir, every shilling I earned I had to take out in trade at the store at top notch prices, and I never once saw a cent."

"I've been through the mill. That's only a part of my experience with the good old free trade times that these young fellowa around here have been hollering for. Give 'em all they want of it," he said, "I've had my share. Let 'em get some sense and carn it as I did."

B. THINKES.

Protection In the Scriptures.

We wonder if free trade congressmen ever attend divine service or if they ever listen to the reading of the Scriptures? It is certain that they do not heed them. Let us refresh the free trade memory by a quotation from Matthew, chapter 17, beginning with the twenty-fourth verse.

And when they were come to Capernaum they that received tribute money came to Peter and said, "Doth not your Master pay tribute?"

He saith, "Yes." And when he was come into the house Jesus prevented him, saying: "What thinkest thou, Simon? Of whom do the kings of the earth take custom or tribute—of their own children or of strangers?"

Peter saith unto him, "Of strangers."

Jesus saith unto him, "Then are the children free."

Thus did Jesus determine in favor of protection. Only by the taking of customs duties or tribute from the strangers were "the children free." The inference is that the direct taxation incidental to free trade or tariff for revenue only" rendered "the children" slaves. It will be the duty of the people to prevent those who favor such a system from coming "into the house" of representatives after the next election. Under protection only "are the children free."

Wilson Bill Gives Hope to Scotland.

The manufacturers of flax and jute goods in Scotland are increasing their issues of work, and in some instances running overtime, so as to be in position to supply the American market. The Forfar Herald says there is a slight rift in the black cloud of trade depression," and also that "these mercies are small, but they are hope inspiring." The manufacturers of jute goods in Brooklyn and at Allentown, Pa., have been able to secure a few small contracts at free trade prices which are expected to rule when the Wilson bill becomes law. Here "the black cloud of trade depression" overhangs us. There is no "rift" in it, and it is not "hope inspiring" for Americans.

A MANY SIDED JURIST.

New Jersey's Chief Justice Is a Man of Varied Accomplishments.

Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of the New Jersey supreme court, whose decision settled the long fight between the Democratic and Republican members of the state senate, is regarded as one of the most accomplished men in the state. He is well posted on art, science and general literature, likes a game of whist and used to be fond of billiards. From boyhood's days he has been an ardent devotee of the dog and gun, and he is well known as an expert marksmen and successful hunter. His latest day's work is wood carving, to which he devotes himself with the ardor of a young artist.

Yet Justice Beasley is 79 years old. He was born in Mercer county in 1815. His father was Rev. Frederick Beasley, for many years president of Kenyon college, of Pennsylvania and at one time rector of St. Michael's church, Trenton. His mother was Maria Williamson, daughter of Mathias Williamson, brother of ex

CHIEF JUSTICE MERCER BEASLEY.

Governor Isaac Williamson. He entered Princeton college when a lad, and after remaining there but a year returned to Trenton to study with his father and then read law under the direction of Samuel H. Southard. He afterward entered the office of ex-Chancellor Isaac D. Williamson of Elizabeth.

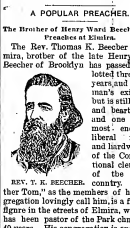
In 1839 he was admitted to practice in the September term of court. He became a counselor in 1842. He was appointed chief justice by Governor Parker in 1894. He has always been considered one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and his fame as chief justice is recognized abroad as well as at home. His decisions are constantly quoted, and it is conceded that few, if any, of the eminent American jurists possess a more accurate or extensive knowledge of law.

In his younger days Justice Beasley was city solicitor of Trenton, for which he received the munificent sum of $15 a year. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for mayor of Trenton, but he was defeated by William Norton. In 1856 he served as president of the Trenton common council. His circuit as chief justice comprises Monmouth and Middlesex counties.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

The Brother of Henry Ward Beecher Still Preaches at Elmira.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn has passed the allotted three score years and ten of man's existence. He is still hale and hearty mind and one of the most conservative, liberal minded and hardworking of the Congregational clergymen of the whole country.



REV. T. K. BEECHER.

ther Tom," as the members of his congregation lovingly call him, is a familiar figure in the streets of Elmira where he has been pastor of the Park church for 40 years. His congregation is one of the largest and most prosperous in the state, and he has done a great deal of useful work since he has been connected with it, both in the pulpit and in the various fields of humane and charitable enterprise with which he is connected.

Like most of the Beechers, he is full of eccentricities, but his pleasant, good hearted manner makes them lovable, and his people like to talk of them as if they enhanced his value. He is somewhat of an expert in the mechanical arts, and callers often find him, with overalls on, doing some job of household plumbing or paper hanging as if his livelihood depended nopon it. He worked in an optical instrument factory in Connecticut when he was young and never to have lost his taste for tools. He has a fondness, too, for athletic diversions and rides a bicycle, rolls tenpins and plays a good game of billiards, often taking a hand with the boys when they are having a good time.

In personal appearance Mr. Beecher is tall and broad shouldered. A plentiful brown beard, well tinged with white, full, genial brown eyes, with a direct, kindly look, and hair worn long and brushed back from a broad, intellectual forehead form a personality to which a stranger would give more than a passing glance. He has never taken enough time from his pastoral duties to do much literary work, but he has written a book—"Our Seven Churches"—and contributes occasionally to the local press. Mrs. Beecher, who takes a deep interest in his church work and all else that concerns her husband, is a granddaughter of Noah Webster, the great lexicographer.

Military Tactics.

A Confederate guard in South Carolina during the war was questioned as to his knowledge of his duties.

"You know your duty here, do you, sentinel?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now, suppose they should open on you with shells and maskecry, what would you do?"

"Form a line, sir."

"What! One man form a line?"

"Yes, sir. Form a bee line for camp, sir!"—Texas Siftings.

CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT DOGS.

Eskimos Find the Faithful Animal a Necessity of Their Miserable Existence.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Eskimo family peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves. They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described nevertheless as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys.

Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces. They are worth from $2 to $15 apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three abreast and a leader. The load is from 350 to 700 pounds, and the coursels mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice. With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than 300 pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1,200 miles in about two months. The last 60 miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of 21 hours. They are rarely affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus.

"During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony" and seeme to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise. The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They hrighten up as the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur tradera take advantage of this fact and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold. Mr. Nelson saw a female with two newly born puppies lying upon the snow near a hut, with no sign of shelter, when the thermometer ranged from 30 to 35 degrees below zero.

Indian Coroners.

American women who long for coroners should hesitate before accepting Indian ones. The case of an Indian woman who sued for divorce from her Hindoo husband points a moral. She alleged cruelty as a ground for the suit, and it is claimed that the same plea might be made by nearly all the women who marry or wrestle and go to live with them.

As a usual thing, the oriental gentleman pursuing his studies at an English or American university is a picturesque figure. He is likely to be very clever, and it is also very probable that he is a prince at least, when he is at home. He is popular with his fellows, and through some of them he meets and marries a pretty, freely brought up girl. Then he takes her home.

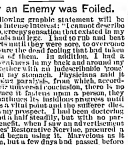
She may not meet with unkindness from her husband's family, for the orientals have many amiable and attractive qualities and they are not cruel. But if the husband has not cut himself adrift from the ancient ties of his childhood his wife must conform to a certain extent to the ordinary life of the native women. And, much as she will love only do this so far as her love and duty to her husband oblige her, she will certainly fail to satisfy her own relatives and will be looked on with coldness and suspicion by them.—New York World.

Used Visiting Cards First.

The Chinese are said to be the originators of visiting cards. So long ago as the period of the Tang dynasty (619-907) visiting cards were known to have been in use in China. From ancient times down the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the exchange of cards, the manner which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color.—Chicago Record.

Hospitable Monasteries.

In Mongolia, Asia, there are no hotels. Monasteries, however, are numerous, and they always accommodate travelers.



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following remarkable statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe my health, except to say that I was afflicted in my joints, hands and legs. I had no rest and least movement of my body caused me excruciating pain. The doctors said I had rheumatism in all forms. In addition, I had a complication of kidney and bladder troubles, together with an indescribable 'tone' of the stomach. Physicians said it was dyspepsia. Some, whose knowledge was more comprehensive, called it nervous prostration. I was treated by the best physicians, but got no relief. Finally, I concluded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Before I had taken half a box I felt that I was on the road to recovery. I have taken in all six boxes, and can say that I am entirely cured. I was never so well as I am now, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 132. Four others have used Dodd's Kidney Pills from my recommendation, and they, too, are cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best on the market."—Jonas King, La Grippe, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is a free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

DON'T

Find fault with the cook if the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either—perhaps she is not to

BLAME

It may be the lard she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know. But if you would always have

YOUR

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening, "COTTOLENE," for your

WIFE

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Sell to them and five pound pails.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cotoline Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by elite caterers and fashionable cooks.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block CROOKSTON, MINN

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style at the

EXCELSIOR BARBER SHOP.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, mail it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, which is claimed to be due and due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed by Jacob Bigelow and Emma Bigelow, husband and wife, his wife mortgagors to Security Trust Company of Minneapolis, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 10th day of March, 1892, and with a power of sale thereto contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 29th day of March 1892, at 4:30 p. m., in Book 61 of mortgages, on page 61, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All those lots having been numbered, platted or otherwise designated as lots one hundred and fifty-two of range forty-eight, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 14th day of April 1894 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, public notice of which is hereby given by publication of this notice in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, for six successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such foreclosure, to-wit: the first publication thereof to be made on the 9th day of February, 1894, and the last publication thereof to be made on the 23d day of March, 1894.

Dated February 14th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO., Mortgagee.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. 16-51

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway, CROOKSTON

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc,, - Crookston, Minn

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS.

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRANDS:

Patent: Lee & Herrick's Best.
Straight: North Star
Bakers': Wife.
Low Grade: Skip Jack.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter on connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerom Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 27, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christian Anderson, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto P. A. Sharp, of said County,

Notice is hereby given, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to the Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[51-2]

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and

Funeral Director.

Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

LOST IN THE CORRIG

BY STANDISH O'GRADY.

COPYRIGHTED, 1893, BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XIII.

CRAZED.

I sat on the edge of the sill and slid down, expecting to land safely on the spot which I had poled and probed with the butt end of my rod, but it proved to be a false bottom or not the bottom it all. Whatever was the obstruction at this point, it gave way before my descending weight. It was, in fact, an accumulation of drift-wood and other certain rotten branches that had stuck here in the entrance, lying transversely along the incline. I broke through all this with a loud crackling of broken timber and continued to slide or indeed rush down a still steeper incline descending into the darkness, and when I believed that I was being precipitated into eternity I fell into a soft mass of what seemed dry seaweed without sustaining any injury. "Pacific descent!" I cried as I landed on this soft bed, all my alarm yielding suddenly to a sense of the ridiculous. Seeing the window of such a moderate distance above my head, I had not the least doubt that even the slope should prove too sheer I could easily swarm or clamber up at any point where this slope met the walls of the cave. The moment I found myself I was bent all on exploration. I struck a match and by its transient and faint light attempted to inspect the dubious smuggler's storehouse. I continued to fight one match after another. Eventually gathering all the remainder in a little bundle, I ignited them in order at by their united blaze I might see much as was possible under the circumstances. When they had burned out and I had thrown away the stumps, I did seem almost nothing. I betheught me of the return journey and that it would be better to make haste, for it would be ill work groping my way home in the dark along the face of that sheer cliff. I tried to swarm up the incline, but failed. I thought of a cockroach in a glass trap and laughed. I had often watched with some faint glimmerings of pity and compunction the futile efforts of these black gentry to

I sought to inspect the fabulous smuggler's storehouse.

climb the smooth sides of their prison. My own futile efforts to climb the slope suggested a ludicrous resemblance to the frustrated energies of those insects. Again and again I addressed myself to different parts of the smooth slope, but nowhere could secure a purchase for hands or knees. "At revocare gradum superasque evadere ad aeras. Hic labor, hoc opus," I murmured. I was not yet alarmed; yet, as if far down in the depths of my nature, I was conscious of a dim formless emotion which I never experienced before.

Still certain that I would in some way escape, I sought the point where the incline left the west wall of the cave, sure that I could get up in the angle so formed by the support of the craggy sides there. I tried first on the left. Here, however, the incline seemed to break off sharp. I found this out of course by my sense of feel. Then, creeping over huge smooth bowlders and the aforesaid heaps of seaweed, I reached the north wall and found it ragged indeed and shutting on the incline, but at this point the incline was almost sheer. In short, I could not ascend. The faroff emotion, scarcely recognizing when I quoted those half-conveyed lines from Virgil, was now fast getting the upper hand in my mind. Nevertheless I made frantic efforts to ascend, but all in vain. Again I thought of the cockroach in the glass trap—the ludicrous resemblance did not avail standing on the smooth walls of their prison. But I did not laugh this time. I was, too, like them. Yet I did not in the least despair of getting out—if not tonight, which was improbable, then tomorrow. I knew that there were many devices to be tried yet. For one thing I thanked God sincerely—the place where I fell was carpeted thick with seaweed. On each side there was none. Whatever the gales or the crests of great waves in winter had thrown in had been washed down through the interstices of the great bowlders and probably escaped at some lower point in the cliff's sides. I sat down on this providential seaweed to collect my thoughts. I filled my pipe and then searched all my pockets, hoping somewhere to discover a match, for I used to keep those matches indifferently in all my pockets and often had found one hidden somewhere in the lining. My search was bootless. I had not a match left.

It was growing dark rapidly. I had no time to waste, for only were to effect my escape from this infernal cave I would require daylight for the return journey along that dangerous cliff road. I proceeded at once to gather together all the seaweed that I could lay my hands on and piled it up in a heap against the incline. As the heap rose my heart rose with it. There seemed an abundance of seaweed. I could feel it thick under my feet. Its crackling sounded pleasant, for it was very dry. Still I had to go farther and farther into the cave for each armful, or barth, to use a local word, for I did not like entering where, but, as if were, in a line running inward from the middle of the incline. Here, then, lay a road of sorts, a level foot wide, but on either hand only bare stones. It was now getting so dark that I at last determined to give over this labor, for it would be sheer madness to attempt the return journey in the dark. A sinister suspicion, too, was growing in my mind that the supply of seaweed was giving out. My last armful represented a good deal of groping. The seaweed only seemed to be really abundant close under the window. I did not wish to make my suspicion a certainty by putting the facts to too close a test. The thought of the easiest and status of my parents and family, as may be imagined, contributed a good deal to my unhappiness. When I ceased working, I began to grow cold, and soon very cold. The seaweed was quite dry and crisp. I piled a great deal of this over me under my bed clothes, and, thanks to youth and health, ere long fell sound asleep in spite of my troubles. When I awoke, it was broad daylight, and the level rays of the sun streamed far into the interior of the cave, which seemed of vast extent. Indeed I guessed as much on the previous night as I listened to the reverberations of my voice in its abysmal bollows. Starting up, I at once renewed my task of collecting seaweed with the object of ascending the incline by its aid.

CHAPTER XIV.

NOT TO GET OUT.

Presently I found that I had already collected more than the seaweed that was procurable at this end of the cave. But after my first easse of disappointment I did not so much mind this, for I expected to meet with plenty of stones such as one usually or often finds in the interior of such caves. All such bowlders, however, as I could see seemed quite too large to lift. I did not doubt, though, that I could somewhere find removable pebbles in sufficient quantity to build up for myself a sort of scaling ladder against the mouth of my prison. Yet I went to the extreme limit of the daylight without finding any and afterward penetrating the sheer darkness groped about in all directions without success. Everywhere I scrambled only over large bowlders. Still groping forward in the darkness, nigged now by the fiery edge of despair, I found myself suddenly cut off altogether from even a view of the window. I had gone round some angle of rock and was immersed in dense darkness. I gave myself up for lost, and having searched around in vain without perceiving anywhere a ray of light sat down and—well, not to be too prosaic, wept long and bitterly. Then, praying fervently and thinking with such feelings as may be imagined of the opening line of that little familiar collect, "Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord!" which I had so often repeated with little or no thought of its meaning and which was now naturally brought to my remembrance, I scrambled again for the light, clambering wearily over the bowlders, and at length to my extreme joy perceived a faint ray of light. Moving toward it, I suddenly caught sight of Curry's Window, and however I might have been inclined to mock at this matter anywhere else, sincerely blessed it and the lovel rays which shot through it into the inner deal of water this day. When I had joyfully light, offspring of heaven's first born!"

I may mention here that I was very fond of poetry, and had formerly a great deal of it in my memory, so that I could repeat a vast number of the English lyrics and even long poems such as Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton. This intellectual provision or accomplishment, or whatever it may be called, proved a great blessing to us in my misfortunes, companionship and was probably the means, under God, of preserving my reason. With the rediscovery of heaven a blessed light, peace and calm and also hunger. Now for the first time I thought of food, for though high famished I had not been quite conscious of it hitherto, owing to the feverish excitement into which I had been thrown. I had with me somewhere I heard, though far away, the splash of descending water. I ate my bread, and going to the spot where I had felt moving water on the previous night made a cup with my hand, and pressing the inside edge of it against the rock, and doing this again and again, got a good drink of very pure spring water.

I now resolved to search the cave more carefully than I had done before for pebbles such as I could remove, and to be particularly cautious about losing sight of the window. I searched around now for hours, but in vain. Hardly a stone of the kind could I discover. I returned to my bed of seaweed and lay down to rest. I was now painfully conscious of a great weariness of body. My excitement was wearing away and the lack of food beginning to tell. It was now about midday. From time to time I shouted as loudly as I could, but only heard for response the mocking echoes and reverberations of my own voice. Knowing that boats were not likely to be passing in the middle of the day, I determined to husband my energies in this direction until the evening. It was now certain that I could not climb out of my prison or within the limits and vicinity of the great rock seaweed or stones in sufficient quantity to make for myself a scaling ladder. My last hope lay in my rod and line. I piled up all the seaweed procurable, took off my clothes and laid them on the top of the heap, and thrusting upward the butt-end of the rod engineered by means of the crook supplied by the reel to secure a purchase upon the sill of the window and so drag myself bodily out of this pit. If the rod and reel had only been strong enough, I might have succeeded. I was conscious that it was a forlorn hope, but nevertheless made the attempt. I did succeed in getting a grip somewhere at the sill with the rod, but as soon as I began to climb the top joint of the rod gave way. I tumbled down, rolled from the seaweed heap on the bowlders and was much bruised and shaken by the fall. With the destruction of the rod which remained in my hands I succeeded in disengaging the reel, which fell back into the cave. It next unrolled the line, doubled it, doubled it again and made a pretty strong rope, which I fastened to the thicker part of the rod and renewed my attempt, this time flinging up the rod and letting it slide back from the sill, hoping that the reel, which was a large one, might catch. The rod end twisted line were indeed strong enough to bear my weight, but I had great difficulty on this occasion in securing a purchase with the reel, and when I did the momentum

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fergus Falls, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:55 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Pembina, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

"Kuhle's Royal" at Krohn & Renue's.

New line of wall paper at S. A. Wallace's.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.40.

Mike Foley was celebrating the arrival of a brus new boy last Saturday.

The "middle of the road" party seems to prefer the sidewalks these days we notice.

Lots of wild geese showed up at the various markets and restaurants on Monday morning.

The Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.40 per 100-pound sack.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thompson welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby boy on Monday morning.

Just received—A fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

D. P. R. Strong, of the Review was elected a member of the council at the recent election in East Grand Forks.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Geo. Vine has added a large, handsome ice box to his meat market. It weighs about 6,000 pounds, and extends almost to the ceiling.

A wet sap snow on Sunday rather checked the rapid progress toward seeding. At this rate not much can be done before the middle of the month.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Henry Demars on a charge of illegal voting in the Fifth ward at the recent city election. It is only by punishing illegal voters once in a while that the practice can be stopped.

A sample of binding twine, received from Stillwater may be seen at this office. The prison twine is said to be better this year than ever before. Any farmer desiring to see what the k is can get a sample at this office as long as it lasts.

The first time the democrats have smiled since election was Tuesday night when they succeeded in defeating Frank Jerome for street commissioner. In the democratic heart a little revenge seems to compensate for their overwhelming defeat at the polls.

Joseph Lejeune was brought before Squire Gossman on a charge of grand larceny and required to give bail in the sum of $300 for appearance at the next term of the district court. This is the case of the Munn robbery, wherein some tools were stolen from the blacksmith shop awhile since.

Early Tuesday morning, Patrolman John Kyle, found a man in front of the Scandia bank stupidly drunk. He roused him up and took him to the cooler and while putting him in a cell the man managed to get John's right thumb in his mouth and chewed it good and plenty before John could break away. The man was taken before a justice in the morning and John is nursing his thumb in an overcoat and considers it something of a pet.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

All kinds of mixed paints at S. A. Wallace's.

Best Cabinet photographs $1.50 per dozen at P. E. Lynne's.

Chas. Lanman was in from Melrosh over Sunday.

Sunday's snow-storm will no doubt delay seeding until the 15th at least.

Masury's mixed paints—warranted pure linseed oil—at S. A. Wallace's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schraeder welcomed the arrival of a baby boy on Saturday of last week.

It looks like the new alderman at large, J. W. Wheeler, will be a real able member of the council.

E. M. Walsh has a fine farm to sell at way down price. Terms to suit. If you want a good farm see Ed.

Two Dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is as cheap as any one can make first-class work. CHAPIN.

Ed. Chapin dropped in on Friday evening to spend the Sabbath with Fred's folks. Ed looks the very picture of good health.

According to Hicks, who predicts plenty of stormy weather for April, there will not be a great deal of wheat sown this month.

New process of enameling and embossing photographs, at P. E. Lynne's gallery. Just perfected, makes the finest pictures out.

From a private letter the JOURNAL learns that Miss Ida May Piper, who was for some time a teacher in our city schools, is at Monticello, Minn.

After the 18th inst. filing can be made on land in town 149, range 39, St. Cloud land district. Filings can be made here before C. O. Christianson if desired.

Peter Becker starts this week for a trip to California. He goes on a sort of a voyage of discovery to see if he can find a better country on earth than the Red River Valley.

W. D. McKenzie brought suit for one dollar alleged to be due him from Dave Turner, in Justice Gossman's court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. An adjournment was taken till Monday next.

M. R. Brown, having sold all of the horses offered for sale, and having calls for more sent below for a carload, which arrived on Wednesday morning and are now on sale at Brown's stables. If you are needing a good work team call and look this lot over.

It is reported that Capt. H. W. Donaldson saved 60 acres of wheat on the Hill farm near Northcote on Saturday. Some of our Polk county farmers were beginning to think about sowing wheat about Monday morning but somehow they changed their minds on Sunday.

We don't see how the council can arrive at any good idea of what the people want in relation to the propositions voted for; that is true that a majority voted for them, it was not a majority of the total number of voters. It looks to us more like indifference than anything else.

Judge Kenson received a letter yesterday from the superintendent of the hospital for insane at Rochester, Minn., notifying him that Phoebe Van Esse, committed from Polk county April 16th, 1890, died at the hospital April 5th, 1894, of tuberculosis, after two months illness, aged 31.

Alex McDonald returned from Duluth on Friday where he has been for several weeks on the look-out for a drive in real estate. He says that while Superior is extremely dull Duluth is quite lively and real estate there pretty well up. He thinks it will be a great town when the iron mines get down to business fairly, and eventually become one of the largest cities in the state.

Louis Forstner has secured a quantity of chufas, or earth almond, which is said to be preferable to artichokes for hog feed and is a perpetual grower—once in the earth it stays there as pertinaciously as artichokes do. It is planted in May, in prepared beds and after first season needs little attention. It is said to be better for young pigs, as a growing food than anything else they can get.

John C. Wells came up from his home in Wisconsin last week to attend to seeding operations on the farm at Edna and was in the city on Saturday calling on his friends. He said: "I want to congratulate you on your splendid republican victory and on your choice for mayor. I have done business with Mr. Cronk ever since I became interested in Polk County and I respect him very highly and think that your choice was a wise one, as also was that for alderman at large."

Chafin says money is some object to him, and to the wholesale house where he gets his materiel, therefore he refused his price for cabinet photographs to $2.00 per dozen, with the hope of getting more money. The work is just the same as you paid $2.00 per dozen for before, and guaranteed to be as good as you can get anywhere at any price.

E. P. Pierce went up to Hallock on Tuesday.

Gov. Nelson has designated April 27th, as arbor day.

If you want a good farm all ready to go to work on see E. M. Walsh at once.

E. O. Flanders has rented his farm for the summer, and his wife will go to Canada as soon as she is able to travel.

Miss Maud Legues, who has been teaching a term of school in the town of Bray, returned home last Wednesday.

Chas. Teal Sr., was in from Euclid on Tuesday. Thinks seeding can be commenced at an early day if no more snow comes.

Elegant stylish of skip jacks, redhorse and similar fish are being taken from the river below the dam every day by hook.

Have you had occasion to sample the feed at Krohn & Renue's restaurant? If not try it once. They are now using up the last shipment of oysters of the season and have only a few more left.

"The World" the great spectacular melo-drama, that was presented on Thursday evening at the opera house was well attended, being the first of the kind for some time, and all seemed to enjoy it heartily. The scenery which this company carries, is exceptionally fine and the company itself is a strong one, some of the actors being exceedingly good. Our people seemed well pleased with "The World" and all therein contained.

Wm. Anglim: "Have you noticed the new price list of Fontaine & Anglim? We realize the fact that our interests are identical; with the interests of the people of this county and we are giving them such a benefit as they never had, before. Our sales have largely increased and while we are selling too close to the margins for a credit business to stand we trust that the strictly cash system will pull us out all right.

Our new Postmaster, F. E. LePage, takes hold like an old hand at the wheel and we hear less complaint than is sometimes the case when a new man takes hold. Mr. LePage seems to be a thorough going business man and he seems to see the necessity of keeping a sufficient amount of experienced help to aid him in his arduous duties until he gets the hang of things fully. It looks like he is going to make a great success of the business.

At the Post meeting on Friday evening last Comrade J. O. Sargent gave a graphic description of his trip to California, which was listened to with interest by a goodly number of the old boys. He saw a number of Grand Army men in his travels and learned that the work deepens in interest as the years go by. The California boys favor St. Paul for the national encampment of '95. Comrade Sargent says that while California climate is nice to live in he thinks he can make more money here than there two to one.

The irrepressible Dr. Fish has again got the better of a plot to down him and moves the Great Golden Rod field, S. D. It will be remembered that he recently went to Aberdeen from St. Paul, to consolidate his paper with the Star of that place, and soon after that the Star thought it had the Great West swallowed and the announcement was made that the doughty doctor wouldn't be in it any more. But now the doctor bobs up serenely and announces that the Great West is still on deck with both feet with headquarters at Redfield.

Rev. Battey's series of temperance lectures will begin at the M. E. church on Tuesday evening next. Subject of the first lecture: Who pays the liquor bill?" The second lecture will be given on Thursday evening; subject: "The verdict; what shall we do?" A small admission charge of ten cents will be made to help to defray expenses. The local papers where Mr. Battey has delivered this course speak in terms of highest praise of them, and we think our citizens will enjoy them very much. All should be invited.

The Grand Army Post at its last meeting had under consideration the subject of preparation for memorial day. All over the United States, in the larger cities the citizens are getting into the habit of attending to this matter themselves, considering the Grand Army men more as honorary guests than as being the ones to bear the burden and brunt of the business. While this is a sacred duty of every true American citizen, and the post here has always been first and foremost in its observance it is becoming the habit in other places to start the movement, bear all the expenses and invite the old boys to participate, and they always respond with alacrity. Will this habit ever obtain in Crookston?

Rev. S. Currie was in from Euclid last week.

Fred Reynolds came up Duluth this week on a visit to his mother.

S. L. Collins drove out to John O'Brecht's on Sunday with his family.

Next Monday M. R. Brown goes up to St. Hilaire to attend an auction sale.

H. L. Gaylord came up from Fertile on Monday, and left for Fargo Tuesday evening.

While this weather lasts horses feet should receive extra care to prevent "scratches."

Jim Creighton's little boy was quite sick last Saturday, requiring the services of a physician.

Vic Fontaine is doing as nicely as could be expected since his hand was pinched between the bumpers.

The Ladies Aid Society give a thimble bee at Mrs. Miller's from three till six o'clock on Friday of this week.

Frank Krutka, of Thief River Falls, was brought before Judge Gossman on Tuesday on a charge of larceny. No cause of action.

It is said that men are hiring all the way from $10 to $15 for the season for farm work. While this is all it is no lower than wheat.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Crookston lodge No. 141 A. F. and A. M., meets to-morrow evening for work in the first degree. One week from Friday evening it will meet for work in the third degree.

A smart, active boy from 14 to 16 years of age can hear of a good place to work on a farm on application at this office. Must know how to milk and take care of cows.

Will Hoch, L. Sargent and Mr. Markman went up to Donaldson, in Kittson county after the festive wild geese on Tuesday morning, prepared to hunt until satisfied.

Sometime between two and three o'clock on Monday the rumble of thunder was heard. It was accompanied by no lightning and some called it an earthquake for that reason.

It seems that Capt. Humble Cox, who was expected a week ago by the Salvation Army people did not materialize, but is expected later on. She is expected to arrive sometime in May on her way to Montana.

The debating club that has held weekly sessions in the schoolhouse in Pete Cornelius' neighborhood, still keeps up its regular weekly comedies, and lots of fun results. These entertainments are extremely interesting.

The confidence that people have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood medicine is the legitimate and natural growth of many years. It has been handed down from parent to child, and is the time-tried family medicine in thousands of households.

Talk about your fine teams! That was a dandy pair of four-year-olds in the city on Tuesday. One weighs 1,500 and the other 1,600 pounds, and they are neat and no mistake. It does one good to see such a team.

There were 962 votes counted and quite a number cast that for some defect or other could not be counted, enough to make the total number cast over 1000, while some voters' names were in the poll list failed for some reason or other to cast a vote.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

Eli Steenerson: "The Continental is the only company to come to the front promptly. Our customers have settled with the victims of the Central house fire; A. R. Holston gets $725, and the damaged furniture and A. J. Johnson gets $125 and what is left of his goods."

Gen. Beauregard, or a tramp who called himself a relation of that noted confederate general, was brought before Esq. Gossman on Monday on a charge of vagrancy. He admitted the soft impeachment and the judge gently and pathetically remarked to him—with the deference due so illustrious a character. "One simoleon and costs, Gen., which sentence I will suspend long enough for you to shake the dust of the city off your feet." The general departed from the city.

The JOURNAL in no uncertain terms last week was made to say that S. L. Collins had purchased of the Andover House Co. the Clyde horse, "King Tom." Well, that would have been all right if that company had ever owned "King Tom," but it happens that it was another king that they owned, even "King David" and the JOURNAL takes great pleasure this week in restoring to Collins his own horse and returning "King Tom" to his owner, Joseph Laframboise with ample apologies.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Our seeds are all new and carefully selected. When you need some give us a call.

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

John Ryding, a prominent merchant of Fertile, who recently disposed of his interest in the firm to his partner Mr. Knutson, was in the city on Monday. Mr. Ryding is making preparations for a trip to Norway; expects to start about May 1st, and be gone a year. Mr. R. came to Polk county 13 years ago this spring and located at Ada, later on going into business at Fertile where he has been very successful. He is a man who has a strong and abiding faith in his adopted country and will return to it after a good visit to the old home.

Will Himmelsbach informs the JOURNAL that he is getting many letters from farmers inquiring if he has any flax seed for sale. The JOURNAL stated a few weeks ago that the Himmelsbach Bro's. raised some flax last year, but sold it too soon to get the best results from it. They haven't got as much as they would like to now themselves and will informs the JOURNAL that they kept their crop they could have sold every bushel of it this spring for seed at $1.60 per bushel. The JOURNAL has endeavored to find some flax-seed for some of its patrons and can learn of none short of Minneapolis or St. Paul and from what we learn of that, a man would run some risk of getting Russian thistle seed also. It would seem as though farmers who desire flax will be obliged to wait till fall when they can no doubt procure seed for the next year—and run no risk of seeding down their farms to Russian thistles.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 7th, 1894.

Andrew, Master Dean Makela, Frank

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday, April 21st, commencing at 1 o'clock I will sell at my stables in Crookston, Minn., by

CONSIGNEE SALE AT AUCTION

fourteen head of work horses, 12 mules, brood mares and a few splendid young driving horses of standard breeding. This is all good work and driving stock and must and will be sold to the highest bidder. No cash required. Everybody will have an equal chance.

Terms:—Approved notes with 10 per cent interest per annum payable Nov. 1st, 1894.

[52-2t] M. R. BROWN.

Grass seeds and garden seeds of every description to be had at the store of the

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 260 acres now ready for crop.

[48-tf] MILLER & FOOTE, Crookston.

Early Lincoln Oats.

I have a few more bushels of the Early Lincoln oats to dispose of for seed. These oats are selling in Minneapolis for $1.50 per bushel now then you have to pay freight, and will close out what I have left in this city for only one dollar per bushel. Call early and secure a sample of the best oats I ever saw grow in this county.

[52-3t] L. FONTAINE.

Seed Barley.

Mansury barley for seed at 35cents per bushel. Quoted in Minneapolis at $1.45. Call at JOURNAL office.

For Sale.

Cultivated farm, three miles from city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, the grove of about 15 acres. Will sell on terms to suit. For full particulars call at my office in the Pommet block.

[51-tf] E. M. WALSH.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Or at my office in the Pommet block below

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop. Inquire at

MILLER & FOOTE,

[48-tf] CROOKSTON, Minn.

Horses for Sale.

Selling them every day at some price or other. If you need a horse come and see me. I am coming pretty near to giving horses away, and now is your chance if you want good honest work horses. Never before have I seen prices so low and never expect to again after this spring. Always something on hand. Call and see me.

M. R. BROWN.

Place to Your Money

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

CHAS. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Parlor Rifles, Rebreeching of all kinds of Breech Loading. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Metz' Hardware Store.

DOWN SHE GOES!

One week has passed since ou New Departure, and we are pleased with the results our new course has brought about. To-day we submit for your perusal

Our Quotation List No. 2.

The Lowest Cash Prices. Quality Unsurpassed. Sell no Trash. Don't keep it.

We Hope This Will Please Our Customers.

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.40
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
10 pounds Rolled Oats for	.25
5 " Best California Prunes for	.50
15 " Currants for	.50
9½ " Best Cooking Raisins for	.50
4 " Fancy California Peaches for	.50
12½ " Bohemian Prunes for	.50
9 " Fancy Rice for	.50
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
6 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
Pure Lard	.9
One Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Best California Canned Goods, Oak Brand, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Grapes, no better goods put up in cans, for	12½
XXX Soda Crackers	.5
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 25 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	.12½

Now is the time to lay in your supplies for the season. Buy while you can buy cheap. Yours for Low Prices.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894. NO. 1.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Moldor F. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court .....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....T. Scandrv
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Amy Grundgeen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Berson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John P. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lisdeu
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Townlerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Birnie	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Whitcomb	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandevold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium.	Henry Boyer	Euclid
Brisket,	A P Frank	Warren
Bryland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city.	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardeville.	Charlie Aas	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Hiner	Euclid
Eden,	Nort A Eide	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, viL,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile,	L E George	Fertile
Go Forks	E J Hogen	S G Forks
Gd Forks, city.	J E Johnson	S G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Jagchesteen	Fertile
Garden.	John Hansen	Hingdal
Gentilly.	H T Oondrow.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Geforge.	R L. Falls
Grove Park,	E P Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey.	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard.	Andrew Anderson	Nelsonville
Keystone,	D E Godden	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frank.	G Forks
Kertsontville,	H T Oondrow.	Gentilly
King.	J D Eastman.	Ambrouth
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehean,	Lambert
Liberty.	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mattson	Ovetta
Lorenz,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hunt
Nesbit.	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Boye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Ipsmann	T. R. Falls
Northland.	M S Messger	Northland
Numedal,	Gesmer E Albue,	Tweed
Onstad.	W A Martz	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blue	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Honkom	Fosston
R L Ry. village,	A P Pearson	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Uday Rarli	R L Falls
Reis,	P C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	F Englestad	St. Hilaire
Rosne.	P Bonkind	Nebr
Rosebud.	John E Jiverod,	Fosston
Rosts,	Orne Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils E Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James Sullivan	S G Forks
Tabor,	F J Carnousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Farrase	Terrebonne
Tilden.		
Tynsid,	A O Stortroen	Nebr
Vineland.	John Thompson	Nebr
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Hindal
Woodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Blanchard,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls Adam Zeh,		T R Falls

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Paialyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without a doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Grasp This and Hold to.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m.

[46-tf]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held April 17th,

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Crookston held in the city hall on Tuesday evening April 17th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by the president, Alderman Morrisey.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Jennings, Buhn, Morrisey, Norrie, Watts, Kirsch, Gervais, Hall, McGregor, Wheeler.

Aldermen absent, Marlette.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The president announced the several committees for the ensuing term as follows:

Finance committee, Aldermen Watts, Kirsch, Wheeler.

Committee on poor, Aldermen Norrie, Gervais, Wheeler.

Fire committee, Aldermen Jennings, Hall, McGregor.

Committee on ways and means, Aldermen Watts, Jennings, Buhn.

The finance committee, reported favorably on the following bills, which were ordered paid.

W W Fegan, R. R. fare	.....	$ 1 35
A C Schmidt, lettering and painting	.....	10 25
Fred C Rauch, for oil and cleaning lamps	.....	50
C E Chapter, services by Al Rosene	.....	2 00
Zeb Linton, cutting wood	.....	2 00
Percy Bassett, clerk of election	.....	3 00
Jos Simmons, judge of election	.....	3 00
Lon Simmons, " "	.....	3 00
J F Hertha, constable fees	.....	2 00
C S Spendley justice fees	.....	5 10
" do	.....	2 50
" do use of roller for streets	.....	5 00
Frank Jerome, rent of room, election	.....	3 00
E D Childs, " "	.....	3 00
Hugh Oldham, clerk of election	.....	3 00
Jos Lavigne, " "	.....	3 00
W F Hitchcock, judge of election	.....	3 00
Anna Archapeki, use of building, election	.....	5 00
M Bruns, use of room and judge of election	.....	10 00
O Vian, attendance 8th ward engine house	.....	50 00
E Hilde, judge of election	.....	3 00
Jos Hilde, clerk of election	.....	3 00
O Sunstedah, " "	.....	3 00
John Hilde, " "	.....	3 00
Geo. H Palmer, " "	.....	3 00
E M Wade, judge of election	.....	3 00
Geo. McLean, Jr., clerk of election	.....	3 00
C Berger, judge of election	.....	3 00
H A Stone, " "	.....	3 00
C Cunningham, clerk of election	.....	3 00
T M Nye, " "	.....	3 00
E G Salsman, judge of election	.....	3 00
W H Norrie, " "	.....	3 00
John Monroe, " "	.....	3 00
W F Martin, " "	.....	3 00
Fred Anderson, funch to prisoners	.....	3 25
Crookston Water, Power and Light Co., rental	.....	10 00
U D Jennings, judge election	.....	3 00
Crookston Water, Power and Light Co., services	.....	100 00
Crookston W W P & L Co., service from July 1st, 1893 to January 1st, 1894 less 5 reduction for light test burning of 8246	.....	393 95
J F Cranmer, judge of election	.....	3 00
L E Goeman, " "	.....	10 85
do justice fees	.....	49 40
O Marcil, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	29 28
O Marcil, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	38 55
A P Beach, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	80 00
W Bayley, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	30 00
Valentine O Anglim, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	20 00
Thomas Hanson, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	2 00
John Johnson, goods paid by order of poor committee	.....	3 30

The finance committee recommended that the following bills be allowed as a charge against the fifth ward.

H M Bressnan, 24 days labor	.....	$ 2 75
Frank Stelzbrock, 10 hours work	.....	1 25
Hutchison, work and materials	.....	12 55

On motion bill of Alderman Marlette for attendance at two meetings, $4.00 overlooked at last meeting, was ordered paid.

Committee on poor rendered a written report of their doings, which was ordered placed on file.

Bill of Cooke & Hammond was referred to finance committee for adjustment.

A petition signed by residents of Jensen's Addition was read requesting the opening and grading of State street. Same was referred to 4th ward aldermen, with instruction to have city engineer furnish an estimate of the probable cost of the work.

A petition signed by residents of the 5th ward was read requesting the construction of cross-walks in said ward. Same was referred to aldermen of said ward to report at the next regular meeting.

Bonds of O. O. Christianson as treasurer, William Bloom as constable, A. A. Glenn as constable, were read and approved.

The application of S. Marin to sell intoxicating liquors for one year, was read and the city clerk was instructed to have same published according to law.

On motion Mayor Cromb was appointed purchasing agent for the ensuing year at a yearly salary of $1200.

The report of Justices Spendley and Goessman were accepted and ordered placed on file.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to look up the matter of part of report as justice of the peace of C. O. Christianson while in office yet remaining unsettled.

City attorney made a verbal report on having examined the matter of the 40 feet of ground in blocks 1 and 2 original townsite of Crookston with a view of vacating the same, and informed the city council that the city had the fee in these lots.

Bill of Dr. Holte for $9.00 for attending Knut Grindy for typhoid fever was rejected, as the same had not been ordered by the city.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the council:

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston held April 17th, 1894, it was moved by Alderman Watts and seconded by Alderman Kirsch, Resolved, that the sum of nine hundred dollars ($900.00) of the moneys in the Park fund, and four hundred dollars ($400.00) of the moneys in the sinking fund be transferred to the general fund of the city of Crookston.

It was moved by Alderman Watts, seconded by Alderman Kirsch, that the balance of the money due for the construction of the sewers on 4th and Second streets be paid. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that Duncna Crawford and Minnie Johnson, as recommended by the poor committee be placed in the county hospital. Motion carried.

Messrs. Jennings, Kirsch and Hall, were appointed as a committee to look into the matter of repairing the roof of the city Hall.

It was moved and seconded that G. S. Chesterman, undertaker, be allowed an additional amount of $11.75 on his former bill. Motion carried.

The committee on poor was instructed to furnish transportation to J. Fisher, and draw on the authorities where he belongs for same, if in their judgment they saw fit to do so.

Moved and seconded that all dead animals in the city be buried under the supervision of the street commissioner. Motion carried.

On motion the purchasing agent was instructed to buy a reasonable amount of planks for the repairing of sidewalks; and that he be authorized to purchase axes for the police force, and also purchase two pair of rubber boots for the use of the street commissioner.

On motion council adjourned.

WM. A. LANCROT, Clerk.

Home Talent.

Every entertainment gotten up in this city convinces us more emphatically that Crookston possesses more and better "home talent" than the average city of her size.

The entertainment given in the Baptist church last Thursday evening for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. was so much appreciated that by repetition was asked for, and it was again given on Monday evening to a delighted audience, and it was pronounch by many that it was the best entertainment ever given in this city by home talent.

The following program was rendered:

Piano solo by Miss Clara Reynolds.

A doanle quartet—"Bridal Chorus" Mesdames Adams, Van Arnum, Slocum, Miss Hancock and Messrs Mayne, Wheeler, Bugg and Sisson.

Solo—"Ecstacy of Love"—Miss Tillie Fortier.

Reading—"The Leper," John Crawford.

Quartet—"Helen and Flora" Mesdames Adams, Van Arnum, Slocum, Messrs Mayne and Sisson.

Solo, by Prof. Mayne.

Quartet—"Legends" Mesdames Adams, Van Arnum, Slocum and Miss Hancock.

Solo—"What a Little Bird Said"—Miss Dollie Bunnell.

Duet—"Go Where the Mists are Sleeping"—Mesdames Van Arnum and Adams.

Reading—"Mary Elizabeth"—Miss Ida Hancock.

Quartet—"Good Night" Mesdames Adams and Slocum, Messrs. Mayne and Sisson.

Anniversary Exercises.

The Oddfell ws lodge No. 70, will have an anniversary celebration on April 26th, at their hall in the McKinnon block. Delegations will be present from McIntosh, Ada, Red Lake Falls and Fisher. If the weather is propitious, there will be a street parade in the afternoon. In the evening, the exercises at the hall will consist of addresses by members of the lodge, banqueting and dancing. Each member of the lodge can invite his friends.

A Runaway.

A genuine thunderstorm Wednesday evening gave token that summer is near at hand.

Strikes seem to be the order of the day these times—even the weather seems on a strike for something or other—hard to say just what.

AN EXPLANATION.

Halvor Steenerson Says he is not Seeking a Congressional Nomination.

CROOKSTON, April 10, 1894.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I have been credibly informed that a democratic orator, on Saturday evening before election, publicly stated that a vote for the republican nominee for congress must Hugh Thompson for congress, and was against the interest of my political aspirations, and that this was the reason why I did not speak at the republican mass meeting then being held at the opera house, or words to this effect. Coming as this did from a person who might be assumed to be speaking by authority, I deem it necessary to publicly refute this charge. The reason I did not speak at the opera house that evening was that I had been all that week engaged in court at Hallock, where I tried one side of every jury case tried, and on Saturday had been compelled to rush through an important damage suit against the railroad company in double quick time in order to finish in time for south bound train. In the morning we did not expect to finish, and I neglected M. R. Brown, for which my regrets and liability to speak or be present at the opera house meeting. That, I supposed, settled it, but I was not expected there. Coming down, train stopped but a few minutes at Stephen where we tried to get a lunch, but it was unsatisfactory. I had been in court from 8:30 in the morning with one hour's intermission for dinner, till five in the evening; had no supper and no shave; was tired out and unable to speak properly, and did not know till the committee met me at the station after nine o'clock, that anybody expected me to speak. I knew I could only trie out an audience by a personal explanation, and for this reason, and this only, did I make the request to forego my supper and harrangue the meeting. For confirmation of above situation I refer to Hon. Frank Ives, Judge, A. C. Wilkinson, attorney, and B. A. Strawbridge, court stenographer, who were with me on the trip to Hallock and return. And now as to my alleged political aspirations. Without hypocricy, I can truly say that these are the reverse of strong; that are weak, so weak that I would not lose the esteem of the most indifferent friend, neglect the cause of my political client, nor look for the most spiteful adversary for the sake of gratifying them. It is, however, true that many seem to have the power in the councils of the republican party of Minnesota, have for a long time repeatedly urged me to declare my willingness to accept the republican nomination for congress in this district this year. I have invariably answered that I would not do this, and gave as a reason, first, that my business is of greater importance, pecuniarily, and that I could hardly afford the honor. Secondly, that the republican organization is in my own county was so constituted that I could not get the support of my own county delegation, and, thirdly, that if this delegation could be secured, it would be at the cost of a bitter personal struggle, unseemly and improper for so dignified and honorable a position. At such cost a nomination would be extremely undesirable. I still adhere to these reasons.

So far as Mr. Hugh Thompson and Mr. John Cromb are concerned they are both good and honorable men—my personal friends, neighbors and fellow citizens. Should the republican convention of this county select delegates favorable to the candidacy of either, or to a delegation composed of citizen and republicans, I would most heartily concur in the choice and cheerfully work for its ratification by the big congressional convention of this district; nay, more, I would cheerfully support their election in the ensuing campaign on the stump, so far as my professional duties would permit. The important thing is republican success, not the ambition of individuals; to drive hard times, starvation and bad government off from the face of this fair land back to the infernal regions of slavery, anarchism, envy and corruption from whence they came, and to restore the government back to the party of glory, of honor, of freedom and prosperity.

In whatever position I can most effectively strive for this result, I will willingly work. Personally, it would be both preferable and profitable for me to work in the ranks rather than at the standards, but it would to my mind be little less than a public calamity should we not again have a republican landslide all over the land.

Yours for good times,
HALVOR STEENERSON.

The Strike.

The Great Northern strike, that appeared last week like a cloud upon the horizon about the size of a man's hand, has assumed the proportions of a dark cloud overspreading the entire continent anil the entire system from Crookston to the coast is entirely tied up—not a wheel turning. It would seem that the wages of the employes have been cut to that extent that there is not a living in it for some and hence the strike. A reduction was made last fall and the men endured that and in February, while Mr. Hill was in Europe another cut was ordered. This produced much grumbling but the men, hoping that the deal would be changed when Mr. Hill returned, endured it as best they could. When he did return and no action was taken the revolt came and quietly the great strike was organized and is now in full bloom. How it will end it is difficult to say, but it is freely predicted that the men will win sooner or later. In any event it can but be a hardship upon the men, who are dependent upon the little they had been getting for a livelihood. It is also disastrous to the business interests of the country dependant upon the road for shipping facilities, and it is the earnest wish of all concerned that it may soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

Rev. Battey's Lectures.

The course of temperance lectures which Rev. R. H. Battey is delivering in the city this week are well worth listening to. They are being given in the Methodist church, and there will be one to-night and one to-morrow night.

The first one was given on Tuesday evening. His subject was: "When Pegs the Liquor Bills," and he produced an array of figures to show the consumption of liquor in the United States during the past few years. His lectures are especially adapted to that class of people who are neither drinkers nor temperance workers, and we are inclined to say; "well, the saloons don't bother me; they don't get any of my money." Mr. Battey seeks to show these people that liquor drinking does cost them something—in fact a good deal—in the way of taxes. In support of his argument he claimed that liquor drinking has made an additional expense to the country of over $3,000,000,000 last year, and he gave each item of expense separately an apparently reasonable estimate.

The moral side of the temperance question has been talked on so long that it has become a hackneyed subject, and it seems useless to appeal to the sentiment of the people. Mr. Battey presents the financial side of the question and appeals to the pocket-books of the people.

There will be a children's rally in the Methodist church this afternoon at 4:15 and also to-morrow evening at the same time.

A Lively Fire.

At about 4:50 on Sunday afternoon the fire bell rang out its notes of warning and in a few seconds less than no time the department answered the summons and were at the corner of Fletcher and Main, where a lively blaze was getting in its work in the tin-shop of A. O. Bnaterud, over the hardware store of Alderman, Sylvester & Elsett. The flames had gained good headway and seemed to have gotten full possession of the southeast corner of the upper floor and entire through the store below when the first stream was turned into the tinshop. The firemen had hardly got down to business when a tremendous explosion was heard and the tin roof was rent from one end of the building to the other and from side to side, caused by the hot air being pent up beneath the tin roof. Shortly thereafter a portion of the brick veneering broke loose belonging to the second story carrying a portion of that along to the sidewalk. Andrew Elken, who stood beneath in the doorway received various and many thumps and bruises, but fortunately missed the bulk of the debris. Alderman Morrisey also had a very narrow escape. A dog belonging to G. L. Young was less fortunate and had a hind leg broken. It only took a very short time after the firemen reached the seat of the disease before the danger was over and the fire was all out at 6 o'clock. A defective chimney is thought to be the cause. The loss will be fully covered by insurance, except in the case of Busterud, who had no insurance. The hardware firm had $4,000 on stock and $1,000 on building, in companies represented by Christianson Bros. As soon as adjustments are made the building will be repaired and business again resumed.

Flax Seed.

Never before has the demand for flax seed been so great as this spring and never has the supply seemed to be so limited. A JOURNAL representative visited St. Paul and Minneapolis to look this matter up and was shown many samples, some of which were so full of foul seed as to be wholly undesirable. The chief danger of that seed, however is in the fact that much of the flax was grown in South Dakota and very liable to contain Russian thistle seed and this country can get along without the introduction of that pest. We have, however found a party in Moorhead who says he can supply a carload of northern grown flax seed on track in Crookston at $1.75 per bushel cash on delivery. The JOURNAL will willingly undertake to ascertain whether enough orders can be taken to secure a carload and will then turn them over to some farmer or business man, whoever the parties interested may choose who can arrange for the balance of the deal. If all who want flax, and are prepared to pay cash for it on delivery, will drop a card to the JOURNAL stating the amount required we will fix said orders until enough for a carload have been received and then give notice through these columns when the interested parties can arrange for the balance of the business as they see fit. No use to write unless you have the cash ready for the seed as it is strictly a cash deal. The seed in Fargo retails at $1.50 per bushel in small lots. While the price is high the quantity required to sow an acre makes the cost of seed but a trifle more than is required to sow an acre of wheat and the prospects for the price of wheat, and flax is no more subject to the manipulations of the gambler than oats or barley.

The Great Kyed Monster.

Our little friend, Holtson, is having spasms just now because he fears that Hagh Thompson will try for and obtain the nomination for congress. He got into a terrible ake last week to the effect that Hugh had corralled Ole Bang's influence through the appointment of his brother on the force. That's pretty good for a guess but shows how much Holston has yet to learn about politics. The real fact is that Holston is afraid of Thompson, knowing him to be a good fighter and better qualified for the position than Holston, and it is only the green-eyed monster, jealousy that is hitting Holston. He could pick out candidates for us to nominate that he imagines he could beat easier than he could Mr. Thompson. But Holston need not lose any sleep. Mr. Thompson is not a candidate for the honor.

Farmers.

Why not have your business in ship-shape? The JOURNAL has a form of contract for hiring men, that we can supply cheaply, and when you have these contracts both you and your hired men know what to depend upon. Call at JOURNAL office and see samples.

Otto Kunkel was up from Fertile last Thursday. In conversation with a JOURNAL reporter he told of a pretty good joke on himself. Not long ago a lumber company in Fertile wanted to trade him some flax seed for some feed. He thought he had no use for flax seed in particular but wishing to be accommodating he traded for the flax seed and then ground it up for feed. When we told him that flax seed would readily command $1.00 per bushel the eyes stuck out so you could hang a hat on them and he looked wild.

Speaking of the prospects for extending the Fosston branch of the Great Northern to Duluth this year the Duluth Evening Herald says: "President James J. Hill's interviews might be interpreted to mean that the Duluth-Fosston line will not be built this year, but he did not mean that. He has a habit of dodging a direct question, and there is good reason to believe that the line will be built this year."

The Salvation Army will hold their first anniversary on Sunday next. On Monday night there will be a supper from 6 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. All are welcome.

CAPT. J. F. GALE.

STRIKE SPREADING.

GREAT NORTHERN TIED UP FROM ST. CLOUD TO THE COAST.

Traffic Entirely Suspended, Hardly a Wheel Turning or an Instrument Ticking on Two Thousand Miles of Lines. The Cascade Division Involved—Strike Complete on West End, All Branches of Service Participating.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 15.—The Great Northern railroad strike was extended over the Cascade division and the coast lines and the whole system is tied up from Grand Forks to Seattle and Seattle to New Westminster. Hardly a wheel is turning or a telegraph wire ticking over 2,000 miles of line. The strike was ordered with such secrecy and suddenness that an hour before it was to begin the officials had not a suspicion that it was to happen. The order was received in this city about 7 p. m., but no information of it was allowed to get beyond the men interested. When the time came to make up the eastbound passenger train, the

Mail and Baggage Car

was set in front and not coupled to the rest of the train. When orders were given for the train to go out, the engineer refused to take out more than the mail car. Superintendent Copeland said the train or nothing would go out, and after waiting for nearly an hour to give him an opportunity to reconsider the crew went home and the officials followed suit. The strike is complete on the west end and all branches of the service are participating. The Canadian Pacific officials, anticipating an extension of the strike, have made arrangements with the receivers of the Lake Shore for through cars, both passenger and freight, to run over the Lake Shore to and from this city.

OUT AT ST. CLOUD.

Four Hundred Employes of the Road Quit Work.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 16.—A strike has been declared on the Great Northern and all members of the American Railway union went out at midnight. A meeting of 400 employes of all kinds was held. Stirring speeches were made and sympathy is a unit. A message from James J. Hill was read, which capped the climax, as follows:

"The company hopes that upon a little reflection the men would return to work and thus save the company the necessity of hiring other men."

All men in the union went out, including shopmen, conductors, brakemen, yardmen, etc. The strike went into effect at Barnesville at 1 p. m. The men here feel confident of winning. Order will be maintained. Twelve policemen have been appointed from the strikers to preserve the company's property.

HASTY AND UNNECESSARY.

President Hill Sc Characterizes the Action of Strikers—The Other Side.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—The Great Northern strike still continues. It has a threatening outlook. The American Railway union seems determined to fight it out to the very end. Meanwhile the struggle goes on—a trial car contest—with the A. R. U., the old brotherhoods and the Great Northern company as factors. It appears like a war for supremacy between the A. R. U. and the railway brotherhoods. It may reach St. Paul—but probably not for several days.

President Hill states positively that no wages have been reduced; that the old schedules still remain, and that with that understanding they still govern and will govern, until others take their place. The schedules had not yet gone into effect, Mr. Hill says, and the company has been waiting for the several brotherhoods to take action, by vote either of rejection or acceptance. President Hill says further that there has never been any disposition on the part of the company to take any advantage of the employes. They can always be heard, he says, on any grievance, and will ever be given the fullest consideration. The present strike he feels to be rash, hasty, precipitate. In this respect he is indorsed by one brotherhood chief, who calls it an "unbusinesslike" and "an unwarrantable proceeding."

The Employes' Side.

Vice President Howard of the American Railway union has arrived here. In an interview on the Great Northern situation he said:

"The Great Northern strike originated at Butte on April 13. Organizer Hogan of the A. R. U. solicited a chance to be heard, but was refused audience. The Great Northern people knew that the strike was pending and made preparation for this. In the interior the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were voting whether they would accept a cut or not. Organizers Hogan and Goodwin were not idle during this time. They gathered the employes into organizations of the A. R. U. The time had come, and the men knew it, that they could not get help from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The committees from these brotherhoods had already signed the new schedules presented, but with reluctance. No man can cheerfully accept a cut in his wages. The hour for a strike was proper, and the A. R. U. took the initiative. April 14 the strike was ordered sent to Minot, and to Grand Forks the day after. It is marching onward to St. Paul, and may even go as far as the head of the lakes.

Northern Pacific Man Uneasy.

TACOMA, Wash., April 16.—Rumors are current that the Great Northern tie up will be followed by a general strike on the Northern Pacific. It is said the Northern Pacific men have been arranging to quit work together. The leaders here deny this, but members of the American Railway union, which seems to have superseded the old organizations, say that it is not improbable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, April 11.

F. B. Doran has been nominated for mayor by St. Paul Republicans.

The Illinois Republican state convention will be held in Springfield, July 25.

Glasgow woolen mills at South Hadley Falls, Mass., will start up Monday with 800 hands.

Murphy & Hewthorne of Hitchcock, S. D., who have done an extensive farm machinery business, have failed.

Corbett has sailed for Europe. His first appearance in England will be at the Surrey Lane theatre, London.

Democrats and Populists combined in the Anacosda, Mon., election and defeated the Republican candidates.

General Henry W. Slocum is lying dangerously ill with pneumonia and a complication of ailments at his home in Brooklyn.

The Indian agent at the Cheyenne (O. T.) agency has asked for troops to suppress the cowboys, who are after revenge for the killing of one of their number by Indians.

Thursday, April 12.

Sattiwood, the famous trotting stallion, is dead.

Two hundred coopers at St. Louis struck for 1 cent more per barrel.

A case of leprosy of the most aggravated type has been discovered at Dallas, Tex.

The house Democratic caucus passed a resolution favoring the repeal of the state bank tax.

Oshkosh street car lines have been sold and will be changed from horse to electric power.

The house Democratic caucus revoked that the prohibition plank on bank issues should be repealed.

Assein Prendergast is again in the dungeon of the Chicago jail for a ridiculous attack on his guard. He will be kept there until he promises to behave.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has purchased the remaining world's fair buildings, and will use the iron and steel in the construction of depot sheds, etc.

Friday, April 13.

Ex-Congressmen Orange Ferris died Wednesday at Glens Falls, N. Y.

The trial of Dr. Meyer, the alleged poisoner, has begun again in New York.

Pederewski has decided to make a third tour of the United States in January next.

The McGarrahan claim has been ordered favorably reported by the house committee on land claims.

The work of laying the new cable from Waterville, on Bellingslags bay, coast of Iceland, to Nova Scotia, has begun.

The engagement between Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, and Howard Gould, a son of the famous financier, is reported to be broken off.

Miss Juliet Morgan, daughter of J. Pierrpont Morgan, and Mr. W. Pierson Hamilton, were married in New York city Thursday.

The five weeks drought in England, Germany, France, Austria and Poland, is causing much uneasiness to farmers in those countries.

Saturday, April 21.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Horatio Southgate is dead at Astorie, N. Y., aged 62.

M. W. Gatchelier, one of the founders of the Populist party in California, is dead.

Congressman Thomas Hammond of the Tenth Illinois disirict declines a renomination.

The French presidential election has been fixed for Nov. 3. Because of ill health M. Carnot is not among the candidates.

Harry Hurley, who has been night watchman and constable at Prairie du Chien, Wis., for many years, was found dead in his home.

Assassin Prendergast was released from the jail dungeon Friday, where he had been confined since last Tuesday for viciously attacking a guard. He faithfully promises future good behavior.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has filed a demurrer to the bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company in the United States circuit court at Chicago to foreclose the $20,000,000 mortgage held by the trust company on the property of the road.

Monday, April 16.

The San Francisco branch of the Coxey army has reached Omaha.

Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont celebrated his 84th birthday Saturday.

New York banks now hold $30,863,100 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Everything is quiet in the coke region. The plants are generally running and there has been no demonstration by strikers.

A serious condition of affairs prevails at Meshed, capital of the province of Khorassan. Bread riots are of daily occurrence and much distress exists.

Judge Jenkins has rendered a decision on the petition for the removal of the Northern Pacific receivers. He dismisses it as regards Messrs. Payne and Rouse, and reserves decision as to Mr. Oakes pending further action.

Tuesday, April 17.

Fire at Santa Cruz, Cal., did damage to the extent of $225,000.

At Barcelona 2,000 pilgrims embarked for Rome. There was no disorder.

Four bodies have been recovered from the glucose works building at Buffalo.

The Oklahoma contingent of Coxey's army, 300 strong, has contracted for a freight train to Washington.

The budget just laid before the house of commons provides for an increase of 1d on the pound sterling on the income tax.

A war of extermination has been commenced on the proprietors of beer halls at Butte, Mon., by which women are employed as waitresses.

The jury disagreed in the case of ex-Secretary of State Jocelyn of Michigan, for making false returns of the vote on a constitutional amendment.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, April 14, was as follows: Wheat, 69,118,000 bushels; decrease, 1,544,000. Corn, 16,091,000 bushels; decrease, 1,416,000. Oats, 2,654,000 bushels. Rye, 889,000 bushels; decrease, 6,000. Barley, 330,000 bushels; decrease, 39,000.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Capitalist Edson Getes of Winona is dead.

A brick yard is to be established at Montevideo.

Fire damaged the Minneapolis armory to the extent of $3,000.

Schools at Echo have been closed on account of scarlet fever.

The president has appointed Andrew Henneman postmaster at St. Cloud.

The state national guard has been equipped with canteens and haversacks.

Joseph Gilbreath, e barber at Cloquet, attempted suicide by taking strychnine.

St. Paul Prohibitionists have endorsed J. Ham Davinson for mayor of St. Paul.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Smith has been renominated for that position by the Democrats St. Paul.

The Minnesota dairy commission confiscated 80 horses of filled cheese in St. Paul commission houses.

James Howard, the last of the St. Paul bank robbers, has been sentenced to six years at Stillwater.

George Nettleton, nominated on the Democratic ticket for comptroller of St Paul, has declined to run.

President Cleveland has appointed ex-Congressman Harries collector of internal revenue for Minnesota.

The newly elected council at Rush City has placed the liquor licenses at $1,250. It has been $1,000.

A call has been issued for the state Sunday school convention to meet at St. Paul beginning May 22.

The state university will open a cooking and dairying class for young ladies on June 5, and continue for one month.

J. A. Shea, a Minneapolis commission man, was robbed of a $300 diamond while riding on the platform of a street car.

James Howard, the fourth of the St. Paul bank robbers, has been found guilty of grand larceny in the fourth degree.

The state dairy commission last week condemned about 150 boxes of filled cheese that was found in commission houses of St. Paul.

Buffalo Masons have purchased about 10 acres east of the village for a cemetery. The old cemetery, in the heart of the city, will be condemned.

At a meeting of the executive council of the State Historical society Rev. William C. Winslow of Boston was elected an honorary member.

Winds m voted no licen e's at the last election. A wholesale liquor store has since been started, much to the indignation of the temperance people.

Department Commander Van Sant of the Minnesota G. A. R. has appointed Captain Charles J. Stees of St. Paul as a member of the committee on Soldiers' home.

It now is generally admitted that James Russell, who was found dead on the porch of his residence, near Caledonia, was not murdered, but came to his death by the kick of a young colt.

At the special election at Dodge Center to vote $10,000 bonds to build a courthouse, provided the county seat shall be removed there, 107 votes were polled, every one in favor of the bonds.

Mrs. Chrisdal Miller, the woman indicted by the grand jury for the killing of H. G. Sidle, the president of the First National bank of Minneapolis, and attempting to blackmail George A. Brackett, has been arrested.

The Southern Minnesota Deptal association elected the following officers: Dr. S. Read of Anoka, president; Dr. A. M. Levis of Austin, vice president; Dr. R. L. Chittenden of Northfield, and Elder J. C. Margie of Fergus Falls were elected to the general assembly. Both are anti-Briggs men.

The pope has bestowed upon Very Rev. Father Joseph Bauer of St. Cloud, vicar general under Bishop Zardetti, the title of monsignour, an honor never but few ecclesiasts in this country enjoy. It entitles the holder to recognition at the papal court.

The postoffice situation at Hokah is peculiar. H. Sprague has secured the indorsement of leading Democrats and was in a fair way to become postmaster, when some of the Democrats started a movement to reinstate the Republican incumbent, J. C. Shure. There is a big row on.

An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Winona and St. Peter road, three miles east of Janesville. A large pile of ties was placed on the track in such a position as to derail a rapidly moving train. Fortunately a freight engineer going at a moderate speed struck the obstruction, but was not thrown from the track.

THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

A Farmer's Residence Near Janesville, Minn., Destroyed by Fire.

JANESVILLE, Minn., April 17.—A terrible tragedy occurred about three miles west of here at 6 p. m. in the burning of the residence of August Krinke, a German farmer, and the death of three of his children, namely, Martha, Edith and Augusta, aged 10, 8 and 6 years. The fire caught from a defective chimney, and the house was half consumed when discovered. The father had gone to the pasture, and the mother, in trying to rescue her children, was considerably burned, and only escaped with her two smaller children. A quantity of kerosene stored in the house exploded, blowing the house to atoms. The report of the explosion was heard for miles around.

LOVE.

Hidden upon my night there woke
The trouble of the dawn,
Out of the east the red light broke
To broaden on and on.

My daysong timed to finer chords
And lit by higher suns,
Through all my thoughts and all my words
A purer purpose runs.

No matter if my hands attain
The golden crown or cross:
Only to love is much to gain
That lasting is not loss.

And thus, whatever fate betide
Of rashness or of pain,
If storms or sun the future hide,
My love is sun to rain.

So only thanks are on my lips,
And through my love I see
My earthliest freedom like enlighted ships,
Come sailing home to me.
—John Hay.

Speaking French.

A Tennessee chaplain, the Rev. J. H. McNeilly, says that at Port Hudson his regiment was encamped next to the Thirtieth Louisiana, which was made up of French speaking men. The French language, naturally enough, was a mystery to most of the rural Tennesseeans.

One night all hands were in the trenches. Farragut's fleet was in the river, and an attack by land was also expected. The Tennesseeans, who were close to the boys from Louisiana, noticed that the frogs in the numerous ponds were croaking incessantly in a kind of low, continuous chatter.

"Hark, boys!" said one fellow. "These frogs have been camped so long by the Thirtieth Louisiana that they are all talking French!"

At another time some of the men were lounging by the riverside when they heard some French speaking women, who were engaged in washing, talking to each other.

Suddenly one of the boys called to an other, who was noted for his slowness of speech:

"Come here quick, Sam, and hear this woman talk! She can give just one flutter of her tongue and say more in a minute than you can in a week."—Youth's Companion.

Politeness.

Politeness means much. A cable car was humming up Broadway and collided at with an express wagon at Tenth street. "D—— your eyes!" yelled the driver. "D—— your own eyes!" answered the gripman, after which the air was blue with profanities and vulgarities, which ought to have ended in some head punching, and probably would had it not been for the interference of a gentleman, who, oddly enough, turned up at the right time. After that everybody went along cut of temper, cross, red faced and muffed. Not long after that a hack was rumbling along Fourteenth street and nearly upset a light wagon in which two young sports were speeding The pole of the hack caught between the spokes of the wagon wheel and would have caused considerable damage, but the quick eye of one of the young men saw the danger. "Ah, there, Johnnie!" said he good naturedly. "Look out, old man, or you'll break your neck!" The hackman answered in the same vein, and away they went, laughing, each about his own affairs. Yes, politeness is the honor thing, and politeness is the grease of the inman axle.—Joe Howard.

A Remarkable Tree.

The most remarkable tree yet discovered flourishes in the island of Teneriffe, one of the largest of the Canary group. This island is so dry that not even a blade is to be found within its boundaries, yet there grows a species of tree, the leaves of which are narrow and long and continuous green throughout the year. There is also a constant cloud surrounding the tree, which is condensed, and falling in drops keeps the cisterns placed under it constantly full. In this manner the natives of Fierro obtain water, and as the supply is limited the population must of necessity be limited also.—Philadelphia Press.

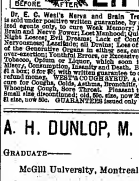
Singular Bookkeeping.

The following is vouched for by a correspondent as being extracted verbatim from a list of stores wanted by the steward of the Tyne steamship: "Stores wanted; 2 dozun eggs, 1 am, 14 pund bakon, 2 tins sasinger, 6 tins supe, 2 tins tilled meet, 1 dozun mixin, 6 100 wate potoes, 6 lofes sofe bred, 1 blother lard, 1 smole chees, sum fresh meet & vegables, & sum Karins and reasins, 2 tins serdeens, 2 tins histers (oysters) to fry, 2 notmegs, 3 tins samin, 2 tins frute, 1 tin marmalaid, 6 pund soft fish."—Newcastle (England) News.

The Day After the Burglary.

Detective—Yes, I've got the description of the missing jewelry written down all right. Now, how much money did she follows take?

Maria—I don't know exactly. Maria, my dear, how much money was there in my pockets last night?—Chicago Tribune.



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OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Apr 10.

A resolution to close debate on the tariff bill on June 4 was introduced in the senate. It was referred to the committee on rules.

Senator Lodge made a speech in opposition to the tariff bill.

After the passage of two private pension bills and the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States district court of Wyoming over the Yellowstone park, the house went into committee of the whols on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Wednesday, April 11.

In the senate, after routine business was dispensed with, the tariff bill was taken up and Senator Hais made an address against the measure. He concluded at 2:15 and Senator Peffer finished the speech begun by him last Thursday.

The house was deadlocked for an hour and a half over a parliamentary question. Adjournment was then taken.

Thursday, April 12.

The house transacted no business, the day being spent in an attempt to adopt a rule to prevent filibustering.

Senator Peffer continued his speech until 5 o'clock, when the urgent deficiency bill was taken up and discussed until 6 o'clock.

Friday, April 13.

The house adjourned after a short session, without transacting any business. Republicans filibustered.

In the senate the tariff and urgent deficiency bills occupied the time. Senator Mitchell of Oregon spoke on the tariff.

Saturday, April 14.

The house was in session but a few minutes. The Democrats lacked 27 of a quorum.

Senator Quay spoke on the tariff bill.

Monday, April 16.

No business was transacted in either house on account of the death of Senator Vance. Funeral services were held in the senate chamber, which most of the members of the house attended.

BRECKINRIDGE MUST PAY UP.

The Jury Awards Miss Pollard Fifteen Thousand Damages.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Jury rendered a verdict for Miss Pollard and awards her $15,000 damages.

In his charge to the jury Judge Bradley spoke part of the pollution of the case. He said it contained few interesting legal points, and that if the parties had been obscure it would have attracted but little attention. But because one of the parties had been of national prominence, and because, he feared, of the character of its details, it had attracted a large and sometimes a vulgar crowd. It was inaccurate to say that the community at large was a third party to the case. Except to see that justice was done between the parties the world at large had no interest in the case. Public opinion should not weigh a feather weight, abstract principles were not to be vindicated, nor the country, the home and the family.

Only a Question of Contract.

It was only a question whether a contract to marry existed and whether if broken there was an excuse for breaking it. The verdict was not to vindicate the character of either party. Although the judge said that the defendant, quoting a Massachusetts opinion, could not be excused from failure to perform a marriage contract by legal inability to fulfill it, because his legal inability did not lessen the damage to the plaintiff from his failure to marry her.

To sum it all up, if a contract was not made, or if it was agreed to with the understanding that it was not to be carried out, the verdict should be for the defendant. If a contract had been made and broken they were to find for the plaintiff, awarding such damages as they saw fit. Their verdict must be formed upon the preponderance of evidence.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 16, 1894.

HOGS—Strong. 10c higher.

CATTLE—Quiet. Not much offered but demand good all around.

Prime steers, $3.00@3.35; good steers, $2.75@3.00; prime cows, $2.50@2.75; good cows, $2.00@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.40@1.75; light veal calves, $2.75@3.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.00@2.00.

SHEEP—Steady to strong; receipts were Western; good to Eastern feeding lots.

Mations, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.00.

Receipts, Cattle, 50; hogs, 300; sheep, 2,800; no calves.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 16, 1894.

WHEAT—Market easier. No. 2 spring, 95c; No 1 Northern, 94½; May, 96½.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 36½.

OATS—Firmer. No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½@30¾c.

BARLEY—Steady and quiet. No. 2, 56½c; sample, 51½@53½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16, 1894.

WHEAT—April closing, 60½c; May opening 60½c; highest, 60¾c; lowest, 59¾@59¾c closing 60¼@60½c. July opening, 61c; highest, 61¾c; lowest, 61c; closing 61c. September closing, 61¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, April 16, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; April, 65¾c; May, 65¾; July, 61½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; April, 63½c; May, 63c; July, 60½c; September, 60½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 59c; No. 3, 51½; rejected, 48c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 62c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1894.

CATTLE—Market higher. Prime and extra native steers, $4.50@4.85; medium, $4.00@4.30; others, $3.50@4.00; Texans, $3.00@3.70.

HOGS—Market active, 10@15 higher. Rough heavy, $4.2@4.50; mixed and packers, $4.30@4.50; prime heavy and mixed, $4.45@4.55; assorted light, $4.40 @4.55.

SHEEP AND LA.MBS—Active and strong; all sold early. Top sheep, $4.80@5.00; top lambs, $5.25@5.75.

Receipts: Cattle, 12,500; hogs, 2,500; sheep, 11,500.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1894.

WHEAT—First, Cash, 60½; May, 60¾; July, 61¾c; Sept. 61¾c.

CORN—Higher. Cash, 36¼; May, 36¾; July, 37½c; September, 37½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 26½; May, 28¾; July, 29¼c; September, 27½c.

PORK—Higher. May, $13.12½; July, $13.41.

LARD—Higher. May, $7.70; July, $7.85.

CURRANTS FROM GREECE.

A Cheap and Dirty Food That Gets Mixed Into the American Pudding.

Currants are dried seedless grapes from Greece, produced from the black or white Corinth varieties, the word "currant" being an English corruption of the word "Corinth."

There are other forms of dried seedless grapes—such as sultanas, from the seedless sultana, and especially in California, also, the Thompson seedless and the seedless muscatels.

All such dried seedless grapes serve the same purposes—viz, they are used in cooking, in pies and pudding and cakes, being desired because the absence of seeds saves labor in preparing them for the kitchen.

Currants, however, have a technical trade name limited to the dried grapes of the Corinth varieties. They are filthy products which do not deserve any favor, being dried on the bare ground and gathered together with the dirt and gravel, which every housewife understands. If she is cleanly, she picks out the gravel and washes out the dirt. The slovenly cook saves the dirt and permits you to crunch the gravel in your teeth.

"Raisins" are technically dried grapes of the muscatel and other varieties, recognized by size and appearance, having seeds, and sometimes with, sometimes without, the stems.

"Dried grapes" in our markets are usually the same as raisins, but from varieties which have little pulp—such as dried clusters, etc., not suitable for dessert purposes.

The terms "raisins and other dried grapes" might not be construed to include currants, but "raisinsand all other kinds of grapes preserved by drying" would certainly include currants.

It costs as much or more to produce "currants" in California as it does to produce sultanas or seedless muscatels, because all our methods are clean. The Greek dirty methods would not be tolerated with us. If Grecian currants are cheaper, it is because their methods are such that their goods should usually be excluded from our own markets. A low tariff on "currants" is a premium on dirt. The labor used to clean them makes them cost more than clean California goods—a condemnation, however, not appreciated in trade.

A Free Trade Monument.

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

Street scene in New York, corner Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; Grover Cleveland, president; Jan. 31, 1894.—American Economist.

Free Trade Education.

The Republicans and the Democratic voters are studying the lesson of Democratic national finance with much more personal and pecuniary interest than in 1892.

The lesson of 1893 closes with this handwriting on the blackboard:

May 4, 1893, to Oct. 3, 1893, withdrawn by the people from national banks, $378,000,000.

Loans called in by national banks, $600,000,000.

National banks and other banking institutions suspending payment in 1893, 585.

Railroad property gone into hands of receivers, over $1,200,000,000.

The money lost to thousands of men and women, representing every form and grade of labor, estimated by Mr. David Wells by no less than a thousand millions of dollars, or more than one-third the amount of the national debt at the close of the war.

At no previous time in the history of the United States have so many people been out of work.

Cause—Distrust.

Distrust in banks? No.

Distrust of currency? No.

Distrust—widespread, popular distrust—in the legislative branch of the government, with its Democratic majority and possibilities.—Vermont Standard.

The Cuckoo.

What cares the cuckoo
For his mother's weal,
When Grover's favor
Rewards his traveling zeal?

The shops are closed
And famine stares,
What cares the cuckoo
When his master cares?

The cuckoo declaims not.
So that Grover guides
And cheers not cynically
: Aught that he besides.

But the people's wrath
Must surely will
Lay out the cuckoo
With November's chill.

George A. Gisbs.

AMERICA'S VINTAGE.

WINEGROWERS ARE FOR PROTECTION TO THEIR INDUSTRY.

Pure Grape Wines Are Undersold by Foreign Stuff Concocted With Cheap Alcohol and Poisonous Drugs—Low Prices Mean Ruin to American Vineyards.

The common enemy of pure native and imported wines is the producer of artificial and compounded or imitated wines. There are no laws in this country which prevent such competition, and all efforts to procure such have so far failed. Imitations are so cunningly made that only the experienced taster can detect them. Yet the medical profession notes the differences in effects on the consumer, as he does the differences between natural and artificial mineral waters. The chief constituent of value in imitated wines is alcohol. The present low prices of our native wines has reduced the home production of artificial wines to a minimum because the cost of tax paid spirits precludes profit. When our business revives and our prices again become remunerative, we foresee the revival of bogus wines.

To illustrate: With the tax of grain spirits it costs under our present internal revenue laws 24 cents for each degree of alcohol in artificial wine. An imitation 12 per cent strong made with distilled spirits must start out with a cost of 30 cents plus cost of the other materials, not exceeding generally 6 cents a gallon if wholly artificial. If a small portion of natural wine is added, the compound escapes our internal revenue restrictions, but the cost prevents proper competition with pure wines. The specific duty of 50 cents per gallon equally reduces the importation of such wines. So also does the present duty on cherry juice, prune juice, etc., reduce the evils coming from that direction.

An ad valorem duty on still wines would in effect permit foreigners to produce and sell in this country compounds in bond which our own people are prevented from doing by the internal revenue tax on spirits and would assist the legitimate interests of native producers of pure wines. In Hamburg proof spirits for exportation are untaxed and are worth only 15 cents per gallon, and being the chief element of cost in compounding artificial wines would enable foreigners to compete against home producers, who must pay, as is now proposed, $1 per gallon tax if the ad valorem duty on wines is agreed to. The same could be done in Canada.

It is evident that all articles containing alcohol, whether fermented or distilled, should bear no less a rate of duty than the rate of internal revenue on spirits, reckoned according to strength. At $1 per gallon for proof spirits, which contain 50 per cent of alcohol, the internal revenue tax would be at the rate of 2 cents for each degree. Therefore, if we are to have an internal revenue tax of $1 per proof gallon of spirits, the tariff law should provide in every instance where alcohol is contained in imported goods that the duty shall in no case be less than 3 cents for each per centum of absolute alcohol in addition to whatever ad valorem or specific rate is fixed for the product containing such alcohol. In many cases the tax on the alcohol should os the same as the tax on foreign spirits, as in the instances of cherry juice, prune juice, prune wine, cherries preserved in alcohol, etc., which largely enter into the compounding of spirituous beverages.

An ad valorem duty on fruits preserved in spirits is a prohibition against the production of similar articles in this country. So also would be a reduction in the duty on cherry juice if reduced below the internal revenue rate on spirits. Rectified spirits form the base of ordinary brandies and whiskies in common consumption, distinguished as such from "straight" goods. Rectified alcoholic beverages are mostly compounded from neutral spirits of very high alcoholic strength, flavored with various materials, among which are frequently prune juice, cheap sherry, angelica, muscatel, raisins, etc., reduced to standard proof with water, colored with burnt sugar and characterized by an addition of genuine straight brandies or whiskies, in more or less proportion as the product is to be relatively cheap.

Under an ad valorem tariff of 100 per cent on wines it will be possible to import foreign alcohol reduced to 23 per cent, or half proof, floured to imitate certain kinds of fortified wines, such as sherries, malagas, madeiras, etc., of poor quality, containing nearly all the materials used in compounding and rectifying certain alcoholic beverages, including the water needed to reduce the strength. Such compounds can be made in Hamburg for 16 cents per proof gallon. We pay duties on the finished article for compounds reduced to 25 per cent and could be sold to rectifiers, cost of transportation and fair profit included, duty paid, at the rate of 40 cents per proof gallon, the same material in this country that would he displaced being taxed $1 per proof gallon.—Charles A. Wetmore.

Textile Workers In Europe.

A national congress of textile industries was recently held at Roubaix, France, at which was a delegation from Burnley, England, representing 125,000 English textile workers. A very interesting report has been issued, from which we gather that the weavers of Manchester earn $6.68 a week on the average for 56 hours. The engineers average $8.33, and girls from 18 to 20 years old, $4.50 to $4.50. Piecers earn $4.88, and bobbin boys, $1.78 to $1.95. In France, at Cambresis and the Department of l'Aisne, the weavers earn 19½ cents to 19½ cents a day of 14 hours. In Germany, in one large weaving factory of 90,000 spindles employing over 1,000 hands, which is a fair example of the other mills, the girls and women earn equal to $1.45 for the week of 66 hours.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for pamphlet folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. [46-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit. [47-tf]

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your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, correct all impurities and build you up. All manner of blood troubles are

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They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our daisy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

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Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and fres hline of

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SALE OF State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, March 31, 1894

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in Crookston, on May 16th, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the terms prescribed by law, the appraised and unsold state lands in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

S. HERMANN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[49-3]

WE ARE MAKING VERY LOW PRICES

On Steel Lever Harrows, Disc Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Plain Boss Harrows.

Dowagiac Drills Always Lead.

They cannot be beaten. Our line of spring goods also comprises John Deere and Flying Dutchman Plows, Van Brunt Seeders, Rushford Wagons, and a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carts and single and double Harness. We also sell Columbia, Imperial and Falcon Bicycles.

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SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON

All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

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CROOKSTON, - - - - MINNESOTA

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,500

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. G. GRINING, President.
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Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

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Special Attention to Collections.

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A. P. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier.

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Crookston, - - Minnesota

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. Outside of Polk County 25 cents more will be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The republican state convention for North Dakota will be held at Grand Forks July 11th.

"Xit. things some to those who wait." It looks as though Tom Reed, of Maine, is the master spirit in the House. He is truly a bigger man in every sense than the democratic speaker.

The Minneapolis Journal is authority for the statement that Hill does not intend to extend the Fosston branch to Duluth this year. The Journal's source of information is a little vague, but the report may be true nevertheless.

The Fargo Argus says: "Fargo, N. D." stands for "Fargo—Now for a Divorce!"

Pshaw, that's too far-fetched, Gugo. Why didn't you say "Fargo —Never Divorce." That's about the correct thing.

All that the democratic congress seems to lack is to know what to do and how to go about it. They have every other facility—a good working majority and a democratic president, but with all of these advantages the business interests of the country still continue to languish.

The Pioneer Press keeps a man in its city parlor to search every crossroads in the United States for every republican victory but it is wonderfully mum on the great victories occurring in its own state. Crookston won a splendid republican victory over the combined efforts of pops and dems, but the Pioneer-Press, despondingly quotes democratic correspondent here, don't know anything about it. That building is too darned high to see what is transpiring in Minnesota.

It has been the custom of democrats, ever since big burly Tom Reed so ably presided over the lower house to refer to him as "Czar Reed." They have hammered him unmercifully and howled terrifically over his rules, but now, after vainly trying for months to discover a sure means for getting a quorum, when recalcitrant members do not vote to one, they are obliged to adopt Tom Reed's rules and thus go into the "czar" business themselves. Time time evens up all things.

The new council of Fergus Falls was affected with an economical streak—in keeping with the democratic times we are having—and fixed the salaries of officers and employes as follows: Day laborers are to receive $1.25; man and team, $2.80; city clerk, $300 a year; city attorney, $100; chief of police, $45, and patrolman $35 per month. But for some reason the council wants to raise more revenue this year than usual, and the liquor license was raised from $500 to $800, and there is a good deal of disappointment that it was not placed at $1000.

It is whispered about that Chas. W. Johnson, who has been chief clerk of the senate for years past, and who went out of business in that line upon the advent of democracy, is an active candidate for clerk of the house at next term, having the idea that the republicans will be in control. Johnson is a long-headed shrewd politician and seldom misses a guess, but by that same token it strikes us that he has already had lots of recognition and there are lots of republicans who just as good who never had anything from the party.

Barlo's sword.

It was at the late state encampment that the following good story on A. Barto was told and vouched for by comrades who belong to that post where the occurrence took place. The story has never been published in print but has enjoyed quite a circulation. While Comrade Barto was department commander he was invited to visit a certain post in the northwest and accepted the invitation. Now it seems that this post was newly organized, was in rather limited circumstances and its commander had never yet had a sword, so the comrades chipped in enough to buy a cheap sword which they intended to present to their post commander on the evening that department commander Barto visited them. The evening came, bringing department commander Barto clad in his usual bright, hearty smile but minus a sword. In due time the comrade whose duty it was to make the presentation speech (and whose name we will call Eskelman for want of a better one to call him by) arose and faced the post commander and the department commander, who sat together upon the platform, and proceeded to address the post commander omitting, however to specify which commander he was referring to, simply addressing him as "commander") and making a very eloquent address, relating how deeply the boys all loved and respected him, but what was his chagrin and embarrassment, when, as he wound up and was about to hand the sword to the post commander, department commander Barto arose, and with many an his beaming smile calmly took the sword, and in his happiest vein thanked the comrade and the post for their kind remembrance, saying that though he had before now been made the recipient of far more expensive swords than this, he would always cherish this one more highly because he knew it came from the hearts of the comrades who had very evidently put themselves out to purchase it. And he did take it home with him too, and the boys never lisped a word of the truth of the matter but quietly went to work and bought another for their post commander. They say now that the only regrets they have in the matter is that the sword was not more in keeping with the merits of commander Barto. They do not like to have it appear that Ada post could not afford a more costly present to the department commander than that cheap sword was.

ADITDIONAL LOCAL.

The Rathog-er-die seems to be plodding on in the even tenor of its way, serenely contemplating the fact that it is, at date of present writing, the only Scandinavian newspaper in Crookston. Its motto: "Friedbrerd for Luke, save some for Tor," to us seems expressive of a great deal of sympathy for the troubles of a brother editor, if Bydal could be construed as the "Tor" who seems just now to be out of "friedbread" and Ole Hagen the "Luke" who has plenty.

Lewis Ellingston will engage in farming a bit, the coming season, and will seed some 600 acres. He means to make barley, oats and potatoes specialties, and expects to plant 25 or 30 acres to potatoes or enough to keep a man and team busy all summer. He will plant Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose mostly, and ship the crop to market early in the fall.

The Shakespearian club will hold their first full rehearsal for the production of the Merchant of Venice in the opera house this (Thursday) evening. The play will be presented in about two weeks.

Engineer Dutton, who was engineer at the Walker saw mill last year returned on Tuesday morning and will go to work at once putting the engine in shape for the season's business. It is said that it will only require eight or ten days after the river is opened to get the logs in and it looks as though the company intends to make an early start this year.

On Tuesday the draye upon the street were conspicuous for their absence. It was said also that the teamsters failed to show up. It was not the strike but the muddy streets that ailed them.

The death of F. S. DeMers, which occurred at the insane asylum at Jamestown, N. D., on Friday last is announced. All old time Polk County residents will remember Mr. DeMers who was for sometime a resident at Fisher, associated in business with Hugh Thompson.

Chris Houston is building a kitchen addition to his farmhouse.

E. H. Stanton, who for the past three years has been associated with Halvor Steeuerson in his law practice, has decided to strike out for himself and open a law office. He hasn't yet determined whether he will locate in Crookston or in some of the surrounding towns, but the JOURNAL hopes he will stay with us, as he is a bright lawyer, a good citizen, and a credit to any community.

Euclid Items.

Euclid, April 18, 1894.

B. S. Chapin, of Warren, came down Tuesday evening.

Harold Misner is a little on the gain.

No eastern mail has been received here since Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Brown returned from her visit to the city this morning.

Deputy Sheriff Losey accompanied his sister home on Saturday last.

C. Stuhr was one of the first to start plowing in this vicinity. A little seedling has been done.

Dr. Chapin was called to Donaldson Saturday on professional business.

Miss Ida Hancock of Crookston, visited her parents Saturday returning the same evening.

A. K. Burnum, one of the purchasers of the late T. & B. farm, made a pleasant call here Friday taking the evening train for home.

James Van Pelt, representing the Gotzian Co. of St. Paul was a guest at the Hotel De Lossy Friday last. While in town took H. C. Misner's order for a nice stock of boots and shoes.

Wm. Keenan, who has been on the T. & B. farm for several years, has made arrangements with the late purchasers to remain there as manager. We are glad to hear this.

Misses. Lillie Losey and Della Hancock, who have been attending Normal school at Moorhead returned home Saturday morning after finishing the term of school. Welcome home ladies.

Rooms are being fitted up over Misner's store that will be bachelors' headquarters. They will be occupied by H. C. Stuhr, A. H. Pitkin, Rev. Astwood and Geo. Tansinn.

The fond mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a cough or cold upon their little ones. They may be the fore-runners of more serious ailments. Be prompt in giving Leller's Sure Croup Spring, and this important step if taken in time, may save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possibly the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Bonnell.

Broke Off Before She Began.

A noted clergyman of Boston upon one occasion entered a ball while a temperance meeting was in progress. A laboring man was on the floor at the time making a speech. As soon as the cleric entered the chairman interrupted the speaker and sent the secretary to escort the clergyman to the platform. He introduced him to the meeting and called upon him for a speech. The clergyman returned thanks for the courtesy shown him, expressed his readiness to speak a few minutes later, but observed that he is coming in some one on the floor had been interrupted in his address. He hoped that this speaker would be allowed to finish his remarks first.

The speaker was then called upon to do so, which he did in the following fashion: "Mr. Chairman, when the reverend gentleman entered the room I was nearly through. I was just about to be another giving a rule for reclaiming the drunkard. I think it is a good one. Anyway, I have never seen a better. And if any of ye find a better one, I will thank ye to tell me. If ye will all observe my rule, I'll promise ye will all become reformed men." My rule is to knock off the drink before you begin."—Boston Herald.

Effects of Tobacco on Boys.

A distinguished French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on 38 boys between the ages of 9 and 15 who were addicted to the habit. Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poisoning. In 22 there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect and a marked appetite for strong drink. In 3 there was heart affection, in 8 decided deterioration of the blood, in 12 frequent bleeding of the nose, 10 had disturbed sleep, and 4 had ulceration of the mouth.

A Numerous Court.

The court of the emperor of Russia, says one of St. Petersburg papers, consists of one chief chamberlain, five chief court masters, one chief gentleman of the table, one chief inspector of theater, one chief court marshal, one chief carver, one chief stable master, 36 court masters, 17 stable masters, 25 hunting masters, one director of imperial theaters, one chief masters of ceremonies, eight assistant hunting masters, nine assistant masters of ceremonies, 178 chamberlains, 349 assistant chamberlains, 24 court physicians, 26 court priests, 10 ladies in waiting, four ladies of the bedchamber and 160 assistant ladies in waiting. It is well that the czar is one of the wealthiest men in the world, as the list is rather a long one to support.

A Philanthropic Woman.

Mrs. Mary Hemingway, who lately died in Boston, provided by her will that the entire net income of her estate, which is estimated to be worth $15,000,000, shall be devoted by her executors for a period of not more than 15 years to the furtherance of certain plans in which she was interested. These causes she names as follows: First, educational work in Boston and vicinity; second, the historical and educational work connected with the Old South Meeting House; third, the study of American archeology. She bequeaths a valuable farm in Massachusetts, known as the Lowry farm, to Hampton (Va.) institute, founded by General Armstrong.—Boston Commonwealth.

An International Hymn.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing!
Land where the wheels are tied,
Land where industries died,
And to the English side
Took rapid wing.

My native country, that,
Land to which strangers flee,
Thy name I love;
I love thy Cleveland frills,
Thy cut-rate tariff bills,
The Canadian, Sugar and Mills,
Born from above.

Let music swell on the breeze
Democrats, to your knees
And swell the song!
Let those who brought this fate
Their medicines take straight
And three years longer wait
To right the wrong.

Our father, Grover C.,
Mogul of misery,
To thee we sing!
Bear with us if you can,
But if not, like a man,
Say you don't care a damn
For anything.

—Norwich Bulletin.

THE CLEVELAND BADGE.

A Prevailing Fad, Worn as a Necessity Rather Than Ornament.

Here is a story from actual life that is too good to be lost: A lady in Macomb, wife of one of our mechanics who voted for Cleveland and reform, was down town the other day doing some trading at one of the leading grocery stores. She was well acquainted with the proprietor, and after through ordering goods fell into a chat with that gentle-

man. After awhile she suddenly started, and said: "Well, this won't do. I must hurry home and finish my husband's Cleveland badge."

The grocer is a Republican, and he flew up in a minute, saying, "I should think you would be thinking of anything but making Cleveland badges these hard times, and I can't imagine what sort of a badge you would make." "I'll tell you what it is, sir," the spunky woman retorted. "It's a patch about the size of a palm leaf fan on the seat of his trousers. It's the prettiest thing fad up in the Second ward since the present administration came in. Why, even the Republicans are putting them on. And there never was a more appropriate badge in the world," and with a smile the woman passed out, while the grocer, what sold grocer soliloquized:

That woman diagnosed the case precisely. It's as appropriate a badge for Cleveland and reform as the skull and crossbones is the proper coat of arms for a poison label."—Macomb Journal.

LORD BACON ON PROTECTION.

He Gives Good Advice to Visitors, the King's Favorite.

"Let the foundations of a profitable trade be thus laid, that the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so we shall be sure that the stocks of the kingdom shall yearly increase, for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion." "At the vanity of the times be restrained. Let vanity in apparel and, which is more vain, that of fashion be avoided."

"The excess of diet in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas should be avoided. Wise men will do it without a law. I would there might be a law to restrain fools. The excess of wine costs the kingdom much and returns nothing but surfeits and diseases. Were we wise as easily as we might be within a year or two at most, if we would needs be drunk with wines, we might be drunk with half the cost." "If we must be rich in lands and embroideries, which are more costly than either wares or comely, let the curiosity be the manufacture of the realm."

"But instead of crying up all things which are strange brought from beyond the sea or wrought here by the cunning of strangers, let us advance the native commodities of our own country and employ our countrymen before strangers. Let us turn the wools of the land into cloths and stuffs of one sort or other, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. It would set many hands at work, and employ the shilling's worth of the materials would by industry be multiplied to 5, 10 and more shillings to 30 times more in the value being wrought."

The Sheep Industry of Texas.

Texas alone possesses about 4,000,000 sheep, or about one-eleventh of all the sheep in the United States. These sheep bring into Texas each year about $7,000,000, which is expended in the state for feed, herding, shearing, salt, shedding and the lease of lands. There is a vast amount of rough lands in Texas now being utilized in the sheep industry which pays a good revenue, as the land thus occupied is worth from $1 to $3 per acre, and it otherwise would be comparatively valueless.

The agitation for a reduction of the tariff on wools has caused the value of the wool products to drop from 18 to 20 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound in fact, to no sales at all—and the value of sheep has fallen in proportion. Taking into consideration the great number of men, directly and indirectly, who are engaged in this industry and the vast amount expended annually among all classes of people, it must be conceded that the position of the people connected with this industry is less favorable than it has appeared at any previous time. It is rain that Senator Mills is advocating for his fellow citizens in his own state.

Do Not Dread the Smoke Nuisance.

About two years ago there was a great outcry about too much smoke from the smokestacks at Chicago and elsewhere, and the question was mooted of making laws to compel the factories to consume the smoke, as it spoiled the clothing while being dried on the lines. But the solution of the vexed question was solved in a way different from what was at first expected. A large number of the people voted for free trade, and the consequence was that the factories soon stopped, and there was no further trouble from the smoke. But now all the people agree that they want the factories running, even if they do have to put up with smoke. But the factory fires all burn again.

TO COUNT A QUORUM.

SUCH THE DECISION OF THE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

The House Committee Has Prepared a Rule Carrying Into Effect the Principles For Which Ex-speaker Reed Has Been Contending.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—After a session of two hours the Democratic members of the house committee on rules agreed on the new quorum counting rule, and thereupon sent for Messrs. Reed and Barrows, the Republican members of the committee. It is understood that the rule provides for ascertaining a quorum by counting members present and not voting, and also for fining members who absent themselves from the house.

This is the parliamentary principle for which Mr. Reed has been contesting ever since the end of the Fifty-first congress. It is expected that when the rule is presented Mr. Reed will make one of the greatest speeches of his life.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS.

Finally Decided to Adopt Reed's Quorum Counting Rule.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After a heated session of two hours and a half, the Democratic caucus decided, by a vote of 80 to 44, to instruct the committee on rules to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not.

GUARANTEES FREEDOM.

Peixoto's Generous Offer to Brazilian Insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Herald dispatch from Montevideo says: President Peixoto's government, through the Brazilian minister here, offers to pay the quarantine fees and other urgent expenses, together with free passes to the home of all General Salgado's refugee forces who desire to return to Brazilian territory. This is coupled with a guarantee of freedom from political persecution on account of their recent rebellion to all of them who will acknowledge by reward the constitutional authorities.

Word has been received here from Santa Victoria, in the province of Santa Catharina, that after Admiral Mello's fleet left Urnguayan waters he attempted to regain a foothold at Rio Grande City. He landed a force of men on the beach south of the harbor entrance, but President Peixoto's troops attacked them so successfully that they were forced to re-embark after sustaining a loss in killed, wounded and captured of more than 500 of their number. The fleet then sailed north with Mello still on board the Republica.

HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVAS.

Chicago Authorities Begin a Determined Effort to Eradicate Smallpox.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Alarmed at the spread of smallpox, the city authorities have begun a house to house canvas of the infected districts in search of persons stricken with the disease. Police officers will act as health inspectors and investigate every case. They will stamp out the dread malady. Thirty new cases were reported to the health department Monday, and it is by no means other are lying sick in hovels, ignorant of the dread disease which they are suffering. Carpenters are to start at once at building detention rooms at the Harrison street and Desplaines street stations, and ground has been broken for an addition to the pesthouses which will accommodate 50 cases. Of the 30 cases discovered Monday only a few were removed to the hospital and these are crowded to confocation, more than half of the patients being compelled to lie on the floor.

Appealed From Judge Jenkins.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—An appeal has been taken from the decision of Judge Jenkins refusing to vacate the order issued by him which restrains the Northern Pacific employes from striking, and the cases will probably be taken to the United States court of appeals for the Seventh circuit at Chicago next Monday.

Will Meet in a Tent.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—A mammoth tent has been secured from Barnum & Bailey in which to hold the big convention of the Christian Endeavor society, which will be in session here from the 1st to the 16th of July. A personal house to house canvass will be made to secure sleeping quarters for the 40,000 young people that will be present.

Deadwood Boycott Raised.

DEADWOOD, S. D., April 17.—The boycott declared against the Homestake miners' union and Knights of Labor on the merchants of Deadwood, and all Deadwood institutions, has been declared taken by the Deadwood people in the big labor troubles at the Annie Creek mines has been declared off.

"Willie" Wilde Married.

LONDON, April 12.—"Willie" Wilde, the brother of Oscar Wilde, Frank Leslie, was married a few days ago to Miss Sophia Lees, by special license in this city. The bride is the grand daughter of Mr. Thomas Orde Lees of Merrion, near Dublin.

Tree Hall Money.

BOSTON, April 16.—The supreme court has handed down a decision ordering that $260,000, the reserve fund of the Massachusetts branches of the Iron Hall, be paid to the receiver at Indianapolis.

McKane Case Advanced.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The supreme court has granted the motion to advance the case of McKane against Warden Durston of Sing Sing, and it was set for hearing April 23, ahead of the call.

Big Stock Shipments.

TOPEKA, April 12.—The Santa Fe company during the last 24 hours has shipped 375 cars of live stock, the biggest business of the year.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people, who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

$1.50

PER DOZEN

FOR THE BEST CABINET

Photographs

AT

P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street, Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in our office, praying for the annexation to said municipality for the year commencing May 1st, 1894, and including May 1st, 1895, the following parcels of land and the following pieces of property, to the City of Crookston, to wit: Lot one (1), block sixteen (16), original townsite of the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council at the regular meeting thereof, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL] W. A. LENCUT, City Clerk.

Waiting For the Lower Duties.

On Feb. 1, at the port of New York, there were 1,908,276 pounds of wool cloths, valued at $1,230,020, and 7,822,882 square yards of woolen dress goods, worth $1,889,077, waiting for the Wilson bill to become law, so as to compete with the product of the American mills and reduce the value of American labor.

The fear of free trade in wool caused a decrease of 2,225,586 in the number of sheep in the United States last year and a total loss of $36,725,154 in the value of all our flocks. In this connection it is interesting to note that on Feb. 1 there were 28,669,914 pounds of foreign wool waiting in bond at New York alone for the remission of the duty so that it can rush in and help to glut the wool market and hasten the ruin of the American farmer.

Wrapper tobacco to the extent of 5,080,986 pounds, worth $4,887,116, and 8,201,690 pounds of other tobacco, worth $2,970,934, were lying in bond a New York, Feb. 1, waiting for lower duties.

Nearly 26,000,000 pounds of foreign salt were stored in bond, Feb. 1, at New York alone. When this is admitted free of duty, it will not be of much use to the sheep farmers whose stock is being killed off by the free traders.

The innkeepers' business was practiced in Rome at the time of Christ. There were then over 700 registered inns in the capital. Each had a registered sign, which no other innkeeper was permitted to copy.

The days are ever divine. They come and go like crowded and veiled figures sent from a distant friendly party, but they say nothing, and if we do not use the gifts they bring they carry them as silently away.

The new Vanderbilt honses are expressly fortified against anarchists. Hot water and stiffes are provided in convenient places ready for a garrison of servants to keep a mob at bay.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The Noted Jurist Dies at New York, Aged 89.

NEW YORK, April 13.—David Dudley Field died at 39 Gramercy Park. Mr. Field arrived from Italy only last Wednesday on the Columbia. He had gone abroad to take Christmas dinner

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

with his only child, Lady Musgrave, and to attend the 21st birthday celebration of his grandson, Dudley Field Musgrave.

Mr. Field was suffering from pneumonia which he contracted while waiting on deck to claim his baggage.

His Family Present.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Funeral services over the remains of the late David Dudley Field were held during the afternoon at Calvary Episcopal church at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street in the presence of many eminent men who had gathered to pay a last tribute to the memory of the dead jurist. The pall bearers were Chief Justice Fuller, John Bigelow, Charles Butler, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Judge Charles B. Peabody, Chancellor McCracken of the University of the City of New York, R. E. Deyo, R. M. Galaway, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, Henry B. Anderson, Sir William Lane Booker, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Judge Cheries P. Daly and General Wager Swayne. The casket was placed aboard a special car attached to the train leaving the Grand Central station at 9 a. m. for Stockbridge, Mass., where the interment will take place.

GENERAL SLOCUM DEAD.

Another Prominent Figure of War Times Gone to His Long Rest.

NEW YORK, April 14.—General H. W. Slocum died at his residence in

GENERAL SLOCUM.

Brooklyn, after a week's illness, of pneumonia.

SENATOR VANCE DEAD.

The North Carolina Statesman Suddenly Stricken.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Vance of North Carolina died at 10:40 Saturday night. He had a stroke of apoplexy in the morning. He had been coffering for some time from paralysis.

WAGES RESTORED.

Judge Dundy Issues an Order in the Union Pacific Case.

OMAHA, April 13.—Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of Union Pacific employes restored to the old rate. This applies to all the employes of the Union Pacific whose salaries were cut last September. The order directs the receivers to restore the old wage schedule, so far as relates to the men represented by the petitioners and others similarly situated, and in cases where the men receive less than $60 per month, the increased pay shall commence on March 1 last, and in all cases where the men receive $60 per month or over, the increased pay shall commence on the first of the present month.

WILL STRIKE APRIL 21.

Date Set for Cessation of Work in American Coal Mines.

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—The United Mine Workers of America have ordered a general strike for April 21.

DENVER, April 12.—Eight thousand Colorado coal miners will go out on strike April 20.

DOZEN MEN MISSING.

Fatalities of the Buffalo Fire Grocer Than First Reported.

BUFFALO, April 14.—The full extent of the loss of life at the burning of the American Gincoe works is still uncertain. Inquiries have been made by relatives for 19 workmen, who are missing, and supposed to have been burned or crushed to death.

Morrill Found Guilty.

FRESNO, Cal., April 14.—Mr. Morrill, who aided Chris Evans to escape from jail here, and who has been on trial for the last two days for robbing City Marshal Morgan of his pistol immediately after his escape, has been found guilty.

IN A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Rosina Vokes' Story of Her Family's Isolation in Crowded London.

In an interview lately Rosina Vokes was altogether and bewitchingly the Rosina we know across the footlights—the same big, honest eyes, the same deeply staccato speech, the same tossing of that fluffy mane of shining hair, and the matter of her speech was quite as flavorsome as any lines her playwrights ever set down for her speaking. It is a pity she never told across the footlights for all the world to hear the story she once told in a forced few. The Vokes family, she said, had returned to London from a provincial tour, and intending to remain for the season decided to hire a house in preference to taking lodgings. They looked upon it as miraculous luck to find a house in an eminently fine, the neighborhood at a phenomenally low rent. They soon found out the reason. A particularly shocking murder had been committed in the house a few years before, and since then it had stood untenanted, its evil reputation intensifying with every night its dark windows gloomed upon the else cheerful street.

"But it was a lovely, comfortable house," said Rosina, "and we didn't mind its story at all—in fact, we thought it rather distinguished than otherwise. And, as for spooks, we'd all played 'em too often in Christmas pantomimes to hold 'em in any especial awe. Besides we never saw any—nothing. I give you my word, most fearsome than a blind beetle ever crossed our paths in that maligned house. But for all that a more uncomfortable three months our happy go lucky family never spent. The neighbors gave the house a bad name and shunned it. They took no notice and that any one willing to live in a murder stained house was simply an accessory after the fact. My dears, never shall I forget the first morning I called on the local butcher with a plan for chops. 'Send them to 343 — street,' piped I cheerily. The butcher turned duskily pale. He edged behind his block. He glowered at me over it, 'Three forty-three, you said, mum?' he gasped. 'Man alive, yes!' said I. 'We live there, and we're not ghosts, or we shouldn't need chops!'

"Well, the long and short of it was we could get nothing sent that wasn't ordered at high noon, and then the butcher's boy had a way of firing up the things from the bottom of the steps—didn't want to come within grabbing distance of the door apparently. That was hard on the provisions, especially the eggs. No oilman would deliver milk in the gray of the morning, not he! We had subsequently to bring it home in a can. When the water pipes burst, we had to sop 'em up with our stockings, while the boys scurried London for a plumber rash enough to cross our fated threshold. We lived like Robinson Crusoes on a densely populated island. It was horse in upon us at last that it was a pity so much wholesome terror should go to waste. So the last few days of our stay there we went to burning blue lights at midnight in the area window and emitting hollow groans from the front cellar. I fancy our landlord reaped the results of this light minded conduct. We never inquired."—Boston Transcript.

Shakespeare's Cats.

Shakespeare makes very frequent references to the cat in his plays. Lady Macbeth taunts her husband when he hangs back from the murderous work:

Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

alluding to that animal's fondness for fish—"What cat's averse to fish?"—but its unwillingness to wet its feet in catching them.

Falstaff seizes upon another feature of the animal's character, so detested by the wicked sleepers in terms: "Shall I not I am as melancholy as a gib cat!" When Mercutio longs for a fray with Tybalt, he scorns him: "Good king of cats, I would have nothing but one of your nine lives. That I mean to make bold withal, and, as you shall use me hereafter, dry beat the rest of the eight," and there upon receives that celebrated "scratch" which set "not an dog a well nor a wide as a church door."—New York Sun.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Home.

Vaillima, which is famous for "fine waters," is the name which the Stevensons have given to their beautiful home in Samoa. Four miles from the beach and 600 feet above the sea level a clearing was made among the trees, and the house, a rambling two story structure, painted dark gray and with a red roof, was erected. Roomy and comfortable porches extend both ends of the house, and from the upper, looking northward, one can see the "fine waters" of the Pacific. As the back are the green slopes of the Apiaman mountains. There is no driveway to "Vaillima" from the town. The home being accessible only to foot passengers or to those mounted on the sure footed native horses.—Ladies' Home Journal.

When There Were No Plumbers.

Lord Fountainhall, in 1674, says that there are no plumbers in Scotland, because there is no need for them. Happy simplicity of our ancestors! Now every man should be his own plumber. No man should be allowed to marry till he has passed an examination in plain and fancy plumbing. Few know what to do if the pipes are frozen or if the gas meter is frozen. If you are practicing with a pistol, however, and casually cut a gas pipe, we do know what to do. Hobbs's soap! Fill up the orifice with soap. This accident is, it must be admitted, less frequent than sudden flood.—Saturday Review.

A Clinching Argument.

The healthfulness or the reverse of corsets seems likely to be settled. They have been found on the mummies of Egyptian princesses of the royal family. These corsets are simple, and it is interesting to note, are all dead. What more need be said? The dress reformers appear to be justified in denouncing corsets.—Boston Transcript.

ARTISANS' HOMES.

HOW GLASGOW HAS IMPROVED SOME OF ITS POOR DISTRICTS.

The Influence of Municipal Tenements In Brightening Human Life — Clean and Comfortable Dwellings Furnished to the Poor at Reasonable Rentals.

Municipalities are not necessarily wiser than other corporate bodies. Glasgow has by no means solved the human problem. But she has made some notable experiments in the direction of brightening human life. But, with less than half a dozen blocks of municipal tenements, she is still far from pointing the way to a healthy condition. She is also far from having become a socialistic city. She had the opportunity to make experiments in the most wretched of her districts. The experiments have succeeded, and private enterprise here, as elsewhere, has made similar experiments and with similar success.

The municipal tenements or artisans' dwellings, as they are variously called, consist of blocks of flats on either side of the Saltmarket. The buildings are four stories in height. The ground floors are occupied by shops. The houses are usually arranged so that in every block there are three tenements, a tenement of two rooms being on each side of the staircase and a tenement of one room between them. There are also several flats of three rooms each. The tenement of one room is 14 by 12 feet. It is fitted with a bed closet, which is expected to answer the purpose of a second room, a scullery, a large "press or cupboard, a commodious dresser and a kitchen range. Each an apartment rents for $40 a year.

The two roomed flat has a small living fitted with a press, or closet. On one side of the lobby is the living room, which is completely furnished as a kitchen. A scullery adjoins. There is also a bed alcove in the room, on the other side of the lobby and on the front of the house is the sitting room, to which is also attached a bed closet. Such a flat rents for $49.50 per annum. The three roomed flats rent for $80 a year. Gas is supplied by the city at the annual rate of 60 cents per 1,000 feet. There is a laundry at the top of the house for the use of the tenants. The municipal dwellings are constructed in the most substantial manner. The stairs are stone, and the stairway walls are tiles of glazed brick, which is easily kept clean.

It has long been objected that these dwellings do not meet the necessities of the poorest class of laborers. The rents were too high for men who work in the streets or on the docks and at other kinds of unskilled labor. Glasgow had to consider whether it were possible for the municipality to reach these men in any way. If it had been a question of letting rooms to single men, the experiment could have been made easily enough. But the difficulty was to devise houses for large families, and it usually happens that in this part of the world the poorer the man the larger is his family. Houses could be built, of course, but could the poorest class of laborers afford to pay a rent which would return to the municipality an interest of 2, 3 or 4 per cent on its investment? Could the municipality compete in that respect with the owners of rookeries, where families live in single apartments? Much deliberation was given to the subject. It was found that the municipality could put up a block of substantial buildings to meet the wants of the class hitherto left untouched, but that it would not be practicable to provide anything more than what are called "two roomed houses"—that is to say, one room to a family. To be sure, the rooms could be divided by a partition running within two or three feet of the ceiling, the sleeping quarter being thus separated from the cooking quarter.

It was finally decided that a block of single room tenements should be constructed. A place was cleared at the rear of a block of artisans' dwellings, and a plain building of three stories was erected, with four single room tenements on each floor, two in the front and two behind. These were let at rents well within the means of unskilled laborers. The building was opened, and it has been filled ever since. The experiment is financially successful, but in other respects there is little to be said for it. Of course the apartments are roomy, lighter, healthier, better built than any single room tenements in the old rookeries. Nevertheless the objection to the building of a family in one room are not thereby removed. They are merely minimized and in a very slight degree. It is true that any means demonstrated that a municipality is justified in doing anything to perpetuate the single room tenement system for families.

The construction of Glasgow's municipal tenement houses, whether on the better class or of the poorer, is admirable. The stairways, being built entirely of masonry, are consequently fireproof. The stairs themselves and the hall floors are of stone, and the walls of the halls are faced with glazed tiles or buff bricks, as the case may be, and, as I have said, are easily kept clean.

A very large amount of work yet remains to be done on the municipal estate in Glasgow before the full accomplishment of the improvement fund. Old houses are still being torn down, and crowded areas are being cleared away. Of course all this is a very expensive business. But it is being gradually carried on so that the work may not fall excessively on any single year.—Glasgow Cor. Boston Herald.

A Duke Rebuked.

When commanding the Galatea some years ago, the Duke of Edinburgh called in plain clothes on an admiral, who rebuked him with the remark, "Sterling, I should have been very happy to receive your royal highness on any other occasion, but unhappily at this moment I am expecting a visit from the captain of the Galatea." The duke went back to his ship and put on his uniform.—San Francisco Argonaut.

HOW FAR IS THE SUN

NEW LIGHT WHICH HAS BEEN THROWN ON THE PROBLEM.

Results of Observations Made by the Coast Survey at the Sandwich Islands—The Distance to the Sun Is Something Like Ninety-Six Million Miles, More or Less.

A little new light has recently been thrown on the problem of the distance of the sun. This is the great yardstick of astronomy. For more than a century every effort has been made to ascertain the distance as accurately as possible. Methods direct and indirect have been employed. Considering the fact that the knowledge thus ordinarily pursued can serve no utilitarian purpose, the generous contributions in the pursuit does credit to the intellectual aspirations of the human race. From the time of Captain Cook's expedition to the Society Islands to observe the transit of Venus in 1769 until the present day millions of dollars have been spent in this effort to drop a sounding line to the sun.

Copernicus believed that the sun was not more than 5,000,000 miles away. There were philosophers before the Christian era who knew as much as that. For several years past we have been assured that the distance could not be far from 92,800,000 miles. But almost a century ago Laplace assumed a parallax for the sun which gave almost exactly that distance. Since his time various astronomers have attacked the problem, and their results have varied from 91,000,000 to 96,830,000 miles, the difference between these extreme estimates being nearly as great as the entire distance was believed to be by the founders of astronomy.

Yet these facts carry no challenge to the soundness of modern astronomical methods or the substantial correctness of the results obtained by them. The distance of the sun is not yet known with absolute accuracy, for the same reason that the height of Mount St. Elias or of Mount Everest has not yet been exactly ascertained. But the limits of error are narrowed tariff may one day afford these. see estimates of the sun's distance varying by millions of miles. If a series of observations can be made agreeing in length with one of the recent measures of the solar parallax, and all should then be stretched from the earth toward the sun, every one of them would end in the sun although none might stop precisely at its center.

As to the recent light upon this problem, it is furnished by the results of observations by the United States coast survey at the Sandwich Islands to determine the constant of aberration of the stars. By this is meant the amount of displacement that the stars undergo in consequence of the fact that we are looking at them from a globe which is not standing still, but is moving in an orbit around the sun at the rate of about 18½ miles in a second. Light travels 186,-330 miles in a second. The ratio of the velocity of the flying earth to that of light measures the displacement in the position of the stars that is called their aberration. But, manifestly, if we can learn precisely how far the earth travels in a second, we shall know just how long its orbit is. We know that the earth takes one year, or, more exactly, 31,558,-150 seconds, to go once around the orbit. If, then, we can find out with rigorous accuracy how far it goes in a second, we can at once calculate not only the length of the orbit, but the distance of the sun, which depends directly upon the size of the orbit. Of course allowance must be made for the fact that the orbit, instead of being a circle, is an ellipse, and consequently the earth's rate of traveling varies a little. But mathematics take care of that.

Now, it is by means that the displacement, or aberration, of the stars furnishes a means of determining the ratio of the earth's velocity to that to the known velocity of light. If that aberration is accurately measured, it must be by a simple calculation, the velocity of the earth and the distance of the sun. That information ascertained at the Sandwich Islands is slightly smaller than previous measurements had made it. It amounts to 20.433 seconds of arc. This gives for the average velocity of the earth in its orbit 18.4583 miles in a second, and for the distance of the sun 92,769,000 miles. The distance derived from the observation of the transit of Venus in 1874 was about 93,000,000 miles less than this, while that calculated from the transit of 1882 was about 190,-000,000 miles. But Langley's value of the solar parallax, adopted by him in 1799, gives a distance differing by only 69,000 miles from that now shown by the calculation based on the new constant of aberration. So Laplace was probably nearer to the truth than some of the later astronomers have been.

It is evident that the final solution of the problem of the sun's distance has not been obtained. There is an uncertainty of perhaps as much as 100,000 miles in the remaining. Since the distance of the sun forms a base line for calculating the distance of the stars, an error of 100,000 miles in that base line would make a difference of nearly 50,000,000,000 miles in the distance of the nearest fixed star in the sky. It is for the astronomers of the future, then, to determine the exact distance of the sun. Perverse, if they can. For our part, we must be content to know that they are getting almost beyond the power of mathematics to express and certainly beyond the power of imagination to conceive.—New York Sun.

Buried In Old Paint.

The late well known Miss Jane Clarke of Regent street, dealer in antique lace, fantastic fans, etc., desired in her will that she should be buried in old paint. One is curious to know if her eccentric command was carried out to the letter. Again, when Jenny Lind was dying, she left directions that the Indian shawl given her by the queen and a quilt, the gift of some school children, should be buried with her.—Notes and Queries.

THE ENGLISH IDEA.

AN UNDERCURRENT OF ANXIETY TO SECURE OUR TRADE.

Interesting Comments From the British Press That Show How They Want to Sell Their Goods—Closed American Factories Mean Riches For England.

Exports to the United States have not been growing our quite so fast as otherwise might have been anticipated, and if the new tariff bill is accepted by the senate a large increase in tonnage is most probable.—Morning, England.

The (Wilson) bill would reduce the duties in many cases if it became law, and intending exporters to the States are therefore holding back all the goods they can in order to escape the McKinley duties, should these be ultimately repealed.—East Anglian (Ipswich) Times.

It will be a bad lookout for Welsh tin workers if America ever succeeds in making enough tin plates to meet its own consumption. It will be still worse if America can manufacture more than sufficient for its own wants, for that will mean competition with Wales in markets now its own.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

There is at present going through the United States congress a measure which ought to prove of vast importance to Irish trade, but especially to the woolen industry in this country. The time to be in the field is not when the new tariff has been in operation some time, but on the first day that it comes into play. The English and Scotch and other woolen makers will make a rush for possession.—Dublin Telegram.

The Americans will settle their tariff with an eye to their own interests and not to ours. As free traders we may think the time to legislate in the American era a long way from seeing matters in the same light. British manufacturers should not let any chance slip them of utilizing to the full any opportunities for increased trade with the States a reformed tariff may one day afford them. But they must not trust too confidingly to a reopening of an undoubtedly fine market.—London Commerce.

The truth is that the effectual curse of the grave evils which afflict the body politic in the United States, and which, in spite of the immense natural resources of the republic, have evolved there a social problem at least as formidable and urgent as any which confronts the crowded states of the old world, will never be accomplished until the people have got rid of the mere sordid advantages which have been allowed to warp the management of their affairs.—Glasgow Herald.

In the Swansea and Llanelly district, which is by far the largest tin plate producing area in Wales, the news that the tariff bill had been passed by such a large majority was welcomed with unmistakable demonstrations of satisfaction. At this moment, when the industry is in such a depressed state, no news could be better than this from America, for with a reduction to nearly the old tariff rate the old prosperous and regular state of the industry may be looked for in the near future.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

The depression during the last two years in Wales has been felt so keenly that we can forgive the great rejoicing over the failure of the tariff in the States, although Llanelly and Swansea people who are rejoicing at the failure of the hopes of our employers who invested some of their capital in the States would do well to remember that had they been successful a goodly number were preparing quietly to follow their example and are now patriotic only owing to the force of circumstances.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

We must expect that the Wilson tariff bill will he keenly fought at every stage, and that plausible reasons will be found for not allowing it to interfere to any extent with vested rights and interests which have grown up under the McKinley tariff. In such a state of affairs as this and with so doubtful a future before them it will be well for our own merchants and manufacturers not to expect too much from the Wilson tariff bill and to be on their guard in making preparation for changes which it may or may not affect.—London Times.

The Industrial World would have been more in place had he vented his indignation against the telegraph clerk who some time ago it was feared would be sent to President Cleveland by the tin platers, thanking him for his efforts in repealing the McKinley bill, which, on the face of it, was a glaring indiscretion and would lead the Republican party to believe that President Cleveland was subsidized by South Wales tin platers. The indications are now that the immense popularity of President Cleveland will insure his election for another term, and providing the tariff is now arranged on the lines already laid down, and if President Cleveland or the Democratic party with a leader of the same pronounced opinions as Cleveland retain power after the election we can count upon a good run of trade here for seven or eight years.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

President Cleveland's bill, while it does not go so far in the direction of free trade as it might do, yet makes changes of vast importance, which must have a highly beneficial effect, and in many respects it goes further than many people in this country anticipated. The bill has yet to pass through the senate, and it is likely there to meet with more or less strenuous opposition. The new section dealing with income tax will in particular be unwelcome to the aristocracy. Whatever may be done with regard to this portion of the bill, however, it is practically certain that the senate will have to pass the tariff portion into law, even if some modifications are introduced. A fiscal reform which must have an immense influence and impetus upon the trade both of America and this country is therefore assured.—Leeds (England) Express.

After the Grip

Headache—Pain in the Back —That Tired Feeling

System Built Up By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Merit Proven.

Mrs. Wilfred Johnson

The following is from Mrs. Wilfred Johnson, whose husband is an attache at Kellogg, Minn., of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I had an attack of grip last winter, from which I did not fully recover. I was all run down and suffered with severe headaches. Pains in the back and such a tired feeling made me wish for death to relieve me from my intense suffering. Also

Like a Drowning Person

grasping at a straw, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before it was gone I noticed a great change. I purchased a second and third bottle and felt that I could continue every one what an excellent medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

proved to be in my case." Mrs. WILFRED JOHNSON, Box 4, Kellogg, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

VIGORINE Gives strength and energy. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses. Don't allow druggist to sell you something else because he makes more profit. Vigorine is worth a hundred times its cost, therefore it cannot be sold for it. You can certainly wear Patched, Spotted Clothes if you buy VIGORINE, for $5.00. We positively Guarantee Vigorine to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. VIGORINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F.L. Darrell, Crookston.

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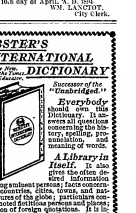
Bids for City Printing.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. Bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Crookston for doing the job printing for the ensuing year: Also for doing the printing and publishing of the proceedings, resolutions, ordinances, and all other matters required by law to be published in said city, and for publishing the Treasurer's and Assessor's reports, Etc. Bids will be open till the regular meeting of the City Council to be held on Tuesday, May 8th, 1894.

Dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1894.

WM. LANGTON,
City Clerk.



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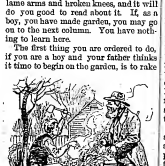
WORK IN THE GARDEN

VEGETABLE RAISING FROM THE VIEW-POINT OF "THAT BOY."

There is Some Fun In Burning Up Vines and Weeds, but Spading and Fitting Beds and Weeding and Hoeing and Watering All Have Their Drawbacks.

Did you ever help make garden when you were a boy? No? Then you don't know the cost of tabs vegetables in aching backs and split finger nails and lame arms and broken knees, and it will do you good to read about it. If, as a boy, you have made garden, you may go on to the next column. You have nothing to learn here.

The first thing you are ordered to do, if you are a boy and your father thinks it time to begin on the garden, is to rake



"YOU SHELL LIKE AN INDIAN."

up the debris of last year. That is an easy job, and the burning of the weeds, and the dead sweet cornstalks, and the potato vines that comes after the raking is thoroughly enjoyed by every true boy. For did not the red men of the forest, who lived in this land before the white ever heard of it, burn open air fires under the same skies? And is it not possible that the Indians may have lighted more than one council's blaze on the very same spot of ground as that on which you are burning the remains of last year's luckless garden? And if your father does not object and your mother is not troubled with nerves, can you not prevail upon the garden while you are at work and whoop as near like an aboriginine as you know how and have no end of fun?

It doesn't matter if your whoop does bear about the same relation to that of the son of the forest as the willow whistle's blast does to the house screech of the foghorn. You don't know the difference, and you may add to your delight by imagining that the hatchet with which you may be instructed to cut up some old boards into kindling wood is a tomahawk. If your grandfather is like some grandfathers I have met, he may declare that the smoke of the burning weeds has made you "smell like an Indian," and for that reason he desires you to keep away from him. He may think it annoys you to be spoken to in that manner, but if you are the genuine article of boy you will be delighted with it.

It is the next day that your troubles begin. Then your father will direct you to spade up the carrot bed. If you have never spaded up a bed before, don't begin too vigorously. Before the day is over you may wish you hadn't, for this work will break your spine square in two, even if you get at it with deliberation and stop often to rest. If you work as hard as you can at first, you won't last half an hour, and when you do stop to rest it will be for so long a time that your father will think you are "soldiering," and if there is anything you can't find, that he hates it is that very thing. Nobody can get along in this world, he will explain, who slights falls into that habit. Besides, if you do too much work the first half hour, he will gauge your capacity thereby and will assume that in 10 half hours you ought to do 10 times as much, and you will find it very disagreeable and inconvenient to fulfill his desires. The raking of the spaded carrot bed and the clearing it of little stones and clods is not a hard job, but you will find it one that will require sharp eyes, and your father will go over the bed and discover dozens of pebbles and hard lumps of dirt after you have told him in perfect good faith that you have got them all out. He will sow the carrots while you get the onion bed in order, and after that you will be directed to attack the ground where the turnips are to grow while he puts out

SPADING THE ONION BED.

the onion sets. He will then sow the spaded ground has been fitted and the cabbage and turnip plants are in the ground.

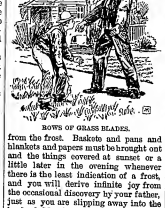
The patches of ground that are reserved for the sweet corn and the early potatoes and the peas will be plowed, and not spaded, and the dropping and the covering of the corn is an easy matter. But the dropping of the potatoes is not so easy. It follows the cutting up of the seed tubers, an operation performed by your father, which will seem so obscurely easy to you, when you think about it, that he ought to be ashamed not to give it, instead of to dropping, to the boy. His talk about cutting potatoes being a task that requires the judgment and experience that come only with age will seem to you to be the rankest hypocrisy, but despite all the protests you will dare to make he will continue to sit on a keg or a box in the cool cellar calmly cutting potatoes into bits for you to take out into the hot sun in baskets or pallaful, each seemingly weighing about a ton, and drop and drop until you feel ready to drop yourself with fatigue.

By the time the last of the corn and potatoes have been put under the ground the agony of weeding will begin, for by that time the carrots will have begun to peep above the surface. If the tasks that have heretofore fallen to you have been hard, those which now confront you will be atrocious. You will have to go on your knees half the time, and your finger nails will suffer, and the small of your back will cant up. To make matters dumbly interesting, there is a strong probability that when you have about finished the bed your father will examine the work and explain to you in a dreadful voice that you have carefully pulled up all the young carrots and left rows of young grass blades growing instead. He will then essay to show you the difference between the two, and he may seek to spur a physical argument for the clarifying of your vision.

The same thing will happen all over again with the onions, but the spinaches, and the tomatoes, and the corn, and the potatoes, and the cabbages will not trouble you in that way. You will find, however, that it is no easy job to keep them clear of weeds with the hoe, although, as he will tell you over and over and over again, your father had no father when he was a boy of your size in doing the same work in a garden twice as big as the one you toil in. If he was not your own father, you might be inclined to think him a prevaricator, to put it mildly, and it may be possible that this talk on his part will sow in your youthful mind the first seeds of distrust of humanity that may become general.

After the garden is safely planted and weeded once or twice the worst of the work there is done. By that time it will be summer, and the weather will be hot and dry, and it will be yours to water the things night and morning. It will happen regularly that the watering will have to be done just when you want to go "in swimming" or playing ball or fishing, and of course sooner or later some day you will forget all about the garden, and some of the plants or vegetables will wither and die. Then if your father be editor of Truthful arguments you will wish that the man who invented gardens had never been born.

Another thing that you will have to attend to carefully, in the spring especially and to a less extent in the autumn, is the protection of the beans, the cabbages, the turnips and the tomatoes



ROWS OF GRASS BLADES.

from the frost. Baskets and pans and blankets and papers must be brought out and the things covered at sunset or a little later in the evening whenever there is the least indication of a frost, and you will derive infinite joy from the occasional discovery by your father, just as you are slipping away into the land of Morpheus, that "that boy has not learned a bit to tell by the sky when these things ought to be done."

The cabbage plants, the cucumbers and the tomatoes, all of which were "started" in a sheltered angle of the house, fence or barn and transplanted to the open garden, must be carefully shaded from the hot sun for awhile. A good way to do this is to drive a shingle into the ground at the rising side of each plant. In the morning the shingle must be to the southeast of the plant. By noon it must be shifted to the northeast, and a lax memory in this matter will be of great detriment both to the plant and your personal feelings. There is nothing in the world that will more decidedly add to the fatigues of your father than forgetfulness on this point, and anything more easily forgotten cannot well be imagined by the human mind.

In the fall you must destroy the garden you created in the spring and have all summer toyed with such assiduous labor. The potatoes must be dug, the corn picked, the cabbages, the turnips and the carrots pulled and buried or housed and all the other products harvested, each in its own way. You will find "pulling roots" on a frosty day great fun—that is, if you are not personally engaged in the pulling, as you will be. The fingers get red and numb, the hands chap, and the world takes on a cerulean hue to whoever engages in this occupation. There is one satisfaction, however, in gathering the things—they won't bother you any more till the following spring. All you need have to do with them in the winter is to help eat them, and if you are a healthy boy you will do that with great joy.

Maybe you are not a boy at all, but a father, and maybe you have a boy of your own of the garden making age. If so, how would it do to remember that when you were a boy you used to think that if you ever got to be a man you would try some other method as to the garden than the one I have indicated?

I. D. MARSHALL.

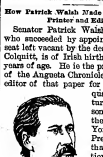
A State Arboretum.

The state of Washington is taking the land in the education of its citizens in the study and cultivation of trees and shrubs. Three hundred and fifty acres of land in the university grounds at Seattle have been set apart as an arboretum.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

How Patrick Walsh Made His Mark as a Printer and Editor.

Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, who succeeded by appointment to the seat left vacant by the death of Senator Colquitt, is of Irish birth and about 56 years of age. He is the principal owner of the Augusta Chronicle and has been editor of that paper for more than a quarter of a century. He was the southern agent of the old New York Associated Press and after that organization collapsed became general manager of the Southern Associated Press. He has been prominent in Georgia politics for many years and has several times been a member of the state legislature and a delegate to Democratic national conventions. From 1884 to 1888 he served as the Georgia member of the Democratic national executive committee.



SENATOR WALSH.

Walsh came to America with his parents when a child. The latter settled in South Carolina, and Patrick learned to set type in the office of the Charleston Evening News. He worked at the case on various newspapers there for several years as a journeyman and has always been loyal to the friendships then formed.

After he became the owner of the Augusta Chronicle and was well to do he one day went over to Charleston, and hunting up all the printers with whom he had formerly worked at the case he gave them and their families an elaborate dinner at one of the principal hotels of the city. He chartered a steamboat and took the entire party for an excursion down the bay the next day.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Walsh served in the Confederate army for a short time and then went to Augusta and secured employment as a printer on The Constitutionalist, where he was soon advanced to an editorial position. While still on the staff of The Constitutionalist he edited a weekly paper called The Pacificator, which attained an extensive circulation. In 1869 he became editor of The Chronicle and 10 years later bought out the concern, annexed The Constitutionalist and has since made his paper one of the most influential in the southern states.

HE FIGHTS THE RAILROADS.

The Governor of Texas Has Pronounced Views and a Vigorous Policy.

The publication of the spirited correspondence between Governor Hogg of Texas and one of the superintendents of the Southern Pacific road in relation to the transportation across the state of Frye's "industrial army" has once again attracted general attention to the sturdy and determined governor of the Lone Star State. It was under Governor Hogg's first term with railroad officials, for he was the man who despoiled them of some 700,000 acres of land of which they had unlawfully taken possession under the exceedingly liberal land grant act that formerly prevailed in Texas and had antagonized them in various other ways, so that it was said at the time of his last election that he had to fight their combined power, thus strengthened by that of the whisky interests and the foreign money lenders, who were also opposed to him.

Governor Hogg is a man of positive convictions in regard to the laws and of utter fearlessness in enforcing them. When he was first elected attorney general, he said he would purge Texas of lawlessness and crime or he would bankrupt the state treasury. One of his most notable endeavors to redeem that pledge resulted in the life imprisonment

GOVERNOR HOGG.

of a man who had committed no less than 16 murders, and who had boasted that the state was powerless to check his career of crime.

His course as attorney general rendered Mr. Hogg so popular that he was nominated for governor in 1890 and elected by a majority of over 150,000 votes. He was elected for a second term by a plurality of 68,000 votes, and considering the forces arrayed against him and the fact that a very popular independent candidate was in the field in opposition to him he claimed the election as a complete vindication of his course.

Governor Hogg is a native of Texas and was born near Rusk, in Cherokee county, in 1852. He was left a penniless orphan at the age of 12 and had a hard row to hoe to get an education, doing his way up to a lawyer's shingle through such varied classes in the school of experience as printer's devil, compositor, country editor, road overseer and justice of the peace. After serving a term as attorney for Wood county he was elected district attorney of the Seventh district and then attorney general of the state, serving four years in each office. Yet he was not quite 38 years of age when he was first elected governor.

A Tip For Travelers.

One pound of cork will support a man of ordinary size in the water.

DAY'S BLAZING ORB.

Sir Robert Ball on the Substances of Which the Sun Is Made.

Lo no see if we have the necessary data for ascertaining what this solar material must be. We are first confronted with the fundamental question as to whether it is likely to be composed of elements found on the earth. There was a time when it would have been urged that in all probability the solar elements were so far different from any we know as to be terrestrial chemists that the solar clouds must be constituted of something altogether beyond our cognizance. But this view cannot be sustained in the present state of science.

Nothing is more remarkable in the recent advance of knowledge than the clear demonstration of the fundamental unity between the elements present in the celestial bodies and those elements of which the earth is composed. It is no doubt true that we have found grounds for believing that there may be one or two elements in the sun which we do not find here.

We have indeed assigned to these dimly discerned elements the hypothetical names of coronium and helium. But even if such bodies exist at all they are certainly wanting in the essential qualities that can be attributed to any element which purports to be the active component of the photospheric clouds. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that the sun is mainly composed of elements well known and abundant on the earth. It is clearly among these known bodies that it is our duty to search for the characteristic photospheric material.

As the terrestrial clouds consist of water they are derived not from a simple element, but from a compound body formed of the gases—oxygen and hydrogen. The multitude of composite bodies is, of course, innumerable, and the task of searching for the solar constituents would therefore seem to be an endless one, unless we were in some way enabled to restrict the field of inquiry. This is just what the vast temperature of the sun permits us to do. It is well known that at a heat resembling that at which the photosphere is maintained chemical compounds cannot in general exist. Ordinary chemical compounds existing at a temperature of such elevation are instantly resolved into their elementary components. It is thus manifest that in the endeavor to find the photospheric material we have not to consider the illimitable field of chemical compounds. We have only to consider the several elementary bodies themselves.

Thus at once the research is narrowed to a choice among some 64 different materials, this being about the number of the different elementary bodies. Most of them have already been actually detected in the sun, and it is very likely that the others do really exist there also in some part or other of the vast mighty volume.—Sir Robert Ball in Fortnightly Review.

As the Boy Saw It.

A Detroit business man was making some purchases at a Woodward avenue fruit stand the other evening when he saw a street gamin take an orange and coolly saunter off. There was no occasion to raise a row over it, but the gentleman felt it his duty to follow the boy and observe:

"I saw you hook that orange, my boy. It isn't of much value, but if you begin this way where will you end?"

"I never took it," he stonily replied.

"Oh, but I was looking full at you."

"I say I never took it."

"There it is in your pocket."

"What's a hull."

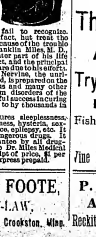
"Let me see."

"Oh, well," he sputtered as he worked the orange out, "this is allus my luck. I never git hold of anything on the sly but some great big duffer comes along and wants to know about it. Here's your half, and now it's only fair for you to steal some peanuts and divide."—Detroit Free Press.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an exhaustible storehouse of energy, and it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body, that when it is produced by the brain and conveyed by the nerves to the various organs of the body in sufficient quantities to keep the latter with the



vitality necessary to perform their functions, the pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the nerves that supply the heart. It supplies the heart with nerve force necessary to keep it beating and transmitting from the brain to the heart the vitality which is the pneumogastric nerve. It is through this nerve that the nerve force necessary to keep the heart beating regularly is supplied, which is supplied by the brain and conveyed by the pneumogastric nerve. Receiving the diminished supply the heart becomes weak, irregular and nervous, and frequently fail to recognize the importance of the first premonitions of nervousness, instead of the cause of the trouble. Dr. Miles' Nervine, a specific, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts. Dr. Miles' Nervine, therefore, is the only remedy that has nerve food in prepared on the principle that nerve force must be supplied to the nerves before permanent relief or cure can be expected. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of nervous disease is known in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, fits, epilepsy, etc. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain. It is sold on a positive guarantee by druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Express prepaid.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTYS-AT-LAW,
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

Growing More Liberal

That's what the human race is doing—particularly the American part of it. There are a few left who are satisfied with ancient history. But most people are ready to apply modern progress and common-sense to the treatment of the human stomach—an organ that demands its rights whether or no; that resents the results of worn-out methods. All this is to emphasize the facts about

Cottolene

There was once a prejudice against Cottonseed oil. But people who are alive, who investigate, who have no bigotry in their composition, have found that pure, refined cottonseed oil combined with cottolene for beef suet is a better article in every conceivable way than hog's lard. And so they will continue it for cooking—and are correspondingly healthy and happy. The sales of Cottolene are enormous and constantly increasing; a proof that it is appreciated by appreciative persons. Ask your grocer for it.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

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CHICAGO.

L. E. GOSSMAN.
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
HAIRING HORSES. If you desire your Razor Honed and Hair Cut without being ill, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will have same done.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Frank Hodek and Nettie Hodek, his wife, mortgagors to Security Trust Company, a corporation, St. Paul, mortgagee bearing date the 26th day of March, 1892, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 30th day of March, 1892, at 4:00 p. m., in Book 81 of mortgages, on page 96 and 97. And no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section eight in town one hundred and fifty-one of range forty-eight, in Polk county and state of Minnesota; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the 5th day of April 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24th A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO., Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. 146-251

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broad way CROOKSTON

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Reckitt Bloc, - Crookston, Minn

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT—
BEAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
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S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 27, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christina Anderson, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto P. A. Sharp, of said County.

It is Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to the City of Crookston in said county, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said Claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.
161-3

G. S. Chesterman,
Undertaker,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)
Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.
Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY.
Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

BOSTON CORBETT

By STANDISH O'GRADY.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

FURTHER EXPLORATIONS.

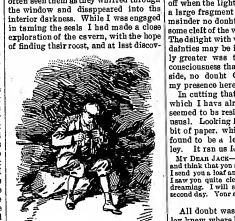
Like Robinson Crusoe, of whom I often thought, I kept an almanac. On one of the largest and smoothest bowlders was fixed by me for this purpose. Like him, I made a stroke for each day—a long stroke for Sunday—and at the beginning of each month wrote its name, all, of course, with the point of my knife. After I had ascertained the seals to my presence, though before I had taught them to bring me fish, I began to explore the remainder of the cavern and in the same way as I had explored it from the window to the seal pool—by lighting a series of fires. A little beyond the pool I found that the cavern forked, one gallery, which was the smaller, terminating in another pool of unknown depth—I tried, but could not sound it—in which the tide rose and fell with a terrible and monsnful place, which, after that sounding, or trying to sound, I never afterward visited. The other gallery was of huge extent and ran far inland. When I first penetrated this gallery, I noticed at one point that the air seemed to be fresher than elsewhere and could perceive a slight motion in the flame of my torch. This, of course, was evidence that somewhere here there was communication with the outer world. Presently I scented eagerly the rool of the cavern, I could perceive there no welcome slit of sky. Nevertheless I felt sure that always to the outer world existed at this point, though probably so winding as not to permit the access of light. Then, as I recalled the physical character of that outer world under which I was entombed, I remembered a cleft opening into a deep and horrible abyss which had always possessed a fascination for myself and my younger brothers. It was called the "Devil's Parlor," and many times we rolled down stones here and listened with awestruck delight to their clashing and rattling as they went down into the subterranean depths. I need to maintain that it was bottomless and penetrated into the center of the earth, because I never could hear the final clash which told that the stone was at rest below. Then I searched around, and here, sure enough, did find a variety of stones, cast down no doubt by the hands of many boys at many times. Also I found many bones of animals, goats and sheep, which from time to time during past centuries had fallen thither while their grazed carelessly on the edges of the abyss or had been driven there by dogs or men.

"If only one such would fall in here now," I thought to myself ruefully as my imagination drew pleasing pictures of roast meat. In truth, I was becoming heartily tired of my fish diet, which was beginning to sicken me slightly and still more noticeably my strength. I blazed my way to the end of this gallery, the extreme limit of my gloomy kingdom. Here I made a singular discovery. Against the black wall of the cave there stood what I can only call white bowlder, lozenge-shaped—that is to say, somewhat flat and oblong. Examining this, I discovered upon it not only a variety of circles, but a curious engraving, something like a bent bow with straight strokes upon its concave side. I noticed, too, upon the edges a variety of scorings which traveled around to the side of the slab, which was hidden from view. Feeling all around with my hand, I came to one point where I could pass it between the slab and the rock. There was a hollow space behind, how large I could not tell, but apparently considerable. As it was evident that this slab had been set up here by men's hands and in order to block access to the cavity behind, I at once concluded that this well protected pocket was a treasure chamber or perhaps a tomb. I threw in some lighted timber, and flinging more upon the top of it and making a blaze I applied my eye to the cavity. I saw an earthen crock about the size of a large flowerpot, filled with something which I could not distinguish, but dig notice, both there and elsewhere, what looked like metal of some kind. Owing to the smoke, which rapidly gathered there, I saw nothing distinctly and after a moment or two, owing to the same cause, saw nothing at all. "This," I said, "is surely old Curry the smuggler's treasure chamber. If I ever get all-sorts of this den, I will come back with my brother Ned. Together we will blast away this bowlder or contrive in some other way to rifle the old villain's treasures."

CHAPTER XIX.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED ESCALADE.

After I had thoroughly explored the whole cavern and perceived that no other outlet of an available character existed, I commenced to saw every portable article which I could discover to Curry's Window—stones, gravel, debris of all kinds, bones, etc. I knew that the supply was utterly inadequate to enable me to mount to the aperture, but would make the attempt nevertheless. Of course it failed, but a certain portion of the incline was thus made serviceable, and this was something. The storms of the approaching winter might fling in sufficient driftwood, boards and even beams big enough to enable me to construct a ladder. This idea of a ladder was present in my mind almost from the moment that I entered my prison. The extreme brittleness of the timber, among which there was hardly a solid bit, had prevented me from making the attempt before. I now determined to utilize the skeletons of the sheep and goats for the purpose and unwind the leather of the young seal to supply fastening material, keeping only the wire for tether. On the latter I discovered those bones I set to work. Many of them were too brittle to be of any use; some were sound; others, though too brittle or too small to be separately of sufficient strength to bear my weight, I bound together. Some of the feather driftwood I treated in the same manner. Though I knew that I had neither material enough nor twine enough, I labored on. With every round made I was coming nearer to my deliverance. Yet I believe my fishing rod could amply more materiel for the latter than all the reet put together. Seeing that even by cutting up its latter my ladder would not be near long enough, I forbore to destroy the rod, knowing that I could do it at any time. It was well that I refrained, though I have not had occasion to mention the fact yet. Shortly after my imprisonment I was aware that pigeons of the slate colored variety, common along this coast, were in the habit of roosting somewhere in this cave. In the dusk of the evening I had often seen them as they whirred through the window and disappeared into the interior of the cavern. While I was engaged in taming the seals I had made a close exploration of the cavern, with the hope of finding their roost, and at last discov-



Fastened it tightly around his leg and let him go.

ered it. Standing perfectly still in different parts of the cave and listening intently, I could at once detect the birds making little sleepy noises, but at such a height above me that, though I bridled s considerable fire long, I could not see them. Now, however, shortly after that exploration of the long gallery, I made a similar noise at a point below me and seemingly proceeding from upon much nearer to the floor of the cavern. Here, with the aid of a torch and a seoss hall dozen of them upon a ledge, all very close together. Next day I fastened a large canvas hook to the extremity of my fishing rod and leaned the rod against the ledge upon which they roosted. I then lit a fire, such as would throw a faint light upon the ledge, and sat down to wait. In the dusk the pigeons arrived and took up their night quarters. They looked at first a little startled, and I kept perfectly quiet with their little, bright round eyes, but presently clustered close together, as their manner was, and seemed to fall asleep. Indeed they were by this time pretty well used to the fires and lights of the cavern. Quietly and gropping, I felt with ons and and bringing the point of the hook over the back of one of the sleepers, I drew the rod down quickly, yet gently. I had the satisfaction of knowing that my prey was secured. My fear, of course, was that he might be mortally injured; but, as it turned out, he was not. I had set the feathered victim fast turning him into food. My intention was to utilize him as a messenger. I must inclose in a waterproof pocket handkerchief, the corner which bore my initials, fastened it tightly around his leg and let him go. The bird over see him afterward. I was afraid that the remainder would not again use my cavern as a roost, but they returned, two of them settled down here, while I, as usual, lay in wait below. I struck down and secured one of them in the manner that I have already described. To the leg of this pigeon I tied my ring. It was one which if he should ever see or taken would be at once identified as mine by any member of our family, for on the inside it was engraved with a Latin inscription. It had been given to me by a greatuncl a few years before. I afterward captured a third and to him fastened a gold shirt stud of a peculiar pattern, which I felt sure my brother Ned at least, who often examined it curiously, would at once identify as mine. After this third capture I could effect no more for a long time. The birds were quite frightened away from that perch. Finally, not long before my brother Edward made his way to me, I caught a fourth. Round the leg of this messenger I wrapped tightly a piece of my handkerchief, on which I had inscribed with blood characters a statement of my whereabouts.

CHAPTER XX.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT.

One night about three weeks after my entombment, as I sat beside the fire thinking mournfully of home and what they were all doing there now, I thought, after looking at my watch, that this was Charley's bed hour, and the child's singular countenance and large eyes—indeed he seemed all eyes, like a young crow—rose before my mind. Then I remembered having read somewhere, I think it was in one of Bulwer-Lytton's novels, that there were some persons so firmly and sensitively organized that a person with whom they were en rapport might, though at a distance from the latter, receive by the mere concentration of thought, impressions or thoughts upon their minds, the patient being at the time in a receptive or passive mental state. Charley, I said, is now in bed and not yet asleep. I will at least try. I did so and remained for half an hour or so endeavoring with the utmost concentration of thought to convey to Charley the knowledge that I was here. For short a week I continued to do this and then gave over. I noticed all the time that it was absurd and probably only went through these mental gymnastics for want of anything else to do. Once as I awoke I heard a slight thud somewhere in the long gallery as of something falling. I did not attach any importance to it. I thought it was a stalactite falling from the roof. However, after I had been fasted and played with my seals, I thought I would explore that gallery once more. Something might have fallen in or been thrown in from the outer world. Coming to the spot where I had discovered the bones of animals and searching around in all directions, I found something at which I cried out in a passion of delight and joy. It was one of the great brown soda cakes which were such a familiar appearance on every tea evening on the family board at home. It was grievously bruised, crushed and gapped, but nevertheless a real bona fide housesoda cake. I felt almost that it was the result of my absent experiment. Perhaps Charley had thrown in another whose fell I had not heard. I searched again and was about to leave some shelf of the winding, rocky path. The delight with which I consumed these dainties may be imagined, but there was by greater was the joy caused by the consciousness that some one on the outside, no doubt Charley, was aware of my presence here.

In cutting that fragment of a cake to which I have already referred my knife seemed to be resisted by something unusual. Looking for the cause, I found a bit of paper, which, having unrolled, I found to be a letter to me from Charley. It ran as follows:

MY DEAR JACK—I know that you are alive and think that you are in the "Devil's Parlor." I send you a loaf and here it will drop. I know I saw you quite clearly, but they said I was dreaming. I will send you a cake every second day. Your affectionate brother,

CHARLEY MORGAN.

All doubt was now at an end. Charley knew where I was, and though they called his vision dreaming I am sure that now I could communicate with the upper world and convince folks there of my presence here. The cake which I found flung down at 7:30 in the morning. On the second morning, long before this hour, I was at the place and had prepared to shout at intervals. Half past 7 peaceful, 8, 9 passed, but no sign came from above and no cake. At a relieved learned, Charley had been sent away for change of air under the supposition that his mind was deranged. I seemed now as badly off as ever, and for some time was in a frame of mind to which even the seals, I might have killed myself. The gayety, pranks and affection of these poor dumb creatures prevented me from utterly losing heart, and gradually my spirits returned, or rather my fortitude and determination to overcome all that it might please God that I should endure rather than do a deed so cowardly and wicked. Like Robinson Crusoe, of whom I often thought, I remembered that, though I had suffered and might suffer a great deal, I had not a great deal to be thankful for. I might have starved miserably, whereas I was in an almost miraculous manner supplied with daily food, and instead of utter and maddening solitude I was blessed with the society of these sensible, intelligent and affectionate animals. They would now wriggle and flap themselves up the rock to my fire, and I noticed that whenever my mood was anxiously low they threw particularly sought to attract my attention and provoke my caresses. I called the big male Mr. Jones, his mate, of course, Mrs. Jones, and the infant Scamp. They knew their names, quite well. The little one, which was the most teachable, even learned some me many tricks, which gave me, in spite of my trouble, many a hearty laugh.

About this time I had a new excitement in my family. One day I noticed at the entrance of the fissure which communicated with the sea a beautiful bird, round, wondering eyes. It represented a strange seal, which Mr. and Mrs. Jones, by various motions and barkings, seemed to be enticing into our society. Confidence in a plant of slow growth in the breast of every seal, and the young are drawn inward by parental affection like Mr. and Mrs. Jones. However, not to be too tedious, I succeeded in overcoming the confidence and affection of this animal also and subsequently of others, so that before my liberation I had a full nine friends, while there were three more shy ones, to which I was making advances. I was often surrounded by the whole nine together and likened myself to old Proteus, the old man of the sea, upon whom Ulysses pounced while taking his siesta in the midst of his seals. I did not, however, at all remark any disagreeable odor, which old Homer describes as arising from them. When too many of them came about me, I used to drive some back into the water, for their smell, though by no means intolerable, was not quite pleasant.

CHAPTER XXI.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE VIA THE SEALS' TUNNEL.

Of course from the moment that I became aware of the seals' presence the thought naturally suggested itself to me that I might be able to get out through the same tunnel or boring by which the seals came in. Immediately after ascertaining the young seal in the manner which I have described, I took off my clothes and swam to the opening of the tunnel which was like a small cave at the side or side of the pool. Here I could only spectate a yard or two. Dropping one feet down and feeling for the opening. I discovered it. I returned, and waiting till the water of the pool was at its low est swam back again, hoping that the ebb of the tide would have bared this tunnel sufficiently to enable a swimmer to get through. I was disappointed in this. The water, even at low tide, filled the tunnel and stood above the ragged portal to the distance of between two and three feet. By diving I might get through, but not otherwise. This was a very sore disappointment, for I had at first fondly supposed that I could easily swim straight out into the open sea and so to Dho-Corrig, or better, to the shady cove where Mr. Watkins kept his boat and where there was a nice strand and easy landing place. Among my many disappointments, I think there was none which affected me like that. At one moment I saw a door of escape lying open before me, black indeed, but the entrance of a tunnel plainly in communication with the sea. The next, in a manner quite unexpected, I found that door barred—barred with water. And now I by no means gave up all hope of eventually making my escape by this avenue, for I was a good swimmer and diver, though I knew well that a man who would make his way under water from the point where I now was to the open sea would probably require three or four breaths in the course of his submarine journey. The source of this my second spring of hope in connection with the seals' tunnel will presently appear. The ventured, however, upon which I had my resolution fixed I postponed executing till I should have quite tamed my seals.

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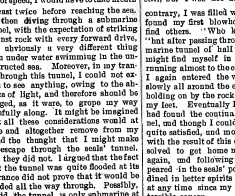


A smooth rock quarry slate and a bit of hard stone my pencil.

Sindbad the Sailor and the manner in which he escaped from his tomb by following the course taken by an animal slong a winding passage into the open air, and of the safety and delight of Aristomenes, the Messenian, who escaped in a similar manner, save for the fact that a stalactite roof had been the animal—a fox—hard by the tail.

But for the water I would have made my escape by the seals' tunnel and finding me and the brave Messenian would under my circumstances have been just as much at a stand as they were.

Now, I knew from experience that I could dive 30 yards with ease in clear water. Consequently, diving at my full rate of speed, I would have to take breath at least twice before reaching the sea. Then, after having got a good start in the tunnel, with the expectation of striking against rock with every forward drive, I was seriously a very difficult thing from under water swimming in the unobstructed sea. Moreover, in my train of that distance would at once expect to see anything, owing to the absence of light, and therefore should in all probability gropa my way painfully along. It might be imagined that all these considerations would at once and altogether remove from my mind the thought that I might make my escape through the seals' tunnel. But they did not. I argued that the fact that the tunnel was quite flooded at its entrance did not prove that it would be flooded all the way through. Possibly, I said, the tunnel is only submarine at low water, while, even at low water along this wall of cliff. Even if the tunnel through most of its extent were flooded, it might well be that at certain points here and there it was not flooded, and that I might be able here and there to come to the surface and breathe and find myself swimming in a cave. With these shrieks of this description I might succeed in getting through. Provided they occurred at convenient intervals.

It was the 4th day of August when I first attempted the tunnel. I took my fishing line, and fastening one end of it securely to a pointed projection of rock near by the reel upon a piece of timber. This, of course, was to serve as a clew. In the event of failure I desired to have some surer method than that of mars feeling and groping to guide me back into the place which was my home and away from which I could not even contrive to exist for 48 hours. I may add that before I seriously attempted the tunnel I had gradually accustomed my seals to see me without my clothes. Naturally I feared to frighten away these creatures, upon whose industry I lived. Approaching the entrance of the tunnel, I dived, holding in my left hand my timber upon which the fishing line was wound, and entered the tunnel, letting the reel wind off as I went this thread from a reel. I groped along—it could hardly be called diving—with my back close to the roof of the tunnel, as it, as I calculated, half my power of retaining breath was exhausted. At this point I put a knot on the cord, and half swimming, half drawing myself forward by the cord which I held now in my right hand, retraced my way to the pool. When I rose to the surface of the pool, I was aware that I could have gone some distance farther without any distress. Coming to land, I drew in the line and found by the knot that I had made only 12 yards. That represented 24 yards to and fro, which was a considerable falling off from the 60 yards which in unobstructed water I knew to be the length of my average submarine performance. The seals splashed about and made joyful cries on my reappearance. They were now quite accustomed to me, both on land and in the water. I dressed, and thinking I had done enough for the first attempt dictated from a renewal of the enterprise till next day. The next day, however, was stormy. Indeed will weather now appeared for more than a fortnight. During this wild weather I made no attempt upon the tunnel. I knew that I had been lucky enough to get through the whole way into the ocean I would be lunged about in the surf and break ers at the foot of the clifts and would never be able to get home. Every day I took an observation of the weather at Curry's Window. After a fortnight and two days the weather grew mild and having waited three days more to allow the agitation of the sea to subside I renewed my efforts to penetrate the tunnel. This time I determined to proceed at least three yards beyond the knot. I did so, and still finding the rock above me was about to return when, as I was turning round and kicking, I discovered that my foot made no noise. This, of course, was because that I had agitated the surface of the water. Turning again and making a motion forward and upward, I suddenly found my head in the air. My delight may be imagined. The air of the underworld or airholes for which I had hoped was discovered. It might be the beginning of that second gallery reaching to the sea for which I had hoped. Resting for awhile, I began to examine this vacant space and discover its nature and capabilities as well as I could in the dark. I feared it might be so small that at full tide the water might fill it, but that was not so.

I raised my voice, and the echoes clearly proved that it was of great extent. As for my hope that it might be the beginning of a long reach of tunnel, half air and half water, I was greatly disappointed to find that such was not the case. I could swim all round it. At one point the edges were so inclined that I could get clear out of the water and stand upright. As far as I could reach with my hand I could feel free space above me. This blowhole at all events would be at my disposal, whether the tide was at flood or at ebb. Before starting from the seals' pool I had made a series of knots upon my line, each of which I made on the occasion of my first attempt, each knot representing a yard. The distance from the entrance of the tunnel to the farthest point of this cavel I found now by means of these knots to be 28 yards. In the event of my discovering the tunnel at this point in my return to the seals, and still 32 yards to the distance—the space that I could traverse without being obliged to turn back—I might now consider myself as being within 136 yards of the open sea and as having virtually succeeded in my task. No doubt I had a huge extent of water to get through still, but I was not daunted. On the contrary, I was filled with hope. I had made my first blowhole, and so could find others. "Who knows," I said, "but after passing through another submarine tunnel of half a dozen yards I might find myself in an airy gallery running almost to the edge of the cliff?" I again entered the water and swam slowly all around the edge of my cave, holding on by the rock and feeling with my feet. Eventually I thought that I had found the continuation of the tunnel, and though I could not be sure, yet quite satisfied, and more than satisfied, with the result of this exploration, I resolved to get home now. So I dived again, and following my clew reappeared in the seals' pool and that day dined in better spirits than I had been at any time since my descent into this terrible cavern.

[CONTINUED.]

DIET OF THE GREAT.

Favorite Dishes of the World's Illustrious Generals, Philosophers and Poets.

"Men is what he eats," said Feuerbach, the German philosopher, or, as he expressed it in his native language, "Der mensch ist was er isst," a play of words which is not without its deep meaning. Man's food is never without influence on his character, and the choice he makes in his meals without a certain reflection of his character. John the Baptist's eating of locusts and wild honey was indicative of his mind and motives, as was Zoroaster's predilection for bread and water ceases of his ethics and doctrines. Plato was satisfied with honey, bread, vegetables and fruit. Mohammed preferred mutton and milk to all other dishes and drinks. Hannibal, the Carthaginian warrior, lived on olives, while the Roman General Sulla's favorite meats were wild ass, chickens drowned in Falerian wine, ostrich brain and mails.

Charles the Great was a lover of venison. Henry IV of France had a gluttonous appetite for oysters; Frederick the Great for polenta, a sort of Italian pudding; Emperor William I of Germany for lobsters and oysters. Napoleon I was a passionate drinker of coffee, of which he took 20 to 25 cups daily.

Artists, poets and philosophers evince a larger variety in the choice of their meals and beverages. Goethe was very fond of champagne, Schiller of wine. Klopstock indulged in truffle pastry, smoked salmon and peas. Lessing's favorite dish was lentil soup, a predilection which he shared with Kant, while Leibnitz delighted in apple cake. Torquato Tasso was a lover of sweet things and heaped his salad with sugar. So did Moses Mendelssohn, who mourned the impossibility of sweetening sugar.

Byron took only one daily meal, consisting principally of old Chester cheese, pickles, red cabbage, wine or liquors. He used to drink great quantities of tea. Bismarck in his younger days was very fond of hard boiled eggs and bognes, which he preferred to "pretzel and beer," a beverage which he considers the chief cause of German pedantic politics and lack of resolute and harmonious action.

William II, the present emperor of Germany, loves his wine and prefers the sparkling juice of the Rhine, which not infrequently becomes his bogus. Champagne he avoids, lest "it cause his heart to run away with his head," as he once remarked, but probably because it is too French for him.—Baltimore Sun.

Brain Surgery.

Sawing out sections of the skull in the treatment of brain tumors to develop symmetrically seems a rather delicate and dangerous operation, but it is one that has on several occasions been performed with perfect success. Children apparently in a condition of hopeless idiocy have been treated upon this plan and are in prospect of developing the faculties usual in those of like age. The operation has been performed in some undully hardened permits growth, and the clouded intellect may become clear and normal.

Attention has been called to cases in which small lead bullets were supposed, upon the slik ligatures used in internal operations. In one case an abdominal tumor was removed, some years later there were calculi present in quantity that caused great distress. It was supposed that the foreign property was present in the silk, and that this acted as a nucleus around which the dirty particles gather.—New York Logger.

Population of the Ocean.

A striking proof of the vastness and variety of the population of the sea has been furnished by the results of explorations made by a committee of the zoological department of the British association in that part of the Irish sea surrounding the isle of Man.

Over 1,000 species of marine animals collected, 224 had never before been found in that region, 38 were previously unknown to the British waters, and 17 were entirely new to science. Indeed they were animals whose existence had never been suspected.

If such discoveries reward a few weeks of searching in so small an area of sea, how many volumes would be required to contain a list of the still undiscovered inhabitants of the great oceans? —Youth's Companion.

An Effective Whistle.

One of the popular English authors of the day was wholly incapacitated from work by a lady who lived next door and strummed through Handel's "Messiah." His idea of the inviolability of an Englishman's home did not allow him to send in any message, and he was at his wits' end till he saw in a shilly paper that steam whistles could be bought to fit onto kettle spouts. He provided himself with one and put it on the kitchen fire in the room nearest the singer. As soon as the whistle began he went out. Of course the bottom came off the kettle, but it cost little to solder it on again, and after two or three solderings the lady took the hint.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Bottomless Lake In Sweden.

In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night"—published in 1594—he says that Lake Wetter, Sweden, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "For if no fowls flee at it, but it is found to death nor anio mean pass but is murmured like a statue of marble. Axyle ye inhabitants round about it are deafened with ye hideous roar of his waters when ont of its midst as out of Mons Gibel or Vesuvius a stinking smoak issues that well

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....4:56 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Branch, and points north, at.....8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

"Kuhle's Royal" at Krohn & Remue's.

New line of wall paper at S. A. Wallace's.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (6-tf)

Use Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

Latest designs in patterns and shades of wall paper at S. A. Wallace's.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lyons.

If you want a good farm all ready to go to work on see E. M. Walsh at once.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

Prices the lowest as always—at S. A. Wallace's.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

Dan Bach climbed down from the Crookston brewery beer wagon on Monday night, and started for his old home at Red Wing. Joe Wolfe climbs upon the beer wagon and says "geeiang" hereafter.

F. J. Williams the new clerk of school district No. 213 in Lowell was in on Monday to advertise for bids for building a new school-house in that district. Frank says he intends to sow about 500 acres of grain this spring. Would try some flax if he had had any experience with it.

Hugh Thompson paid a business visit to Fisher on Tuesday.

If you owe us on subscription and have a good healthy pig for sale we will accept a reasonable number of these valuable pets in that way.

The west bound train on the Great Northern was laid over here Monday morning by order of the company. There was only a few passengers for Grand Forks, and these were transferred to the Northern Pacific.

Dr. W. Robertson has purchased a thoroughbred three-year-old stallion colt, and he expects to be decidedly in it this summer with the other horsemen of the city.

Frank Hertz has returned to civilization after a visit with friends east. Frank is more than satisfied with this country after visiting the east where times are hard and business of all kinds stagnant.

P. J. LaChapelle: "Crookston ought to boom greater than ever, being as it now is, the end of the Great Northern line. I never expected to live to see the day this was accomplished."

Carl Ziebach is rejoicing in the arrival of a boy at his house at last, which auspicious event occurred on Saturday of last week. This is the sixth child, the other five arrivals being girls by a large majority.

The farmers report that the recent rains have started grass right lively and predict an abundance of early feed.

Our predictions last week that no seedling would be done before the 15th inst. were fully verified and now it looks like the 25th would see little if any done. The season bids fair to be fully as late as last year.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fa r

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The firemen did excellent work at Sunday's fire.

Collins has some A 1 horses for sale. See ad elsewhere.

Charlie Henderson has moved back from Argyle to Fisher.

John Ristow came in on Friday to hire a school ma'am for his district.

Mrs. Ericsson was up from St. Paul last week, returning Sunday evening.

Rev. R. H. Battey went to Wisconsin last Thursday returning Monday morning.

Last Friday Geo. Ralph was celebrating the arrival of a little son at his home.

Charley Kludder commenced seeding on the Darling farm near Shirley on Monday.

Miss Edith Lusbin has been engaged to teach a three months' term of school near Fisher.

Mrs. Wm. Himmelsbach came in on Sunday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. S. L. Collins.

August Wentzel has moved up upon his farm and Henry Bros. have moved into August's house.

A Mr. Barnum, of St. Paul, has bought the large Tarbell farm near Buffington. Keenan will still be foreman.

Hurd times bus drives five saloonkeepers in East Grand Forks out of business—only 31 taking out licenses this year.

Harry Greenleaf departed for Fergus Falls on Saturday evening, where he has secured a job for the coming summer.

Tynn Valley is trying to organize as a village, and last week attorney Montague was looking up the statutes in regard to it.

Hoch, Markman and Sargent, got 14 wild geese as a result of their hunt in Kittson county last week. Rain drove 'em home.

Last week justified Hicks' prediction so far as storms and unpleasant weather is concerned. No seeding could be done in this county.

The insurance company replaced the plate glass window in Fontaine & Anglim's front, that was broken by the awning in the storm awhile since.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach. To restore healthy action to these organs, nothing is so efficacious as an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills.

A. O. Sandon who has had the management of A. Stowe's general merchandise store has bought out the entire stock and has rented and intends to move his goods before the 1st of May, into the old stand on Robert street where J. H. & A. Looken, were doing business some years ago.

Charlie Thompson gets into his new quarters on Second street this week. He has his shop fixed up in apple pie order and a barber pole in front, something less than a mile right directly you to where you can get a first-class hair-cut or shave while you wait—and not long to wait.

W. M. Todd, of St. Paul, special agent of the U. S. Mutual Accident Association of New York, was in the city yesterday doing business with their local agent E. M. Walsh. Mr. Todd is an ex-newspaper man, and was also deputy commissioner of insurance when McGill was governor.

Rev. L. W. Squier enjoyed a visit last week from a brother B. O. Squier, who for the past five years has resided in Yokahama, Japan, having charge of a branch of a large New York silk house. He and his wife were on their way to New York and stopped over here a few days, resuming their journey Monday evening. Mr. Squier expects to remain in New York during the summer, and return to Japan in the fall. Maud Squier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Squier, accompanied her uncle and aunt as far as Ohio, where she will spend the summer with her grandparents.

The case of W. E. McKenzie against David Turner to recover one dollar alleged to be due for job work, was called in Justice Gossman's court at 10 o'clock on Monday and a change of venue taken before Judge Spalding. The case was decided in favor of defendant the plaintiff paying the costs. The particulars of the case seem to be that some time since Mrs. Turner ordered some cards printed at the the Times office, giving explicit directions as to how the job should be set and when the proof was submitted to her the job was not such as had been ordered and she declined to accept it, had took the copy to another office and had it done. Later McKenzie sent a bill to her for $1.00 for cards. She went to the office tendered payment and demanded the cards, which, of course were not forthcoming so she did not pay for them. McKenzie then sent a bill to Dave threatening to sue if it was not paid. Mr. Turner also called for the cards but did not get them and hence the suit.

Mrs. Chafin and her little babe are reported quite ill this week.

D. A. Ray, a prominent Fosston merchant, was a caller at the county seat yesterday.

There will be two services in the congregational church next Sunday —morning and evening, at the usual hours.

The ice in the river is breaking up, which indicates that spring has come to stay. The river this spring can not reach a very great height owing to the absence of a larger body of snow.

E. D. Childs informs the JOURNAL that he will sow all the land to flax that he can procure seed for. Says one bushel of flax will sow three acres, and considers one-half bushel per acre too thick to sow flax.

The chattel mortgage sale of the Dulen plant that was set for Tuesday at 10 o'clock was adjourned ten days, to give Bydel ample time to square up. He says he will be in shape by that time to release the plant and strike his regular gait.

The morning train on the Great Northern on Tuesday did not get any further north than Barnesville. As a consequence Crookston had to go without that batch of mail. A very little mail reached us by way of the Northern Pacific train. If the strike should eventually include that line we should be in a boat sure enough.

Dr. M. Legueo purchased a cow at the chattel mortgage sale on Tuesday. He chipped in 20 cents on another fellow's $10 bid just for fun and that the bovine was knocked off on Mike, and now he wonders whatever will be done with her? He talks of training her for the turf to beat Doc. Robertson's trotter.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of cards from W. J. Morrow, of Detroit, announcing that Billy is in the field for state auditor. If hustling counts for anything Billy has that point in his favor and then he will no doubt have Converse behind him and other good solid workers. We wouldn't be surprised to see him go into the convention with a good strong backing.

At a chattel mortgage sale on Tuesday morning a number cows were sold at prices ranging from $10.20 to $26.00 per head. The stock was all in wretched condition and not an animal in the lot looked capable of producing more than a quarter of a pound of butter a day though it costs as much to raise and care for such stock as it does animals that will make a pound and a half of butter a day and upwards.

Wiley Tindolph, who has large real estate interests at Thief River Falls, was found in the subway at the Illinois Central depot on April 15th, in an unconscious condition and a large hair runs a coupling pin covered with blood. It is thought that he had been beaten insensible and robbed. Mr. Tindolph moved to Chicago from Minneapolis last August to accept the position of secretary of the Railway Building and Loan Association of Chicago.

Millinery Opening.

The attention of the ladies is respectfully invited to the opening event at the fashionable millinery store of Miss E. Veronneau which commences at 1 o'clock to-day continuing through to-morrow. All of the very latest styles on exhibition.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

Notice.

CROOKSTON, April 18th, 1894.

E. M. Stanton, Esq., having retired from the position he has heretofore held in this office, I have accepted the same, to take effect at once, and all authority whatsoever heretofore exercised by him in my behalf is hereby ended.

Mr. Stanton informs me that it is his desire and purpose to at once engage in his general practice of law on his own account, and I takegreat pleasure in bespeaking for him a numerous clientage and lucrative practice. He came to my office more than three years ago as a law clerk and stenographer, and rapidly rose in professional work to be my associate and co-laborer in many of the most important cases and trials, civil and criminal, that come within my professional engagements.

Respectfully,

H. STEENERSON.

Fast on to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & South-ern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 8:45 p. m.; St. Paul 9:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 6-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Our seeds are all new and carefully selected. When you need some give us a call.

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 17th, 1894.

Stoness, Irer Hoel, Anna E.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEI'AGE, Postmaster.

Sealed Bids.

Sealed bids for building a school-house in school district No. 233, town of Lowell, according to plans and specifications now on file in my office in said district will be received up to Thursday April 26th 1894. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

F. J. WILLIAMS, District Clerk.

[1-2]

Horses for Sale.

If you want good serviceable horses don't fail to see what S. L. Collins can do for you. I have some of the greatest bargains in horseflesh you ever saw and can fit you out with good horses cheaper than anybody. Call and see them at my stables on Minn street.

[1-tf] S. L. COLLINS.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday, April 21st, commencing at 1 o'clock I will sell at my stables in Crookston, Minn., by

CONSIGNEE SALE AT AUCTION

fourteen head of work horses, 12 mules, brood mares and a few splendid young driving horses of standard breeding. This is all good work and driving stock and must and will be sold to the highest bidder. No cash required. Everybody will have an equal chance.

TERMS—Approved notes with 10 per cent interest per annum payable Nov. 1st, 1894.

[52-2t] M. R. BROWN.

Grass seeds and garden seeds of every description to be had at the store of the

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Peculiar to Itself

So eminently successful is Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle coarse of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "blotches," "aches," "boils," or "blockheads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop.

[48-tf] MILLER & FOOTE, Crookston.

Early Lincoln Oats.

I have a few more bushels of the Early Lincoln oats to dispose of for seed. These oats are selling in Minneapolis for $1.50 bushel and then you have to pay freight. I will close out what I have left in the city for only one dollar per bushel. Call early and secure a sample of the best oats I ever saw grow in this county.

[52-3t] L. FONTAINE.

Seed Barley.

Manshury barley for seed at 35cents per bushel. Quoted in Minneapolis at $1.45. Call at JOURNAL office.

For Sale.

Cultivated farm, three miles from city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, fine grove of about 15 acres. Will sell on terms to suit. For full particulars call at my office in the Fourcet block.

[51tf] E. M. WALSH.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 260 acres now ready for crop. Inquire of

[48-tf] MILLER & FOOTE, Crookston, Minn.

Horses for Sale.

Selling them every day at some price or other. If you need a horse come and see me. I am coming pretty near to giving horses away and now is your chance if you want good honest work horses. Never before have I seen prices so low and never expect to again after this spring. Always something on hand. Call and see me.

M. R. BROWN.

Place in Your Memory

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

CHAS. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clocks boring Barrels, Rotated Choke of all kind. Steel Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Moir' Hardware Store.

DOWN SHE GOES!

Three weeks have passed since our new departure, and we are pleased with the results our new course has brought about. To-day we submit for your perusal

Our Quotation List No. 2.

The Lowest Cash Prices. Quality Unsurpassed. Sell no Trash. Don't keep it.

We Hope This Will Please Our Customers.

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.40
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
10 pounds Rolled Oats for	.25
5 " Best Californina Prunes for	.50
15 " Currants for	5.0
9½ " Best Cooking Raisins for	.50
4 " Fancy California Peaches for	.50
Bohemian Prunes for	.50
12½ "	.50
9 " Fancy Rice for	.50
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.25
6 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
Pure Lard	.9
One Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Best California Canned Goods, Oak Brand, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Grapes, no better goods put up in cans, for	12½
XXX Soda Crackers	.5
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Sugar Cured Ham, per pound	12½

Now is the time to lay in your supplies for the season. Buy while you can buy cheap. Yours for Low Prices.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1884. NO. 2.

Historical Society

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Waldee R. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 31st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knuteson. D. M. Cheney and Henry Jochum.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. E. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Thomas W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Munn.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Bendry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmes
Sheriff.....Amy Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Dennes
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hanery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lieder
Third District.....M. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	F M Birlna	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Sawalrud	Mentor
Brandenold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belmont,	Henry Bierer	Euclid
Ingvald,	A P Frank	Warren
Brpland,	Halvor Grundeeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	H C Carmth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	R L Wickerman.	Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlie Aas	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Bert A Steele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Bandish	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fancy,	J O McWhern,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Go Forks	E J Hogen	S G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J B Johnson	K G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebrickon	Fertile
Garden,	John Hansen	Bingdal
Gentilly,	H T Gondrou.	Gentilly
Grverly,	John Delorge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickon	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsey
Hubbard,	Andrew Moreson.	Nellsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	S G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Franks,	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Frod Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson	Atchison
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Plessant,	August Brandvik	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebean,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Nattinson	Orotis
Lovell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbee	Hont
Nebbi,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H B Bandson	Fertile
Northland,	M S Morager	Northland
Nomedal,	Hosmer E Albon,	Tweit
Onstad,	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hankum	Fosston
R L C, village,	A P Tomlin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdalg Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	B C Hallock	Elma
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockabury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Reed,	P Bendixon	Reis
Rosebud,	John E Jnverud,	Fosston
Russia,	Orens Shannon	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils E Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Steiner,	Ingebret Larrou	Winger
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Elonor Perrnse	Terrebonne
Tilden,		
Tyrsild,	A O Skortreen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wrenshall,	O Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhnehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Hailer's Pain Pulalyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50c. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

Grasp this and Hold it.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m.

[46-tf]

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (6)

STRIKE MEETING.

A Mass Meeting Held in the Opera House Last Saturday Evening.

A. B. Cashion, secretary of the local order of the American Railway Union, acting under the advice of the chief officers of the union, arranged for a public meeting in the city, to allow the citizens an opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to the strike on the Great Northern railway. The opera house was secured, the meeting was held last Saturday evening, and was presided over Mr. W. H. Norrie.

Mr. E. J. Montague made a short address about as follows:

According to the spirit of our laws and institutions, the laborer is entitled to a reasonable share of the profits in the accumulation of the property produced by his labor. It appears that the Great Northern Railroad company had made a mistake and reduced the wages of many of its laborers so low as to place upon those laborers more than their share of the burden to bear of the present depressed condition of affairs. It is too late in this age to attempt to turn backward the hour hand on the dial of time and reduce the laborer to the condition of serfdom.

Laboring men, be moderate in your demands; know that you are right, then demand what is your right, in a manner befitting the dignity of American freemen. Do not be rash enough to destroy property which is the fruit of your labor. You cause cannot be advanced by violation of the law. It should be your mission to protect, rather than to destroy property. Pursue a dignified, manly course; give no reason for charges against you of violations of the law. You will thus be acting in accordance with the true principles of the government under which you live, and will enjoy the esteem, confidence and support of the community.

Editor Steenerson was next introduced, and he gave statistics to show the financial condition of the Great Northern, and why it does not pay more dividends upon the stock. In his prosecution of the freight rate case against the Great Northern company Gov. Mr. Steenerson gained considerable insight into the workings of that concern, and is in a position to know whether or not the earnings of the railroad will pay a dividend on the money actually invested or not. His speech in substance was as follows:

Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen: When the otherevening I read in the daily paper a communication from a member of the A. R. U. complaining of the attitude of the city toward the strike and the able editorial on the same subject I became at once very much interested and could not rid myself of the notion that we were not treating this important matter right. The question involved cannot be evaded. The strike is either right or it is wrong, and we should take a stand one way or the other. A strike is a serious matter, and when it takes place upon one of our great trans-continental railways, it naturally causes much suffering and inconvenience so that such action should not be taken for light or trivial causes. A strike is in one sense a war, it is an individual war carried on by the laborers on the one hand and capital or employer on the other, and war of any kind should never be resorted to except as a last resort and for a just cause.

Is this strike justified? Who is the employer in this case and who the laborers or employes. The employer is the G. N. Ry. Co. What is that? I venture to say not a single man in this hall can tell me. It is a most complex piece of machinery. It embraces at least six different railway companies some of whom again consists of many consolidated corporations. It is a sort of multum in parvi affair, one within another. First the G. N. Ry. Co., has leased the St. P. M. & M. which company owns the main lines and the line to the Pacific.

This company builds the road and owns and leases them to the G. N. It issues bonds and stocks generally for more than the road cost, and then as rental the G. N. agrees to pay all interest on debt and 6 per cent additional on itsstock. So you can see that the investment it makes is absolutely safe and its stock per whether it does a paying business or not as long as the guaranty of the G. N. is good. It may build costly lines in new countries that are operated at a loss, and yet the dividend and the interest being fixed charges on the G. N. must always be paid.

Thus the people in well settled sections are obliged to pay the expense of opening and running new lines into the wilderness. This is not all, these fixed charges must be met whether employees are fairly paid or not. I desire to call your particular attention to the nature of these fixed charges. An enterprise be it railroad or a factory is started with, say 20 million capital and borrows 20 million more at interest. The 20 million of stock must take its chances of prosperous times or hard times. It is a venture like any other. It may return a profit or dividend or it may not. First the interest on the debt must be paid in order to keep on doing business, then the wages of labor, then the profit on capital stock or investment. But in the case of the St. P. M. & M. this is changed. Interest first, then the guaranteed dividend and then the wages, and when hard times of industrial or commercial depression comes it is labor wages that are first to be cutin order that both interest and dividend may be first paid. In this way when the G. N. leased the St. P. M. & M., there was created 20 million of stock into a fixed charge, to be preferred over wages of labor. This stock we have reason to believe never represented any actual investment.

Then comes the other five companies Wilmar & Souix Falls, Duluth Watertown & Pacific, Minneapolis Central, Eastern Ry. of Minnesota and Minneapolis Union Ry. Co.

These are called "proprietary lines" because the G. N. is proprietor or owner of their stock.

Each is first bonded for a large sum then stocked for an additional large sum, much more it would seem than the possible cost of the properties. For convenience of reference I will give their designations by number.

No. 1. St. P. M. & M. R. R.
No. 2. Wilmar, Sioux Falls R. R.
No. 3. Duluth Watertown & Pacific R. R.
No. 4. Montana Central R. R.
No. 5. Eastern Ry. of Minn.
No. 6. Minneapolis Union Ry. Co.

I will give the bonded debt, the stock and the mileage, and the stock and debt per mile of each as follows:

			Per Mile.	Mileage.
No. 1.	$65,310,734 Bonds		$30,697.90	
	20,000,000 Stock		9,401.91	5,758.5
No. 2.	7,515,000 Bonds		17,886.90	
	1,879,000 Stock		4,471.00	146.99
No. 3.	1,750,000 Stock		10,416.66	69.84
	720,000 Bonds		10,435.65	
No. 4.	8,000,000 Bonds		30,303.03	236.50
	5,000,000 Stock		21,969.92	
No. 5.	4,700,000 Bonds		64,000.00	73.39
	5000,000 Stock		66,070.31	
No. 6.	2,800,000 Bonds		548,754.54	5.06
	500,000 Stock		100,686.44	
				4,289.3

Total, $187,550,734 stock and bonds or $37,958 per mile of road.

One would think that this impense load of bonds and stock was enough to carry, but this is not all that this wonderful Great Northern Railway Co. has. It is itself stocked for $25,000,000, and owes $15,000,000, making $40,000,000, and it does not own one mile of railroad, either. It has to pay interest and divi endson all of the debt and capitalization of these six companies, and besides on this forty millions of its own. Is any wonder, having such a load to carry, that it has to charges exhorbitant rates on the one hand and refuse wages to the operation public on the other in times like these. One would not complain so much if it was actual capital these figures represent, but it is not. Adding the Great Northern's debt and stock to the other and it makes agrand total of $177,540,755, capitalized and bonded debt for this system, or at the rate of $41,370 per mile of road.

Now, as to the employes. They are all engaged in an arduous and hazardous employment, and a more industrious, intelligent, reliable and faithful set of men could not be found on the face of the earth. Ought they not to have a reasonable pay? Surely, no one will chiim that any man can live on $1 per day and support a family. I am told that in August last, before the first cut in wages, that these men were then paid less for similar service than was paid by any transcontinental railway line in the whole country, and this schedule it is that the Am. Railway Union have asked should be restored. Is this unreasonable? But even then the company places the greatest burden of hard times upon these men, for they do'not work on fixed salaries on the main line: they have a schedule of so much per mile, and if there is little or no business they are laid off. I am told of one instance where a brakeman who had a family to support, actually paid out $30 for board while on the road and earned about $28; and this was not a rare instance. Labor reduced to starvation wages becomes servile labor. It makes little difference whether a man is driven by the necessities of his family to labor constantly for existence, or is driven with a lash. Can a laborer reduced to such wages remain an independent citizen and educate his children for the duties of citizenship, and are we not all interested in this? It seems to me this is a vital question upon which the future welfare of the whole country depends. But I am told that it is the policy of the city authorities not to take a stand for right and justice in the matter, because we want to "stand in with the railroad" and get railroad shops located here. What a cringing ridiculous position! It is said of the great Henry Clay that when he was a candidate for the presidency, some scheming politicians approached him with a plan whereby a certain support could be secured if he would do certain things. Clay replied no, to do that would be wrong. Well, said the politicians, then you will loose the presidency. Then Clay turned and replied in the memorable words, which have been the inspiration of American manhood and citizenship for more than a generation: "I would rather be right than be president."

While I do not look for such exalted sentiments and manhood in these degenerate days, I cannot conceive of either you or I were in authority we could at least say, "I would rather be right than have the shops!" Refuse to take a stand for the right in a crisis like this, for such a cowardly reason! It is unmanly and ridiculous.

That is "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning" with a vengeance. [Great applause.]

No, my fellow citizens, let us stand up for the just and the right, let us uphold the dignity of labor, for it is labor that has made the world what it is to-day. Labor has created our magnificent civilization. Show me the history of the advancement of mankind from servitude to freedom and independence and I will show you the history of civilization, of freedom and of morality from the beginning of society to the present day.

This is a momentous struggle and nothing, since the great war for freedom, the war of the rebellion, can compare with it in importance and all. Let us, therefore, give these struggling men our support, both moral and material, and bid them God speed in the battle of right and shall have achieved their well deserved victory. (Great applause.)

Alex. McKinnon, P. M. Ringdal and H. Bendixon were also called upon and made short addresses.

Mr. Steenerson then offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, by the citizens of Crookston in mass meeting assembled, That in shifting the burdens of a business depression and consequent loss of revenue upon the shoulders of faithful hard worked laborers and trainmen who are the least able to bear it, the Great Northern Railway company have committed a great injustice, and we sympathize with the striking men whom it sought to reduce to a condition akin to slavery and we earnestly appeal to the generosity of the management of the company to meet the unfortunate emergency in our industrial life, rather than by a reduction of dividends and interest charges thus the reduction of wages; that we commend the manly, peaceable and considerate and loyalty under trying circumstances of these struggling men, and that we sincerely hope that the company will consent to their just demands and thereby set an example which will in the end redound to its benefit and leave a warmer spot in the hearts of the people and bring cheer to many an honest house.

A Regular Beehive

One of the busiest places just now is the store where orders are filled with seeds, bulbs and plants at the Vick Seed House, Rochester, N. Y. This firm has been in the habit of putting up carefully selected collections of vegetable and also flower seeds which they mail at one, two, five or more dollars. These collections contain at least 40 per cent. more than the amount would indicate, and are so well adapted to family use that thousands of families order them annually. If you are not decided as to just what you want we suggest that you send at once for one or more of these collections. This house will supply all your wants for the garden.

The judgment tax sale occurs at the court house, May 7th.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

To be Presented by the Shakespeare Club Next Thursday Evening.

The members of the Shakespeare club are busy rehearsing every evening, the "Merchant of Venice," which will be presented at the opera house next Thursday evening. Appropriate costumes are being constructed, and the play will be put on the boards in first-class style. As will be seen from the cast below, the best dramantic and histrionic talent in the city is found among the performers. Who that has heard one of the readings given by John Crawford, or Miss Emcock, or R. S. Knudson, or W. F. Hitchcock, or any of the rest of the participants, can doubt for a minute that they will do credit to the characters which they will represent? This will be the first Shakespearian play ever presented in this city by home talent and it promises to be a treat to the lovers of legitimate drama. A good orchestra will be engaged and arrangements are being made to secure an experienced stage manager.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Duke of Venice		Geo. F. Stone
Antonio, the merchant		W. F. Hitchcock
Bassanio, a friend of Antonio		Fred Mix
Salanio, Salarino,	Friends of Antonio and Bassanio	Will Marin, C. Harvey, R. S. Knudson
Gratiano,		
Lorenzo in love with Jessica		R. A. Swarthridge
Tubal, a Jew		Chas. Marcy
Shylock, a Jew		John Crawford
Launcelot Gobbo, servant to Shylock		Chas. Marcy
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot		W. Vannett
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio		Jas. Montague
Balthasar, servant to Portia		W. Munch
Portia, a rich heiress		Miss Ida Hancock
Nerissa, her waiting maid		Miss Ida Schmeer
Jessica, daughter to Shylock		Miss M. Tisdel

A Strike Situation Here.

Up to date there has been no material change here in the situation of the strike on the Great Northern railway. No regular trains have passed through this city yet. The passenger trains that were left at Minot, Devils Lake and other places have been moved east and west with the help of United States marshals, but no regular train service has been established. The trains on the branch lines out of here have been run regularly—the conductors acting as brakemen.

The Northern Pacific—the popular old Pioneer line—is taking care of the extra freight, passenger and mail business in good shape, and no inconvenience is felt here except as regards communication with a few points reached only by the Great Northern. It is to be hoped—for the sake of the people affected by the strike—that the difficulty will soon be straightened out satisfactorily and regular train service resumed.

Hardships of the Strike.

It is said that a grocery famine is imminent at Fisher. The sudden strike caught them with a large supply and the impassable condition of the wagon roads rendered hauling from Crookston impossible and they could not even get out to the N. P. road for loads. Several of our business men had important business in Fisher but could get there neither by wagon or railroad and had to forego the trip.

Practical Sympathy.

Merchants of St. Cloud, Grand Forks, Great Falls, Butte and other places have offered striking railroad men all the credit they want.

Flax Seed.

At the rate tint orders for flax seed are coming in we shall not get enough to warrant ordering a carload. All who intend to order should do so at once, before another issue of the JOURNAL, when we will announce the result. Many have already written us to ask them whether we can supply them with seed. To these we desire to say that we can not undertake to answer each letter in that way. A general notice in the JOURNAL must suffice for all. If they can comply with the terms (which are cash on delivery) and if we get enough orders to fill a car, notice will then be given and the matter placed in the hands of whoever may be chosen by the interested parties. We stated plainly last week that we do not intend to do any thing further in this matter than to ascertain whether a carload can be used, and if we find it can we shall turn the matter over to some person, whoever those interested may designate to order the flax and attend to the balance of the business.

Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Mrs. John Stroot of the town of Belgium, died last week, and was buried in this city on Monday last. She was 72 years of ago.

TO BE EVICTED.

Settlers in Kittson County Who Expect to Lose Their Lands.

Replying to the chairman of the settlers association of Kittson county, who has asked Mr. Steenerson to defend the case of the settlers upon indemnity lands in said county, in their suit against the Great Northern Co., Mr. Steenerson says:

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 19th, 1884.

Asmund Johnson, Chairman of committee of settlers.

Dear Sir:—You ask me to state what if anything, can be done for the settlers on idemnity lands in your vicinity who are unable or unwilling to purchase the land from R. R. Co. These lands were all patented to the state and deeded to the R. R. Co. under its grant, so that it holds the absolute title and ownership of the lands. None of these settlers I am informed, settled as early as 1878 or 1877 even, and hence do not come within the class of settlers sought to be protected by the nets of Congress of 1874 and 1876 and of the legislature of Minnesota for 1877 extending the time for the completion of the road on the condition that the rights of settlers should be saved and secured. It is wrong for me to hold out false hopes to settlers under the circumstances, and it is impossible to truly say, that as matters now stand, these settlers will not eventually be ejected from the lands they occupy.

The only lawful remedy that I can think of is the claim sometimes advanced, that these lands were erroneously and wrongfully certified and patented to the company upon a too favorable construction of the grant as to where and for what indemnity lands were given.

These questions were not properly considered by the land department when lands were certified and patented.

It is within our power to ask for a rehearing of these questions before the proper officers at Washington.

I am willing to make a motion for each settler and apply to the land department for an order to show cause on the part of the company why these lands should not be deeded back to the United States under the act for the adjustment of land grants of March 3rd, 1887.

It seems to me that such a proceeding would at least give us a chance to be heard, and while it should be pending all settlers would be undisturbed, but the meantime congressional or legislative relief may be had to save these poor people from being thrown out of house and home by a greedy corporation which has abandoned the purpose of its creation and is no longer a railroad but a land company, doing little or no service for what it was paid all its lands to forever perform at reasonable rates.

Respectfully,
H. STEENERSON.

Journalistic Fluctuations.

The ups and downs of the Red River Valley are many and peculiar. Some two weeks ago it was taken possession of by the sheriff under chattel mortgages held by A. D. Stephens and W. E. McKenzie and the plant taken out and stored in another building; it was advertised to be sold by the sheriff, but the sale was postponed two days at the request of Editor Bydal, who wanted more time to raise the money to redeem the plant. When the day of sale came it was again postponed—this time until April 30th. On Tuesday the 24th, Bydal replevined the outfit, which was taken back to the Dalen office; yesterday the mortgagees re-bonded the plant, which was again dragged out and stored away. As there is a good deal of heavy material in the outfit, we would suggest that the wholeconcern be put on wheels to facilitate moving. Bydal claims that the mortgages are illegal and that if the mortgagees attempt to sell the plant they will get themselves into trouble. What thenext move will be the Lord only knows.

State vs. Demars.

The case of the state against Henry Demars, charged with illegal voting in the Fifth ward, at the recent city election, was heard before Justice Grossman on Sunday and Wednesday, but for lack of sufficient testimony to convict, the case was dismissed. Witnesses who had previously made sworn statements against him, when put on the witness stand, failed to corroborate those statements. Their memories had become defective in the interim, and "they couldn't remember." A. A. Miller appeared for the state and E. M. Stanton for the defense.

HE HAS CLIMBED THE LADDER.

Governor Brown Has Prospered In Business and Politics.

D. Russell Brown, who has been elected governor of Rhode Island for a third term, is a native of the Wooded Nutmeg State, but has been in business in Providence for upward of 24 years. He is the senior partner and founder of the house of Brown, Bros. & Co., the largest dealers in mill supplies in the United States, and being distinctively a man of the people may be considered a fair illustration of the sort of success that may be achieved in the business world by intelligent persistence on the part even of those who begin at the bottom of the ladder.

Governor Brown was born in Bolton, Conn., March 28, 1848. He was a farmer's boy and was educated in the district schools and in academies at Manchester and Hartford. After quitting school he secured employment in a hardware shop at Rockville and at the end of a couple of years was made head clerk and sales-

GOVERNOR BROWN.

man for a big Hartford firm, where he remained till 1870, when he went to Providence to take charge of the mill supply house of Cyrus White.

Within a few months Mr. Brown formed a partnership which bought Mr. White's business and carried it on for seven years under the firm name of Butler, Brown & Co. Upon the death of the senior partner, W. C. Butler, in 1877, Mr. Brown, in company with his brother, H. Martin Brown, and Charles H. Child, formed the present firm.

In 1874 Mr. Brown married Miss Isabel Barrows, and they have three children—one son and two daughters. Their home is one of the prettiest in Providence, according to the comprehensive idea of a lady scribe, who says, "It is a very large house, fitted with stairways, bric-a-brac, hookcases, fireplaces and rugs." Mrs. Brown is an exceptionally well informed woman and is very active in charitable work, besides entertaining a great deal.

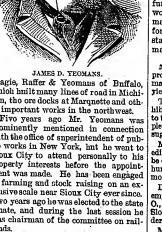
Governor Brown is deeply interested in the charitable, social and educational institutions of Rhode Island and is a member of almost every society in the state that has for its object the encouragement of any particular branch of art, science, literature, historical research or athletics, besides many Republican organizations and various Masonic societies.

HE KNOWS ABOUT RAILROADS.

James D. Yeomans' Qualifications For Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

James D. Yeomans of Sioux City, who succeeds Judge McDill on the interstate commerce commission, is a practical railroad man of many years' experience. He is a native of New York and was born in Cattaraugus county April 31, 1846. After getting a fair high school education he began active life in the railroad business at 17 years of age, first as an office boy and then as a brakeman on the New York and Erie railroad. He was rapidly advanced to the position of superintendent, serving some time in each of the subordinate grades.

During the war he ran trains for the government military operations in Georgia and other places in the south. After the war was over he became interested in the construction of the Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York railroad and afterward became superintendent of that road. In 1870 he became a member of the railroad contracting firm of



JAMES D. YEOMANS.

Cragie, Raffer & Yeomans of Buffalo, which built many lines of road in Michigan, the one down at Marquette and other important works in the northwest.

Five years ago Mr. Yeomans was prominently mentioned in connection with the office of superintendent of public works in New York, but he went to Sioux City to attend personally to his property interests before the appointment was made. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale near Sioux City ever since. Two years ago he was elected to the state senate, and during the last session he was chairman of the committee on railroads.

Commissioner Yeomans is a man of large physique and fine personal appearance and is very popular with his colleagues of all political parties. He has long been a personal and political friend of President Cleveland and Postmaster General Bissell.

MINISTER THURSTON'S DIPLOMACY

He Has Been Courting an American Girl and Wife at the American Government.

That the golden thread of a love story runs through all the complicated meshes of diplomacy in which Minister Thurston of Hawaii has been entangled for the past year or more is evident from the announcement that he is about to marry Miss Harriet W. Potter of St. Joseph, Mich., the young woman who was until recently the cashier of the Hawaiian volcano cyclorama at the California Midwinter fair and had previously filled the same position while the cyclorama was at the Columbian exposition. Mr. Thurston has been a warm friend of Miss Potter's family for a number of years and has been a frequent visitor at St. Joseph, where he has a large number of acquaintance, but none of them suspected what was going on until the public announcement of the engagement was made.

Miss Potter is a very attractive young woman of 23, slightly above the medium height and of the blond type, her hair being light brown and her eyes large and blue. She was born in St. Joseph and

MISS HARRIET W. POTTER.

graduated from the public school there three years ago, afterward taking charge of one of the classes. She was made a member of the staff of the St. Joseph Daily Press for awhile. In manner Miss Potter is very unassuming, but she possesses a quiet dignity that always commands respect and admiration. She is said to be a clever and entertaining conversationist and is unusually accomplished.

Minister Thurston is about 38 years of age and has been a widower for five or six years. He has a son 9 years old, who is now in Washington under the care of the minister's mother. Mr. Thurston was born in Hawaii. His parents were among the first American missionaries who went to the islands in 1820. He is well known as a lawyer in Honolulu and has been prominent for a long time in the republican movement there. He was the practical leader of the revolutionary cabinet of 1893 and was one of the commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate the treaty of annexation. That he is a thorough annexationist is proved by the treaty he has successfully negotiated with Miss Potter.

Fable of the Rum Moloch.

In the village of Smithville a brand new Rum Moloch was set up. The village had never had a Rum Moloch within its borders before, and some of the villagers exulted in the enterprise of the town. "It will improve trade," said they, "for the farmhands will now come to town to see the Rum Moloch and incidentally buy groceries and things." They forgot that the farmhands were then buying groceries and things, but not incidentally. The Wise Man of the village shook his head. He had heard what a Moloch is used for, and he told his fellow townsmen about it. "We'll wait and see," cried some of the more self-confident. Others cried "This is terrible! Lead the way, and we will pitch the Rum Moloch out of town." So the Wise Man strode into the presence of the Moloch and laid his hands on it to pull it over. The crafty Owner of the idol, however, had slyly smeared it all over with fresh black paint, which the Wise Man instantly discovered. "Ah!" he cried, looking in disgust at his blackened hands. "This is dirty work. Let us wait until the Moloch is dry." So the excitable people waited for one day. When they returned, the crafty Owner had fired up, and the Moloch was now redhot, the paint thoroughly dry. But in the Moloch's redhot arms the Wise Man, in agony, saw his own dear boy burned to death. This story teaches that it is better to attack the rum power at the risk of soiled hands than of burned flesh.—Golden Rule.

And Joy Would Sit at the Hearth.

If the workingmen should suddenly take it into their heads to take the earnings that they hitherto have used for intoxicating liquors and spend them for furniture, how much do you suppose would be let loose upon the furniture market? Not less than $6,000,000 in four weeks. There would then be no stagnation of trade in the furniture market.—Exchange.

Miss Eola Jackson, the daughter of the proprietor of the Belle Meade stock farm, manages the dairy on the estate, which yields a profit of about $16,000 a year.

The Duchess of Sutherland has been exhibiting gorgeous collections of geraniums to the east end folk in London at the People's palace, founded at Walter Besant's suggestion.

Mrs. Lease has been invited to take the editorship of a Populist newspaper soon to be started in Omaha, and an eastern lecture bureau has offered her $50 a night for a 10 months' tour.

Della Stones, the oldest woman in the employ of the government, died in Wooster, O., recently. She was a daughter of John Stones, treasurer of the United States under President Taylor.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, when she is dining in a restaurant, is fierce if anything is ordered or brought in out of place and does not give herself time to think before she frees her mind on the subject.

Mlle. Jonatha, the accomplished pianist, combines literary labors with her music, and this year her volume on Chopin is expected. The book will be dedicated by special permission to the Princess Beatrice.

Tea Planting In the Caucasus.

The partial failure of the experiments thus far made in the culture of Caucasian tea is attributed to a want of expert knowledge in the planting. As it is confidently believed that the climatic conditions and the nature of the soil in certain regions of the Caucasus are entirely favorable to tea culture, new and more practical experiments are about to be made. A large consignment of young plants, with the soil still attached to the roots and carefully packed in wooden cases, has just been landed at Batoum, direct from Hankow. This shipment is accompanied by 19 Chinese planters and an Englishman who has had a long experience on China plantations.—London News.

A Complete Installation.

One of the most complete electric light installations in existence has been decided on for a colliery in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The plant is divided into three parts. In the first the dynamo will run 500 lamps in the colliery itself, to be distributed both throughout the pit and above ground. Another installation is devoted to the lighting of 24 workmen's cottages, which are about 700 yards from the colliery, there being three lights in each cottage, or a total of 102 lamps in all. The third installation consists of a complete electric pumping plant capable of delivering 100 gallons of water per minute from the adjacent river to the colliery.

Schoolboy "Cigarette Fiends."

A determined effort is being made by school principals and the press to stamp out the cigarette habit in the public schools. The vice has obtained a firmer grip here on boys from 8 to 14 years old than in any other city in the country, and the results are seen in the remarkable increase of criminals of tender years and of deaths from what the doctors call the "cigarette heart."—New York Tribune.

The prisons of Morocco are the worst in the world. No care or attention whatever is given to the prisoners. They are left dependent on their friends for food, and if they have no friends the government provides only a bit of bread or a handful of grain daily to keep them alive.

A man was arraigned in his London court for creating a nuisance by playing a bagpipe. The court ruled that the bagpipe is a musical instrument, and he went scot free. Whether or not the decision is a musical one is a question.

Twelve steel plates from designs for illustrations to "Pickwick," made nearly half a century ago by Onwhyn, have been discovered in London, and prints from them have been published.

Dr. Boyd, at one time surgeon on the City of Rome, says in The Lancet that administrations of cholorhrom and nitention to diet will insure the passenger immunity from seasickness.

Mrs. Ellis F. Routt, wife of ex-Governor John L. Routt of Colorado, was the first woman in Denver who registered to vote under the new equal suffrage law. She gave her occupation as "housewife."

Miss Elsie Clews, the banker's daughter, is a very accomplished young woman. Music, art and the languages all have been well and carefully studied and mastered to a greater degree than is usual with a society girl.

Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller and heiress to no one can count how many millions, dresses very quietly, particularly for the street. She never wears any jewelry, with the exception of some handsome rings.

The best woman rider in America is Mrs. Beach, teacher at the Exclusive Riding club, of which the Webbs, Vanderbilts and all the remaining One Hundred and Fifty are members. Mrs. Beach never had a riding lesson in her life. She "took to it" as a duck to water.

The Tariff in the Senate.

The cry for prompt action on the tariff question has again been urged from the quarters mainly by those who find themselves doing less business than formerly and who are willing to surrender any great cause and principle of protection for a possible pecuniary gain. This is wrong, entirely and utterly wrong.

Should this tessellated tariff become law and go into effect next July, only four months before the congressional elections, the country will be doomed to experience the evil effects of the policy of prostration for a period of nearly four years—certainly till after the great destroying angel has left the White House.

There is no reason why the tessellated tariff should not be further delayed for a few months. There has hitherto been no such great desire to force it upon the people. No special session of congress was deemed necessary for its enactment. It affects the people and affects them vitally. Any effort made now to rush this measure, before the people have had an opportunity of expressing their will in November, will be a cowardly act. It affects the people. It lowers their wages. Let the people say if they want their wages lowered.

Texans use rattlesnake skins for belts and for charms to prevent rheumatism. The negroes have become experts in killing the snakes by crushing the heads only, so that the skins shall not be injured.

Every well developed adult of the human species has long surface equal to 1,400 square feet. The heart's power is sufficient to lift itself 19,000 feet each hour.

Mirages may occur in any place where the denser stratum of air is shifted above the lighter stratum, thus causing a reflection of the rays of light.

The advocates of cremation assert that burial grounds will be regarded as relics of an uncivilized age by the year 1994.

Bells, says a writer, toll for the making or breaking of engagements in some German towns.

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—Eastern Proverb.

1894 APRIL. 1894

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

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An Exception to Nature's Laws.

According to the general laws of nature, when a body is cooled it becomes heavier then when it is hot. There is at least one exception to this rule, and that is in the case of water. Now, before you read further, shut your eyes and see if you can figure out just exactly how important this exception is to humanity. Cool a can or other vessel of water from, say, 70 degrees down to 40 degrees and then pour it into a tub of water the temperature of which is any place between 50 and 80 degrees. You will notice that the cold water will immediately sink to the bottom, and right here is an explanation of the mystery of river and lake circulation. But when your cooling process goes below 39 degrees, strange as it may seem, the water becomes lighter than it was when it was only one or two degrees warmer, and if poured into a tub heated as directed above will stay on top or immediately rise to that position. Now, let us suppose that water continued to get heavier as it got colder, as other bodies do; what would happen? Ice as soon as it formed would sink to the bottom, layer upon layer, and in this way seas, lakes and rivers would be frozen solid. But one freezing would do for all time, as the rays of the sun would not penetrate the thin skim of cold summer water to a sufficient depth to thaw the rigid mass. For us it is fortunate that there are "exceptions to all rules."—St. Louis Republic.

Treatment For Wounds.

Dr. Eichler, in the "Aerzt. Prakt," advocates Pern balsam as a dressing for wounds incurred wanting to heal quickly, its points of adaptation being that it adheres well and covers the entire surface of the wounds; it has a drying effect, but stimulates granulations, and following application a scab is formed under which healing goes on. Dr. Eichler states that its use is especially indicated in the treatment of wounds having a tendency to manifest putrefaction or partial gangrene, and in injuries of the hands and fingers the results are excellent. In practice, after cooptition of the margins of the wound, Pern balsam is poured over the entire surface, which is then covered with thin layers of gauze moistened with balsam and ordinary dressing. The latter may be left in place for several days, though it is an advantage to renew the outer dressing daily and moisten the gauze with the balsam without removing it from the wound. —New York Tribune.

Maori Women.

The Maori women are a potent factor in island life and must not be forgotten. Liquid dark eyes, soft voices, affectionate and caressing manners, light brown skins of ivory smoothness and great cleanliness in every movement are their most striking characteristics. Seldom are they to be seen in a passion, and not a single "cuss word" for man or woman is to be found in the vocabulary of this charming people. In the most furious rage they use only such each other cat, hnilock, dog, goat, sheep or pig. The most deadly is wild duck, implying a child whom nobody will own.—Fortnightly Review.

Chewing Gum and Mal de Mer.

An English woman has made a discovery which she communicates to a magazine as follows: "I wonder how it is we know nothing of the wonderful American chewing gufh as a remedy against seasickness. The other day, when crossing the terrible silver streak, I suffered much badly offered me a piece which she had obtained in New York. It was of a wafery looking consistency, flavored with pepsin, and it carried me safely over from Dover to Calais with perfect comfort."

Cumulative Proof.

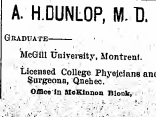
A—I tell you, a year ago, we had 19 inches of frost in Berlin.

B—Why, that isn't worth talking about; here in Dresden we have had as much as 80 degrees.

A—Thirty degrees? Nonsense!

B—It's perfectly correct—15 in the New Town and 15 in the Old Town.—Humoristisches.

The interest on the public debt of the United States approximates $100 per minute.



E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, to cure Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Lack of Confidence, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Premature Old Age, Insanity and Death. By mail, 50 cts a box, 6 boxes, $2.50. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for free medical advice. Sold by druggists. Actina, Actina Catarrh Cure, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to use. Instant relief. Guaranteed not to stain. Sold by druggists, 50c. size, now 35c. GUARANTEES issued only by

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BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
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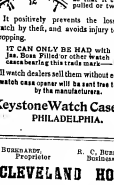
Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only new (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with the Ross Filled or other Watch cases bearing this trade mark.

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KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A roller runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the groove, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

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CROOKSTON. MINN.

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JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the AGRICULTURIST

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SOUTH AND NORTH.

A BRAVE SOUTHERNER ANSWERS ABE HEWITT.

Judge Lee Lectures the North on Fraud Brains—They Are Not Clever Enough to Take Advantage of Favorable Situations. Not So Unscrupulous as the Southrons.

"Now that Abe Hewitt has raised this question about southern politicians having less brains than the Yankees," said Judge Lee of Georgia, "I want to tell the truth about this thing with no Eli Perkins imagination. The fact is, we southerners have always had brains enough to control this government. Think of it—we cotton states actually make a tariff for New England. We control congress. We are the nation today, and these mudsill Yankees are sitting down in the hall."

"How do you get so many congressmen?" asked Bourke Cockran.

"Why, Abe Hewitt's ignorant Yankees gave them to us. The Yankees voted themselves out, and we voted ourselves in. Why, do you know that little brainy South Carolina, with 462,000 people, has seven congressmen, while Massachusetts, with 2,215,000 people, has only 12?"

"And Mississippi?"

"She's got 544,000 people and seven congressmen, while Pennsylvania, with 5,148,000 people, has only 28. In one district in Georgia 80,000 southern people or 2,860 white voters, make a congressman, while it always takes 171,000 Yankees, or 85,000 voters, to make a congressman. But you've got representation according to your brains—small brains, small representation."

"But do the negroes vote?" asked a northern congressman.

"Niggers vote! I should say not, and they never will. Your Yankee idiots made them citizens—made them voters —but do you think we brainy southerners will ever count their votes? I should say not. They vote in Kentucky, Tennessee and the border states, but they will never vote in South Carolina, Mississippi or Louisiana, where they are in the majority. It wouldn't do."

"Then the 20 congressmen representing Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi are fraudulent?"

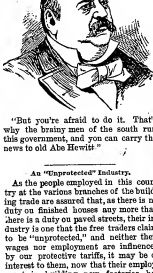
"No, sah, it's southern brains. We know how to manage."

"How many votes did Cleveland get in South Carolina?"

"Why, he got 65,000, and 88,000 in Mississippi, and 85,000 in Louisiana, but they made him president, and those ignorant northern Yankees let us do it. Why, you Yankee fools put McKane in Sing Sing for disfranchising a few citizens in Brooklyn and make a great row because Bob Ross was shot at the polls in Troy, while we brainy southerners next count out 858,000 niggers in Georgia, obliterate 600,000 in South Carolina and annihilate 744,000 black Yankees in Mississippi. We actually whip you Yankees in and make you help us do it! Brains! I reckon we have got brains!"

"What would you old rebs do if we Yankees should elect a president fraudulently in three northern states as you did Cleveland in the south?"

"What! You disfranchise a Democrat! You Yankees haven't nerve enough to do it. You haven't brains enough to stand by your own disfranchised Republicans in the south. If you should put in a president fraudulently, we'd paint FRAUD on his brow, as Dana painted it on Hayes', who was really the last president honestly elected in the nigger states. But you Yankees are afraid to do it. We old rebs would have some respect for you if you had nerve enough to write fraud on Cleveland like this:



"But you're afraid to do it. That's why the brainy men of the south run this government, and you can carry the news to old Abe Hewitt."

An "Unprotected" Industry.

As the people employed in this country at the various branches of the building trade are assured that, as there is no duty on finished houses any more than there is a duty on paved streets, their industry is one that the free traders claim to be "unprotected," and neither their wages nor employment are influenced by our protective tariffs, it may be of interest to them, now that the employment in building new factories has ceased under the threat of free trade, to quote from a summary of the general report on the census of England and Wales made by The Engineer of London. This paper says of the building trades:

"The number of persons thus employed shows an increase for the 10 years of only 2.1 per cent, whereas in the previous decade the rise was 21 per cent. The absolute number in 1891 was 680,886. The extremely small increase of a little over 14,000 in the building trades was accompanied by an actual decline in respect to the industries which supply the building materials. The falling off was only 1.5 per cent, but that there should be any decrease at all is a matter to be regretted, an increase being the proper result."

There is probably no trade in this country, unless we call farming a trade, that receives greater benefits from the building of new factories, factory towns and the various operations connected with the inauguration and maintenance of the industries developed in this country by protection than the building trade.—American Economist.

LIKE THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

The South Carolina Episode a Reminder of the Steadfast Rebellion of 1794.

The recent lamentable outbreak in South Carolina against the enforcement of the celebrated dispensary law will probably take its place in history beside the Bradford whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, which, it is worthy of remark, reached its climax and was suppressed in 1794, just a century ago. The circumstances of the two outbreaks are similar only in that both were caused by excise regulations, but they seem to unite in re-en forcing the fact that an excise law is no more popular in the United States than it was in England when Blackstone said

GOVERNOR TILLMAN.

its very name was odious to the people, and Dr. Johnson splenetically defined it as "a hateful tax adjudged by strange hired by those to whom excise is paid."

The dispensary law was adopted at the suggestion of Governor Tillman as a compromise measure which it was supposed would end the strife between the Prohibitionists and the anti-Prohibitionists in the state and at the same time materially increase the public revenues. Its enforcement by every means at his command was to have been expected from a man of Governor Tillman's characteristic vigor and determination.

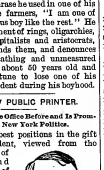
Governor Tillman is primarily a farmers' governor. He is a farmer himself and the idol of the farmers of South Carolina. He made his first political reputation about 10 years ago by stumping the state in opposition to the agricultural department as then conducted and succeeded in having matters reformed to suit him. Two years later he went over the state again advocating the establishment of an agricultural college, and again he was successful. Then the Farmers' Alliance suggested him to the Democratic convention for governor, and he got the nomination and was elected and two years later was nominated and elected again in spite of vigorous opposition within the party lines.

Governor Tillman prides himself on being one of the common people and used to be called the "one gallus" candidate because of a phrase he used in one of his speeches to the farmers, "I am one of you, a one gallus boy like the rest." He is a bitter opponent of rings, oligarchies, monopolies, capitalists and aristocrats, as he understands them, and denounces them all in scathing and unmeasured terms. He is about 50 years old and had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes by an accident during his boyhood.

THE NEW PUBLIC PRINTER.

He Has Held the Office Before and Is Promised Its New Political Politics.

One of the best positions in the gift of the president, viewed from the standpoint of patronage and good pay, is that of public printer, to which Thomas E. Benedict of New York was recently appointed. There are over 2,000 employees connected with the office, which does not come within the purview of the civil service law, and THOMAS E. BENEDICT.



although the salary is only $4,500 a year there are supposed to be many commissions and rebates on the purchase of material, of which the incumbent may take advantage, to the great augmentation of his income.

Mr. Benedict was public printer during President Cleveland's first administration and now succeeds F. W. Palmer, the man who five years ago succeeded him. In the interval he has been a deputy in the office of the New York secretary of state, from which he retired on the expiration of his term at the beginning of the year. He has been quite prominent in New York state politics and was an aspirant last fall for the Democratic nomination as secretary of state, but failed to secure it.

Warwick, Orange county, was Mr. Benedict's birthplace, and he was born in this year 1830. He received an academic education and taught school for awhile and then went to work as a bookkeeper in a railroad office. He had a taste for journalism and was a somewhat liberal contributor to the local papers even before he moved to Ulster county in 1863 and started the Ellenville Press, of which he made a very successful paper. His brother, G. H. Benedict, was interested with him in The Press and in 1873 the firm purchased The Banner of Liberty, a weekly, whose circulation they managed to extend considerably.

In 1879 Mr. Benedict was elected a member of the legislature and was afterward re-elected for four successive terms. At the end of his legislative service he was appointed deputy state comptroller, which position he held when he was first made public printer. In Albany Mr. Benedict formed a friendship with Mr. Cleveland, then governor, which has been maintained ever since, and to which his appointment as public printer is said to be due.

In the early days of the republic the government printing was done by contract. In 1863 the office of superintendent of congressional printing was created, in 1876 the name was changed from congressional to public printer and the present system was organized. Mr. A. M. Clapp was the first public printer, and he was succeeded by John D. Defrees and Sterling P. Rounds.

Thrifty Japs.

It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 paupers in the Japanese empire

JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

IT LIES MOLDERING IN A GRAVE AT NORTH ELBA, N. Y.

Many Pilgrimages to the Old John Brown Farm In the Picturesque Adirondacks. The Region Has Lately Become a Fashionable Summer Resort.

If the soul of John Brown is still marching on, as the old war song says, the grave in which the same mysteriously inspiriting slogan hath it that his body lies moldering is becoming year by year a more interesting place of pilgrimage for students of his history and admirers of his deeds. It is yearly becoming more accessible, too, with the opening up and improvement of roads and the building of railroads made necessary since the wild Adirondack region has become a fashionable summering place. The grave is situated on the farm which John Brown bought in 1849 from Gerrit Smith at North Elba, Essex county, N. Y., and only two miles distant from those beautiful twin lakes, Mirror and Placid, whereof "society" has lately become enamored.

A good road leads from Mirror lake to the John Brown farm, which is situated in the midst of the grandest scenery in the Adirondacks. It is in an upland valley some 20 miles in length and of an average breadth of five or six miles, and around it the forests have been cleared away for grazing farms, so that the country is open enough to present some charming sweeps of vision to the eye. To the north is the grand old Whiteface

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

mountain, 4,600 feet in height; and from the farm one can look up its entire southern slope and see where its dips into the famous Wilmington notch.

Looking southward, the visitor has a magnificent view of the grandest of the Adirondack mountains, Mount Marcy, with its domelike crown piercing the atmosphere at an altitude of near 5,000 feet, is the highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the single exception of Black mountain, in North Carolina. Near it is the Elephant, a long mountain with an apparent resemblance to the animal for which it is named. West ward of Marcy stands Mount McIntyre, second in height of the Adirondacks and affording, it is said, finer views than Marcy, owing to its more isolated position.

The finest views of all, however, are to be had from Whiteface, which also stands apart from the other mountains—seems, in fact, entirely separated from them. From its summit almost the entire length of Lake Champlain is visible as well as hundreds of the Adirondack lakes and the St. Lawrence river. A project is now under consideration to make the summit of Whiteface more accessible. It is proposed to build a railroad up from Mirror lake, like those up Rigi and Pilatus in Switzerland, or like those up Mount Washington and Pike's peak.

That John Brown must have had an inborn love of natural grandeur is shown by his selection of a burial place in the heart of this magnificent valley. But with his first coming to North Elba love of the beautiful had far less to do than his passionate love of freedom. What attracted him most was the fact that Gerrit Smith had there established a colony for negroes rescued from slavery. It may be that he thought it would be a good center from which to progress into a openly avowed idea of organizing a negro army to make war upon the slave holding states.

At any rate, he took a farm of 248 acres in the then unbroken wilderness, made a clearing and erected a little wooden house, which still stands, where he built it, though it has been considerably improved in recent years. Here he left his wife and the younger members of his family when he went to Kansas to fight against the extension of slavery into that territory. From there he went forth to his death in that famous raid on Harper's Ferry. There, after his execution, his widow took his body and buried it, in accordance with his desire, in the shadow of a huge bowlder that stands 30 or 40 feet away from the front of the house.

The house and farm are now the property of Kate Field, Sinclair Tousey, the sons of William Lloyd Garrison and several other admirers of John Brown. They bought the farm and put a neat wooden fence about the grave. Their aim was to protect the grave from desecration and the farm from unworthy uses. The inclosure about the grave contains about an eighth of an acre and is filled with wild rosebushes. At the head of the grave stands a tombstone which John Brown brought from the grave of his grandfather at Torrington, Conn., and on it are inscriptions commemorative of his death and that of his three sons, who died, like him, in the effort to emancipate the negroes. The tombstone has to be kept boxed up and padlocked to protect it from desecration by relic hunters, who had already chipped it somewhat before this precaution was taken. The bowlder has also suffered in like manner and has to be carefully guarded. On its summit, carved in great letters, is the inscription, "John Brown, 1800."

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For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit. [47-tf]

D. N. TAYLOR.

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Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger State Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 9:30 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train ever day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

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Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. This impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, such as

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or other troublesome diseases. To cure these it is required a safe and reliable remedy free from any harmful ingredients. S. S. S. is purely vegetable. Such blood diseases as it relieves all impurities. S. S. S. is the only blood purifier guaranteed to contain no mercury. Thousands of cases of the worst forms of blood diseases have been

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SALE OF State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, MARCH 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at Public Sale at the County Auditor's office in CROOKSTON, on May 28th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the appraised and unsold state lands, in POLK County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for the days fixing the sale.

S. G. IVERSON,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[9-4]

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On Steel Lever Harrows, Disc Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Plain Boss Harrows.

Dowagiac Drills Always Lead.

They cannot be beaten. Our line of spring goods also comprises John Deere and Flying Dutchman Plows, Van Brunt Seeders, Rushford Wagons, and a full line of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carts and single and double Harness. We also sell Columbia, Imperial and Falcon Bicycles.

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Surplus, - - - - 18,000

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Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - - Minnesota.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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The Fergus Falls Journal suggests the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock for Congress, which doubtless means that Eb. Corliss does not intend to shy his castor into the ring this heat.

The probabilities are that the majority of the Great Northern employes who are out on strike, voted for Grover Cleveland and the democratic administration that is now arrayed against them.

Our congressman, H. E. Boen, has introduced a bill to provide hotel accommodations for Coxey's army when those patriots shall have reached Washington. Boen has a fellow-feeling for that sort of soldiering.

Tom Edson, a prominent democrat of Larimore, North Dakota, is said to be organizing a regiment for Coxey's army, and has established headquarters at the Hotel Dacotah, Grand Forks. Tom has always been considered an eccentric sort of fellow, but has been credited with having a little sense.

The liquor law of South Carolina has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of that state on the ground that the state cannot engage in the liquor business for profit. This will be a blow to temperance reformers who had expected much from this state dispensary law, which is an innovation in the temperance movement. They will have to fall back upon the old prohibitory law.

In his inaugural address to the council, Mayor Anderson of Grand Fork, tackled the water problem and suggested two remedies as follows:

First, the tower system, filtering the water, by which a constant pressure could be had and the pump stopped 10 hours each day. Second, by moving the intake to the center of the river and purifying the water by a series of filters that could be arranged for the purpose.

The question of raising sufficient revenue to meet the city's expenses, city's expenses was also discussed by the mayor, who found that the city was in such dire extremities that he urged the levying of a special assessment and as this would probably be illegal, he was in favor of going before the legislature and having the act legalized.

When the taxpayers of Crookston are inclined to complain about the financial condition of the city they should look about them and make comparisons with other cities of the northwest, and they will find that Crookston will not suffer by comparison.

The republican papers in the seventh congressional district are arguing S. G. Comstock to declare himself an active candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket. From our knowledge of the man we should say that Mr. Comstock is not built that way, in so far as making a scramble for the position is concerned, but, should the republicans of the district see fit to nominate him we believe he would not decline to make the race. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of Mr. Comstock's stand upon the tariff question while in congress before, and, while no doubt it defeated his re-election the people have had full time to find out by experience that he was right. He was also right in supporting Tom Reed for speaker and time has also fully demonstrated the wisdom of his action upon that point also. Mr. Comstock is one of the ablest men in this district as a legislator, one of the ablest men Minnesota ever sent to congress. The republicans could not make a wiser choice of a representative in congress.

The JOURNAL sought an interview with Hon. Halvor Steenerson upon his letter last week and that gentleman, though deep in the mysteries of an important land case from Kittson county, cheerfully put aside business for a few minutes to answer our interrogatories. He said in substance: "Yes, that letter is correct in every detail, and I most emphatically mean every word of it. Situated as I am at present should the nomination and election come to me without effort, it would be financially a detriment to me as my practice is far better from that point of view than double what I could save if I was a member of congress and I feel that I am obliged to devote a few more years yet strictly to business. While these matters should not always be allowed to govern the actions of a man I feel that I have a duty to perform toward my family that is paramount in this case, especially when the party can so easily find a far better man for the position. You may say, however that I stand ready to pull off my coat and put in my best efforts for the whole republican ticket and have no favors to ask from the people except that they take hold with me and elect that ticket."

The strike on the Great Northern railway seems to be in a fair way for settlement. Governor Nelson has taken a hand in the game, and asked President Hill to arbitrate the matter, which the latter has agreed to do. Pending arbitration the men are to return to work and await the decision of the arbitrators. The men favor settling the matter with Mr. Hill themselves, to which the latter agrees, and an early settlement of the trouble, in some way, seems probable.

That the men have the sympathy of almost every community on the lines of the Great Northern system is shown by the attitude of those communities, and the expressions of the citizens. The only action that creates any sympathy for the railroad is the manner in which the strike was inaugurated. The strikers labored under the impression—whether right or wrong—that the company was going to discharge the leading spirits among the discontented employes, and replace them with new men. Acting upon this belief, a strike was ordered with only a few hours notice to the company. This seemed to be taking an undue advantage of the company and the latter has made the most of this when defending its side of the case.

That a certain class of the railroad employes engaged on the Western Dakota and the Montana division, have a grievance there can be no doubt. The salaries of the section men, watchmen, yardmen, car cleaners and the like, before the last reduction was made, were already down to a point where there was scarcely a living in their wages, and when they were reduced still further it was more than they could stand. Therefore they had a grievance and their fellow-laborers and brother members of their organization all along the line have a right to use all honorable means to help them procure a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Had the reduction applied only to high-salaried officials and to employes who were receiving over $75 per month, it would have caused no hardship to any one. But the company made the mistake of including in the reduction all those whose salaries were already down to the minimum—and this seems to have been where the trouble originated.

What have these reductions been made for? Because the road has not been paying as much dividend on its stock lately as it usually does—owing to the building and operation of the western extension to the Pacific coast—no piece of road that cannot be made to pay for years to come—and the business depression prevailing throughout the country. Of course the road could cannot be expected to stand any of this loss, so the salaries of the employes are reduced. The Great Northern railway has been one of the best paying pieces of railroad property in the United States; its stock has been always above par for years; it has never failed to declare a dividend both on the actual stock and on the watered stock—or wind. And yet it is said that this company pays smaller salaries than any other transcontinental line in American. Although its earnings have fallen 40 points in the last six months, it is still quoted at 1.04, while the Northern Pacific—with its splendid equipment and fine train service—is only quoted at about 5 cents.

There is one point that has been overlooked by those who sympathize with the company. Those people point to the fact that reductions have been made in the wages of workmen in all industries. This is true to a large extent, but to compensate for this, reductions have been made in the price of most of the commodities manufactured by these people whose wages have been reduced, but no one has heard of reduction in the freight and passenger rates on our railroads.

The fact that J. J. Hill is a strong personal friend of President Cleveland may account for the manner in which the government has come to the relief of the Great Northern road. By representing to the post-office department that the strikers were interfering with the mails, the company invoked the aid of the United States officers to protect their trains, when, as a matter of fact, the men were ready and willing to move the mail.

The company also got a decision from the attorney-general which is in effect that the forcible detaching of even one car from a train carrying mail is an act of violation against the laws of the United States. Under this opinion, should a dining car be captured by road agents and the balance of the train allowed to go to its destination, the company can refuse to carry the mail until the United States has secured that dining car and protected them in the running of it. There is nothing like standing in with the administration, and though Mike Doran may have lost his pull, it is quite clear that Jim Hill still retains his grip.

ARBITRATION.

The very latest reports from the conference committee, now in session with the Great Northern officials at St. Paul, indicates that the suggestion of arbitration made by Governor Nelson will fail, because the majority of the committee do not seem to favor it. We believe that the railroad employes will make a mistake if they refuse to arbitrate the matter.

Diversified Farming.

On Monday afternoon a JOURNAL scribe took a stroll across the river and called at the farm-house of Hon. B. Sampson. In response to numerous invitations to call sometime and look at his stock. After a chat with Mr. S. in as pleasant a home as any farmer (or any other man) could desire, he took us out to his barn wherein are to be found good, commonsense, everyday work-horses, some fancy driving and trotting animals, and two thoroughbred stallions, one a fine blocky bribe about 6 years old, that Mr. S. bought some two years since and calls the Norwegian horse because the ancestors of the horse came here from Norway. The other is a sister to one 3 years old weighing about 1600 and an honor some a specimen of horse flesh as one could wish to see. The barn is roomy and commodious, with plenty of room for his cows and horses, and feed for them and is well ventilated. He keeps cows enough for what dairy supplies he needs, and sees to sell when the market warrants and calculates also to have what beef he needs. He also has a few sheep to supply mutton for family use. He has a large yard, wherein are to be seen some 60 fine hogs and commodious pens for various uses. In one are to be seen a number of brood sows, with young pigs ranging from one to six weeks old. In another we see a system of pens and troughs, arranged around a central room in which is to be found facilities for cooking food for the hogs in the winter time. Outside is the yard in a trough so arranged that the hogs can get a sufficient supply of pure artesian water, both winter and summer, and to the end that he never feeds his hogs upon sour swill Mr. S. attributes his success as a hog-raiser. His hogs are nearly all pure Yorkshires, which he considers the best for this country as they are extremely easy keepers,' requiring little besides grass in summer. In one corner of the yard is a small slaughter house, conveniently arranged for the purpose for which it is designed. In the smoke and meat house we saw on outleing quite a lot of smoked meats and he informed us that he had several barrels of salt pork in his cellar. Built into the side hill is a house that in the winter as was to store potatoes, in, which never freezes and which would be a fine place to keep beets and turnips for milch cows in the winter. He has a fine hen house with a stove in it where he can, in the severest of winter weather, keep his hens as warm as they need to be at small cost and said he: "the fresh eggs I get all winter amply repays me for all the expense and trouble I am at and I never have young chicks any season of the year I like." Besides putting down his year's supply of pork, selling a number of hogs to the laboring men fall, and a good fat shoat or two now and then during the winter, he has now on hand some 40 brood sows, and 20 fat hogs of which latter will work in right handy for the markets during the coming summer. Mr. Sampson while not doing much boasting about it is setting an example to Polk county farmers that many of them might follow to advantage, and says he does not farming pay as well as does any business in this country. Some may be on idea that all this display represents an outlay of cash that the ordinary farmer cannot command, but outside of the elegant farmhouse and the fine barn everything else bears evidence of the homemade—the product of labor and such material as the ordinary farmer can command, supplemented however by painstaking care and foresthought to provide sufficient food and proper care. This only point in which Mr. S. has differed from the ordinary farmer has been in the fact that a few years ago when so many were breaking their necks in the effort to get out of hogs, Mr. S. quietly stocked up and is now reaping the benefits of his forethought by having plenty of pork also plenty of healthy thrifty pigs to sell.

Euclid Items.

Euclid, April 25, 1894.

Dr. Chapin took the train for Warren this morning.

E. C. Murney took in the sights at the county seat Monday last.

Chas. Teal, Sr., drove to Grand Forks Tuesday.

Seed wheat, oats and barley are moving out lively these days.

Dave Huggard drove up from Crookston to-day. He says the roads are very bad.

Mr. Kelso of Hallock came down Tuesday to look after his farming business.

All the farmers have started seeding in this vicinity, and are going over the land rapidly.

J. R. Crum who has been here the past week returned to his home at Donaldson Monday.

Dr. Chapin feels rather proud over his new trotting stock and says he will take the land now when out driving.

H. C. Misner's store is beginning to notice that Jim Hill is not carrying any freight, as goods are going out very lively and not any coming in.

The party that went out to the cemetery Tuesday evening to sow some grass seed, struck it at the right time as a nice rain fell after their return. It is said that the cemetery will be decorated with some nice shade trees, which will make a wonderful improvement.

Valuable Waste.

"Refiners of nitrate of silver for the use of photographers," said one of the profession, "have agents traveling constantly about the country collecting the waste clippings of sensitized paper that accumulate in every photograph gallery. They buy all they can find and pay for it by the ounce, allowing the photographer a good round price for his waste. The waste is shipped to the refiners, where the nitrate in the paper is separated from it by chemical processes and prepared for market again. This refined nitrate is as good as it was originally and is sold for just as much. The refiners, of course, make a big profit out of the waste, and the photographer is able to get a good supply of material for the scraps that would otherwise be of no use to him.

"When one thinks of the great number of photograph galleries and studios in the country and the fact that the waste paper of them all is closely gathered by the refiners at a price that will average $1 a pound, he may get some idea of the proportions of a business that is utterly unknown outside of the persons directly interested. Not only the scraps of silver sensitized paper, but most of the paper treated with solutions of gold are eagerly sought by the refiners, and the photographer is always very glad to exchange his accumulation of, to him, worthless waste for a neat stock of valuable nitrate."—New York Sun.

The Clever Brahmas.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmans in India possess in localizing thought, Purushotam Aor Telang said the other day: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country mere child's play. As ordinary Brahmans chess player could carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual games played by the Brahmans consists in enchanting with one pawn, designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various scenes and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triplo acrostic in Sanskrit in a given matter, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his argument on religion."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Got Even With the Preacher.

A lawyer of this city tells a story of how he got even with a preacher. It was on the occasion of his second marriage. After cancelling the ceremony the minister took advantage of the privileges accorded him by custom of saluting the bride. While so engaged the groom suddenly imprinted a resounding kiss on the cheek of the minister's wife, who was standing immediately behind the wedding party.

The lady was indignant, and the minister asked for an explanation.

"Why, sir," said the groom, "I understood the opinion that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways and that he had as much right to kiss my preacher's wife as the former had to kiss the bride.—Louisville Post.

Her Scheme Failed.

The latest instances of crime bringing its own punishment comes, on the authority of Dr. Leonard Ghirgini, from Italy. An Italian woman had a husband, and the husband had the dropsy. But the dropsy did not work quickly enough. The woman put a toad into her husband's wine to poison him. But the poison which the toad's skin secretes has an active principle—physyin —which much resembles digitalis, which is the best possible remedy for dropsy pending on heart disease. So, instead of killing her husband, she restored him to health.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Fountain Pen.

Joe—These fountain pen makers will never be affected by the income tax.

Bob—Why not? Some of them are rich.

Joe—Because they never make enough ink cems to be taxed.—Detroit Free Press.

ADITIONAL LOCAL.

Miss May Cornell is visiting friends at Fertile.

Miss Hattie Gordon of Minneapolis is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Smith.

Eugene, the seven year old daughter of Chris Sathre, is reported to be very sick.

A number of Indians have been seen in their canoes away up the river.

A. Bjornson, of Grand Forks, visited with Frank Kermott last Sunday.

Miss S. M. Cornelius has gone up to St. Hilaire where she has engaged to teach a term of school.

Geo. Whitcomb of Alexandria is in the city this week. George is as lively and happy as ever.

Gay Halvorson has accepted the position of bookkeeper and law clerk in the office of Halvor Steenerson.

Beautiful sunshiny weather on Saturday and Sunday, had the effect of drying up the moisture rapidly.

Miss Mary Cornelius who has been in very poor health during the winter was visiting friends in the city Tuesday.

On Monday a sturgeon weighing 70 pounds was taken from the river, and on Wednesday one weighing 105 pounds was taken.

There will be a special meeting of the G. A. R. to-morrow (Friday) evening at the post hall, to make arrangements for the observance of Decoration day.

One good point in favor of flax raising is in the fact that it may be sowed very much later than wheat or oats. Wheat sowed after the middle of May is or not as apt to do as well as when sown in April. Flax will do up to June 1st.

Rev. Squier went down to Detroit Monday on business connected with the Detroit Lake assembly. From Detroit he goes to Staples, where he is booked to deliver three of his lectures on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

The adjusters for the insurance companies in the Alderman, Sylvester & Risech fire case finished their business so far as the stock is concerned on Saturday. They awarded the company $500 damage on stock which is about the fair thing.

M. Malone's barn in Jerome's addition came near going into the river on Sunday, and Tom Harris had to go out and set for to get it up on solid ground again. It had been built on the bank of the river and the logs had knocked the piling from them on one end of it.

W. A. Marin, who was in the city on Saturday to do a little trading says in relation to flax that he always has it on the farm and mixes it with feed to patch a certain class of the year when farm animals need relaxing foods. Expects to have plenty to sell next fall.

Dr. Dunlop was sent for to go to the Lockhart farm on Thursday last to attend to a man named Fred Walker, who had fallen a distance of 10 feet in a barn, striking upon his head and shoulders. The man never recovered consciousness and died sometime after the doctor left him in the evening. The coroner went and returned on a hundcar, quite a severe trip for that kind of a day.

Wm. Marin went up to Thief River Falls Friday, and started down the river with a sail boat which he had left up there during the winter. Irm C. Richardson accompanied him as first mate, and when St. Hilaire was reached C. G. Rapp was taken aboard as second mate. The party left St. Hilaire Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Crookston at 10 o'clock Sunday night—a pretty swift trip. Marin says he disposes of the boat and failing in this he will take it out on Maple Lake for the summer. It is 20 feet long, a splendid sailer, and warranted not to upset.

Mrs. O. C. Berglund died at the residence of her husband, in the town of Fairdale on Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m., of consumption. Mrs. Berglund was a husband and six children to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and a good mother—a loss that this world can ever make up. She was a sister to John O. Jure, a former merchant of this city, who died some years since, and she leaves one brother and five sisters. Her mother, who had been with her for some time, left for her home at Krogness, Clay county a few days since. The funeral obsequies take place this afternoon at Syaod church, on Broadway, at 1 o'clock.

The food mother cannot be too vigilant in guarding against an attack of croup, or in curing a croup or cold upon their little ones. They may be the fore-runners of more serious ailments. Be prompt in giving Hallet's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, and this important step if taken in time, may save you much worry, perhaps a doctor bill and possible the life of a little one. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says Henry Hudson, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many unsolicited testimonials which I see in regard to one or another patent medicine, performing wonderful cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago I broke out, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do

me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and forty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have advised hundreds to use Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

$1.50

PER DOZEN

FOR THE BEST CABINET

Photographs

AT

P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street, Crookston.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the undersigned, mayor of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the year commencing May 15th, 1894, and for the premises described as follows, to-wit: Store number and street, 120 Main street, to-wit: Store, in the frame building, known as one of the corner lots, block number 161, original plat of the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

All persons interested are hereby notified of said day of April, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL] A. A. LANGTOT, City Clerk.

1041

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption.

To Christ Sanker:

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A.D. 1895, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment which was entered in the district court in and for said county of Polk, on the 7th day of January, 1892, in favor of the state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1892, the undersigned became the owner of each parcel of land which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, and the sale of which at Section 28, Tp. 147, R. 45, was sold to satisfy the amounts for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interests and costs for the sum of $1.04 and that the time allowed by law within which that the situated required to redeem said parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the day of such sale) is three years, to-wit: eight dollars and forty-seven cents, and interest on or about the 8th day of May, 1894, per annum from said 8th day of May, A. D. 1892, and such redemption has not been made, that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land will expire on the 8th day of May, 1894, at the late residence of the undersigned.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of April, A. D. 1894.

C. C. WEBSTER,
County Auditor of Polk County, Minn.
By M. CORNELIUS,
Deputy.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. April 23rd, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. W. Peverly Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted since Annie Peverly, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office, in Crookston, in said county, on Monday the 25th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, for the registration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of hearing of said petition and of the said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 23rd day of April A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

1041

TO BE ARBITRATED.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE LIKELY TO BE SETTLED.

Governor Nelson Suggests Such a Course and President Hill Replies That He Is Ready to Adopt It in Case the Men Are Willing—Extracts From the Correspondence.

ST. PAUL, April 24.—There is little doubt that whatever difference exists between the Great Northern and its employes will be settled by arbitration, and contending labor organizations can settle the question of supremacy as they please so long as no other interests than their own are made to suffer.

For some time past Governor Nelson of Minnesota, in which state the Great Northern took its original charter, has been receiving appeals from citizens who are suffering from the strike to do something to have traffic resumed. The governor received a visit from Messrs. Debs and Howard of the American Railway union at noon and shortly afterward sent a letter to President Hill of the Great Northern asking whether he was not possible by some plan of arbitration to adjust and settle the controversy involved in this strike, and to suggest to you that earnest efforts be made in this direction as speedily as possible and in such a manner as to avoid further delay and interruption to public business and loss to all concerned."

Reply of President Hill.

"Dr. Hill immediately sent a reply to governor. After reciting the manner in which the strike was brought about he says:

"To meet the suggestion contained in your letter that earnest efforts be made to adjust and settle the strike, even if the dispute has to be referred to arbitration, this company is willing to leave to a board of three disinterested men, who have had much experience in the railway service, the question of rates of pay to its various classes of employes, and in order to prevent further loss and inconvenience to the public, to the men themselves and to the company, it shall be provided as a condition of arbitration that the men will without delay return to their work, and the company's business with the public shall be at once resumed. This will enable the men, in their own time and manner, to select their representatives who will represent any and every class of employes before the board of arbitration, and the board of arbitrators can hear them as soon as they are ready to be heard. The members of the board of arbitration to be named as follows: One by the men on the company's pay rolls or their representatives; one to be named by the company; and in case the two so chosen do not agree on the third member, the Hon. E. Nelson or Judge A. B. Thomas, or both judges together, shall name the third member of such board. The finding of the board to take effect as to rates of pay on the date when work is resumed."

President Debs of the American Railway union, also sent a letter to the governor stating that he would use all possible means to reach a amicable agreement.

Debs Interviewed.

After the publication of the correspondence between Governor Nelson and Mr. Hill, Mr. Debs was interviewed. He said:

"While Mr. Hill practically states all the grounds on which arbitration should be carried on, there is no disposition on my part to block its progress. We will have a committee of well-headed men who will look at all sides of the question.

"What about the men returning to work, as requested by President Hill?"

"My opinion is that as soon as arbitration has been agreed upon everything should assume its normal condition and traffic resume."

"Will the men return?"

"I would advise them to do so if called upon. But, inasmuch as the conference is close at hand, I prefer not to say very much about that. The men will be at hand in the morning, and they can settle the matter for themselves."

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

The Great Northern Invokes the Aid of the Federal Courts.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—The Great Northern has invoked the aid of the United States courts to protect its interstate commerce and the transmission of the mails. United States Marshal J. Adam Bede appointed 11 extra deputy marshals during the afternoon to assist the four regular deputies of his office in serving on the employes of the Great Northern Railway company an injunction issued by Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States circuit court, which restrains the employes from interfering with the property of the road. Nine of the deputies were sent out on the St. Cloud branch of the road, and cover the towns of St. Cloud, Barnesville and Crookston. The other six deputies will take in Breckenridge and Willmar. The deputies are loaded with printed copies of the order, and were instructed to serve the notices on all employes who might be found interfering with the terms of the injunction. They will cover the towns mentioned, as it is thought the majority of the men are congregating there. They will also cover other towns on the divisions named. The deputies are not empowered to arrest any of the men, but merely to serve the notices as a civil proceeding.

WILSON WRATHY.

The North Dakota Congressman Wants Judge Sanborn Impeached.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Johnson of North Dakota, whose state is so greatly effected by the strike on the Great Northern railroad, was at the postoffice department and the department of justice during the day in the interest of his constituents. He says that the postmaster general will not accede to the request of the railroad company, but will insist that mail cars be run whether passenger or other cars are run or not. Mr. Johnson says that the railroad company insists that it cannot be compelled to run its trains for mail unless it takes passengers and express also. Mr. Johnson was at the department of justice to see if the inconvenience that would be caused the people by Judge Sanborn's order could not be avoided.

"I have thrown myself wholly on the side of the strikers," said Mr. Johnson. "I am against the railroad and I believe the strikers are right. I have prepared a resolution of impeachment against Judge Seaborn and will introduce it as soon as I can obtain a copy of his order, so that I will know officially what it was."

AT ST. CLOUD.

Several Strike Leaders Placed Under Arrest.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 21.—No. 3 regular afternoon train from the west, arrived at 3:45, loaded with express and baggage. It started for St. Paul via Osseo, guarded out of the yard by marshals. Arrests are being made with no trouble thus far. United States Marshal Bede and 40 deputies arrived here at 9:15. He has warrants for 10. They will be taken to St. Paul without resistance, as the strikers have passed resolutions to that effect. Deputies will assist in making up trains and getting them out. It is not probable that trouble will ensue, although the strikers refuse to obey orders from superiors. A meeting of the Stonecutters' and Cigarmakers' unions is in progress. Their sympathy is with the strikers.

Arrests Being Made.

Marshal Bede will leave here with 10 deputies and Strikers Foster, McLaughlin, Boerdiran, Egbert, two Olsons and two others at 8 p. m. Other arrests will follow as fast as the men can be located. Bede being called, said they came as representatives of the law and to do their duty to their country where every men can vote and where every laborer's vote counts as much as an Hills. There was no cause for violence. The presence of the marshals seems to have the desired effect. A citizens' meeting has been called for this morning to assist in quelling the strike. Bede stated that 30 deputies would remain here and 75 more in case it was necessary to keep things moving.

No More Interference.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 24.—The situation is unchanged here. No interference is being made with passenger or express business but the men insist that no freight business can move. The company is making no attempt to do anything in this line. The situation here is such that business men are more hopeful for a speedy adjustment of difference.

WAS CAUGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS

Superintendent Van Cleve a Week In Reaching Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21.—Superintendent Van Cleve and Assistant Superintendent Tew of the Cascade division, have arrived in this city after being imprisoned in the mountains by the strike for the last week. They crossed the Cascades and traveled 75 miles on a velocipede, then fired up an engine and ran it themselves to Snohomish, where they took a Lake Shore train. They were not disturbed on the way.

Their mission here was to get news of the strike, but as all wires are in possession of the strikers they could not communicate with St. Paul. Mr. Van Cleve says positively that the company has no intention of importing men, and that the strike was a complete surprise to him, as no intimation had been made to him of a demand by the employes.

STILL IN ABEYANCE.

Debs Favors Restoration of Wages but Concede Delay.

TACOMA, Wash., April 24.—When asked by wire by the local managers of the American Railway union if he favored restoration of the Northern Pacific schedules end wages, President Debs replied from St. Paul: "I strongly favor restoration, but to-day this is dangerous and must be avoided." The Pacific division employes of the Northern Pacific then resolved that all of the other divisions favored striking if the schedules were not restored. The matter is still in abeyance here.

TROUBLE AT WILLMAR.

The Strikers Seize a Train and Overpower the Deputies.

ST. PAUL, April 23.—The strikers seized a train at Willmar Saturday, overpowering the deputies. The latter, however, returned to the attack and knocked out their train and took several prisoners. The train then returned to this city.

Mills Must Shut Down.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 23.—The trouble on the Eastern Minnesota growing out of the Great Northern strike will result in closing several of the large flour mills. The Freeman, 3,000 barrels, has shut down.

Workingmen Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—More than 1,000 workingmen from Philadelphia and New Jersey marched down Pennsylvania avenue during the day to emphasize their protest against the Wilson tariff bill. Men and women were in line marching four abreast with the American flag and took several banners displaying mottoes opposed to the Wilson bill.

The Club Wins.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The supreme court has decided the matter of the State vs. the Olympic club. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, which was by a majority vote of a jury in favor of the club. The case has been pending for months and the decision will permit a resumption of glove contests in New Orleans.

IT IS REED'S RULE.

THE QUORUM COUNTING MEASURE ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

It Is Practically the Same as That Used by Mr. Reed—Many Democrats Opposed It, But Republicans Voted For It—Secures Agreement to Vote on the Tariff Bill by Paragraphs on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The quorum-counting rule adopted by the house late yesterday afternoon by an overwhelming vote is, for all practical purposes, the same as that which ex-Speaker Reed of Maine inaugurated during the Fifty-first congress, and which won for him a world-wide reputation.

Neither undue excitement nor tumultuous scenes marked the crushing of the old legislative barriers. Mr. Reed and the Republicans generally were in a delightful humor over the victory they had accomplished. Those who expected Mr. Reed would taunt and gibe his political adversaries with their alleged inconsistency were disappointed. Only 15 minutes on a side were allowed for debate, and Mr. Reed, instead of consuming that with an arraignment of the Democrats, good naturedly distributed most of it to Democrats who desired

To Oppose the New Rule.

and when his time was exhausted he jocularly asked for more time to dole out among his friends on the other side —Messrs. Bryan, Cummings, Wheeler, Kilgore and Russell being the Democrats who were thus given an opportunity to protest against the adoption of the rule. When the vote was taken 47 Democrats voted against it, but every Republican voted for it and it carried by a vote of 212 to 47. The Populists did not vote on the proposition. The adoption of this rule, taken in conjunction with the decision to enforce the old law of 1940, to dock the salaries of members absent save on account of sickness, will, it is thought, put an end forever

To Factionary Obstructions.

The enforcement of that law will keep members at their post of duty, and the rule will prevent them from refusing to participate in legislation when they are present. After the adoption of the rule it only required a few minutes to straighten out the parliamentary tangle which the house has been in for many days and the house then quietly proceeded with the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill. Mr. Hitt made a strong speech, arraigning the foreign policy of the administration, in the course of which he severely censured the president for appointing Van Allen as minister to Italy as a reward for his $50,000 political contribution.

REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

The Tariff Bill Will Be Taken Up by Paragraphs Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The 'senate spent an hour after the morning business had been disposed of in coming to an agreement regarding consideration of the tariff bill. It was finally agreed to continue debate until next Tuesday, when the bill will be taken up by paragraphs, Senator Hill having the right to move to take up the free list first, and consider it if sustained by the senate. The senate then went into executive session. After 15 minutes the senate resumed its open session.

MR. REED NOT COMING.

The Maine Statesman Unable to Address Minnesota Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Minnesota Republicans will not have an opportunity to hear Thomas Reed this season. This announcement will carry disappointment to those who heard Major McKinley and wanted an opportunity to compare the two men and to thousands of others who were unable to hear the apostle of protection. Mr. Reed had been invited to address the Republicans of Minneapolis in July. He informed a correspondent that while it would be a great personal pleasure to him to accept the invitation and visit the state and people of whom he had so pleasant a recollection since the last Republican national convention, it would be impossible for him to do so at the present time. He said that at present it was impossible to engage in public, as it might transpire here from day to day, and his duty was here. Furthermore, he was but one of many prominent invitations he had received, and he had been obliged to decline them all and even cancel some which he had accepted.

Hall Was Paid to Be Whipped.

KANSAS CITY, April 21.—"Colonel" Hopkins, the theatrical manager and backer of pugilists, gives to a local paper a sensational interview about the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight at New Orleans. According to him, Hall was paid to get his nose smashed and thereby disqualified. He was on to the scheme, made a pot of gold out of it, while Mitchell's friend, Squire Abingdon, was done.

Mello's Surrender Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary Gresham has received a brief telegram from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro announcing the report of the sinking of the Aquidaban by a government torpedo boat; the surrender of Mello and 1,000 men with his ships to the Argentine government at Buenos Ayres and announcing that the rebellion is ended.

To Repeal the "Docking" Law.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced a bill to repeal the old law docking the sergeants-at-arms to "dock" the salaries of absent members. Mr. Grosvenor says the law never can be enforced and it is better to repeal than violate it.

Planted a Liberty Tree.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Planting a liberty tree in Golden Gate park in assembled from the graves of patriots was celebrated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The oration was by General W. H. L. Barnes and a patriotic poem by Mrs. J. French.

OUR GALLANT TARS.

A CUSTOM THAT WILL ENDURE AS LONG AS THE NAVY ENDURES.

Drinking the Toast to "Sweethearts and Wives" Every Saturday Night—It Makes the Men In the Navy Better, Truer, Nobler and Braver.

The people of this country are very fond of their naval officers, so far as they know them. It would be a good deal better for the country if they were better known, for among them are to be found es large a percentage of fine, brainy, lovable and well bred men as in any of the familiar professions.

There is not much sentimentality in the navy, but there is a deal of sentiment, which is a vastly different thing. Certain cynical young women who have met officers and who have noticed how attentive they are sometimes think that this is merely a "dainty, sham devotion," bestowed upon young women whom they meet at every port they touch. But this is not true. There is more genuine chivalry among the officers of the United States navy than is to be found among any class of men on shore.

It is one of the conventions of the navy to place women upon a pedestal, and there is no finer convention in the world. It may be because that of so much of their time they are denied the delight of seeing women. But they never forget them.

Every Saturday night in every United States warship afloat there takes place a ceremony so beautiful, so exquisite, that it seems to have escaped from the land of chivalry and wandered into American life. There, flattered and amazed at its welcome, it has remained ever since and made the men in the navy better, truer, nobler and braver, for it must be confessed that the officers are, first of all, splendidly American.

When a ship is under way, there is no woman aboard her. She has no place there. Maybe each man carries an image of one in his thoughts during his watches on deck. Of these things he does not speak. But once each week he comes forth boldly with his fellows and reverently sends greeting from across the seas to her. From the China sea, from stormy Cape Horn, from the peaceful Mediterranean comes the message,

"Sweethearts and wives!" That was ever and always will be the sailor's toast. And when it is given aboard Uncle Sam's ships it is a tribute to the sweetness, the purity, the beauty of American womanhood. There are men who have drunk that toast every Saturday night for more than 40 years. It is never old to them. The officers' mess would as soon think of having unnoticed an important disciplinary regulation as passing Saturday night without this ceremony. It does not matter whether the ship is on the high seas, or anchored in a foreign port, or lying at the dock in the Brooklyn navy yard. So long as her men are aboard they drink the toast. It is a custom as old as the navy. It will endure as long as the navy endures.

When the supply of wine is running short during a long cruise, the officers deny themselves during the week that they may have it for this toast on Saturday nights.

The servants are well trained. They have the champagne nicely chilled and open it almost without orders. After the dinner is finished the executive officer arises. Very likely there is gray in his hair. His face is reddened by weather and seamed by years, for men who reach position cannot be young. But his heart is still young. They have dined well, and the content of well filled stomachs radiates on their faces. But when the lieutenant commander rises they are still. He stands straight with his head upraised, the champagne bubbling daintily.

"Gentlemen, are your glasses charged?" There is not one which is empty. The officers rise and bow their heads in answer.

"I give you" (the lieutenant commander speaks earnestly, and there is a soft glimmer in his eyes)—"I give you sweethearts and wives. God bless them!"

"Sweethearts and wives—God bless them!" comes in chorus from the officers. Then they drink, and if there runs down their opinal cords a little thrill, and if their eyes grow moist and their hands shake a bit it is a tribute to themselves and to American womanhood to whom this toast is drunk. With something in their breasts throbbing like the great engines, and the swish and gurgle of the waters dulling their ears, there is once more a dream, a home with a soft voiced woman and the prattle of a child, or a slender, girlish figure bending her head to hide the love light in her eyes. On Saturday night the officer at sea feels that he is very near home.

Every one knows that naval officers are famous for the attractions which they have for the fair. This may show that it isn't the uniform alone which is the magnet.—New York World.

The Forger.

Sir John Evans says, in Longman's Magazine, "that not even the keenest antiquary is proof against the forger and confesses that not only has he himself purchased forgeries, but has published accounts of them as if they had been genuine—accounts which any amount of evidence will not always fail to establish. Counterfeits and forgeries abound in every department of archæology. Spurious inscriptions, coins, bronzes, pottery, glass, enamels, ivories, coins, weapons, implements and armaments have each and all been foisted on collectors at different times and in various countries."

A Modern Hero.

Mme. M——, a very talented pianiste, when sitting next to Colonel Ramollot at the dinner table, asked him in a winning tone of voice:

"Are you fond of music, colonel?"

"Madame," said the warrior, rolling a savage pair of eyes, "I am not afraid of it!"—Paris Rappel.

Catarrh From Infancy

Hood's Cured—Cave Perfect Health

Lonnie West,
Mountain, North Dakota.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"My little boy has been troubled with catarrh from his infancy. After trying several remedies without any benefit, I concluded to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. When I commenced giving the Sarsaparilla to Lonnie he was three years old and weighed only 22 pounds. He had not grown any for over a year and was just able to walk around. He had taken only one bottle of Cure three times daily for over an month when he has taken only 3 bottles and he is as well and healthy looking boy as can be found in North Dakota. He has grown considerable and has

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

finished up some. I highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to my neighbors and others as an excellent medicine for catarrh." MRS. F. WEST.
Mountain, North Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

DR. PERTHUS'S
FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Successful where all others fail. Relieves suppressed, irregular and painful menstruation. Safe and speedy. Will not cause abortion. Sold by over 50,000 druggists. Price, $2 per box. Sent by express. Beware of imitations. Each package, $2, or box, or trial box $1. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. Address PERTHUS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Cincinnati, O.

Sold by P.L. Durand, Crookston.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

W. F. HARRISON & CO., Clerk So. 10, Columbus, O.

Bids for City Printing.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. Bids will be received by the undersigned of the City of Crookston for doing the job printing for the ensuing year; also for doing the printing and publishing of the Council proceedings, ordinances, and all other matters required by law to be published, such bids to be received at the Council meeting to be held on the 1st day of May, 1884, at the regular meeting of the City Council to be held on Tuesday, May 6th, 1884.
Dated the 25th day of April, A. D. 1884.
WM. LAFOUNT,
City Clerk.

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Entirely New. Abridgment of the Latest and Authentic Work of Noah Webster.

Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - Minnesota.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, April 17.

At Barcelona 2,000 pilgrims embarked for Rome. There was no disorder.

Pennsylvania Democrats will meet in state convention at Harrisburg June 27.

Chauncy M. Depew declares that he was only doing what he declared himself a presidential candidate.

The Oklahoma contingent of Coxey's army, 300 strong, has contracted for a freight train to Washington.

Hon. G. C. Lockhart of Bourbon county, Ky., has announced that he will not be a candidate for congress against Colonel Breckinridge.

Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Terre Haute district.

Colonel Georgs R. Davis, director general of the world's fair, has announced his return to politics and his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Illinois.

Wednesday, April 18.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, who has been ill for several days, is improving.

Receiver Payne of the Northern Pacific has been elected president of the Chicago Terminal company.

There are $15,000,000 lying idle in the San Francisco banks—money for which the bankers can find no use.

A war of extermination has been commenced on the proprietors of beer halls at Butte, Mont., in which women are employed as waitresses.

The jury disagreed in the case of ex-Secretary of State Joachim of Michigan, for making false returns of the vote on a constitutional emandment.

Frederick Weyerorth, aged 16, was run over by a Northern Pacific train at St. Paul. One leg was cut off. He will probably die.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, April 14, was as follows: Wheat, 69,218,000 bushels; decrease, 1,544,000. Corn, 15,021,000 bushels; decrease, 1,470,000. Oats, 2,624,000 bushels. Rye, 366,000 bushels; decrease, 8,000. Barley, 530,000 bushels; decrease, 52,000.

Thursday, April 19.

Wisconsin Republican editors have formed a state association.

Twenty-eight horses were cremated in a New York fire Wednesday night.

Billy Kent, a well known mining contractor, committed suicide at Spokane, Wash.

The annual conclave of the Indiana Knights Templar is in session at Indianapolis.

Employes of the Queen and Crescent railway have agreed to accept a 10 per cent reduction.

Mrs. George H. Williams, wife of ex-United States Attorney General Williams, died at Portland, Or., Wednesday.

Admiral Benham, retired, lately in command of the United States fleet in Brazilian waters, has arrived in New York.

The cholerine epidemic at Lisbon is increasing and causes much anxiety. The authorities are doing everything possible to stop the spread of the epidemic.

Friday, April 20.

Vermont Republicans will hold their state convention at Montpelier June 20.

The New York G. A. R. has practically decided to reinstate Farnham post of New York city.

Rev. George Burrows, D. D., widely known as a Greek and Hebrew scholar, died at San Francisco Thursday.

The Tillman state dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the South Carolina supreme court.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Lexington, Mass., Thursday.

General Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is recovering.

The president has sent to the senate a list of 191 army officers nominated for brevet rank as a reward for gallant and distinguished service in Indian campaigns.

Saturday, April 21.

Ex-Governor James W. Thockmorton of Texas is dead.

The advance column of the common weal army is still in camp at Hagerstown, Md.

Ray Frankenfield, a Minneapolis elevator boy, fell down the shaft and was instantly killed.

J. E. Zeibach of South Dakota has been appointed assistant agent at the seel fisheries in Alaska.

Edith Lehman, ont of employment and despondent, committed suicide by drowning at Minneapolis.

A wonderful deserted city has been discovered in the Sierra Madre mountains near Durango, Mex.

Traffic on the Grand Trunk railroad has been suspended at North Stratford, N. Y., owing to a bad washout.

Assistant Commissioner Armstrong of the Indian bureau, who was confined to his home by illness for several weeks, has resumed his official duties.

News is received of a phenomenally rich gold discovery in the Dixie district in Arizona. Rock is found that runs thousands of dollars to the ton.

Monday, April 23.

Denver gamblers have been ordered to quit business.

A race war is in progress in Madison parish, La.

There were 65 new cases of cholera at Lisbon today.

Saw mill and factory hands of Bay City, Mich., will strike.

German colonial enthusiasts advocate the annexation of Samoa.

Three negroes were lynched at Tuscumbia, Ga., Saturday night, for burning barns.

Two men were fatally injured in a school debate near Winchester, O. Knives and clubs were used.

Michael Boland, one of the celebrated triangle of the Clan-na-Gael, died at his home in Kansas City.

The Fleming-Ayres shingle mill at Bothwell, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

A new jail is to be built at Chaska.

Little Falls will have a monthly fair and market day.

T. H. Helmold has been named as postmaster at Duluth.

Representative Hall of Minnesota is quite ill at Washington.

E. N. Kitturn, postmaster at Biwabik, is said to be short $600.

The Mississippi has been rising rapidly above St. Paul for the past few days.

The earnings of the grain inspection department for March were $8,081.80.

The senate has passed the bill for a bridge across the St. Louis river at Duluth.

The Milwaukee ticket office at Mankato was robbed of 7 cents one night last week.

Fire burned out all the telephone connections at Duluth. Loss to the company, $5,000.

The Swedish-American National bank of Minneapolis has been authorized to begin business.

The Minneapolis mills ground more flour last week than in any similar time in four months.

Paul Engels, president of the Twin City Packing company, died at St. Paul of heart disease.

Mangus Larsson, a sailor, fell through a hatchway of the steamer Fiske at Duluth and was instantly killed.

James Howard, the fourth of the St. Paul bank robbers, has been sentenced to Stillwater for a term of six years.

Rev. Frank Peterson, secretary of the Baptist union, reports that Minnesota contributed $10,000 to foreign missions last year.

Secretary Hart has received information that the county commissioners of Big Stone county are meditating the construction of a county jail.

Ohio fish companies, it is said, will remove to Minnesota in order to evade the law. They will operate in the lakes on the Canadian boundary.

The United States district court at Mankato during the afternoon disposed of all the cases on the calendar and adjourned. The calender contained but five cases.

The bodies of two children lost in the woods of Stearns county, for over a week were found in Rice lake, Troy last evidently wandered on the rotten ice and went through.

In the case of Renville county against Board and Gray, bankers at Fairfax, and the sureties on their bond, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the county for the full amount, $1,877.

J. Adam Bede, the new United States marshal for Minnesota, has taken charge of his office and appointed as deputies Edward D. Brown of Duluth and Matt Shortall of Stillwater.

A gift in progress on the question of relocating the county seat of Jackson county. Lakefield is desirous of securing the prize now held by Jackson. An election will be held May 16 to settle it.

The name of the postoffice at Long Tree Lake, Brown county, Oscar A. Dresser, postmaster, has been changed Alta and Dresser and Otter City, after Tail county, Henry Grefe postmaster, to Otter Tail.

Citizens of Itasca county have articulated Coxey by sending a petition to congress asking a government appropriation of $5,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Grand Rapids to Rainy Lake City.

Mrs. Sophia Stade died Tuesday night at the residence in West Albany of her son-in-law, John Dankwart, Sr., aged 106 years, lacking 1 month and 10 days. She settled with her husband at West Albany 30 years ago.

Congressman Fletcher has succeeded in getting a favorable report from the sub-committee appointed to consider the claim of Minnesota for $31,000 paid by the state for arms during the Sioux outbreak. The amount will go into the sundry civil bill.

Whether big sale of cash wheat has been made at Minneapolis or the Northwestern Elevator company to the Cargill company, Milling company, the wheat to be carried to Duluth and there a cargo of 5 1-4 cents over May price. The amount transferred was 300,000 bushels.

Since 1882 there have been 120,983 marriages and 5,740 divorces in Minnesota. The largest number of marriages in the 12 years, 12,157, occurred in 1892, and the largest number of divorces, 608, in 1891. Both fell unusually in 1893. The total number of persons naturalized from the admission of the state is 120,000.

Colonel Mason, the commandant at Fort Snelling, has appointed Lieutenant Horace M. Reeve regimental recruiting officer and ordered him to proceed with a recruiting party to Sioux City, Ia., and open a rendezvous in that city for the purpose of procuring such recruits for the companies of the Third infantry at Fort Snelling.

A notice of award given to Minnesota for its forestry exhibit at the world's fair has been received at the governor's office. The award was granted on the grounds of artistic presentation of resources, excellence of samples, establishing the beauty and adaptability of woods and graphic presentation of the manner of foresting by maps and drawings.

Menage will be in Minneapolis by May 15. Such is the startling information said to have been received by a well known citizen of that city in a letter from the fugitive himself. In this letter he is said to have stated that he is tired of being hunted and will save the citizens of Minneapolis any more trouble in attempting to get him back by coming voluntarily.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, April 18.

The house devoted the entire day to debate on the consular and deplomatic appropriation bill.

At the conclusion of the morning hour in the senate the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Morrill of Vermont spoke against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Turpie of Indiana and Messrs. Cameron and Quay of Pensaylvania.

Thursday, April 19.

The day in the senate was almost entirely consumed by a speech against the pending tariff bill by Senator Perkins of California.

The house made very slow progress with the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Almost the entire time was devoted to threshing over the old straw in the Hawaiian controversy. The text used as a basis for the debate—a motion to cut off the salary of the Hawaiian minister—was defeated when the vote was taken without division. About o'clock Mr. Dockery moved a recess until 8 o'clock, the motion was carried by a small majority and the house soon afterward adjourned.

Friday, April 20.

The proceedings in the house were of an unin teresting nature and practically no business was transacted. Three unimportant bills were passed.

The discussion of the Peffer resolution for the reception of the Coxey army occupied the attention of the senate until 1 o'clock. The tariff will then be taken up and addresses made by Senators Gallinger and Dolph.

Saturday, April 21.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the house resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill in committee of the whole. At the end of an hour the committee rose and the remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies upon the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana.

The Yellowstone park bill occupied the morning hour in the senate. The tariff bill was then taken up and Senator Dolph proceeded with his speech.

Monday, April 23.

The house devoted the entire day to business from the committee on the District of Columbia and the senate listened to a speech against the Wilson bill by Senator Washburn of Minnesota.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Latest Reports on the Progress of the Great Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., April 22.—The latest reports received by President McBride of the United Mine Workers show suspension of work by 8,000 men in Pennsylvania, 5,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky, 2,000 in West Virginia, 5,000 Ohio miners, 36,000 in Ohio, 25,000 in Illinois, 1,800 in Iowa, 2,000 in Indian Territory, 1,800 in Missouri, 30,000 in Pennsylvania and 300 in Michigan; total, 125,600.

P. H. Penna, vice president, and John Fahay, members of the executive board, and who are in Illinois, telegraph as follows:

"Murphysboro, the supposed key to the situation in Southern Illinois, is out solid; also Duquoin, Carterville.

Reports from New and Kanawha rivers indicate that many are out and an early suspension all along the line.

Wheeling and Moundsville have been offered the old : price, as demanded, but have been notified not to work until a general settlement has been made.

Southern Iowa is out, but a general strike will not take place until after the state miners' convention : to be held at Alta May 4.

Maryland miners hold a general mass meeting next Thursday ; to determine whether to join in the suspension.

Every mine in the Indian Territory has suspended.

The Indiana block miners will join after May1.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Higher and firm: No. 2 spring, 58 ; No. 2 Northern, cl.; May, 60½.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 38½.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 32½@ No. 3 white, 30@30½c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 56c; sample, 48@ 55½c.

RYE—Higher. No. 1, 49½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 23, 1894.

HOGS—5@10c higher. Yards clear early to packers, $5.10@5.15.

CATTLE—Firm. Not much inflow and demand good for good cattle; good steers brought $4.00.

Prime steers, $3.60@3.75; good steers, $3.40@ 3.50; prime cows, $2.75@3.00; good cows, $2.00 @2.25; common to fair cows, $1.50@1.75; veal calves, $2.5 @3.50; fair to good calves, $1.50@ 2.00; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.25@2.00.

SHEEP—No receipts and no trading.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21, 1894.

WHEAT—April closing, 60¾c; May opening, 61¾c; highest, 62¾c; lowest, 61¾c; closing, 62¾c. July opening, 63¾c; highest, 63¾c; lowest, 63c; closing 63¾c. September closing, 66½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, April 23, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash; 61¼c; April, 58c; May, 61¾c; July, 66½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; April, 59½c; May, 60¾c; July, 65½c; September, 1.25c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 58½c; No. 3, 55½c; rejected, 46c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1894.

CATTLE—Market slow and 10@15c lower. Prime and extra native steers, $4.60@4.75; medium, $3.80@4.35; others, $2.25@3.75; cows, $3.00@3.40.

HOGS—Upward strong, closed weak. Rough heavy, $4.40@4.55; mixed and packers, $4.35@ 4.55; prime heavy and mixed weights, $4.60@ 4.65; assorted light, $4.55@4.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull, lower; weak and unsettled. Top sheep, 4.75@4.85; lambs, $6.00@6.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 20,000 hogs, 30,000; sheep, 20,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Weak. Cash, 59½c; May, 57½c; July, 60@60½c; September, 60½c.

CORN—Firm. Cash, 39c; May, 39@39½c; July, 39½c; September, 40½c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 30½c; May, 30½c; July, 28½@28¾c; September, 25c.

PORK—Firmer. May, $12.25@12.30; July, $12.47½

LARD—Lower. May, $7.35; July, $7.55.

SHORT RIBS—Lower. May, $6.45; July, $6.55.

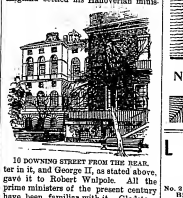
NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

The Historic London House Occupied by British Prime Ministers.

An official residence is provided by the government for the prime minister of England, and 10 Downing street, where it is located, is a prominent landmark in English administrative and political history. The house stands on the site of the famous cockpit made by Henry VIII when he took the Whitehall palace from Wolsey and considerably enlarged its already grand proportions.

Sir George Downing built the street about the year 1690, and his descendants sold the substantial brick buildings to people of high rank. Of these only three now remain. No. 10 has been the residence of the premiers since George II conferred it upon Robert Walpole and his successors in office forever. No. 11 is the official residence of the chancellor of the exchequer, and No. 12, part of the colonial office, is now used by the whips of the government.

Generations have come and gone since the foundations of these three old fashioned houses were laid, and they are now overshadowed by the stately pile of offices opposite, but the glamour of historic memories still lights them for the imaginative mind. In Addison's time No. 10 was a famous residence. Every time I when went over from Hanover to England settled his Hanoverian minis-



10 DOWNING STREET FROM THE REAR.

ter in it, and George II, as stated above, gave it to Robert Walpole. All the prime ministers of the present century have been familiar with it. Gladstone occupied it during his four terms in office, and Lord Rosebery is now the official head of the household.

The decoration of the interior is in the style of the time of George I and was done at the suggestion of Lord Beaconsfield prior to taking up his residence in the house for his second administration. The solid cabinet constructed in the ground floor is a room of splendid proportions. Mr. Gladstone had it fitted up as an office for his secretaries and held his cabinet meetings in a smaller room on the floor above—the historic office of the prime minister.

Adjoining this is a small but comfortable room, which was used by Mr. Gladstone as his study. All other articles of furniture in Mr. Gladstone's time was an old oak pedestal writing table, which was reserved exclusively for his literary work. His papers were always methodically arranged upon it, and nothing irritated him more than to have them disarranged. The Grand Old Man is a methodical person in such matters and is said to know so well where he lays a thing down that he can find it in the dark.

A Future For Him.

"Things are pretty slow now," said the czar to the minister of police.

"Yes, your majesty, I know of but one matter which is likely to bring relief to your attention. It is the case of a man who threw a bomb at your majesty and broke a window a block away. He wants to be released."

"He expects a great deal."

"He says he will reform. He thinks he can go to America and get a place as a baseball player and lead a better life."—Washington Star.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

One important experiences of others are interesting. Everything is interesting when it has been accomplished. For 25 years, much of that time very severely, I suffered with a female weakness. Mrs. Morgan, 106 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure discovered as an anti-spasmodic in heart disease, would by all druggists on a positive guarantee,or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

GOOD Food - - - Digestion - Complexion -

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the fright housekeeper use

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening

and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to say "Like a rose in the snow."

Cottolene is Clean, Delicate, Healthful and Pure.

Try it for yourself.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails,

Made only by

N. K. Fairbank & Co., CHICAGO.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest styles of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If you desire your Razor honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will honed it and return it. Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Hodek and Nettie Hodek, his wife, mortgagors, to Frank Hodek, mortgagee, of Shiloh, N. D. mortgage bearing date the 9th day of March 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 28th day of March 1892, at 4:30 p. m. in Book 61 of mortgages, on pages 99 and 100. And no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of section eight in town one hundred and fifty-one of range forty-eight in Polk county and state of Minnesota; at the front door of the court house in Crookston, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and state, on the 5th day of April 1894 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 24th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST CO., Mortgagee.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Attorney. 148-201

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Block, - Crookston, Minn

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BEAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,

Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Jerome Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

FROM THE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, March 27, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christian Auderson, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto P. A. Skarp, of said County.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to the Probate Court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Crookston, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed in creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, otherwise to be allowed.

It is ordered, That notice of the time and place of the hearing thereof, for proof of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing the order contained in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minnesota, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,

C. M. BENSON,

181-2] Judge of Probate.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

CHAPTER XXII.

FAILURE AND PERSEVERANCE.

Next day, for, as I think I have remarked, I observed the seasons of day and night, I made another and more determined exploration of the seals' tunnel. I got into my first blowhole without difficulty, though at the cost of a bad cut on my right ankle, which pained me a good deal and which no doubt bled profusely. Arrived here, I felt about for the ledge on which I had stood the day before. The tide was higher now and the water covered it; so I clambered to it with greater ease. I first made fast my cord to the stick on which it was wound to a projection of the rock, and afterward moving along the ledge felt about in the dark with my hands. The tide was not yet at its lowest, nor would it be for some time, and of course my efforts to thread the cor ionation of the tunnel would be best made between the water at its lowest and for the reasons that I have already mentioned. In the meantime I desired to explore the cave as well as I could. It was just possible that the continuation of the tunnel might be at this point overhead or rather overrock. At all events I determined to utilize the time at my disposal by groping about the cave. Fortunately I had brought with me going round a corner of rock, and stretching it out and away from my body, but still in a forward direction, and feeling there but empty space. Scrambling into this empty space, I was soon satisfied that I was either in the continuation of the seals' tunnel or that the cave was provided in this place with a pocket of unknown dimensions. Though beset by heut upon exploration. I determined not to travel beyond the sound of the water lest I should lose my way in the darkness. The day after I slid down from Curry's Window I had had in the great cavern a horrible experience of that kind which was a lesson to me. The sound of the water, however, reached a great way here, owing to the reverberation of the hollow roof. To any one else, no doubt, the huge sucking noises, as of some great monster drinking, and the sullen dismal echoes of the fizz and reflux of the water, would have been very horrible and impressive. But I was now too steeled to suffering and horrors to take more than a utilitarian view of those noises. I kept to that side of the pocket by which I had first entered it and penetrated some 20 yards without coming to the end or meeting with anything more material than a piece of seaweed and a good deal of rotten drift timber. "I know where to get fuel," I said to myself, "should any storehouse in the big cavern ever give out." All this time I kept listening for the flopping sound which my ear would make if this were their avenue to the sea. Hearing nothing of the kind, my hope that this might be the tunnel subsided. Nevertheless I determined on some future occasion to explore this pocket or whatever it might be more thoroughly. Returning to its entrance, I slid into the water, taking my clew with me, swam to the point where, on the occasion of my last visit, I seemed to have found the continuation of the tunnel, and dived. I went straight down, but in front of me and on my left hand found nothing but rock; then, turning to the right, discovered what seemed to be the tunnel, certainly some opening of considerable dimensions. All this moment something soft, yet solid and seemingly alive, pushed against my breast and throat. I got so frightened that in my terror I dropped the clew and sucked in a quantity of water. Recovering my self control, I got to the surface as quickly as I could. Fortunately I was only at the mouth of the tunnel. Had I been in the interior when this happened, I would almost certainly have been drowned, so frightened was I by this mysterious collision. Hardly had I got to the surface when I guessed the cause of my alarm. It was certainly one of my seals. Presently I heard the well known cry, and the poor beast pressed up against me in the dark. It was a female seal who was very fond of me, you see. I used to call her the Plaintiff. Though my terror was relieved, I felt myself a mes ual to the task of any further exploration of the tunnel just then. Accordingly, feeling my way round the cave till I came to the ledge, which was near the entrance of the first portion of the tunnel, I dived and passed home without further accident and succeeded in drawing back my clew, which I feared might have been fast somewhere. Once I my self that, owing, I suppose, to the original bent of my temperament or perhaps to the possession of a fair share of fat, for I might be described as stout rather than thin, I could remain in water longer than any other swimmer of my acquaintance. On the present occasion I was dispirited and out of sorts, but not cold. Yet, having dined, I felt brisk and vigorous again. This day I dined on steaks of turbot. I mention it because it was the only fat fish that my seals brought me during the whole term of my imprisonment. It now occurred to me that if I could make a fire in the cave off the first blowhole it would be of great service to me in my next attempt to reach the continuation of the tunnel there. But how to bring fire thither was certainly a difficulty. I could not bring a burning brand with me swimming under water a distance of 16 yards. That was plain. I now examined that pocket of my cave in which I had found the loose powder originally, though I knew that there could be little or none there, and making that piece of tinder or touch-cloth by which I kindled my first fire I had turned the pocket inside out that the loose grains might fall upon it and so help toward the ignition. In examining this pocket now by the light of my fire I noticed that the bottom of it was quite black. I guessed the cause at once. Some time last winter my jacket had got thoroughly soaked with rain and the bottom of the pocket was saturated in solution of gunpowder. I touched the black lining with the tip of my tongue and recognized its acrid taste. I now saw my way clearly toward the making of a second fire. I cut out the black part of the lining and bestowed it in my purse. It was the first feathern purse I ever owned, bought since I went to college, for my schoolboy days had a netted one with steel rings and little bunch of steel pendants at each end. My father, I remember, never gave in to the feathern clasp purse—he used a netted one, with rings as long as he lived. Then I took a piece of my line, and having doubled the purse bound it round strongly with the cord and made it perfectly water tight. Next day, some two hours before low water, I stripped, took my knife and the doubled up purse in my teeth, the clew also, as usual, in my hand, and dived through the tunnel, came up in the blowhole and clambered into the dry part of that cavern. I placed the purse and knife in a very short time I could safely dive and, having first dried my hands in the crisp seaweed, which was abundant here, proceeded to select the brittlest and most crumbling timber. Such was imbedded everywhere in the seaweed. Then I kept moving about, striking sparks from the rocks with my knife till I found a position which seemed to emit them in a more brilliant manner than the rest. Now I soon learned what an assistance to me in my former attempt of this kind was the loose powder which I was then in a position to sprinkle upon the touchwood. Though the sparks were sometimes so bright as to reveal clearly not only the touchwood but my own hand, and though they seemed to fly right into the rock, they produced no other result than those fleeting illuminations. I believe I was nearly an hour at this exercise and at last gave over, my nerves being thoroughly tired. As I sat reflecting it occurred to me that the cloth would have a better chance of catching fire if I presented its edges to the sparks and also if I were to fray those edges into fluff. "Better still," I thought, "were a good deal of those edges to be burnt off. I will then be sheer two, which, astrategist as it is the solution of gunpowder must catch fire." I did this. Then I struck the rock again with my knife, and at the first spark which went leaping into the tow the latter caught fire, splintering and fizzing up gloriously. I sat by my little heap of crumbling touchwood ready at hand all this time. In short, after a very few minutes I stood with a blazing fire before me in the cave. There was plenty of timber at hand for the feeding of it. The whole cave was brilliantly lighted up—the roof and all the level floor of dark but gleaming water. So much for the cave as was just above the water was nearly quite sound and presented the appearance of an inverted bowl. But after observation of the blowhole, I turned my attention to the pocket. The entrance was not wide, but the cave within expanded into great dimensions. As I knew, however, that this pocket, huge ponch or whatever it might be termed, was not water for me than a blind alley, leading I knew not whither, I postponed its exploration. I was not here to make discoveries, but to make my way out if by God's grace and my own swimming and diving it might in any way be effected. It was now low water, no I judged by the appearance of the ledge. Then, unfastening the cord and fixing it round myself to the protection of the Almighty, I swam across the pool to the place where I had left the entrance of the tunnel, and dived. As I had knots all along the line marking the spaces, I knew quite distinctly with my feet and the movement of the water there, for the tide had turned. Again I dived and continued groping forward to a distance of 14 yards, but still felt the rock above me. But reluctantly I turned back at this point, for I knew that a good half of my power of retaining breath was now exhausted. My return journey, however, was the easier, for I assisted myself by drawing in the line, which was excellent, strong whipcord. Yet even so, I was almost at the farthest limit of my powers when I reached the small blowhole. There I remained for a few minutes, blowing and panting, with my attention to the cup shaped cave where my fire burned was easy. Moreover, I could see before me the reflection of the light in the water, which had upon my mind the effect of a friendly beckoning and welcoming hand. Clambering up on my fire, I sat down beside it, brooding and pondering. It was now plain to me that escape by the seals' tunnel was only possible on one condition—viz, that I should make my life on the chances, they being enormously against success. I knew that in my dive from the second blowhole toward the sea—I had done my very best—gone forward to the last yard, exhausting the full half of my power of holding my breath. True, there might have been a breathing space one yard beyond the point at which I had turned back, but then again there might not be any such blowhole at all between the second of my breathing places and the sea, and from that point to the sea on the assumption that the tunnel ran quite straight there was a distance of more than 100 yards according to the most favorable computation. Were I to dive again from the second blowhole with no intention of returning—only with the intention of pushing forward till I should be drowned or find another breathing-spot, I might make 24 yards, or even by desperate determination and such power as God might graciously give me make even 30 yards. Then, should I meet with no breathing place, I would be miserably smothered and drowned. I knew that if I were to make this desperate stroke for freedom the sooner I delivered it the better, for my physical strength, owing to a diet of fish repeated day after day, was failing. In mind I was still vigorous, but physically I was decidedly weaker than when I entered the cavern. A few days before this I endeavored to move a pebble which the day after my imprisonment I had been able to raise a little, though not so far as to lift it right over. On this second occasion I could only just stir it in its place. After awhile I got up and explored the sea cern, lighting new fires at convenient intervals. It was indeed a great and august chamber of rock, fit to be the temple of some gloomy superstition, but I observed there nothing of the nature of sentence. not even sound timber. This pocket, like the great cavern, had not been visited by the sea for many years. The drift timber there, though abundant enough, crumbled as I handled it. Throwing up the embers of the fire over the blowhole with ashes to keep it alive and returned through the tunnel to my own cave. That evening I dressed long and earnestly over the dreadful problem. The making of steps along the slope up to Curry's Window would be the work of years. If I adopted that other desperate alternative—a despairing, headlong and rushing dive through the tunnel—I would either escape at once or at once die, and so be released from all my troubles. Then it seemed to me that to take such a step with all the chances so enormously against success was like anicide—a crime which I had been brought up to regard as perhaps the most heinous and awful of all crimes. When I awoke in the morning, it seemed to me as if I had somehow made up my mind and come to a determination while I slept. At the time I regarded this as a divine illumination vouchsafed to my prayers for patience and light. Possibly enough, for the human mind is very deceitful, I finally decided against the bolder and more daring course merely from want of courage to put it into execution, and truly the thought of being smothered with salt water in the submarine darkness of the tunnel was quite horrible enough to appall and unman a bolder spirit than mine. Yet indeed I do not believe that I was turned aside finally from the adoption of the more daring and perilous course. I have to observe, however, that from the first I regarded a certain lassitude, inertness and lack of spirit grew upon me, malely caused by my low diet, but I noticed that I gradually began to appear on this particular day, owing to the complete and final frustration of all the high and joyful hopes with which I had so long entertained in connection with the seals' tunnel. There, within a few yards of me, lay the open entrance of a road leading to light, liberty, home and happiness, yet I could not traverse it, so changed was I from my salt water. My poor seals went there freely out and in half a dozen times a day, but I could not, though indeed I tried and did my best. While Charley's brown bread came down to me I was strong. When that failed me I had nothing but fish to eat, I slowly, day by day, grew weak. I did not feel dependency so much as a certain lassitude and a tendency to do nothing but ruminate and half sleep, so that sometimes I gave the task of feeding my fire seemed to require a great effort of will before it could be effected.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MY LAST ATTEMPT AT ESCALADE.

This lassitude, however, came over me slowly and at first imperceptibly. When I made up my mind to try to attempt to rush the tunnel, I was vigorous enough. Accordingly I at once commenced a list which I had always intended, but had put off till it became certain that I had no other way of escape. As the reader may remember, I made no very serious effort in any direction until I had first established such relations with my dumb companions as would insure me a supply of food, for I knew that the mode of hostile escape offered itself which did not involve escape and labor and that the food problem was the first in which I should busy myself. At 9:30 o'clock on this morning I began to cut steps in the incline leading up to Curry's Window, but long after my imprisonment I had secured the rock bore with my knife. It was therefore of this

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....	4:26 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	8:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Stewart Lumber Co. solicit your patronage.

"Kuhle's Royal" at Krohn & Renne's.

The celebrated cornetist Liberati will give an entertainment in this city on Thursday evening, May 3d.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Rolled Oats for $1.50.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

The Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

Latest designs in patterns and shades of wall paper at S. A. Wultze's.

Hon. H. Steenerson has been invited to speak at Duluth on May 17th, but enses which he has in the supreme court will prevent.

Now is the time to patch up that leaky roof, or better still, reshingle it with cedar shingles. Stewart Lumber Co. keeps them.

If you want a good farm all ready to go to work on see E. A. Walsh at once.

J. B. Roome of the town of Roome received intelligence yesterday of the death of his father, Benjamin Roome, which occurred at his home in Butler county, N. J., in the 96th year of his age.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CRAPIN.

The Salvation army still continues to put forth vigorous efforts notwithstanding the muddy streets.

Prices the lowest as always—at S. A. Wultze's.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best ut the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CRAPIN.

The water in the river was so high during the latter part of last week that it was a difficult matter to run the electric light plant by that means.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GROSBY,
Opera Block.

We are always ready to furnish estimates either for local or out of town trade. And can make you special delivery rates to any point in our lots. Correspondence solicited.
STEWART LUMBER CO.

John Ryding was up from Fertile last Friday to meet with the brethren in the Portier block in the evening. He expects to start on his journey to Norway about May 10th.

The hay supply has held out remarkably well during the siege of bad roads but we are told that there is getting to be a great demand for it in this market. Seldom if ever before was such a long continued siege known in this city.

The owner of "Jessie Green," the flyer that was in the stables of Peterson Bros. & Warninger last season, reports the arrival of a fine horse colt, sired by Ham Nut. Jessie Green is a buckskin, but the colt is a bright bay, as perfect in form as any one could wish to see, and he will be heard from by and by if he lives.

H. C. Scribner: "There is but little barley for sale in this city but by the same token it wouldn't make much difference at present if there were thousands of bushels as it would be utterly impossible to get it out of the city while these roads last. It is good seedy business for two horses to haul a lumber wagon on these roads."

From the orders the JOURNAL has received for flax seed we are led to believe that several thousands of seed could be disposed of here if it could be had on time. Not more than one in a hundred is ready to pay cash for it.

Don't forget that the ladies of the Congregational church society given supper Thursday evening May 3d, and invite one and all to come and partake thereof. All of the delicacies of the season nicely served at a small advance on first cost.

John Wyand: "I fully concur in what neighbor Hixon says about raising timothy as I have been trying it for several years and one year my timothy crop dropped a nice little wad of $2,100 into my pocket-book which worked in mighty handy I can assure you. I never seeded as heavy as he recommends however, usually sowing only four quarts per acre. For a hay crop I shouldn't wonder if a peck of seed would be best."

Su-u-y, but Frank Bivins is stepping high these days ever since the arrival of that little Ham Nut filly at the farm and us for Ed—well, you can't touch him with a ten foot pole, for his mind is already flying over the race track at a 2:20 clip behind that wonderful filly. "It's a bird," they say, and even Doc Warninger is patting himself on the back.

Very few two horse teams get into the city these days but it is no uncommon sight to see a four horse team wallowing through the mud endeavoring to haul a few sacks of feed out to some farm. But as the frost must be pretty well out of the ground it can't take long now for the roads to get into passable condition again. We shall be all the better prepared to appreciate good roads again when we get them.

Hugh Thompson intended to have gone down to Fisher last Tuesday but the strike prevented his going by rail, the fearful condition of the roads prevented his going that way and so he was obliged to wait till something gives way—either the war or the weather is settled. However Fisher is not quite isolated as they manage to get mail out and in via the Northern Pacific road.

It was Lord Bolingbroke who said: "Our natural and real wants are confined to narrow bounds, while those that fancy and custom create are confined to none." In seasons like the present "good old democratic times" how readily such sentiments occur to the average humanity, but how much better would it be for all concerned if the above sentiment had ever been the rule and guide of our lives. It is easy to look back along the track of our lives and discover many and many an item of expense that could have been dispensed with just as well as not, representing in the aggregate a sum that would now drop in exceedingly handy. If the present suffering of things shall serve to inculcate such ideas so firmly that they will be more generally adopted we can see where much will result.

A. N. HIXSON: "I like the stand the JOURNAL has taken upon the question of diversified farming, and the efforts you are making to get us farmers interested in flax this year, as I believe that flax next fall will be good property to have, but I think you could dwell more upon the subject of timothy than you do with very good effect. I know that wheat has been raised for the past few years at a loss by many, but while I certainly in the idea of diversified farming, I am forced to the conclusion that our land is better adapted to wheat than to many other cereals natural to our soil, and while we may diversify to a certain extent, our main dependance is, and will be, on wheat as the great staple. I see one drawback in the fact that farmers continually crop their land, year after year, to wheat, thus exhausting the soil until now they do not get to exceed six or eight bushels per acre. There is no profit in that system even if wheat should grow to one dollar a bushel. Give me our old-time crops, 25 to 30 bushels per acre and I can make big money in wheat at 60 or 65 cents per bushel, and I believe by alternating with timothy properly, our land can be kept up to its original productive capacity. I saw one peck of timothy per acre and can cut enough hay to well repay me for the time my land is thus employed. Do not misunderstand me to say that I am a firm believer in the "all wheat" idea, for I am not, but I do not believe in jumping from all wheat to all flax, just because wheat happens to be at low ebb just now. The present price will force farmers who raise wheat on $80 to $100 and upwards per acre land to change, and what will come back to a living price again. I do not believe in the idea of rushing about from one thing to another, as the habit of some is, but I think a conservative plan the best. Raise all you can of everything your farm is best adapted to, and you will hit it somewhere every time. Aim to produce as farm as possible everything you need to consume on the farm and continue to keep your expenses within your income every time. But by all means don't neglect to alternate with timothy and roots, and land occasionally. You will find that the best way."

Maurice Fee of Andover brought Mrs. E. P. Pierce an ill-paying goose that he had just shot at the farm. Pretty good for a boy's first shot.

Rev. R. H. Battey returned from Minneapolis Tuesday evening, says that the farmers are seeding pretty generally, and gardening is in full bloom.

Farmers about Crookston commenced dragging this week, and some will get a good start seeding. The pleasant days during the early part of the week dried out the land in a wonderful manner.

The newspapers along the Great Northern line that use patents have shown the effects of the high price of them coming out in half sheet form and on brown paper. They take it good-naturedly, however, in most cases.

Chas. Vine and family returned Tuesday from St. Catharines, Ontario, where they have been spending the winter. He has purchased the Carlson meat market, in the Reckitt block, and expects to be right in the swim in a few days.

Every farmer who was wise enough to keep on raising hogs when those useful birds were a drug in this market are now patting themselves on the back for their cleverness. In the spring of '93 pigs were gilted-edged property to have a reasonable number of.

Last Monday, Mrs. Geo. Vine had her week's washing finished and hung out on the line, where it was left over night. In the morning it was found that some skunk thief had taken the best part of it, and an investigation by the police failed to discover any trace of the missing clothes.

The musical department of the Normal College, under the management of Prof. H. W. Mayne, gave another of their popular musical entertainments at the college hall last Monday evening. Besides local talent there was a delegation from Fisher—Misses Brewster, Gleason, Gilbertson and Herrick—who contributed much to the success of the entertainment.

Although the weather was not all that could be wished for an opening display of millinery, the attendance at the fashionable millinery parlors of Miss Veronneau was gratifying, and the hats went off like hot cakes. Many ladies called to admire, and having seen could not withstand the temptation to buy when they ascertained how cheaply those lovely hats could be bought.

Chris. Ingberg was over from Grand Forks this week visiting old friends. Chris enjoyed a siege of typhoid fever last winter and came up smiling serenely. He reports the death of Andrew Nelson, in former resident of Crookston, who died of an apoplectic stroke on Friday last. Mr. Nelson was the pioneer in the marble business in this city, and built up a good trade here. Behind many friends who will regret to learn of his sudden death.

P. H. Wanninger: "I have raised a great deal of flax, and find it more profitable than wheat. I first thoroughly prepare the ground with a pulverizer and a drag until I have worked it up as near like a garden bed as I can, then I put on one-half bushel of seed with a drill, sowing it as shallow as possible. I cut it with a self-binder when it is thoroughly ripened, but do not tie it. I set up like buckwheat, a bundle in a place, and when it is fully dried out I thresh it. I never stack flax, and I always like to see a dry spell in flax harvest, as rain is a mortal enemy to flax and can easily ruin it. I do not, upon the whole, consider flax a more precarious crop to raise than wheat and when properly done it is usually far more profitable. I am surprised that there is not more of it raised in Polk county than there seems to be, especially in the past few years."

During the past winter this little manikin of the Times has been terribly exercised over a sock-and-bull story that he trumped up, wherein one Albert Olson and H. E. Cooke were said to be the principals. Heretofore we have paid little or no attention to his snarlings, as there is nothing in them so far as we are concerned. Now he wants to know if we used a printed form when we bribed the aforesaid Albert Olson. To this we have only to say that H. E. Cooke never hired Albert Olson in any capacity, never had him in our employ, and if McKenzie means to say that we did, he is a liar out of whole cloth. We might retaliate on him by relating his attempted underhand game in the Olds subscription matter, but it is nanecessary, as his methods of dealing are becoming too well known to need further ventilation.

Harry Norrie's oldest boy was taken sick on Tuesday.

J. W. Wheeler returned Tuesday from a business trip to St. Paul.

See line of wall paper at S. A. Wallace's.

The Perfecto is a new brand of cigar just received by Krohn & Renne. Try one.

Mrs. C. Houston is talking some of taking a trip to England this summer for her health.

Alex. Thompson has severed his connection with the Crookston Brewing Co. as traveling salesman.

Last week's heavy rains raised the river somewhat but nothing to be compared with the usual freshets.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Commander C. H. Mix went to St. Paul on Thursday evening of last week on a brief visit of business and pleasure.

Miss Emily Elkins left for her home in Chicago on Wednesday evening, after a long visit in the family of her uncle, Tom Morris.

The brakemen on the bunch lines declined to go out on their regular runs and their places were taken by conductors and the trains made their regular trips.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery opening commences Saturday afternoon, April 28th, where will be on exhibition the latest styles and patterns in the millinery line.

With pleasant weather seeding will soon be in full blast, which will make it about the same time as last year. Many will commence in the mud same as last year, which is not the best policy.

As yet we have not received orders enough to fill a car with flax seed. All who intend to order should be prompt about it as, in order to secure the flax it must be ordered soon.

Low prices are a specialty with me this spring. If style and price will win a large trade I mean to have it. I would cordially invite the ladies to call and see my goods and get prices.
MISS E. VERONNEAU.

The river is full of logs that have come down since the ice went out and the mill will not have to vmit a minute to begin work as soon as it is all ready to commence operations.

The Northern Pacific road has been a very important factor in the commercial well-being of our city since the Great Northern strike blossomed out. It has enjoyed a good run of business too.

Mrs. Marsh went up to Thief River Falls on Friday last to figure on a job of work there. Mr. M. says the prospects are very good for considerable carpenter work during the coming summer.

E. M. Walsh expects to commence the erection of poles and the pinching of wires for his telephone system next month, and by June he will have the system in operation. Every business man should put in a 'phone and help make this enterprise a success.

W. S. Taylor has disposed of his property in this city and will take his departure for the east as soon as he can get around to it, where he intends to reside in the future. Mr. Taylor was book-keeper at the saw mill from the time it started until a year ago, when he resigned and went into the life insurance business.

E. M. Stanton had no sooner dissolved his legal relations with Mr. Stevenson than he formed a new partnership—or we might say took in a new partner. This event occurred sometime on Thursday night and Tom Ryan says: "The boy will be the next democratic president after Cleveland." As the boy has only 35 years or so to wait before he is eligible he will have plenty of time.

Horses for Sale.

Selling them every day at some price or other. If you need a horse come and see me. I am coming pretty near to giving horses away and now is your chance if you want good honest work horses. Never before have I seen prices so low and never expect to again after this spring. Always something on hand. Call and see me.
M. R. BROWN.

Our seeds are all new and carefully selected. When you need some give us a call.
[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Horses for Sale.

If you want good serviceable horses don't fail to see what S. L. Collins can do for you. I have some of the greatest bargains in horseflesh you ever saw and can fit you out with good horses cheaper than anybody. Call and see them at my stables on Main street.
[5-tf] S. L. COLLINS.

Grass seeds and garden seeds of every description to be had at the store of the
[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Walked to Town.

On Saturday last Peter Cornelius walked from his residence down to his tree-claim adjoining section 9, then taking the Fosston branch walked on the railroad to the N. P. crossing and came in on that railroad. Pete says this is the first time in his long residence in this country that he has ever been obliged to walk to the city on account of the roads being too bad to haul an empty wagon over. And he says he never before saw such a long spell of bad roads in the spring.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop.
MILLER & FOOTE,
[48-tf] Crookston.

Early Lincoln Oats.

I have a few more bushels of the Early Lincoln oats to dispose of for seed. These oats are selling in Minneapolis for $1.50 per bushel and then you have to pay freight. I will close out what I have left in the city for only one dollar per bushel. Call early and secure a sample of the best oats I ever saw grow in this county.
[52-3t] L. FONTAINE.

We invite all who intend building to call and get our prices and see our stock before giving orders elsewhere. Good grades, low prices and honorable treatment we trust will justify you dealing with us.
STEWART LUMBER CO.

Seed Barley.

Mansury barley for seed at 35cents per bushel. Quoted in Minneapolis at $1.45. Call at JOURNAL office.

Farm For Rent.

One mile from station, 250 acres now ready for crop. Inquire of
MILLER & FOOTE,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 21st, 1894.
Gendreau, Theo Price, S.
Egland, Alice

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.
F. E. LEPAGE,
Postmaster.

Sealed Bids.

Sealed bids for building a schoolhouse in school district No. 213, town of Lowell, according to plans and specifications now on file in said office in said district will be received up to Thursday April 26th 1894. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
F. J. WILLIAMS,
[1-2] District Clerk.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Cultivated farm, three miles from city limits, good buildings, artesian well, 80 acres fenced, fine grove of about 15 acres. Will sell on terms to suit. For full particulars call at my office in the Fournet block.
[51tf] E. M. WALSH.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m.
6-tf]

There are Sarsaparillas and Sarsaparillas; but if you are not careful in your purchase, the disease you wish to cure will only be intensified. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other. It is compounded from the Honduras root and other alteratives.

Plant in Your Memory

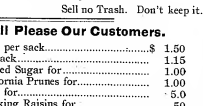
That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording a first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland.
[46-tf]

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pill do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

CHAS. A. FISCHER,



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Broken Guns of all kinds a Specialty. Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Stolz' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

DOWN SHE GOES!

Three weeks have passed since our new departure, and we are pleased with the results our new course has brought about. To-day wes ubmit for your perusal

OUR QUOTATION LIST NO. 2.

The Lowest Cash Prices. Quality Unsurpassed.
Sell no Trash. Don't keep it.

We Hope This Will Please Our Customers.

Best Pa tent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pou nds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
15 " Currants for	.50
9½ " Best Cooking Raisins for	.50
4 " Fancy California Peaches for	.50
9 " Fancy Rice for	.50
All Packages of Coffee, per pound	.23
Pure Lard	.9
One Gallon Can Maple Syrup	.65
Best California Canned Goods, Oak Brand, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Grapes, no better goods put up in cans, per can	12½
25 Bars Kirk's Cabinet Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	.10
" " Tomatoes, per can	,12½
2 gallon pail syrup	1.00
20 pound pail jelley	.60

Now is the time to lay in your supplies for the season. Buy while you can buy cheap. Yours for Low Prices.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1894. NO. 3.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist....Halvor B. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Nelson
Sheriff.....Amy Grandpres
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. L. Lommen
Surveyor.....A. L. Ramery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..... John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. F. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Birbin	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Badger,	P A Eckenson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	Peter Sandrud	Mentor
Brandvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Biever	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flunders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wintermute,	Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlie Ash	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gimson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gimson	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gr Forks	F J Hagar	S G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	S G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Hingdal
Gentilly,	H T Gundron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Defonge,	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Mesmon	Xellerville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	S G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frosts,	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Paul Rendall	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutsson,	Steinstedt
Kaare,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brandin	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehenn,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Gunnarson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Natteson	Ovetta
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Lenderville,	Benjamin Dahlen	Hend
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Henry Beyer,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Bearston	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Meseger	Northland
Numedal,	Hemer A Alhus,	Tredt
Onstad,	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bunn	Crookston
Poplar River,	J D Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hinkson	Fosston
R. L. village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hialg Berli	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Engleland	St. Hilaire
Rosne,	P Soukind	Nelly
Rustad,	John E Arvend,	Fosston
Reesin,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Silverton,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James P Sullivan	S G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cermonek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Eleazor Perrow	Terrebonne
Tilden,	.....	Mentor
Tyrnell,	A O Skerness	Nelly
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nelly
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos Hutchinson,	Maple Bay
Wrandsetto,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Wimbledon,	Geo Wicks	Wylie
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and marvels Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m.

[46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hollers Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

STRIKE SETTLED.

The Great Northern Strike Satisfactorily Settled by Arbitration.

About Seventy-Five Per Cent of the Last Reduction Restored.

A Committee of Twin City Business Men Act as Arbitrators.

The great railroad strike was declared off Wednesday morning, and trains will soon be running as usual. The strikers and President Hill having decided to leave the matter to a committee selected by the commercial clubs of the Twin Cities, a settlement has been arrived at which seems to be satisfactory to both parties in interest. Each side argued the question before the committee, and after considerable deliberation the following report was submitted and adopted:

"Whereas, at a joint meeting held this day between the management of the Great Northern railway, its employes and the committee of arbitration, at least 90 per cent. of the differences in wages in controversy were amicably settled between the company and its employes.

"Now, after hearing the statements submitted by the parties in interest, we find as a result of our deliberations that 75 per cent. of the reduction in wages made since August 1st, 1893, of all classes of men whose claims were submitted to us, should be restored."

Wants a Divorce.

A divorce case from Fertile will be tried at the next term of court. The title of the action is Olga Butz vs. Martin Butts. Olga claims that her husband ill-treats her and refuses to support her, notwithstanding the fact that he has sufficient property to do so. The defendant alleges that he is physically incapacitated for work; that he has never abused her, and that she has little or no property to raise money on. H. Stevenson will appear for plaintiff, and Montague & Backlen for defendant.

Hicks' Predictions.

If we may rely on Hicks' predictions for May, there will not be much chance for sociability with us. "An equinox of mercury is ce.tral on the 3d, and will cause cloudiness and tendency to drizzle. In the extreme north sleet need not prove a surprise; during the 5th and 7th re-actionary storms will pass over the country, being central about the time of the new moon on the 5th. From 10th to 14th is the next regular period of change and storm; heavy rains may be expected about the 11th 12th and 13th, during which time a series of daily storms need not be unlooked for. Secondary storms will appear about the 17th and 18th. About the 27th and 28th, will be central the last disturbance for May. In the nature of things, May must bring more or less violence."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co. Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
Walding, Kennan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials.

The Spring Medicine

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments will soon break down the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending April 28th, 1894.

Erickson, A. C.
Wilson, Eli.
Jensen, Christian
Thompson, Anna

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

P. E. LeDAGE,
Postmaster.

J. S. LaDue, of Fertile, was doing business in the city Saturday.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

To be Presented by the Shakespeare Club To-Morrow (Friday) Evening.

Owing to unfavorable weather this entertainment has been postponed till to-morrow (Friday) evening.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Duke of Venice	Geo. F. Stone
Antonio, the merchant	R. W. Hitchcock
Bassanio, a friend of Antonio	Fred Mix
Salanio } Friends of Antonio and Bassanio	Will Martin
Salarino }	Chas. Stafford
Gratiano }	R. S. Caldwell
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	A. S. Hawthorne
Tubal, a Jew	Geo. Stafford
Shylock, a Jew	John Crawford
Launcelot Gobbo, servant to Shylock	Miss Carruth
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	Chas. Marsh
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	W. Vannett
Balthazar, servant to Portia	Jay Montague
Portia, a rich heiress	W. Nunch
Nerissa, her waiting maid	Miss Ida Hancock
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	Miss M. Tisdel

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, May 1, 1894.

Prof. F. H. Gaskell spent part of Saturday in Red Lake Falls.

Rev. J. B. Astgrood drove to Red Lake Falls Sunday and delivered a sermon in the evening, returning on Monday.

Mr. Cobb, who will have charge of Dr. Chapin's drug store at Warren, walked up from Crookston Tuesday on account of the strike.

Section foreman, John Hinson, is having his annual clean-up around the section house and yards of the Great Northern.

Another bag was celebrated by the Euclid school this year by planting a large number of trees in the school grounds. Each pupil has his own tree to look after, and they are receiving a good deal of attention.

The Euclid Odd Fellows, their wives and friends who attended the celebration at Crookston last week, report having had a good time and that the occasion was one long to be remembered in Crookston and vicinity.

A. H. Pitkin's hot bed is just getting there—or rather the plants in the bed are. He is a practical gardener and we are getting all the points we can without letting him know anything about it.

Mrs. I. W. C. Misner, with her family, expects to start in about two weeks for Pound du Woods, Wis., where they will make their future home. Right years residence in Euclid has endeared her to her many friends, who will be greatly grieved at her going so far away.

It is very fortunate for H. C. Misner that the strike is over, as his store is sadly in need of many of the staples in nearly every line of goods. He had just ordered some goods over the N. P. to South Euclid.

M. P. Losey has sold the building he recently purchased of Mr. C. E. Sawyer to Tracy McCracken, who will move it out on his farm northeast of town. The McCracken Bros. are building very extensively this spring.

Seeding has been crowded at a great rate the past week and fully a third of the seed is now in. Many will finish seeding this year as early as they commenced last year. Much of the early sown is now up and looking green and nice.

Henry M. Stuhr took a well earned lay off Saturday, and boarded a N. P. train for Red Lake Falls, returning Tuesday morning. He spent Sunday and Monday with his sisters, the balance of the time visiting friends and looking over the town. He returns with renewed confidence in the future of Euclid.

Miss Daisy and Master Leslie Fargo were up from Crookston visiting their parents out on the Independent.

Assessor, Peter Stuhr, and M. P. Losey visited the assessors'l meeting at the court house Saturday last. Euclid shows her appreciation of a good assessor by re-electing him. That's Euclid, every time.

H. C. Misner received a letter from Mr. George Easley at Memphis, Tenn., who was on board the boat "City of New Orleans" bound for St. Paul, and if the strike keeps up he will bring the ship right along with him.

Our village blacksmith Mr. E. C. Murney is kept very busy these days, keeping everything in running shape for the farmers.

Dr. Chapin spends his thorough-bred colt every fine day. It is one of Star Bashaw's speediest colts.

Our seeds are all new and carefully selected. When you need some give us a call.

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.

The Crookston Lodge Celebrate the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Oddfellowship.

Street Parade in Afternoon, Speeches, Singing and Banqueting in the Evening.

A Celebration in Every Way Worthy of the Occasion—A Large Attendance.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated by the Crookston lodge last Thursday in a manner befitting the occasion.

Invitations had been sent to surrounding lodges to attend, but owing to the uncertainty of trains there was not as large an attendance from outside as there would otherwise have been.

During the afternoon a procession was formed, and, headed by the Crookston band, paraded the principal streets of the city. The band made a fine appearance, and many compliments were heard on their excellent turn-out. A billy-goat—led by two boys—was quite an important part of the parade, and though he kept very quiet, he nevertheless made himself felt by the denseness of the atmosphere which surrounded him.

In the evening the Odd Fellows, their wives, their sweethearts and their friends began to assemble in the I. O. O. F. rooms, until at 8:30 over 600 had gathered to witness the exercises and take part in the banquet and ball.

The exercises began with the singing of the opening ode of the lodge, after which Noble Grand, Frank Gravel, who acted as chairman, made a neat little speech of welcome. Frank is a model presiding officer and performed his duties with the grace of a Chesterfield. On his right was the district deputy grand master of the Reskaking, Mr. C. A. Wyatt.

A male quartet—Messrs. Darnell, Lanctot, Leick and Rood—then sang, with splendid harmony, a greeting glee.

J. V. E. Wyatt next delivered an address on Odd Fellowship, giving a history of the order from the organization of the first lodge in America on the 26th day of April, 1819, by Thos. Wildey, up to the present time, when there are over 700,000 members enrolled. Mr. Wyatt gave a very exhaustive address on this subject, showing that he had devoted some time to the gathering of statistics and had thoroughly familiarized himself with them. He is a very enthusiastic Odd Fellow, and is never happier than when engaged in society work.

The next number was a solo by Miss Martha Manch, whose singing is always appreciated.

After this came an address by Mrs. C. A. Wyatt, who gave the audience considerable information regarding the order of Rebekahs. Her address was a credit to her and the order she represents. It was scholarly, able and complete, full of beautiful sentiments, clothed in the choicest of language.

Next came a quartet by Meadames Van Arman, Stevens and Adams, and Miss Hancock, whose singing called for an encore, which was responded to. These ladies have become very popular among music-loving people here.

The proceedings at this point took a somewhat different turn by the introduction of a little humor by Ed. George, who was down on the program for a speech. After tickling up the audience a little in his happy way, he got serious, and paid a glowing tribute to the order, of which, he said, he was proud to be a member.

A solo by Miss Dollie Bunnell, "When the Heart is Young," was well received, and called out an encore, to which she sang, "Maybe You Will, But I Doubt It." Miss Bunnell has a sweet, clear voice, and sings in an easy, graceful manner.

A. R. Holston was then introduced to the audience as the "Bill Nye of our lodge," and before he got through he demonstrated that the title was not a misnomer. He said, among other things, that he knew he was homely, but he didn't know that he was as homely as Nye.

A male quartet piano solo by Mrs. Nellie Johnstone, concluded the program, and the chairman then announced an extra number, which was an address from J. F. Creamer, the district deputy grand master. This gentleman said that the first speakers had covered the ground thoroughly on Odd Fellowship, and Brother Holston hadn't left him even a story to tell. But he nevertheless gave the audience many good ideas, taking for his subject "The Benefits of Odd-Fellowship."

This concluded the exercises, and the company adjourned to the dining room, where lunch was served, and it was not until 2 o'clock that dancing began.

The Odd Fellows are justly proud of their celebration, and their motto of "Friendship, Love and Truth," has gained a strong place in the heart and the people of Crookston.

Horses for sale.

If you want good serviceable horses don't fail to see what S. L. Collins can do for you. I have some of the greatest bargains in horse flesh you ever saw and can fit you out with good horses cheaper than anybody. Call and see them at my stables on Main street.

[1-tf] S. L. COLLINS.

Horses for Sale.

Selling them every day at some price or other. If you need a horse come and see me. I am coming pretty near to giving horses away and now is your chance if you want good honest work horses. Never before have I seen prices so low and never expect to again after this spring. Always something on hand. Call and see me.

M. R. BROWN.

The Perfecto is a new brand of cigar just received by Krohn & Benne. Try one.

Moths.

Dr. Aldricks of Kentucky is an enthusiastic entomologist. When asked for some information on the subject he has made a specialty of, he said: "To study the habits of the moth family you must live and grow up with them. The finest varities fly by night, and it is with some difficulty that they are captured. The usual way is to go out with a hand net and a pot of stale beer, sweetened with a quantity of molasses or sugar. A dash of this mixture on the bark of the tree, whose leaves the moths feed upon, is the bait which lures them to death. As soon as they light the net is sprung over them, and later on they are subjugated by being dropped in an etherized jar, after which they are carefully mounted and labeled. I have a home built especially for their propagation and filled with leaves of their favorite tree. With the caterpillars according to the right and kind of food spend many a night watching their habits from a rude cot in one corner of the building. It is quite a profitable business, besides being unusually instructive. Some of the largest varieties are the size of a humming bird, and the rarest kinds, when properly mounted, easily bring $25. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington before the fire of several years ago, had one of the finest entomological collections in the world."—Philadelphia Press.

The Color of Animals.

There is a connection between the color and character of animals. Although much of the subject is veiled in considerable obscurity, as a general rule it may be stated that vivid, conspicuous coloring accompanies strength, courage and often ferocity. The black or red hair and the ruddy skin indicate carbon or iron somewhat in excess, a sanguine temperament, rapidity of thought and action and courage frequently bordering on rashness. In the brain creation it is rather character that has modified color in the course of the survival of the fittest. The timid animal, hird or fish possessing the most neutral coloring lived longest and left most offspring, so gradually the conspicuous members of the family were eliminated. This neutral coloring as well as color that changes for protective purposes is the external characteristic of shyness and timidity, alertness of sense, keenness of vision and scent and swiftness rather than strength of limb.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Primitive Names.

The conternation which some botanists have raised in pressing the duty of abandoning many universally accepted plant names and adopting for general use more primitive ones is spreading to other departments of learning. It is found that the whole English language is in the same unfortunate condition as the language of botany. It is proposed to abandon "thinks," "walks," "listens," "freezes," etc., for "thinketh," "walketh," "listeneth," "freezeth," etc., as having a much prior claim to our regard.—Mechan's Monthly.

Muscular Exercise.

Dick (feeling of Tom's biceps)—My, what an arm! Do you frequent the gymnasium?

Tom—Gymnasium nothing! I read all the papers, dailies and weeklies. Just try it for a week or two yourself. The amount of burning over it gives a fellow to follow the different articles from one page to another beats all the gymnasiums in Christendom for exercise.—Boston Transcript.

COXEYITES HERE.

A Few Misguided Admirers of Coxey Pass Through the City.

They Parade the Streets, Make a Speech and Get a Few Recruits.

Liberati and His Concert Company at the M. E. Church To-Night.

Right In It.

Crookston is usually right in line with the best there is going, and while we cannot boast of having a real, genuine, live Coxey army of our very own, we had a bit of the imported article that marched into our city on Tuesday at about 10 o'clock from Grand Forks. The weary wanderers halted in the vicinity of the Great Northern depot and their spokesman inquired for the chief of police. When Louis showed up he was asked if the squad might stop three or four days in the city and recruit their ranks. The chief took the leader to Mayor Crumb and said: "Mr. Mayor, this is a leader of a Coxey army who desires to march."

"All right," said the mayor, "let 'em march right along." The "leader" went back to his "army" and soon the report went 'round that the right of free speech had been denied them, and some little excitement grew out of it. The "army" stood in line a few minutes and the leader announced that he had means sufficient to take a hundred men to Washington, and called for recruits. Soon the "army" took up the line of march and crossing the Great Northern bridge went into camp on the yon side of the river. In the afternoon they marched back and marched around two blocks, 14 strong, had a little talk near the depot and again went into camp. During the afternoon they industriously canvassed the city for money contributions, took supper at the Montreal House, and at 7:30 in the evening marched up town, had a speech on the school house grounds, then re-crossed the bridge where they had singing and dancing until about 9:30. Our people, while willing to hear what they have to say, don't seem to be inclined to be carried away with the new doctrine—at least not as far away as Washington.

The Liberati Concert.

Those who attend the Liberati concert at the First M. E. church this (Thursday) evening, will have the opportunity of listening to one of the highest grade concert companies traveling. Signor Liberati, cornet virtuoso; Miss Addie L. Laird, prima donna contralto; Miss Ottalie Mansager, pianist; W. J. Henshaw, tenor.

The price of admission has been put down to 50 cents, and to hear any one number on the program will be worth more than that to any lover of good music.

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St. Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 6-tf]

"A wolf in sheeps clothing"—the substitutes offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend upon it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

Grass seeds and garden seeds of every description to be had at the store of the

[51-3] CROOKSTON GROCERY CO.

Pleasant to Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Haller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Enough in each bottle to kill forty or more misery making corns. Ten dollars worth of comfort for 25c. As a de-corner it has no equal, and if its use does not benefit you, call upon F. L. Durand and have your money returned.

ARTISANS' HOMES.

GLASGOW HAS IMPROVED SOME OF ITS POOR DISTRICTS.

The Influence of Municipal Tenements In Brightening Human Life — Clean and Comfortable Dwellings Furnished to the Poor at Reasonable Rentals.

Municipalities are not necessarily wiser than other corporate bodies. Glasgow has by no means solved the human problem. But she has made some notable experiments in the direction of brightening human life. But, with less than half a dozen blocks of municipal tenements, she is still far from pointing the way to a healthy condition. She is also far from having become a socialistic city. She had the opportunity to make experiments in the most wretched of her districts. The experiments have succeeded, and private enterprise here, as elsewhere, has made similar experiments and with similar success.

The municipal tenements or artisans' dwellings, as they are variously called, consist of blocks of flats on either side of the Saltmarket. The buildings are four stories in height. The ground floors are occupied by shops. The houses are usually arranged so that on two floors there are three tenements, a tenement of two rooms being on each side of the staircase and a tenement of one room between them. There are also several flats of three rooms each. The tenement of one room is 14 by 13 feet. It is fitted with a bed closet, which is expected to answer the purpose of a second room, a scullery, a large press or cupboard, a commodious dresser and a kitchen range. Such an apartment rents for $40 a year.

The two roomed flat has a small lobby fitted with a press, or closet. On one side of the lobby is the living room, which is completely furnished as a kitchen. A scullery adjoins. There is also a bed alcove in the room. On the other side of the lobby and on the front of the house is the sitting room, to which is also attached a bed closet. Such a flat rents for $46.50 per annum. The three roomed flats rent for $80 a year. Gas is supplied by the city at the usual rate of 60 cents per 1,000 feet. There is a laundry at the top of the house for the use of the tenants. These artisans' dwellings are constructed in the most substantial manner. The stairs are stone, and the stairway walls are tiles or glazed brick, which is easily kept clean.

It has long been objected that these dwellings do not meet the necessities of the poorest class of laborers. The rents were too high for men who work in the streets or on the docks and other kinds of unskilled labor. Glasgow had to consider whether it were possible for the municipality to reach these men in any way. If it had been a question of letting rooms to single men, the arrangement could have been easily enough. But the difficulty was to devise homes for large families, and it usually happens that in this part of the world the poorer the man the larger is his family. Houses could be built, of course, but could the poorest class of laborers afford to pay a rent which would return to the municipality an interest of 2, 3 or 4 per cent on its investment? Could the municipality compete in that respect with the owners of rookeries, where families live in single apartments? Much deliberation was given to the subject. It was found that the municipality could put up a block of substantial buildings to meet the wants of the class hitherto left untouched, but that it would not be practicable to provide anything more than what are called "one roomed houses"—that is to say, one room to a family. To be sure, the rooms could be divided by a partition reaching within two or four feet of the ceiling, the sleeping quarter being thus separated from the cooking quarter.

It was finally decided that a block of single room tenements should be constructed. A place was cleared at the rear of a block of artisans' dwellings, and a plain building of three stories was erected, with four single room tenements on each floor, two in the front and two behind. These were let at rents well within the means of unskilled laborers. The building was opened, and in a day it was filled ever since. The experiment is financially successful, but in other respects there is little to be said for it. Of course the apartments are larger, lighter, healthier, better built than any single room tenements in the old rookeries. Nevertheless the objections to the herding of a family in one room are not thereby removed. They are merely minimized and in a very slight degree. It is not by any means demonstrated that a municipality is justified in doing anything to perpetuate the single room tenement system for families.

The construction of Glasgow's municipal tenement houses, whether of the better class or of the poorer, is admirable. The stairways, being built entirely of masonry, are consequently fireproof. The stairs themselves and the hall floors are of stone, and the walls of the halls are faced with glazed tiles or glazed bricks, as the case may be, and, as I have said, are easily kept clean.

A very large amount of work yet remains to be done on the municipal estate which comes under the administration of the improvement trust. Old houses are still being torn down, and crowded areas are being cleared away. Of course all this is a very expensive business. But it is being gradually carried on so that the cost may not fall excessively on any single year.—Glasgow Cor. Boston Herald.

A Duke Rebuked.

When commanding the Galatea some years ago, the Duke of Edinburgh called in plain clothes on an admiral, who rebuked him with the stiff greeting, "I should have been very happy to receive your royal highness on any other occasion, but unhappily at this moment I am expecting a visit from the captain of the Galatea." The duke went back to his ship and put on his uniform.—San Francisco Argonaut.

SENATOR MILLS AS A DODGER.

He Avoided the Workingmen When They Visited Washington.

Many workingmen are hurrying on to Washington. They represent hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens. Some of them are paying their own way. Others are having their expenses met by the workmen who send them. These men from first to last are independent. They are Republicans and Democrats. They ask no favor. They are honest, industrious and patriotic Americans. While they seek no favors, they do demand justice and their rights as citizens of the republic.

They have been told that the Democrats are their friends. Democratic orators have groaned for labor. Democratic editors have shrieked from and robbery. A Democratic candidate for the presidency has rumbled most dismally. Workingmen have therefore believed that they were welcome to Washington. Consequently they have gone.

What have they found? An atmosphere too cold to measure. They are not welcome. On the contrary, they have been put off, put out, avoided and almost ordered. Mills has dodged them. Mr. Mills has always been their friend! He has almost wept over their wrongs—their wrongs by which they have had regular employment and living wages. They have had houses over their heads and meat on their tables. Their little children have had clothing and schooling. Their wives have had bonnets and silk dresses. But Mills wept.

At this day, however, when these very workmen have neither employment nor pay, Mills hides himself when they approach. He doesn't want to hear them. He doesn't, and by, as some uncertain period in the future, shoes will be cheaper, coats will come down, flour will be almost as cheap as dirt, and there will be as plenty as snow in the winter time Prognostications, no matter how beautiful and magnificent, do not appease a hungry man's appetite, nor can they warm a little child that is cold.

Thus and therefore Mills keeps well out of the way. He does not want to hear the plea of labor. He does not want to be turned backward to his former groans and promises. He is determined to stand by the Wilson bill. However, he was caught the other day. A committee followed until they cornered him. They were men of labor. They had travelled many miles. Under their arms they carried specimens of their skill and industry. They had pieces of American carpet and of American flannels, skeins of American yarn and an assortment of American tablecloths.

Likewise they had some facts as to wages. For instance: When they worked before the McKinley law was threatened, their wages were two and a half times greater than were the wages paid for the same kind of work in England. They wanted to show Mills their carpets and yarns and to tell him their facts. But he would neither see nor listen. He hadn't time. Further than that, he was tired and unchangeable. He believed in free trade, absolute, unequivocal. The workmen could not be heard. He did not think they ought to be heard. Moreover, he had no personal desire that they should be heard.—Cleveland Leader.

Sad Prophecy Fulfilled.

James G. Blaine once used theseremarkable words: "I love my country more my countrymen. I am an American, and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country and know that the workingmen of this land are the best paid, the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

"I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous will bear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and where there is now life and activity there will be the silence of the tomb. And the reason why this must be is this: The great southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary but educated men who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every newspaper in this land.

"The great body of our people have never experienced themselves the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Fulsome and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrines of protection. I must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction of the principle of protection, will decline to engage in business. Consequently mills will shut down, and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment.

"The people will then see, as they have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of their suffering they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that has built up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when the manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the only thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor."

THE ENGLISH IDEA.

AN UNDERCURRENT OF ANXIETY TO SECURE OUR TRADE.

Interesting Comments From the British Press That Show How They Want to Sell Their Goods—Cheap Labor Has American Factories Mean Riches For England.

Exports to the United States have not been going out quite so freely as otherwise might have been anticipated, and if the new tariff bill is accepted by the senate a large increase in tonnage is most probable.—Morning, England.

The (Wilson) bill would reduce the duties in many cases if it became law, and intending exporters to the States are therefore holding back all the goods they can in order to escape the McKinley duties, should these be ultimately repealed.—East Anglian (Ipswich) Times.

It will be a bad lookout for Welsh tin workers if America ever succeeds in making enough tin plates to meet its own consumption. It will be still worse if America can manufacture more than sufficient for its own wants, for that will mean competition with Wales in markets now its own.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

There is at present going through the United States congress a measure which ought to prove of vast importance to Irish trade, but especially to the woolen industry in this country. The time to be in the field is not when the new tariff has been in operation some time, but on the first day that it comes into play. Our English and Scotch and other woolen makers will make a rush for possession. —Dublin Telegram.

The Americans will settle their tariff with an eye to their own interests and not to ours. As free traders we may think the two identical, but the Americans are a long way from seeing matters in the same light. British manufacturers should not let any chances slip them of utilizing to the best any opportunities for increased trade with the States a reformed tariff may one day afford them. But they must not expect too much lightly to a reopening of an undoubtedly free market.—London Commerce.

The tentative but unofficial cues of the gravs evils which afflict the body politic in the United States, and which, in spite of the immense natural resources of the republic, have evolved there a social problem at least as formidable and urgent as any which confronts the crowded states of the old world, will never be accomplished until the people have got rid of the mere professional politicians who have been allowed to usurp the management of their affairs.—Glasgow Herald.

In the Swansea and Llanelly district, which is by far the largest tin plate producing one in Wales, the news that the tariff bill had been passed by such a large majority was welcomed as the most unmistakable demonstrations of satisfaction. At this moment, when the industry is in such a depressed state, nothing could be better than this from America, for with a reduction to nearly the old tariff rate the old prosperous and palmy state of the industry may be looked to in the near future.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

The depression during the last two years in Wales has been felt so keenly that we can forgive the great rejoicing over the failure of the trade in the States, although Llanelly and Swansea people who are rejoicing at the failure of some of our employers who invested some of their capital in the States would do well to remember that had they been successful a goodly number were preparing quietly to follow their example and are now patriotic only owing to the force of circumstances.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

We must expect that the Wilson tariff bill will be keenly fought at every stage, and that plausible reasons will be found for not allowing it to interfere too summarily with vested rights and interests which have grown up under the McKinley tariff. In such a state of affairs as this and with so doubtful a future before them it will be well for our iron merchants and manufacturers not to expect too much from the Wilson tariff bill and not to be overforward in making preparation for changes which it may or may not affect.—London Times.

The writer in The Industrial World would have been more in place had he left his indignation against the telegram which a short time ago was circulated would be sent to President Cleveland by the tin platers, thanking him for his efforts in repealing the McKinley bill, which, on the face of it, was a glaring indiscretion and would lead the American party to believe that President Cleveland was subsidized by South Wales tin platers. The indignation at now that the immense popularity of President Cleveland will insure his election for another term, and especially as the tariff is now arranged on the lines already laid down, and if President Cleveland or the Democratic party as a leader of the same pronounced opinions as Cleveland retain power after the next election we can count upon a long run of trade here for seven or eight years.—Western Mail, Cardiff, Wales.

President Cleveland's policy while it does not go so far in the direction of free trade as it might do, yet makes changes of vast importance, which must have a highly beneficial effect, and in many respects it goes further than many people in this country anticipated. The bill has yet to pass through the senate, and it is likely there to meet with more or less strenuous opposition. The new duties dealing with income tax will in particular be unwelcome to that house. Whatever may be done with regard to this portion of the bill, however, it is practically certain that the senate will have to pass the tariff portion into law, even if some modifications are introduced. A fiscal reform which does have an immense influence and impetus upon the trade both of America and this country is therefore assured.—Leeds (England) Express.

THREE LIVES.

(Written for THE MESSAGE by Mrs. E. M. Stanley.)

A maiden stands by the window,
Watching the clouds drift by;
—Those shifting, pearl-gray masses
That traverse the evening sky.
With crimson and gold they are crested
Like rocks from the Mystic Sea;
They covered with fanny whiteness
By the fleecy spray so free.
And the maiden's lips are parted
By a faint and dreamy smile,
Her heart is stirred to music,
Watching the clouds the while.

To her, the clouds are the ocean,
'Mid on it, a ship rides high.
Her lover toils on its lower deck
And the good winds speed them by.
She sees him in fancy standing
With his face turned toward her own,
And hears the same old story
He whispered on leaving home.
She knows that his heart is constant,
And she counts the days that hide
Till he stands at her side once more,
And calls her his own true bride.

A mother stands by the window
With a wee babe in her arms.
Watching the self same structure
With all its gilded charms.
She reads, in its depths, the future
Of her prattling baby boy;
And her pale, thin cheek grows rosy.
And her eye speaks fear and joy.
Fear! for life's sea is stormy!
Joy! for a mother's breast
Is not doubt that, from out life's treasures,
Her boy shall win the best.

And grandma sits by the window,
In her dear old easy chair,
And the last bright rays of sunset
Fall on her silvered hair.
Her withered hands on the bible,
Her glasses on her brow,
And her dim eyes, raised to heaven
Are in the drifting cloud. And now
A sweet smile lights her features,
For she sees in this structure grand,
A sun kissed, pearly portal—
The gate to the promised land.

—Wellman at Tromsoe.

TROMSOE, Norway, May 1. — The north pole expedition, under the command of Mr. Walter Wellman, has anchored here en route for the Island of Spitzbergen and the far north.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Weak. Cash spring, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾; July, 58½c.
CORN—Lower. No. 3, 39c.
OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44½c.
BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 60½c; sample, 52@60c.
RYE—Steady. No. 1, 50c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, April 30, 1894.

HOGS—Not enough received to make a market. Eastern rates lower.
CATTLE—Firm; several loaders offered, and with a good demand.
Prime steers, $3.90@3.35; good steers, $3.70@3.85; prime cows, $2.50@2.65; good cows, $2.30@2.35; common to fair cows, $2@2.20; veal calves, $3.25@3.50; bologna bullocks, $1.90@2.25; feeders, $2.60@3.10; stockers, $2.50@2.75.
SHEEP—Receipts were prime rangers, from the east to stabilizers, going East.
Muttons, $4.00@4.60; lambs, $4.00@4.75; stockers not wanted, $3.75@3.90.
Receipts, Cattle, 15; calves, 53; cattle, 5, sheep, 1,500.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30, 1894.

WHEAT—April closing, 56¾c; May opening, 56¾c; highest, 56¾c; lowest, 56¾c; closing, 56¾c. July opening, 61c; highest, 61¼@61½c; lowest, 60¾c; closing, 61c. September opening 59¾c, highest 60¾c, lowest 59¾c, closing, 60¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

Duluth Grain.

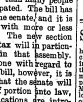
DULUTH, April 30, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 62c; April, 62¾c; May, 62¾c; July, 61¾c; September, 61¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¾c; No. 2, 51c; rejected, 45c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 58c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 58½c; May, 58½c; July, 59½c; September, 61¾c.
CORN—Lower. Cash, 37¾c; May, 37¾c; July, 39½@39¾c; September, 40½c.
OATS—Strong. Cash, 32½c; May, 32½c; July, 29½c. May-Sept. September, 29½c.
PORK—Higher. May, $17.42½; July, $12.60.
LARD—Higher. May, $7.37½c; July, $7.52½.
SHORT RIBS—Higher. May, $7.60; July, $8.00.



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Winnipeg.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said city of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell Intoxicating Liquors for the year commencing May 10th, 1894, and ending May 10th, 1895, on lot 4, in block 1, in Robertson's Addition to the City of Crookston, to wit: 20 North, in the frame building situate on part of said lot, block and town, as original boundaries of the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1894.

(SEAL) O. A. LINCOUT, City Clerk.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-fault-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy. Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain,

Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.

Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. PIERCE'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Prevent and cure Suffering and relieve Pain. Regulate and promote healthy functional action. Ladies rapidly improve their personal appearance. Beauty of form and feature follow. Sold by druggists. Sent in plain wrapper. Send 4c. for sealed particulars. Address, PIERCE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F.L. Durand, Crookston.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. In the Probate Court. Special Term. April 23rd, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. W. Peverly, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased having this day granted unto Annie Peverly of said County.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance on the Probate office, in Crookston, in said county, on Monday the 30th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or filed with the administrator, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 23rd day of April A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
V. M. BERSON,
Judge of Probate.

1941

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This Hotel has been Enlarged and Thoroughly overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day house in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 220 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

The Northwestern Agriculturist

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE —

Best Agricultural Paper

For the Farmers in the Northwest. It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states.

There are more Practical Suggestions, Timely Topics, Useful Information, Interesting Articles and Fine Illustrations

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with Practical Farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine toned paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make up. The publishers of the

JOURNAL Have made arrangements with the management of the **AGRICULTURIST**

Whereby it is able to offer a one year's subscription to the Agriculturist **FREE** to every new subscriber to the JOURNAL who pays one year in advance or to all subscribers who pay all arrearages and one year in advance.

Remember

That we are giving the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and the Northwestern Agriculturist one year for only $1.50. Address all communications to

Cooke & Hammond,

Crookston, Minn.

COXEY STOPPED.

Washington Police Refuse to Let the Commonwealers Into the Capitol Grounds.

Story of the March Up Pennsylvania Avenue and Its Very Sudden Termination.

Coxey Not Arrested, But He Was Marched Back to His Carriage by the Police.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The commonweal army was astir early upon Brightwood heights, with preparations for the great procession to the Capitol. There was an early breakfast of eggs, coffee and bread; tents were struck and packed into wagons and the whole army was aligned before 9 o'clock. All the men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto "Peace on earth; good will toward men, but death to interest on bonds."

There was much marching and countermarching on the grounds, prancing of stallions and hauling of the commissary wagons into line. The men had passed a cold night, most of them sleeping on the ground. Before the start, Carl Browne formed the men into a hollow square, and put them through a most remarkable drill.

The staves were handled like guns and when Browne shouted "gloria and peace" they cheered three times, stirringly, and waved their sticks in the air. These evolutions were performed by the main body of the army.

Browne harangued the men in his customary street fakir strain, telling them that they had received permission to march to the capitol grounds, where they must disband and enter as individual citizens.

"Whether or not we will be permitted to speak, I cannot say," he added, "but you must be careful to preserve the peace. Then we will re-form and march to our new camp nearby, which has been provided. This demonstration will be more powerful than force, than guns, or than bombs," and the ragged army at this cheered wildly. "Then Browne went on: "The people said that we would not march up Pennsylvania avenue when we reached here. Yet the police department informed Brother Coxey that we could march."

Meanwhile down in the city there was nothing to indicate that the city of processions was eager to view the greatest parade that had ever tramped the asphalt of Pennsylvania avenue. It takes brass buttons and bands and many of them to stir a Washington crowd, and Coxey's discontent fifers and drummers could not cause even the vagrant negro population to get down town before band. When the army was ready and out of Brightwood driving park it started for town. As the cavalcade wound its way down through the mile stretch of woods to the city it was

The Most Fantastic Array

ever conceived in a dream. Nine mounted police rode on ahead, clearing the way. Then came Carl Browne in his buckskin suit, mounted on his big gray Percheron stallion and waving a small flag. Next was a creamy white, prancing circus steed, the feature of the whole parade, bearing Miss Mamie Coxey, in the role of the goddess of peace. She was a slender, really handsome girl of 17 years, with long golden hair drifting down her back. She wore a pure white riding habit, which streamed after her as the tall horse on which she had been perched pranced to the music of the band. Her head was covered by a little rimless, blue cap, and she shaded her face by a tiny parasol. Altogether she was a picture of such unusual beauty that a

Spectaneous Cheer

greeted the unexpected appearance all along the line. The Goddess of Peace was followed by Oklahoma Sam, the cowboy, on another big stallion, then came Boy Kirk and three other marshals. Thatcher the bugler rode next, emitting frequent blasts from his cornet, and followed by the big flapping American flag, carried by a stalwart waiter. Next the commonweal army band of six pieces, mostly brass drums and cymbals, pounding determinedly in an attempt at "Marching Through Georgia."

Mr. Coxey and his wife and 9-year-old baby came next in a carriage, and then the army itself.

There was little of actual interest in the march up to Pennsylvania avenue. When the head of the procession reached the east front of the capitol a solid front of policemen was encountered. They stretched from curb to curb, making progress toward the capitol impossible. The crowd was great and pressed closely upon the police. Coxey and slipped unobserved through the straggling mass and before anyone knew it was boarding up the east front entrance to the capitol. He was up to the tenth step before he was recognized. Then the officers closed in above him, and his further passage was impossible. The great crowd now recognized him and a shout went up from every corner of the vast assemblage. Coxey turned to the crowd and raised his hat. He was deathly pale. Captain Gardan of the capitol police stepped to one side of him, and Lieutenant Kelly of the city police was at his other arm. The police formed solidly about him. The crowd below was kept back by menacing clubs.

"What do you want to do here?" asked Captain Gardan.

"I wish to make an address," responded General Coxey, his voice showing intense emotion.

"But you cannot do that," said Captain Gardan, quietly but firmly.

The officers then moved Coxey down the steps and back to his carriage. There was no formal arrest. Browne was more aggressive, however, and was placed under arrest, as was also George Washington Jones.

IN A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Rosina Vokes' Story of Her Family's Isolation in Crowded London.

In everyday talk Rosina Vokes was altogether and bewitchingly the Rosina we know across the footlights—the same big, honest eyes, the same deadly staccato speech, the same tossing of that flaxy frame of shining hair, and the same ter of her speech was quite as fine or sense as any lines her playwrights ever set down for her speaking. It is a pity she never told across the footlights for all the world to hear the story she once told to a fireside few. The Vokes family, she said, had returned to London from a provincial tour, and intending to remain for the season decided to hire a house in preference to taking lodgings. They looked upon it as miraculous luck to find a house in an eminently agreeable neighborhood at a phenomenally low rent. They soon found out the reason. A particularly shocking murder had been committed in the house a few years before, and since then it had stood unoccupied, its evil reputation intensifying with every night its dark windows gloomed upon the cheerful street.

"But it was a lovely, comfortable house," said Rosina, "and we didn't mind a bit—in fact, to my thought it rather distinguished than otherwise, and, as for spooks, we'd all played 'em too often in dramatic pantomimes to hold 'em in any especial awe. Besides we were not any—nothing. I give you my word, more famous than a black beetle ever crossed our paths in that magnificent house. But all that a mere uncomfortable three months our happy go lucky family were spent. The neighbors knew us by name and name and banged it. They took the attitude that any one willing to live in a murder stained house was simply an accessory after the fact. My dears, never shall I forget the first morning I called on the local butcher with a plea for chops. 'Send them to 343 —— street,' piped I cheerily. The butcher turned darkly pale. He edged behind his block. He glowered at me over it, 'Tires forty-three, you said, mum?' he gasped. 'Mac alive, yes!' said I. "We live there, and we're not ghosts, or we shouldn't need chops!'

"Well, the long and short of it was we could get nothing—sent that wasn't returned at high noon, and then the butcher's boy had n way of firing up the things from the bottom of the step— didn't venture to come within grabbing distance of the door apparently. That was hard on the provisions, especially the eggs. No milkman would deliver milk in the gray of the morning, not he! We had subsequently to bring it home in a can. When the water pipes burst, we had to sop 'em up with our stockings, while the boys scorned London for a plumber rash enough to cross our fated threshold. We lived like Robinson Crusoes on a densely populated island. It was borne in upon us at last that it was a pity so much wholesome terror should go to waste. So the last days of our stay there we took to burning blue lights at midnight in the area window and emitting hollow groans from the front cellar. I fancy our landlord reaped the results of this light minded conduct. We never inquired."—Boston Transcript.

Shakespeare's Cats.

Shakespeare makes frequent references to the cat in his plays. Lady Macbeth taunts her husband when he hangs back from the murder with:

Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

alluding to that animal's fondness for fish—"Wust cat's reverse to fish"—but its unwillingness to wet its feet in catching them.

Falstaff seizes upon another feature of the animal's character, as detested by all wakeful sleepers in taverns: "Shallow! I am as melancholy as a gib cat!" When Mercutio leaves for a fray with Tybalt he accosts him: "Good king of cats, I would have nothing but one of your nine lives. That I mean to make bold withal, and, as you shall use me hereafter, dry beat the rest of the eight," and thereupon receives that celebrated "scratch" which was "not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door."—New York Sun.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Home.

"Vaillima," which in Samoan for "fine waters," is the name which the Stevensons have given to their beautiful home in Apia. Four miles from the beach and 600 feet above the sea level a clearing was made among the trees, and the house, a rambling two story structure, painted dark gray and with a red roof, with broad verandas and comfortable porches encircls both stories of the house, and from the upper, looking northward, can be seen the "fine waters" of the Pacific. At the back are the green slopes of the Apian mountains. There is no driving to "Vailima" from the town, the house being accessible only to foot passengers or to those mounted on the sure footed native horses.—Ladies' Home Journal.

When There Were No Plumbers.

Lord Fountainhall, in 1674, says that there are no plumbers in Scotland, because there is no need for them. Happy simplicity of our ancestors! Now every man should in his own and family's because there is no need for them. Happy simplicity of our ancestors! Now every man should in his own and family's house learn a handy trade, and no man should be allowed to marry till he has passed an examination in plain and fancy plumbing. Few know what to do if the pipes are a frozen or if the gas meter is frozen. If you are practicing with a pistol, however, and casually miss a gas pipe, we do know what to do. Exhibit soup! Fill up the orifice with soup. This accident, it must be admitted, has frequent than n sudden flood.—Saturday Review.

A Clinching Argument.

The healthfulness or the reverse of corsets seems finally to be settled. They have been found on the mummies of Egyptian princesses of the royal family. These corseted mummies, it is interesting to note, are all dead. What more need be said? The dress reformers appear to be justified in denouncing corsets.—Boston Transcript.

WATCH DISEASES.

SOMETHING LIKE THOSE OF THE HUMAN MECHANISM.

A Jeweler Calls the Ailments of a Watch Consumption, Rheumatism and Heart Failure and Explains the Analysis In Each Case.

"That's the twenty-third today— we're going to have an electric storm," remarked a down town jeweler as he was handed a watch having a broken mainspring for repair.

"How do you make that out?" inquired the customer.

"Why, by the number of broken mainsprings, to be sure," was the reply. "There is a regular epidemic to which watches are subject, much as humanity is to smallpox and measles. It is produced by certain electric conditions of the atmosphere. The mainspring becomes magnetized and more brittle, and a slight shock will break it. Occasionally it will snap with no apparent cause whatever. I have had it happen to watches lying in the showcase or upon the rack there. You know, of course, that such atmospheric conditions frequently disturb telegraph and telephone lines and even prevent communication. That might be expected, as they are operated by electricity, but the effect on watches is singular. Frequently even a severe thunderstorm will produce it, but an auroral display, which seems to be an electrical disturbance, is sure to result in many broken watch springs, and no better term could be applied to the trouble than epidemic.

"No, there is no reliable protection against it, though many things have been tried and many thousands of dollars have been spent. Attempts have been made to temper the springs by electricity, a sort of inoculation against the disease. Then a small plate or disk of soft iron placed within the case to absorb the magnetism, a disinfectant, so to speak, has given some good results.

"Do you know," he continued in a discursive tone, "that a watch is similar in many ways to a human being? It has its diseases and decays, its epidemics, old age and finally dissolution. Yes, and each watch has its individuality and special characteristics, and the finer the watch the stronger this personality, if it can be so called, exactly as culture develops and strengthens the individual character among mankind.

"Now, in this epidemic this watch feels the atmospheric conditions as you do before a thunderstorm, only more acutely, as does a gouty or rheumatic person, being specially susceptible to such influence, and, perhaps having an inherent weakness at one point in the mainspring that snaps, fractures n vital organ. 'Heart failure' it might be termed, for the mainspring of the watch is its heart, its driving force. True, we can replace the mainspring, which cannot be said for the human heart, but there is no telling how soon surgery will attain that result.

"Then there's the hairspring of the watch, equivalent to its brain. It is affected by proximity to a strong localized electric force—for instance, the generator or dynamo of an electric plant. It becomes magnetized and stops —a sort of paralysis. The nonmagnetic watches have hairsprings made of n composition metal, tin, zinc and other varieties. The soft iron plate and disk mentioned before gives protection to the hairspring as well as the mainspring by absorbing the magnetism. A few years since a number of railroad companies had these iron disks shipped to the watches of unany of their employees, int they are by no means a complete disinfectant.

"The lever of a watch also is subject to electric influences, and when 'polarized, having a forked end, it becomes a regular horseshoe magnet and first retards, then stops the hairspring—a sort of spinal meningitis, you see.

"The jewels and bearings are its joints and processes and are subject to sprains and dislocations as well as inflammation or too much friction. Any severe shock may result in a sprain or even dislocation to these joints. The latter will stop it and probably have immediate attention, while the sprain may remain annoticed, but will render its movement irregnlar and eventually cause far greater injury from the frequent breaking of the joints. At sea on the approach of a storm the ship's chronometers of vital ships are always carried, are 'put to bed,' as it is called, being packed in pillows to prevent injury by sudden jar from the ship's violent motion. A few minutes' error in the time of making observations might throw a vessel many miles out of its course.

"Then n watch has a kind of rheumatism. The oil with which the pivots are lubricated dries and forms corrnsion, which irritates and cuts the pinions and bearings, creating friction or inflammation.

"Just as a watch, like itlinguness to humanity, is its most frequent, disagreeable and least dangerous ailment. It comes from all sorts of things—small fibers from the pocket, fine dust, perspirable matter from many sources, work through into the case and seriously disturb, retard and finally prevent motion altogether. The system becomes clogged, and a thorough cleaning out is the only corrective. In both these latter diseases atmospheric conditions materially influence the patient's condition. A dry, dusty weather hastening the development and rendering the attack more acute. Rest or consumption is a death by to a watch as to humanity, and after it reaches a certain stage is incurable. Once in the system its effects are never wholly eradicated, and a warm, moist atmosphere may at any time induce a return of the disease."—Chicago Tribune.

Two walnut chairs that were brought to this country from Switzerland 240 years ago, it is claimed, are in the possession of London Thomas of Augusta, Ga.

Tie to This Truth.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the promptest handling, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information, buffalo robe and parlor cars, routes and lor sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. [46-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Bridger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only daily train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. S.S.S.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Old Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A trial bottle sent free to those who need it. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our dalsy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and freshline of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mossein & Lindell, Proprietors.

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption.

To Christ Sankey:

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1884, there will expire the time for payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to the statute of this state, and that on that day I will sell in the district court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District of the state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1885, the following described piece and parcel of land which is situated in the county and in the state of Minnesota, to-wit: the s½ of section 29, Tp. 147, R. 45, was sold to satisfy the amount for which it was subjected liable in the sum of eighty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents, eighty dollars and forty-seven cents, and interest on said amount at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from said 8th day of May, A. D. 1884, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land will expire and end one year from said day after the last publication of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st day of April, A. D. 1884.

(L. S.) G. D. WEBSTER,
County Auditor of Polk County, Minn.
By M. CORNELIUS,
Deputy.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
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They Wear Well

Because They Have the "Stuff" in Them.

They are made of good timber and done dry. We refer, of course, to the RUSHFORD WAGONS. They run so light you won't mind the load rondos. Call and see them, and also our well selected line of Buggies and Harness, Plows, and in fact everything in the implement line that tims merit.

MERIT ALWAYS WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert St., Crookston.

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Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

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G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

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☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. - - MINNESOTA

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business,

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Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDERSON..... President.
L. ELLINGTON..... Vice President.
J. W. WHEELER..... Cashier.
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ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Man solicited.

GEO. G. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

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E. H. Welch, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - - Minnesota.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $1 per annum to any address.

R. A. Smith, democrat, was elected mayor of St. Paul Tuesday by a small plurality.

C. C. Merritt, one of the Merritt Bros., of Duluth, died at his home in that city on Friday of last week. His death is said to be the result of financial troubles in connection with the late Rockefellow deal.

The arrest of Coxey and his lieutenants at Washington, and the prompt dispersing of the "army" from the national capitol grounds would indicate that congress is not going to do much on behalf of his movement. But Coxey will get what he is after—notoriety.

If is said that K. D. Chase, Donald Grant and M. E. Clapp, have disposed of their holdings in the Minsahe iron mines to John D. Rockefellow, on the same terms as those upon which the Merritts dropped out of the deal. The purchase price is said to have been $800,000. As they had already made a big thing out of it it makes a nice snug little deal taken all 'round.

Duluth News-Tribune: Referring to the report that "Col." Charles W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, is an active candidate for clerk of the house of representatives next term, believing the Republicans will be in control, the Polk County Journal expresses the opinion that he has already had lots of recognition and there are also lots of Republicans just as good who never had anything from the party. With this opinion most Republicans will agree.

There are those who will tell you that Coxey's army is not wholly composed of tramps and dead-beats, but is composed of honest, earnest working men in quest of relief. If this theory is correct, and these men are seeking to better their condition they have made a big mistake in this pilgrimage to Washington. They should have been marched to the unsettled lands of Northern Minnesota, where if they are really willing to work they could find plenty to do and in the end establish good homes.

The report upon the business situation of the country shows not a very marked degree of improvement —which is not to be wondered at while the Wilson bill hangs like a pall over the country. Consumers do not feel like investing heavily in goods while the prospects are that the bill may pass and flood the country with cheap goods from foreign countries, nor do our home manufacturers want to make up great overgrown stocks that must come into a competitive market with the shoddy stuffs from the old world.

Penny Press: The Great Northern system is being placed under martial law. Hordes of marshals are being dumped upon law abiding communities. Is it not about time to inquire if the people of a state have any rights left, or has Uncle Sam secured all possible power through the legal rulings of a corporation attorney who plays the role of United States attorney general?

When the administration is elected by corporation money, what can you expect? It isn't reasonable to presume that Grover and his admin will go back on a man who spent thousands of dollars to put them in power and the dear people should remember that they wanted a democratic administration; and they have it. They wanted a change, and they got it. They wanted "Four years more of Grover," and there they'd be in clover" Well, they've been wallowing in democratic clover for a couple of years, and still they're not satisfied.

In anything were needed to prove that the Twin City dailies are subsidized by the corporations, it is only necessary to read the accounts of the trip of the U. S. troops from Fort Snelling to Grand Forks. Each of the nine influential papers sent a special correspondent along to send in matter favorable to the road, and they did it with a vengeance.

They reported terrible encounters with the strikers at different points along the line. An exciting scene is said to have occurred in the Crookston yards. The Minneapolis Journal man said a shot was fired as the train was pulling out, and that it was apparently meant for the engineer. The representatives of the Minneapolis Tribune and the Pioneer Press had more imagination than the Journal reporter and they tell of a scrimmage in the yard, strikers try to uncouple train, couplings and pins thrown, and shot fired, soldiers called out and strikers dispersed.

The facts are that no such trouble occurred here, and not a single unlawful act has been done by the strikers at this point. If this is a sample of the lawlessness reported at other points by these papers it is clearly evident these stories have been made up simply to prejudice the people against the strikers.

At Grand Forks these special correspondents report the citizens as not being in sympathy with the strikers, when the facts are that the people were not only in sympathy with them, but the merchants had standing offers in the papers to supply all strikers with goods on credit until the strike was over. Does that look as though the citizens were against the strikers?

Says the Pioneer Press: "A strange fact in connection with the troubles here (Grand Forks) is that to some extent the newspapers are controlled by the strikers, and are cautious in their reports." An outsider might wonder why it is the people of Grand Forks will be surprised to learn that their three daily newspapers are all controlled by the handful of strikers at that point. The Press correspondent also offered his services as fireman on the troop train after the regular crew had quit. This fellow must have had very emphatic instructions from headquarters.

LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS.

Superstitions of Modern Gamblers Which Are "as Old as the Hills."

If there is one active principle that enters into gambling, it is superstition, and for almost every man that hunts the chance dollar over the desolate waste of the green baize cloth, or on the race track, or in any of the other multitudinous ways of chance that one may lay siege to alluring fortune there is a separate fancy.

Jack McDonald, one of the best known bookmakers of America, believes that he is most successful in those years which are indicated by odd numbers, and if you are doubtful of the truth of it he will offer you figures to prove it.

"Carley B," as Bookmaker Woolf is best known, has a steadfast belief in "9," and after he has selected a horse to bet upon he will place an extra heavy wager on him if he discovers that he is numbered "9" on the programme.

Several superstitions betting men at the Morris park races a few years ago noticed the coincidence that the thirteenth day of the meeting fell upon June 13, and they straightway sought out a horse numbered "13" on the card. They found one and bet upon him, and to make the coincidence most strange of all, he won.

That this belief in luck as applied to certain numbers is as old as our philosophy is known by the fact that centuries before the Christian era the Pythagoreans and Platonists, who represented all movements and phenomena of nature by numbers, invented the science of arithmomancy, consisting of the use of magical squares and applying occult powers to numbers. On the combinations of certain numbers depended the means of divination, and particular virtues were ascribed to numbers accordingly as they were odd or even.

"There's luck in odd numbers" is a saying as old as the hills. As ancient a writer as Virgil says he rejoices in himself esteemed the numbers odd, for in the eighth college he wrote:

Grand his warm image first I vital
Three woolen fillets of three colors joined;
Three round his thrice devoted altar I led,
Which round the sacred altar thrice is led—
Uneven numbers please the gods.

The Chinese have similar ideas. With them heaven is odd and earth even, and one number 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 belongs to heaven, while the even digits are of the earth earthy.

So it is little cause for wonder that our modern gamblers stick to their belief that fortune abounds in odd numbers only.—New York Herald.

THE CROCUS.

In sheltered corners and shady places
The waning waves of the winter lie,
But there in a token of coming roses,
In the tender pink of the crocus sky.
Above the dusk of the windy forest
The young moon sends out a silvery cold.
Come, love, and lean on the gate beside me,
And I will tell you a legend old.

A jealous wizard with withered tresses
Beheld a maiden with yellow hair,
And sobred her from his fellows' fingers,
And bore her far to his icy lair.
He bound her there in a sleep enchanted,
And hid her deep in a grave of gloom,
Then over the purple seas came sailing
A slender prince, with a pale green plume.

From the withered grass and earth above her
He brushed the wreaths of the snow aside,
And slew the wizard, whose cruel fetters
Let down the rose from the tomb to be his bride.
Look! There she stands by the broken trellis,
Where budding sprays of the ivy cling.
For the captive maid was the golden crocus;
Her sailing prince, the prince is Spring!
—Minna Irving in Worthington's Magazine.

Business.

"Say, old man, I want to talk business to you a few minutes."

"Certainly; go ahead."

"Could you lend me $20 without its convenience?"

"Yes, I think I could."

"Thanks. I'll return it shortly."

"What security will you give?"

"Why—er—I—didn't think any necessary."

"Oh, probably I misunderstood you. I thought you said you wanted to talk business."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Japan and Foreigners.

In the last century there was a Japanese law providing that no ship or native should leave Japan under pain of forfeiture or death; this any one returning from a foreign country should be killed; that no one should purchase anything from a foreigner, and that any person bringing a letter from abroad should die, together with all his family.

NO WHEELS TURNING

GREAT NORTHERN TIED UP FROM ST. PAUL TO THE COAST.

The Order Given Out by President Dabs Immediately After the Close of Friday Morning's Conference With President Hill—Eastern Minnesota Men Also Go Out.

St. Paul, April 27.—At high noon the Great Northern strike went into effect at St. Paul and Minneapolis and at all points on the line from this city to the coast. Within five minutes after the committee had arrived at the decision to call all the men out the order had been sent out by President Debs, and the fight is now in dead earnest. The company claims that it has sufficient men now in its service who will remain at work, while the American Railway union assert just the contrary.

The strike, if as successful in tying up the entire road as it has been in blockading a major portion, will be, with possibly one exception, the greatest fight ever made by organized labor, both as to territory covered and the number of persons affected. The Great Northern's total mileage is close to 6,000 miles with shops and full equipment, all of which the A. R. U. claims to be able to tie up. Spurred on by President Hill's refusal to recognize the A. R. U. as a representative body, the managers of the strike will make every effort to have the blockade complete. It will be a great fight and soon the less great it peaceful.

Everything Tied Up Tight.

Everything in St. Paul is tied up tighter than wax. There are 1,500 men in the Twin Cities, and both are solid. So far as the order has gone and it has been generally promulgated, there has not been a single refusal to obey. Minneapolis is absolutely solid. In St. Paul shortly after 12 o'clock, and on receipt of the striking order, 450 men quit work. The general freight yards are deserted, the only man remaining on duty being Pete Wadsworth, who was allowed to remain in.; Much confusion prevails in the yards in St. Paul, as Great Northern engines and cars are mixed up with those of other lines and not a wheel is turning.

The strikers have appointed guards for the railroad property, both day and night, there being eight men on each crew. The strike extends to all classes from the engineers to dining car service.

MR. HILL'S OPINION.

Great Northern President Says He Can Get Green Hands.

St. Paul, April 27.—Directly after the order for a general strike had been issued, President Hill stated that he had little to say in addition to what had been previously said. The company, he said, proposed to operate its road independent of the American Railway Union.

"I do not think," said Mr. Hill "that any great proportion of the men will obey the order, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting men to operate the trains. I intend that every wheel on the line shall be running in as short a time as possible, and this further says if the committee does not seriously alter the situation so far as the company is concerned."

An Interview With Debs.

President Debs was asked the situation at noon, when the committee adjourned, and said:

"The strike is declared on, over the entire line, and every member of the American Railway Union will at once quit work. This order, of course, applies to St. Paul and Minneapolis."

"The conference with Mr. Hill during the morning was then without result?"

"That conference was simply to talk over some matters upon which we thought Mr. Hill might throw some light; it was really a going over again of the ground which was traveled before, and the committee reiterated its demands for a complete restoration of the old schedule as the only basis upon which the men would go to work. The conversation with Mr. Hill was carried on pleasantly, but without the effect of bringing us any nearer together."

MORE MEN ARE OUT.

Eastern Minnesota Employes Strike in Sympathy With Great Northern.

Milwaukee, April 28.—A special to to The Evening Wisconsin from West Superior, Wis., says: All employes on the Eastern Minnesota have gone out in sympathy with the Great Northern strikers, and the immense docks there are quiet as on Sunday. It is rumored that floor handlers at the dock will strike, but this is not believed, as they are receiving good wages and have been idle so long. All efforts to start trains were abandoned; strikers are holding meetings.

THE WEDNESDAY CONFERENCE.

Nothing Definite Accomplished in the Way of Settlement.

St. Paul, April 26.—The long expected conference between the representatives of the Great Northern, the officers of the American Railway union and President Hill opened at 11 a. m. at the Great Northern offices. Messrs. Debs and Howard, accompanied by a sub-committee of seven, called on Mr. Hill and gave him the schedules which they desire to have adopted. A consultation was held between President Hill, his officials and President Debs and Vice President Howard, which lasted until the noon hour, adjournment being then taken to 2:15 in the afternoon.

It came out that Mr. Hill declined to accede to the terms proposed, and Mr. Howard hesitated not to say that a conference in the afternoon with the committee would be of no use. Mr. Debs, however, appeared more conservative in his view and thought it proper that the committee should call later and resume the discussion.

The conference in the afternoon was attended by a committee of 47 employes of the road on the one side and President Hill and his assistants on the other. Mr. Hill questioned the statement of Debs that the committee present represented the employes fairly, saying that if there were any addresses as St. Paul and Minneapolis, while not one of them was personally known to him. Mr. Debs, in reply, showed that, as regards the employment of the men, the different classes were fairly represented, and added that the older organizations would lay no obstruction in the way.

Mr. Hill's Proposition.

At 5 o'clock the session took a recess for the purpose of sending for some of the members of the old brotherhoods and to secure their sanction of the proceedings of the committee. After a recess of half an hour Mr. Hill submitted a proposition to the committee in which he suggested that the company would settle the differences with each class of employes separately, arbitration to be resorted to when an agreement could not be reached.

When Mr. Hill had finished reading the proposition Mr. Debs arose and declined to accept it; claiming that his mode of procedure was intended to break up the organizations and to create ill feeling among them. The men, he said, would not accept any such proposition.

This ended the conference for the day, the committee agreeing to discuss no matter among themselves and let Mr. Hill know the result within 24 hours.

Proposition of the Men.

The statement presented to Mr. Hill outlining the only terms which the men would accept was as follows:

First—That the rate of wages in all departments of employes as paid previous to the first cut prior to August, 1893, to restored.

Second—That the switchmen in Great Falls, Helena and Butte receive the same rate of wages, the rate to be adopted which is now in force at Butte.

Third—That the management pledge themselves to sign schedules of each department of employes, the same being based upon the rate of wages paid prior to August, 1893, as above stated.

Fourth—That, should it be necessary to reduce expenses in any department, the working hours shall be shortened instead of a reduction of the force, no more absolutely necessary to the contrary.

Fifth—That there will be no prejudice upon the part of the management against any particular employe or department of employes who have taken part in the adjustment of the matter of wages which has terminated in this strike.

Sixth—That the rate of pay as per this agreement be in force from the time the employes return to work.

ON THURSDAY.

Men Reject President Hill's Proposition. Settled to Further Conference.

St. Paul, April 28.—During the day President Debs acting for the conference committee, tentatively declined the offer of President Hill to arbitrate the trouble.

He immediately after the the rejection of the offer to compromise President Hill sent a communication to the committee stating whether they objected to arbitration as a method of settlement or whether they objected to the plan proposed. And continued:

"Bearing in mind the great advantages to all concerned that will follow a just and equitable settlement of any matter of difference that may exist, I desire to know if you are opposed to the question of arbitration, and before making my your minds to decline it that you may consider the question and let me have those in effect last year; and to the end that you may have the correct figures in this matter, I suggest that you bring your sub-committee to our office at 11 a. m. for the purpose of comparing figures. In the meantime, as I am not standing on any matter of form, I would be glad to hear from you as to whether you decline to recommend arbitration on the grounds above stated, or whether you have a better plan for forming a competent board of arbitrators."

To this President Howard, when seen later, said the men intended to stand by their demands for the August schedule would decline Mr. Hill's proposition to arbitrate. Further than this he would not commit himself.

Friday's Proceedings.

St. Paul, April 26.—Mr. Hill's suggestion for a further conference was acted upon and at 9:30 a. m. the subcommittee appeared at the Great Northern offices. They conferred secretly with Mr. Hill about an hour. Nothing definite was accomplished. Mr. Hill wanted the full conference committee to examine and compare the old and present rates of pay, and as the plan of arbitration proposed by the company had been rejected by the union, possibly the employes would formulate a plan of procedure that both sides would consider in a favorable light.

The committee left Debs and the subcommittee returned to Lahor Hall and reported the morning meeting with Mr. Hill.

Injunction Made Permanent.

St. Paul, April 28.—Judge Sanborn of the United States circuit court, had up for consideration the case of the Great Northern Railway company against Olson and other employes of the road. This was the chancery proceeding commenced at the beginning of the strike to enjoin the the employes of the road from doing further damage to property. No objection was made by the employes and the injunction was made perpetual.

Started Out a Train.

St. Paul, April 29.—The first through passenger train on the Great Northern was started for Great Falls about 9 o'clock this morning. It reached St. Cloud, but was stopped there for want of breakmen. A freight train started out the two previous evening was also abandoned at St. Cloud for a like reason.

TROOPS GO FORWARD

SOLDIERS FROM SNELLING TO TAKE A HAND IN THE STRIKE.

They Go to Grand Forks to Assist Marshal Cronan in Making Arrests—Strike's Again Re-fuse to Arbitrate, But Debs Thinks That Course May Yet Be Taken.

St. Paul, April 30.—A battalion of four companies of Third regiment United States regulars from Fort Snelling left at 8:30 a. m. on a special train of the Great Northern for Grand Forks, N. D. Major John H. Patterson was in command, and the following comprised the column: Company A, Captain John W. Hamer; Company B, Captain A. Williams; Company D, Captain George W. Stonch, and Company G, Captain Joseph Hale. There were 201 men in all, a full hospital corps and rations for 10 days. The battalion arrived on a special Milwaukee train from the fort, and it took about half an hour to make the transfer. When ready to proceed it was necessary for the yardmaster to set the switches, as the train crew refused to do so. The officers of the battalion said that their instructions were to assist the United States marshal in the serving of processes, and that they would not take a hand in the operation of trains. The remaining companies of the Third regiment are held in readiness to be sent to the front should occasion demand it.

MET BUSINESS MEN.

Debs and Howard Discuss the Situation But Refuse to Arbitrate.

Minneapolis, May 1.—At the meeting of the Minneapolis and St. Paul citizens' committee at the Minneapolis Commercial club no conclusion was reached, but there was some pretty interesting talk. The latest proposition on the part of Debs and Howard, who were at the meeting, and was to the effect that the executive committe of the strikers would be willing to argue the matter with President Hill at any public mass meeting in the Twin Cities and then let the public hear for itself the different sides of the question directly from the lips of the men most vitally interested. As to submitting the question to any other form of arbitration the representatives of the strikers stood firm against it.

The discussion was an executive one and must either have been highly interesting or very important, for it lasted nearly two hours. At the close of the meeting, Chairmen C. A. Pillsbury stated that the committee had now a thorough understanding of the side of question presented by the men and that the next move would be to see President Hill of the Great Northern.

NOLAN MAKES A STATEMENT.

Position of the Engineers Misrepresented by Mr. Debs, He Says.

St. Paul, May 1.—J. C. Nolan, chairman of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, in an interview said: "The very unconplimentary things about President Debs of the American Railway union. He says that the only business the executive committee had with the meetings with Debs was to advise arbitration. He said the statement of Debs that a portion of the engineers committee had pledged support to the American Railway union." During the interview Mr. Nolan went into the past history of the strike and stated that in a conference with Chief Arthur at the beginning of the strike Debs had admitted that Chief Arthur was ill advised and promised to put the men back to work.

Position of the Engineers.

Mr. Nolan then went on to say:

"The public seem to misunderstand the position of the engineers and parties are misleading of those seeking to represent them. This misunderstanding is largely due to the statements of Messrs. Debs and Howard. They have no excuse for their misleading statements, for I have always been the same position since the A. R. U. was organized. My position has been one of loyalty to the brotherhood organization and of open and honest opposition to the A. R. U."

RESCUED THE MANDANS.

Montana Supreme Court Will Not Interfere in the Great Northern Strike.

Helena, Mon., May 1.—The Montana supreme court has refused to issue a writ of mandamus compelling the Great Northern to operate its line of railroad in this state as it had been accustomed to prior to the strike of all its trainmen. The court held that the proceeding was equivalent to asking the court to inquire and determine what would be a reasonable scale of wages for the men required to operate the road and to ascertain whether the required number of men could be employed at the wages demanded. The court said it was not certain it had jurisdiction for the arbitrament of these questions and that even if it possess such jurisdiction it should not decide them. Furthermore, the court is not sure that it has jurisdiction to issue a writ in the nature of the relation of the railroad property to interstate jurisdiction.

AT DEVILS LAKE.

Citizens Indignant at the Call for United States Troops.

Devils Lake, N. D., May 1.—Press dispatches announcing that Marshal Cronan has called for United States troops are received here with mingled amusement and indignation—amusement on the humorous aspect, indignation at the clur cast pon the state and citizens. No necessity exists for calling out a single soldier. The strikers here are mostly heads of families, owners of property and good, law abiding citizens. Farmers here offer provisions and supplies for the strikers if necessary. One farmer said he had three fat steers he will should supplies run short.

Press reports about trains leaving for the coast are untrue. Not a single train has left Minot since the strike occurred.

Mrs. J. H. Henriksen, 155 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfuls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1620 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Ayres, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington county, Neb., says: "After trying your Hallet's Bath Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best thing on the market. I have been troubles out so lindly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, cured in cured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and cheerfully recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

The man who called sarsaparilla a fraud, had good reason; for he got hold of a worthless mixture at "reduced rates." He changed his opinion, however, when he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It pays to be careful, when buying medicines.

Venetian Mirrors.

The beauty and absolute perfection characterizing the mirrors produced in the manufactories of Venice are amazing. It is said, to the pecullar solution applied to the surface. Preliminary to this application the glass is thoroughly cleaned with red whiting, then washed with distilled water and prepared for the silver with a sensitizing solution of tin, which is well rinsed off immediately before its removal to the silvering table, and the latter being raised to the proper temperature the glass is laid and the silvering solution at once poured over it before the least of the table has time to dry any part of the surface of the glass. The solution used is prepared as follows: In one-half liter of distilled water 100 grains of nitrate of silver are dissolved, to this being added 62 grains of liquid ammonia of 0.88 specific gravity. The mixture is filtered and made up to eight liters with distilled water, and 7 5-10 grams of tartaric acid dissolved in 20 grams of water are mixed with the solution. About 2 5-10 liters are poured over the glass meter to be silvered, the metal immediately commencing to deposit on the glass, which is maintained at about 104 degrees F., and in a little more than a half hour a continuous coating of silver is formed. After careful rinsing with chamois the surface is treated a second time with a solution like the first, but containing a double quantity of tartaric acid.—New York Sun.

REGION OF WONDERS.

SOME OF THE NATURAL MARVELS TO BE SEEN IN OREGON.

Illustrations of Both the Dead and the Living Past—Premonitions In Abundance of Something Strange to Come—In the Valley of Desolation.

Nowhere on the known globe is there another region of thousands of square miles presenting the weird and gruesome as well as the sublime and grand in nature as in a long and wide strip lying a considerable distance inland from the western coast of the United States. Here can be found an abundance of illustrations of both the dead and living past—that strange past of physical violence preceding the age of man, and that solemn past when the forces had gone to rest and the imprint of chaos lay everywhere. There are premonitions in abundance of something strange to come in the counties of Snohomish, Okanogan, Douglas and Yakima in Washington, but this is not fully emphasized until the Oregon counties of Morrow, Gilliam, Grant and Lake have been considered, and the marvelous receives a wonderful accession in the long line of eastern California counties, southern Nevada, a considerable region in Utah west of Great Salt lake, southern New Mexico and a region of no small dimensions in northern Texas. Here, to the mental and the ocular sight, are marvels problems in geology, paradoxes in physical formation and numberless instances of what may be termed inversions of established geographical order.

In Oregon we are confronted with the still and silent Sagebrush desert, hemmed in by a wildly picturesque yet as dreary and inhospitable a region as can be found anywhere. In the midst of this desert, as if to reflect the surrounding awfulness, is Fossil lake, and all the surrounding region is one vast and wide cemetery of the fauna of a precataclysmal world. Here are massed together more fossil specimens of a greater variety of early animal life than can be found anywhere on the earth, excepting the immense fossil islands northward of Siberia—horses of rare form, different species of mammoths, monstrous lizards, forms of huge proportions, wonderful birds, and the evidence that primitive man at some time was there is indicated by the presence of arrowheads chipped from volcanic glass. But what long ages have been entombed there! Tropical animals in their untamed strength trod the soil of Oregon and what mighty changes have swept over the earth since then! How came they there in such amazing numbers, and what were the causes of such universal and evidently such simultaneous death? No conditions on the earth as we know them now could bring this about. Yet here nature chose to locate one of her remarkable mortuary establishments and to enshroud it with the gloom of unrelieved desolation. Commencing in this region and extending down into California, the mountains are freakish. They are not constructed on the chain or continuous system. The cone did not wrinkle its crust, but she erupted into huge boils; the peaks stand isolated sometimes interrupting an otherwise comparatively even plain.

And over the valleys, rivers and considerable lakes take on a habit of becoming lost. The streams, after considerable underground meandering, find themselves again on the surface, and after a succession of reappearances and disappearances either stay found or are lost entirely.

Chasms, with almost a mile of depth and lined with perpendicular walls of solid rock, now begin to appal both sight and sense, and in Mariposa county the monumental wonders of the Yosemite exceeds anything of the kind on the earth. Before this hot springs have become cascades, lakes of soda water abound, and San Bernardino has valleys where the soil is hot and boiling geysers obtrude. Lava fields, covering immense tracts, have exhibited vitrified scorim from northern Oregon down, and Nye county, Nev., has lava beds in profusion. In lago county, and taking in a portion of San Bernardino, Death valley, grim, hot and repellent, presents itself, it and the surrounding region constituting, not in the mind only, but in reality, a region bordering more on the human conception of the infernal than can be furnished by any other locality on the globe.

In this valley of desolation the summer temperature reaches 140 degrees, rivaling that of the Sahara. It is some hundreds of feet below sea level, entirely destitute of water, although the Amargosa river discharges into one end of it, and in the interior has an atmosphere as of burning sulphur that neither human nor animal lungs can long inhale without great risk to life. Enclosing hundreds of square miles, it affords not a sign of either animal or vegetable life in its interior, while its furnacelike heat renders it one of the hottest spots on the globe. In the same system is Soda lake, into which the trembled Amargosa river finally enters, discharging its brackish waters as into a stove. The country abounds with salt streams that suddenly plunge into subterranean depths further south to furnish hot water, hot mud and sulphur volcanoes dotted in miniature over an immense area, hissing and spitting and loading the air with most disagreeable fumes. The Utah section duplicates many of the remarkable features common to the other localities mentioned and affords indisputable evidence of having been involved in the throes of the mighty disturbance that once prevailed throughout this singular region, and which must have been still potent long after the other surface that is now embraced in the United States was quiescent.

Whatever the quantities of the violence may have been, Great Salt lake lowered its level 940 feet, and a vast region partook of great and sudden topographical changes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE MASTER PASSION.

Alleged to Be the Mania For Getting Free Passes For the Play.

"I was once present," said Charles Dickens, "at a social discussion which originated by chance. The subject was, 'What was the most absorbing and longest lived passion in the human breast?' What was the passion so powerful that it would almost indoce the generous to become the careless to be cautious, the guileless to be deeply designing and the dove to emulate the serpent?' A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying, with the most perfect confidence, that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the play. There had recently been a terrific shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat.

"One of these on making land came straight to London and straight to the newspaper office with the story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. That young man had witnessed the most terrible catastrophe that the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every one on board. He had rowed away among the floating dying and the sinking dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told his dismal tale he rolled his haggard eyes about the room.

"When he had finished and the tale had been noted down from his lips, he was cheered and refreshed and soothed and asked if anything could be done for him. Even within him that master passion was so strong that he immediately replied that he should like an order for the play. My friend, the editor, certainly thought that was rather a strong case, but he said that during his many years of experience he had witnessed an incredible amount of self possession and abasement having no other object and that almost invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay."—Exchange.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

In the prairie rose we have a class of hardy native climbing roses often found growing wild in Michigan and the western states, which we may plant with confidence. Two of the more commonly known forms of this class, which are favorites everywhere on account of their hardiness, free blooming, and the fact of their flowers appearing just after the other varieties are nearly over, are Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore belle, varieties raised in the year 1843 by a rose grower named Feast, in Baltimore, from seeds of the wild prairie rose crossed with some European variety. These two, the former red and the latter white, when grown near each other on the same porch or with intertwining branches, heighten each other's beauty by contrast. Both are of rapid growth and may be employed to advantage for covering any unsightly objects as walls, old trees, old buildings, etc. Among the most desirable roses of the prairie class we have Anne Maria, especially desirable, very fine for thorns; Baltimore Belle, pale blush, clinging to white; Gem of the Prairie, believed to be from the Queen of the Prairies crossed with Mme. Laffay, rosy red, occasionally blotched with white, large, flat flowers, slightly fragrant; Queen of the Prairies, vigorous, rosy red, frequently with a white stripe, medium size, full, distinct, seven leaflets arecommon.—Cleveland Leader.

April Fool Day.

The custom of sending one on a hootless errand or otherwise "April fooling" him on the first day of April is very ancient. Yet it cannot truthfully be said that any one is equal to the task of tracing to its origin. Some antiquarians profess to believe it a survival of the travesty of sending the Saviour hither and thither, from Annas to Caiaphas and then to Pilate and Herod. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that during the middle ages that very scene in Christ's life was made the subject of one of the feasts or "Mystery Plays" enacted on the chief streets of London and other English cities of the first class. Even though the scene was enacted to relieve the sanction of Brande, Moore and Hone, it is not at all unlikely that it is really a relic of the old heathen festival, such as the Hull festival of the Hindoos or the Roman "feast of fools." The custom, whatever its origin, of playing tricks and pranks of all kinds on the first day of this month is universal throughout Europe and is also practiced in many other countries and under various names. It is a curious fact that the Hindoo Hull festival, where April fool tricks of all sorts are played, is held on the first day of March, and the orgies are not discontinued until sunrise on the morning of April 1.—St. Louis Republic.

Proof That Sparrows Can Count.

There is no doubt but that birds can count, and an incident I witnessed several years ago illustrating the fact occurred under my own roof. A sparrow with four of her young, had a nest in a sparrow house under the veranda of my dwelling which I had fitted up to the nest with four living worms in her beak. The four little birds reached out their mouths in the customary noise and were each fed a worm. The sparrow then flew away, and after a time returned again with four worms in her beak, which were disposed of as before. The bird kept this up for some time, during which I was a delighted spectator.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Important Information For Girls.

Blue eyed men are the most sentimental of the species. At least this is what an eminent physiognomist says. They are peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the opposite sex, and under the warmth of one ardent glance, have emotional, mercurial affections and are found by the coquette to be easier game to bag than to hold.—American Woman.

POLITICAL EQUALITY

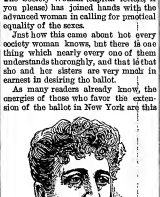
THAT IS THE RALLYING CRY OF THE CAMPAIGN NOW ON IN NEW YORK.

It Is Being Waged by the Society Women of the Metropolis, and They Believe They Can Get the Word "Male" Eliminated From the State Constitution.

That which was not long predicted has come to pass in the city of New York. The Society Woman (capital letters, if you please) has joined hands with the advanced woman in calling for practical equality of the sexes.

Just how this came about not every society woman knows, but there is one thing which nearly every one of them understands thoroughly, and that is that she and her sisters are very much in earnest in desiring the ballot.

As many readers already know, the energies of those who favor the extension of the ballot in New York are this



ELLEN BEVERSIDE BLAKE.

year exerted in a different direction from that of former years. It is proposed to induce the constitutional convention, to be held according to the provisions of the organic law of the state in May, to prepare an amendment to the constitution eliminating the word "male" from that document. Once that little word is left out the rest will be a mere matter of detail, but even if the effort be successful before the convention the campaign is not more than begun, for the deliverance of a constitutional convention upon any subject may only consist of a resolution to submit the proposed change in the form of a question to the people at the next regular election, and this has to be done twice. It will be two or three years, therefore, before the preliminary stage will be passed and the essential details of the change will be taken up.

The conversion of the society women to the advanced way of thinking was so far as the public knows, a rather sudden thing, but there is little doubt that unless the growth of this feeling receives an unlooked for setback the women will eventually, if not this time, win for themselves the prize they so earnestly desire. One thing that makes for this conclusion is the fact that, although there are some who fight the proposition with all the earnestness of former years, the period of fighting the movement solely by ridicule seems to have practically passed away.

The chief difference between the present methods and those of the past, aside from the entry of the society women upon the field and the assault made upon the constitutional convention instead of the legislature, lies in the meetings. Instead of public gatherings attended by thousands and open to all, meetings have been held in the parlors of some of the most exclusive houses, and no one has been present except by invitation. The speeches indeed, have been women identified with the suffrage movement for years, but others as fine and clever as those have not been much in evidence, and the speaker even has often been a society woman or a professional or business woman whose interest in the matter is of recent growth and due to the belief that without the same political privileges and responsibilities as are accorded to men she has not the same opportunities for success in her chosen occupation as a man. Besides the meetings at society houses, which have in most cases been attended by the fragrant aroma of tea parties as well as the ladies, petitions have been started in all directions, headquarters

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

for that branch of the campaign having been established at Sherry's, in Fifth avenue, a favorite resort generally for the swell set of the metropolis and the Manhattan seaboard. Society women have themselves sat behind the table at Sherry's day after day and superintended the signing of the rolls by all who desired to add their name thereto. The list that is there offered for signatures does not bear so many nor so important names as many suppose, because of the reluctance which is felt in many respectable one both as to quantity and quality, and when I examined it in day or two ago I observed that there were more signatures of men than women. This fact brings to mind the oft repeated statement that men have always been ready to accord the ballot to women whenever the majority of the women really desired it. At the present time there is no doubt that the society women all the old time agitators and many of the professional and business women are aroused upon the subject, but the feeling in favor of political equality is still very feeble among the home women of the "middle class"—the wives and sisters and daughters of men if the receipt of incomes of from $800 to $5,000 a year. I do not mean to say that no women of the class indicated are interested, but that the majority are not and there is no doubt whatever. Granting this, it is clear that the women of New York as a whole are not yet asking for the suffrage.

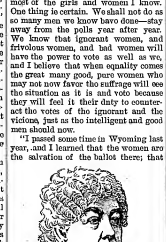
"We are well aware," said a young woman in charge for the day at Sherry's recently, "that the middle class women are not yet aroused, but they will be, I am sure. We have had so much to do in getting our petitions out among those whom we personally know that we have not yet had time to go to those with whom we are not acquainted. But if you observe the men who come in here to sign you will see that they do not all look as if they were rich, and if the middle class men, financially speaking, come out for equal political rights their wives and daughters will too. Is it logical for no one to say that the women will be guided by the men in this matter? Well, it's true any way, and it couldn't be otherwise. We have always followed the lead of men in political and economic thought—most of us—and if we get citizenship we became many of us are led by the men it's all right. We don't care about that. What we want is the citizenship.

"I have not thought very long on this matter. I don't know the history of the so called 'woman's rights movement' at all well or the names of its pioneers. But my mamma used always when I was alive to see that I kept pretty well informed on the political events of the day, and my mamma has always believed women were as well qualified to exercise the powers of citizenship as the men and some women, I think, are to a great deal better qualified than some men. I agree with her in this, and so do most of the girls of my women I know. One thing is certain. We shall not do as so many men we know have done—stay away from the polls after voting. We know that ignorant women, and frivolous women, and bad women will vote as well as men will and as we will, and I believe that when equality comes the grand many good, pure women will may not now favor the suffrage will see the situation as it is and vote because one of her nieces for her liberal use of "awfully jolly." The young lady replied: "Oh nant, do not deprive me of that awfully fetching expression. If I were deprived of it I shouldn't know what to say."

The frequent use of the expletive "you know" was justified to me on the ground that it keeps the listener's attention awake.

The fashionable novel presses into its service these flowers of speech. In Mr. Norris' "Countess Radna" a young gentleman thus addresses a young lady. "I'm so awfully sorry that you are going to desert us." "I'm awfully sorry to have to go," replied the girl compassedly, "and accounts will be awfully sorry to see me."

Of this young lady's two lovers the author himself describes one in the same chapter (24) that one was much "nicer" than the other. In chapter 37 the nicer one, in declining an invitation, says, "Thanks awfully, but I'm afraid I can't."—Notes and Queries.



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

the vives and mothers, the good, pure women, vote there, and that they vote as they think and not as they are told they are at liberty to do so. I do not fear for embarrassment in voting nor for want of ability to keep posted on it. I shall know how to vote, but duties come with privileges, you know, and I have been thinking a good deal about jury duty and some other things. There are some cases, you know, in which I should not like to be a jury woman, and I can imagine a jury containing some men with whom I should not like to be shut up for long deliberation over a verdict."

No matter how the petitions are received by the constitutional convention, the present interest taken by the society women of New York is of itself a great victory for the pioneer Mrs. Eliza both Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Susan B. Anthony and the host of young er women like Mrs. Eliza Archard Conger, Helen Gardener, Sarah Orne Jewett, Jenny June Croly, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge and others who have unostentatiously labored for the enfranchisement of the suffrage idea among members of their own sex. The fact that it has needed the help of Russell Sage, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Colonel Bob Ingersoll, Frederic Coudert and other lights of both sexes to bring the present sentiment into being does not detract one iota from the credit the leaders should receive. It is somewhat interesting to note that among those who are in opposition are Marion Harland, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Mrs. Bab Mallon, all women of marked individuality and unusual abilities.

The history of woman's suffrage in the state of New York is peculiar, and one where is too well known to be touched on here, but it is significant that both those who oppose and who favor political equality in New York cite the results where it has been granted in support of their arguments. The women in the state of New York outside the city, though not so strong, is still one of considerable magnitude.

L. D. MARSHALL.

Lord Rosebery's Late Wife.

Lord Rosebery, the present prime minister of England, married a cousin of Lord Rothschild, the daughter of Sir Anthony, and is said to have received from her father's estate the sum of $6,000,000 as a wedding gift. Lady Rosebery, who was a most accomplished and very philanthropic woman, died several years ago.

A KABYLE MARRIAGE.

The Ceremony Is Complicated and Winds Up With an Exciting Incident.

The wedding ceremony among the Kabyles is interesting because of its comparative resemblance to the customs of the old Greeks and Romans and even to those which still prevail in segregated parts of France. Here it is the girl's father who exacts a wedding portion, a sum of about £8, for which the bridegroom has generally to rely upon the advances of his friends. Often, too, the young man has not a house for his bride, in which case his friends set to work and build one, no very difficult matter.

On the wedding day the bride is led through the village in the neighborhood, mounted on a mule and escorted by friends and relatives, who shout and fire guns again and again. The various householders hasten forth to offer her a sieveful of beans, nuts or dried figs. Of these she takes a handful, which she kisses and then applies in the sieve. All the offerings are collected in sacks by the old women of the procession as contributions to the young people's larder.

At the bridegroom's house the girl's hands are washed with liquid butter. Then they give her some fresh eggs, which she breaks on the male's head and inside the unhappy animal's ears, thereby, it is believed, counteracting any evil designs against her and her husband's happiness. Before entering the house she drinks milk, fresh and sour, and also water, and scatters over her shoulder a handful of barley, wheat and salt for the good of the house.

The husband then approaches her and fires a pistol above her head to signify that thenceforward he has the power of life and death over her. Not infrequently he makes the symbol even more emphatic by firing into her headdress and setting her aflame. This done, little remains except for the youth to lift the veil from his arms and carry his spouse into his house.—All the Year Round.

A Kind of All Work Adjective.

I inquired of the head mistress of a girls' school why she so frequently made use of the adjective "nice." She replied, "Because it is such a useful maid of all work adjective and saves one the trouble of thinking!" "Then you teach your girls to be inaccurate?" "I don't think it is being inaccurate. The word in most cases expresses my meaning better than any other." A relative of mine reproved one of her nieces for her liberal use of "awfully jolly." The young lady replied: "Oh nant, do not deprive me of that awfully fetching expression. If I were deprived of it I shouldn't know what to say."

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Killing Crocodiles.

"There are two ways of killing crocodiles," writes an ex-resident of India. "One is by shooting with a rifle, but the most satisfactory way of dealing with them, besides being far the most sporting, is to bait a good large hook with a bird or small animal and fasten it by a chain to a good long rope, the end of which is firmly picketed, the rope being coiled and the bait laid in shallow water. There must be lots of slack line, as the crocodile does not swallow anything that does not, seizes it and takes it thing deep water to gorge. A number of lines may be laid and looked up in the morning or cool of the evening. When hooked, it will take a good many men to haul it ashore, and it is not an unusual the operation and can use his tail as well as his jaws one or two sportsmen will find considerable entertainment in dispatching him with spears. Some crocodiles grow to an enormous size, and their necks have always round their white stones, and often trinkets, the relics of inside passengers. The writer assisted at the death of a not extraordinarily large 'mubnose' which had six women's rings in her."—Badminton Library.

A Dagger Signal.

"I found a queer specimen today," said the policeman to the reporter.

The interrogation points popped into the reporter's eyes.

"Old fellow drunk in the alley," continued the officer. "I noticed him go in and watched him. He found a comfortable place and laid down on it, then took a placard out from under his coat and hung it around his neck."

"What was on the placard?" asked the reporter as the officer stopped with the apparent intention of having him ask the question so he could spring the answer on him. "Hanged as an April fool. It is loaded." And the officer laughed as if a policeman's lot were sometimes a happy one.—Detroit Free Press.

Ugliness.

Many a man has risen to eminence under the powerful reaction of his mind against the scorn of the unworthy, daily evoked by his personal defects, who, with a handsome person, would have sunk into the luxury of a useless life under the tranquilizing smiles of continual admiration.—De Quincey.

Harsh.

Lovell—Ah, I should be delighted, dontcherknow, for—er—all upon you, Miss Ethel, but—er—you must say "may" first!

Ethel—Oh, do make it April first!—Truth.

Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no perceptible abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief

before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. F. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Any one can put up and operate. Advice free. Circular and price list free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, Electric Telephone Co., 1 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Agents make from $5 to $10 per day. Sell our Electric Telephone. Any one can put up and operate. Advice free. Circular and price list free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, Electric Telephone Co., 1 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Reformed Geometry.

Almost 100 years ago two men set out from Virginia to visit the Scioto valley, of the beauty and fertility of which they had heard alluring reports. On the third night they reached Charlsburg, where they put up with a man who appeared to be honest, but old fashioned and illiterate.

"Can you tell us how far it is to Marietta and what sort of a road we shall find?" asked one of the travelers.

"Yes," answered the host; "that is exactly what I can do, for I was appointed one of the viewers to lay out the road and have just returned from the performance of that duty."

"That is fortunate. What do you call the distance?"

"Well, the distance on an outright line, which we don't run, was 76 miles, but on our way back we discovered and marked another line which was much nearer."

The two travelers had each spent some years in the study of surveying and were more or less amused at the idea of a line shorter than a straight line between two given points.

However, the next morning they took the route which their informant had recommended as nearer, and then enough they found his statement correct, for the crooked road went round the hills, while the straight one went over them, and the distance round was less than the distance over.—Youth's Companion.

Gifts at Baptism.

Gifts to infants on their baptism are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the 12 apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of 13, while for those who were not so opulent four was considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one. In the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exhibited the figure of any saint in honor of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this custom that a woman professes himself to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, Shakespeare makes the king reply:

"Come, come, my lord, you'll spare your spoons."

The mug or spoon and fork offering of the present day appears as a very debased survival of a really beautiful christening offering.—Westminster Review.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, April 25.

Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee has been sent to jail for contempt of court.

Congressmen Outhwaite, in an interview for publication, said he was not a candidate for reconiaastion.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul Tuesday night at the Union League club, New York, by the Loyal Legion members of the institution.

Secretary Herbert has written a letter to Rear Admiral Benham upon his retirement, complimenting him for his protection of American interests in Brazil.

A conspiracy to murder, to break out of the Kentucky penitentiary was discovered by prison authorities and frustrated. The leaders confessed and were placed in solitary confinement.

The house committee on judiciary unfavorably reported the resolution to investigate Judge Seaborn's action in connection with the Great Northern strike, the chairman of the subcommittee having the matter in charge declaring that Judge Seaborn's course was proper.

Thursday, April 26.

A new treaty between Mexico and Belgium is in process of preparation.

The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session at Albany, N. Y.

The subscriptions to the new German loan of 168,000,000 marks amount to 400,000,000 marks.

The 22d annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest is in session at Denver.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Nineteenth Illinois district has reaominated Congressman George W. Fithian.

Reports received at the geological survey from 23 states and two territories give a total production of 11,907,000 long tons of iron ore in 1893.

The trunk line associations have decided not to give special transportation rates to the Coxey armies, for which application was made by General J. S. Coxey last Saturday.

The sent ce committee on naval affairs has authorized the chairman to prepare an amendment to the naval appropriation bill so as to provide for the construction of 15 torpedo boats for coast defense.

Friday, April 27.

A coal famine in Pittsburg and vicinity is inevitable within a week if the hitch strike is not settled soon.

Willi m Torrens McCullogh Torrens, the well known author and for a long time member of the house of commons is dead.

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the order of Odd Fellows was celebrated Thursday in many cities throughout the country.

Governor Flower's renomination of Dr. Jenkins to be health officer of the port of New York was rejected by the senate by a party vote of 26 to 15.

The work of removing the Ferris wheel from the world's fair grounds to New York has begun. It will take six months to get it rnoning again.

Fifty boats are tied up along the Buffalo docks for want of coal, though only five days have elopsed since the great strike of soft coal miners was begun.

Saturday, April 28.

The hop louse has appeared in the vicinity of Solem, Or.

John S. M. Neil has been appointed surveyor general of Montana.

Fourteen business houses were destroyed by fire at Tahlequah, I. T., Friday.

The president has appointed James McLaughlin of North Dakota Indian agent at Standing Rock.

The Pennsylvania coke strikers are now in possession of every plant from Connellsville to Fair Chance.

Editor Frank Hatton's condition continues favorable. He family are very hopeful of his complete restoration to health.

Mrs Potter Palmer is compiling a history of woman's work at the world's fair, which will probably be completed in July.

Secretary Morton states that there is no truth whatever in the report that President and Mrs. Cleveland are to visit the secretary's Nebraska home next month.

Monday, April 30.

Da Gama, the Brazilian insurgent chief, is a prisoner of the governor of Uruguay.

The queen arrived from the continent Sunday and has taken up her residence in Windsor castle.

Preparations and improvements are being made on the Wisconsin rifle range at Camp Douglass, Wis., for the annual encampment of the state militia.

One of the most important business blocks in Winchester, Va., was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, the loss es aggregating nearly $100,000, with only partial insurance.

The directors of the Boston and Colorado Smelting company have decided to rebuild at once the smelter recently burned at Butte, Mon. The plant will have a capacity to treat 150 tons of ore daily.

Tuesday, May 1.

Two thousand painters are on strike at Chicago.

Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post, died from paralysis, Monday.

By the giving away of a pier at Brobilow, Roumania, a large number of persone were drowned.

The convention has been laid for the new normal school at Stevens Point by the president of the Wisconsin state board of regents.

Senator Stockbridge of Michigan died suddenly at Chicago, Monday. He has been ill some days, but his condition was not considered serious.

Mgr. Satolli has ordered that English be the language of all Catholic cathedral choirsdas in America, and that St. Mary's will be the cathedral church of La Crosse.

William Duff Heynie of South Dakota has been appointed chief clerk to the first assistant postmaster general. Heynie is a lawyer at Sioux Falls and a relative of Vice President Stevenson.

SMITH WAS A BAD MAN.

And He Had Lessened One Gama of Which He Could Boast.

"But speaking of train robberies," put in the colonel, "reminds me of a man I met when I was in command of Fort D. A. Russil at Cheyenne. He was an express messenger named Smith, and his run was on what they called out there the 'high line' of the S. and M. railroad. Smith was a bit much of a man to look at, but he was great in action, as you'll agree. "I'd heard of Smith before I met him. He'd killed two men down in western Kansas, and they were saying around Cheyenne that he was 'bad.' So I was curious to get him to tell me the story, and after awhile he did.

"He used to have a run on the Santa Fe down where it crossed into Colorado. All the messengers, you know, carried guns in those days—they do yet, for that matter—but Smith understood the use of a six shooter better than some of his mates. Things had been so smooth on his run for so long that he got a bit careless at last and used to leave the door of his car unlocked so that the brakeman could come in and talk with him whenever they liked without his having to go to the end of the car to unlock the door.

"Smith had one game, though, which was all his own. He told me that he had practiced it in good deal so that he could shoot within a fraction of a second after hearing my one say, 'Put up your hands.' All the train men on his run knew that. You know those fellows are great in sky larking, and Smith had warned them never to try to play that joke on him, because, he said, the first man who came into his car and took him unawares with that remark would be likely to die.

"One day he was sitting behind his little square iron safe checking off his money packages. He had the safe in a corner of the car facing one end. He always sat with his back against the front end of the car. The front door was always barred. When he raised the lid of the little trankliike safe the messengers used then, he always put his two big six shooters on the corners of the safe in front of the lid. Any one approaching him from the rear end of the car couldn't see the guns, but they were ready for instant use.

"Well, on this day I'm telling you about, as he was checking off the packages, he heard the car door open and some one come in. He took it for granted that the visitor was the brakeman whom he was expecting, and without looking up went on with his work. He checked two or three more packages and was almost finished when he heard the sharp command, 'Put up your hands!'

"He looked up on the instant and saw two men, not in the least disguised, covering him with six shooters. His own hands were behind the lid of his safe. 'All right, boys,' he said. 'Don't shoot. They're up.'

"They went up, that was true, but as they went over the lid of the safe there was a six shooter in each one. Both six shooters cracked the instant their nozzles came above the safe lid, and both bullets killed. The robbers fired, but they didn't pull until after they had been hit, and their bullets went wild.

"It was all done so quickly that there was no outcry or noise, and when the brakeman went into the car a few minutes afterward he found Smith washing up the blood from the floor. The dead men were on a blanket in a corner. That was how Smith got his reputation for being 'bad.'"—New York Sun

Painstaking Forgers.

"Men try in every way possible," said a prominent bank president, "to obtain the signatures of New York bankers.

"I suspect it is mainly to use them in committing forgeries. At least we suspect so, and for that reason try to be as careful as possible in signing letters.

"In this bank we have many letters from the west of such a trivial nature that we suspect an ulterior motive upon the part of the writers, and if we answer them at all do so by typewriter, even to the signatures.

"One forger or counterfeiter in Indiana is exceedingly systematic and persistent in his efforts to obtain the signatures of our officers. As regularly as the year comes around he writes, inclosing a $10 bill, and requests us to send him one of our new $10 bank notes in exchange.

"He always gives the same reason for the request—that he wants it for his collection. Of course that is nonsense. We believe that he wants a new bill so that he may discover if we have changed our officers and get their signatures.

"He never does get them though. We always return his bill with a typewritten letter on paper not answering the accessing ourselves on the ground that we have no circulation outstanding."—New York Herald.

Woodpeckers That Look Ahead.

There is a species of the bird known as the woodpecker in the far west that bases unusual amount of reasoning faculty. It is much tamer than the species of that bird found farther east and frequents the towns rather than the woods. They make holes along the eaves of a house, and in these holes they place acorns, not for the purpose of eating them, as the birds do not eat the acorns at all, but for the purpose of devouring the grubs that germinate in the acorn. The indicates a continuous train of thought, looking forward to the time of the creation of the worm and its desirability as food.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Fatality.

A curious fatality seems to have attached itself to the family of Captain Wilson, the African fighter. All the members of it that have died have been the victims of accident or violence, except his mother, who succumbed to an attack of paralysis. The husbands of two of Captain Wilson's sisters were drowned, as were two brothers in South Africa. There remains now the eldest son, Dr. George Wilson, a pioneer of sanitary science and a lover of fox hunting.—New York Ledger.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Over 30,000 voters were registered for the spring election at St. Paul.

The second national congress of Luxemburgers was held at St. Paul Sunday.

The president has nominated E. C. Stringer as district attorney for Minnesota.

The grand chapter of Masons of Minnesota is in session at St. Paul this week.

Grain this we have again opened operations in the railroad yards at Minneapolis.

Quicksilver has been discovered in apparently paying quantity at Whitewater Falls.

Friedman Bros and Joseph Prempla, Inmbar shovers at Chisago, were killed by lightning.

Burglars stole wedding presents to the value of $100 from the residence of D. F. Brewer at Mankato.

Jno Waller, convicted of killing Albert Kozanke at Little Falls, was sentenced, to life imprisonment.

Dan Creedon of Australia knocked out Dick Moore of St. Paul at Minneapolis Friday night in nine rounds.

Hutchinson voted waterworks bonds to the amount of $60,000 by a vote of 285 to 63. Three miles of mains will be laid.

At St. Paul Mary Berg, a servant, was accidently shot and killed by Harold Dyer, who pointed a gun at her as a joke.

The Populist state central committee decided upon Minneapolis as the place and June 16 the probable date of the next state convention.

The house committee on military affairs have reported favorably Colonel Kiefer's bill appropriating $5,000 for a rifle range at Fort Snelling.

On account of the prevalance of smallpox in Chicago all passengers arriving in the Twin Cities from that point will be inspected by health officers.

Sales of about 7,000,000 feet of lumber for shipment to New York were made at Duluth Wednesday at a price of about $105,000. Shipment has already begun.

At St. Paul Ritchie Klima, 9 years old, was scalded to death by falling into a pot of boiling lye. In attempting to rescue the child Mrs. Klima burned her arm to the bone.

Mayor Ewetis of Minneapolis has ordered the saloons of that city closed tight from midnight Saturday to 8 o'clock Monday. He promises trouble for those who disobey.

Saturday Sheriff Hommerel of Stearns county received a telegram from G. H. Bruning, a retired merchant at Richmond, that he had been robbed of $1,200 in gold.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued to H. L. Bradley, Lonisberg, Minn.; E. S. Wardell, Alexandria, Tracey, Minn.; C. C. Carlson, St. Paul, and W. K. Naylor, alternate, St. Paul.

C. C. Merritt, one of the family who for a year owned the Mesoba range, died at Duluth. His has never recovered from the strain imposed during the negotiations when the control of the range was in question.

The assignee in the matter of the assignment of the Mast, Buford and Mast wellcompany of St. Paul has been ordered by the court to bring action against P. F. Mest to set aside any preferences that may have been made by him.

Glandered horses are worrying the farmers of Renville county. One horse in the township of Preston Lake, and another in the village of Buffalo Lake have been killed by order of the health officers. Strict quarantine has been instituted.

Judge Rosell of Minneapolis has confirmed the sale of the Brainerd and Northwestern railway to the Lumbermen's syndicate, the purchase price being $275,000. This road was formerly owned by the Northern Mill company, and was capitalized at $600,000.

Judge Holt of Minneapolis has upheld the constitutionality of the so-called Ironclad law passed by the last legislature. The law prohibits employers from requiring their employes to sign agreements which may restrict their rights and liberty as citizens.

As Dr. Garber and H. B. Bosworth were returning to Ada from visiting patients, on a load cart, they were run down by train No. 4 and barely escaped with their lives. The car was smashed to splinters, Bosworth was thrown into a ditch and slightly injured.

The minority interest of K. D. Chase, Donald Grant and others on the Mesaba mines, controlled by the Consolidated Mines, has been purchased by John D. Rockefeller. The price paid is $500,000 or about the same rate per share paid the Merritts when Mr. Rockefeller acquired his control.

The state dairy commission, which has been investigating the subject of filled cheese in the Twin cities and Stillwater and Duluth, have found a good many specimens of the tabooed article in the market, but have also found reasonable on the part of dealers to ship them back to the East.

Elevator Men Indicted.

LE SUEUR, Minn., April 30.—The grand jury of this county has found three indictments against stockholders of the Gilbert Grain company of Minneapolis as follows: C. A. Gilbert, James Bartlett and Charles Kittleson, Minneapolis; Erick Swenson, Winsdor; H. W. Brown, St. Paul, and William Johnson, New Richmond, Wis. This is for shortage in their Otto elevator last year. Two indictments were returned against H. Turner as their agent.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 24.

Senator Mills opened the general debate on the tariff bill in the senate.

The house continued the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill.

The several house bills were passed by the senate, including one to authorize the building of a bridge over the St. Louis river between Duluth and West Superior. At 1 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up by unanimous consent and Senator Aldrich began in opposition to it when the sugar schedule was reached. Mr. Platt of Connecticut followed, also in opposition.

Thursday, April 26.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill passed the house. It carries $1,515,688.

In the senate, Mr. Jarvis, recently appointed from North Carolina to succeed the late Senator Vance, took the oath of office.

The tariff bill was taken up and reading by paragraphs continued.

Friday, April 27.

Twenty-one private pension bills passed was the result of the day's work in the house. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who has been harassing the Democratic side daily for a week to force action on these pension bills, finally succeeded, through the aid of Mr. Pickler of South Dakota, who has been acting with him, and the bills were passed in 21 minutes.

The senate continued the debate on the tariff bill. The proceedings were enlivened by a proposition by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Islandside, to amend the title of the tariff bill and amendments at once. Leaders of the Democratic side professed to be willing but objections were made and the debate was continued.

Saturday, April 28.

The senate continued the debate on the tariff bill by paragraphs. Nothing of general interest was done in the house.

Monday, April 30.

The house spent the day in committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The senate continued the debate on the tariff bill,

MORE WORK FOR THE ARMY.

Colonel Swaine Receives Orders to Repress Lawlessness in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—National power is to be exercised to compel respect for the law in the far Northwest, where trains are being seized by commonwealers and the law being disregarded. General Schofield sent orders to Colonel Swaine at St. Paul, in command of the department of the Dakotas, and General Otis at Vancouver barracks, in command of the department of the Columbia, to use the troops under their command upon the application of the United States marshals in the several states along the line of the Northern Pacific and in executing the processes of the United States courts. Special orders have been sent forward to recapture the train seized at Troutdale by the tramps and now on its way East.

The government has settled the question of the prisoners taken at Forsyth, Mont., by giving directions to the military authorities to transfer them to Helena, Mont., where they may be dealt with by the civil authorities. Those prisoners who are not charged with espionage until the courts shall have disposed of their cases.

Longed From the Flames.

RACINE, Wis., May 1.—William Torbert and wife and their nine children leaped from the second-story windows of their burning dwelling at 1:30 a. m. to escape death from the flames. When they awoke the entire building was in a blaze, and as the last child jumped from the window it was wrapped in flames, its clothing having taken fire. Almost at the same time was so seriously hurt that death is feared.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an exquisite attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health and happiness of the human race. Force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the electrical energy

necessary to their healthful action. The pneumogastric nerve, as known here, may be said to be the most important one in the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach and liver with the necessary nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the accompanying cut, descending from the base of the brain and accompanying the carotid artery, the two branches supply the heart with necessary vitality. When the brain begins to cease in any way discharging its functions, the nerve force which is supplied is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply become consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the symptoms instead of the cause. Dr. Miles' Nervine, especially prepared by Dr. Miles, has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, by its action on vital brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principles that all nervous and many other diseases originate from disorders of the nervecentres. It controls the nerve force and conducts it to itself to by channels in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle will benefit. Dr. Miles' Book on Nervous Diseases, free, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block - Crookston, Minn.

"How good digestion wait on appetite, And health on both."

To insure both the above ends, good, wholesome, palatable food is demanded. It is next to impossible to present a sufficient variety of appetizing bill of fare for our meals without a liberal allowance of pastry and other food in which shortening is required. How to secure the healthful, digestible pastry has puzzled the cooks. A difficulty in all good cooking in the past has been met. Always light, never uniform, unwholesomeness—lard has always been the bane of the cook and the obstacle to "good digestion."

COTTOLENE

comes now into popular favor as the new shortening—better than even the best of lard with none of lard's objectionable qualities. And

COTTOLENE

comes attended by both "APPETITE AND HEALTH."

Grocers sell it all about. Sold in three and five pound pails.

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Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. NISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
HAZORS HONED. Razors sent by Express or Mail cannot bring it, send it to me with 20 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. NISNER.

BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Rocklitz Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN, Crookston, Minn.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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Rocklitz Bloc.. Crookston, Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth
and
Grand Forks
and winnipeg
TO-
HELENA, PULLMAN
BUTTE, SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE, ELEGANT
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PORTLAND SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:04 p.m.
Crookston Daily
Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Westward. 8:05 a.m.
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

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DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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FOR THE BEST CABINET
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Roller Mills
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FINE
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BEAN, SHORTS
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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch a Specialty.
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DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
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Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
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THE LOST CORPSE

BY STANDISH O'GRADY.

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CHAPTER XXV.

THE GHOST TAKES AN UNEXPECTED SHAPE.

I did not see the apparition for some days after that, began to entertain the hope that it would not again come to plague me, but at midnight on the fourth day it appeared again, and this time not as an unshaped blot of darkness surrounded by mist, but exhibiting a very distinct shape—the shape of a man. As on the first occasion a sudden premonitory chill, like the passing of an ice cold wind, struck cold and terror alike into the very marrow of my bones. I knew now what was coming. Will it this time, I thought, pass by us, or interfere with me in my new place of keep in its old beat? I kept my eyes fixed upon the wall of rock where my old fireplace had been and which was faintly lit by the illumination of my new fire. Then presently I saw the figure of a tall man striding noiselessly along, proceeding just as that shapeless

I saw the figure of a tall man striding along.

blot had done from the interior of the cavern and moving toward the entrance. The outline of the figure was perfectly distinct, the colors and the lines within the form were blurred and dim. So far as I could judge, the same atmospheric condition which I was thrown into by the reappearance of the phantom, the figure wore a tunic and a kilt reaching to the knees, the legs being otherwise bare. In a horrible condition of alarm, but still exercising over myself a certain self control, I awaited its return. After what seemed to be the usual lapse of time it repassed along the illuminated wall of rock and as silently as before. On this occasion either the outlines or colors were more clear and visual on the fact that I was not now taken by surprise enabled me to observe the phenomenon with less agitation and alarm. This man, if man it was, wore his hair long; wore also a beard. His mantle was red, and on his breast I saw something glittering.

In this manner it continued to pass and repass, while I remained as if glued to the spot on which I sat. Though the fire was burning very low, I either forgot to feed it or did not offer to stir through my apprehensions and fear of attracting the phantom in my direction. I forget now which. So low did the fire fall that at length I with difficulty could distinguish the moving shape as it passed and repassed. Could I not, I seek crept up to me and uttered one of its obscure but and friendliest cries.

The noise made by this poor animal, utterly unconscious apparently of any dread presence in the cavern, recalled me to myself. I laid a little fresh driftwood on the fire, and when the blaze shot up saw clearly once more the apparition moving from the entrance toward the interior—never by night have to my left. I waited for its return, but it did not return. I looked at my watch. It was a little after a quarter to 3 a. m. When the ghost had commenced to walk, I did not know, save that it was sometime about midnight. I remained awake for hours after this and at last fell into a broken slumber, haunted by disagreeable images, so that I was pleased to be again awake. Next night when the hands of my watch approached the midnight hour I sat up observant, though alarmed and trembling. Of course I apprehended that this dread elder tenant of the cavern, in spite of his past innocuous behavior, would at some time challenge my right to be there or in one way or another attack me. Now, though I don't wish to boast of my courage, and indeed I believe it is no proof of a chicken heart to be afraid of a ghost, yet, having had many hours to reflect over this singular phenomenon, I was determined, come what might, to resist it, at least not to permit this man, for indeed a man he seemed, to frighten me out of my senses and there destroy me at his leisure. I knew that ghosts, if any such existed, were insubstantial, not to be injured by weapons and presenting no purchase even to the bravest hands, yet it never occurred to me that this ghost could have been of the rock as it passed by, obliterating in its passage the illuminated points and projections there, which instantly shone out again after it had gone by.

More than that, I remembered having distinctly seen its shadow.

I don't say that these considerations passed through my mind then, and I only refer to them now to justify the conviction which I entertained that this being was not a ghost in the ordinary sense of the word, but a substantial thing that might lay hold on me and drag me by the hair through the cavern, perhaps to its den. I never doubted that it was a thing which could hold me, and also guess that I might lay hold, and with which I might struggle, and possibly, God helping me, overcome. Indeed I did not forget my prayers while finally resolving in my own mind not to be destroyed without a struggle. I prayed incessantly, and, though I felt greater calm, self control and even strength as the result of my prayers, did not observe that the size of the sacred names exercised the least influence on the apparition. It is true indeed that my murmuring of those holy names was quite inaudible. I felt that to stand up and in the name of Jesus Christ bid the specter go would be an act of war, so to speak, and that as long as it should leave me alone and not come nearer it would be more prudent not to proceed to such extremities. This was no doubt weak, but allowances must be made for my very helpless condition, immured here, far from men, in this tomb, with a fellow tenant of that horrible character. So far the ghost had not interfered with me. On this the third appearance of the specter its shape, outline and the interior lines and colors were completely and distinctly visible. I saw now pass before me, with a long, steady and even stride, not unlike the tallest man I have ever seen, but among the tallest. I have never seen nor ever cared to see one of those unfortunate human beings who are bawked about the world as a spectacle and a show on account of their prodigious size. The man who now almost exactly at 12 o'clock began to pass and repass, a few yards away from me, was as tall as one of the taller of the Dublin policemen, of proportions corresponding with his height and indeed very finely formed. The something which I had formerly noticed as glittering upon his breast I now saw to be a round wheel, seemingly of gold, but why the man wore a wheel on his breast I could not at first understand. After he had passed and repassed a few times I discovered that it was a brooch. I could see the two ends of the pin of the brooch, one knobbed on the man's right shoulder and the other pointed on his left. They were straight across his chest, of course piercing the mantle and keeping it close to his figure at this point. His head was quite new to me. It was of a lowish or rather sandy, neither lastrous nor carling, fell on his shoulders. His beard and mustache, like his head especially, were not exactly red, but more inclined to red than the hair of his head. His mantle was a dark crimson, with loose threads, apparently of gold thread or thread of gold, in that resemblance, flattening on the edges. What I had at first imagined to be a kilt I now saw was only the lower part of a shirt or loose tunic gathered at the waist by a dark red belt and falling thence in loose folds to his knees. It was striped vertically, white and red. His wore shoes of some brown or dan color, but with clasps of some description of metal which I could just perceive abining. The light seldom fell on his feet. I could not perceive that he wore any stockings. When he went toward the interior from the entrance of the cave, I could see distinctly a short sword, which hung down quite vertically on his left thigh. The scabbard seemed to be made of some reddish kind of wood. It was fastened with bright headed rivets and was about at either end with a substance which looked like gold, but was brighter. The handle of the sword looked like ivory, but was rounder and fuller than ivory should be. Otherwise he was unarmed. In fact, altogether he resembled the pictures of the warriors of ancient times. His right arm always hung down by his side. The left hand was passed under the mantle as it lay on his breast, having hold upon something there, I fancy upon the strap of his sword—what a suggestion, a belt, a full baldrick. His head was bent a little forward, and his shoulders were slightly rounded. At all events his gait was not quite erect. His attitude was that of a man pondering profoundly upon some intricate problem and passing to and fro quite immersed in calculations and ruminations concerning its solution. Though I watched him pass and repass at least a hundred times, his carriage and mode of holding his hands never varied in the least from that I have described. His bearing, I say, was that of a man deeply reflecting, but then there was no sign or token of reflection whatsoever in his face. There was truly no speculation in those eyes. Otherwise his face suggested life rather than death, for it was of a good color, somewhat ruddy in the cheeks and well browned otherwise. The eyes alone, as wide open, staring and lustorless, suggested death. As to his age, he seemed to be about 40.

I may add, at the risk of being too minute, that on his brooch were five good sized opal eyes of glass or some substance duller than glass, and, that on his left temple there was a scar running from the roots of his hair to the outer extremity of the corresponding eyebrow. I had plenty of time and opportunity to make these observations for after his second appearance the ghost continued to walk every night exactly at 12 o'clock and ceased to walk at half past 2. Invariably also he walking passed by the interior portion of the cave and in that gallery at the end of which was the strange tomb which I have described.

Although the reader will of coarse attribute this apparition wholly to the diseased state of my nerves and imagination, and although such is my own belief, too, in a sense, yet it is singular that the apparition, supposing such to be its origin, should have assumed exactly this form and garb. I never saw a man dressed in that style. I had never even seen a picture of a man so dressed, although the flowing mantle, long hair, straight hanging sword and kilt form the usual set up of antique warriors on the stage or in pictures, the big brooch was quite strange and novel even to my imagination. Such antique warriors, too, in pictures or on the stage, appear gartered to the knee and always carry a shield on their arms or strapped to their backs. This figure had no shield, apparently no stockings and certainly no garters. Consequently, if the apparition sprang from my imagination, and from the imagination projected itself into visuality in the manner, in a manner, my imagination was able to produce something that my eyes had never seen either in the world of waking or in the world of art and something that the imagination had never at any time consciously conceived at all. Another singular circumstance is this: I know that this cave was the cave of Curry, the smuggler. I had already associated the idea of the tomb which I had discovered with him. Now, my notion of a smuggler was that which is commonly entertained by all boys and young men—viz. a stout, strong, hardy man of a sentaring type, wearing top boots and pistols stuck in his belt. Having had plenty of time for reflection, the most come nearer it would be more prudent not to proceed to such extremities. 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His right arm always hung down by his side. The left hand was passed under the mantle as it lay on his breast, having hold upon something there, I fancy upon the strap of his sword—what a suggestion, a belt, a full baldrick. His head was bent a little forward, and his shoulders were slightly rounded. At all events his gait was not quite erect. His attitude was that of a man pondering profoundly upon some intricate problem and passing to and fro quite immersed in calculations and ruminations concerning its solution. Though I watched him pass and repass at least a hundred times, his carriage and mode of holding his hands never varied in the least from that I have described. His bearing, I say, was that of a man deeply reflecting, but then there was no sign or token of reflection whatsoever in his face. There was truly no speculation in those eyes. Otherwise his face suggested life rather than death, for it was of a good color, somewhat ruddy in the cheeks and well browned otherwise. The eyes alone, as wide open, staring and lustorless, suggested death. As to his age, he seemed to be about 40.

I may add, at the risk of being too minute, that on his brooch were five good sized opal eyes of glass or some substance duller than glass, and, that on his left temple there was a scar running from the roots of his hair to the outer extremity of the corresponding eyebrow. I had plenty of time and opportunity to make these observations for after his second appearance the ghost continued

appetite. I ate with a relish, and returning to the carcass of the mutor tasted deep in the flesh of two more chops, fed and ate them. I would have eaten more but I knew how dangerous such indulgence may be after long abstinence. Then I drank copiously from that little slanting pencil of descending water to which I was now used. I used to scowl at it sometimes by the simple process of forcing my mouth to receive it, at least when I was in good health and spirits. Finally I filled myself a pipe of tobacco and enjoyed a good smoke, a luxury in which I had not indulged for a long time. Finding myself unusually gay and vigorous, I might almost say defiant and pugnacious, I determined to stay awake till 12 o'clock and see whether the ghost would reappear. I expected that my weak and nervous condition had something to do with the presence of the apparition. Twelve o'clock passed, and I, yet I saw absolutely nothing that might, nor did I ever afterward discover anything in that antique mantel figure or anything at all suggestive of the uncanny and supernatural as long as I remained in the cave. I have heard and read of various methods of laying ghosts and exorcising evil spirits. Mutton chops nicely broiled and eaten by an extremely hungry man laid my ghost and laid them for ever. The former evidence saved me my life or my reason on this occasion. I don't think I am a coward, but from what I confess I am convinced that if the ghost had appeared that night, as he had been in the habit of appearing for some days previously, I would have confronted him, burned his path and questioned him. Familiarity breeds contempt. Every night for 2½ hours I had been now for weeks watching the steady passage of this sinister figure as it paced to and fro along the north wall of the cavern. Each night I had seen it roll out of sight in the morning alert, energetic and ravenous. Of course I attacked the sheep again, but what was my surprise to find on this occasion another great brown cake close beside the sheep, quite fresh and seemingly baked on the previous day. Moving around with my torch, I discovered half a dozen others, some of them quite stale. It was a great deal that Charley had been again at work and seemingly now enabled, without let or hindrance, to roll out cake after cake every second day, as he had promised. Having now both mutton and bread to eat with it, I rapidly recovered my health and strength, and the knowledge that I was at least of my brothers was firmly convinced that I was at the bottom of the "Devil's Parlor" filled me with hope. I skinned and jointed my sheep, and collected from various little hollows near the pool all the salt procurable, intending to keep as much of it as it was not likely that I should eat fresh, rubbing the salt well in with my hands. Large quantities of salt was limited, I cked it out by soaking each piece of mutton in the tidal pool. After withered from which I took it piece at the fire and again plunged it in the salt water. Between times I rubbed in the salt. Before the end I began to be of service to me. At last, in a remote corner which I had not quite illuminated formerly, I discovered a beam of timber of considerable size. I notched it with my knife. All the outer part was quite soft and crumbling, but as I went on cutting I discovered, to my joy, that within was hard and sound. I managed at length to cut through it, and, by means of a great many fires and explored it in every part, hoping that I might there meet with something that might

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:36 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

Rev. R. H. Battey went to Fertile Saturday evening for Sabbath services.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medicinal purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Frank Wilcox, of Wabasha, put up at the Cleveland House on Friday of last week.

Use Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

J. W. Iiren, of Tabor, came down on Friday evening of last week to attend the assessors' meeting.

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

The town assessors met at the auditor's office on Saturday for books and instructions.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

C. W. Mead arrived from Red Lake Falls on Friday last to go to work in the Walker saw-mill.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GROSS,
Opera Block.

Laurence Larson is having several hundred feet (more or less) of rain gutters put up.

A fine rain on Sunday evening was a good thing for grass but not very good for land that was barely dry enough for seeding before.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

At the chattel mortgage sale on Monday morning the Dalen outfit was bid off by Nils Muus for $850. It is said the paper will be removed to East Grand Forks and be published there during the campaign.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California.

Frank Creamer is moving into the Charbonneau house on Houston avenue.

A. R. U. to J. J. Hill: "Come off the perch!"

J. J. Hill to A. R. U.: "Don't shoot, I'll come down!"

The unmilitar sound of the saw-mill whistle was heard on Monday and on Tuesday business was commenced in good earnest.

The concert at the M. E. church this evening will be well worth attending; you will miss it if you miss it.

M. W. Jensen, the prominent miller at McIntosh, was in the city attending the Odd Fellow's reception on Thursday evening.

Peter Stuhr came down from Euclid on Friday evening of last week, to attend the assessors' meeting and put up at the Cleveland house.

Dr. Langevin enters a fine Ham Nut filly in the yearling stakes for the coming fair. She is a little daisy and Doc. takes great pride in her.

The brakesmen on the branch lines threw off on the strike on Monday morning and reported for duty at their various stations.

Dec. Overholt, C. C. Lawton and John E. Van Dayl, were Mentorites who arrived in the Queen City on Sunday evening via the overland route. Overholt and Lawton returned on Monday afternoon. They report seeding well advanced around Mentor.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Benoit's delivery team took a lively go-as-you-please on Saturday, colliding with Chahn's display case making a lively drop in photographs in short order. No very great damage done otherwise.

Officer Kyle arrested a tramp Saturday, who was wearing one of Geo. Vine's shirts. He is undoubtedly the thief who stole the washing from George's place some ten days ago. He claimed he had only taken one shirt.

Chas. Hitchcock, of McIntosh, formerly of Fargo passed through the city Saturday with a carload of horses—trotting stock and Percherons—which he had shipped from Nebraska, and intends to sell around McIntosh.

Swan Anderson was up from Wylie last week. Reports seeding well along in his neighborhood. He does not expect as large an average of wheat will be put in this season as usual, more of other grains and potatoes.

Some farmers were quite uneasy early in the week, fearing that the rain would prevent wheat sowing until too late to insure a good crop of that cereal. There are those who assert that wheat is an uncertain crop if sowed after the 10th of May.

The ball game between the Cleveland house nine and the Germania house nine resulted in a victory for the latter. They mopped the floor with the Clevelands, but the boys do confidently assert that they can't do it again.

The stake races for the coming Polk county fair are filled in good shape. There are 8 entries in the yearling class, 5 or 6 in the two-year-old, 10 in the three-year-old, and 7 in the 2:30 class for city horses. These events promise to be unusually attractive this season.

Col. Cobham Post met in extra session on Friday evening to arrange for the Memorial Day exercises. A unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. R. H. Battey to deliver the Memorial address, which, we are pleased to say, has been accepted. The meeting was one of great interest and was well attended.

"Indian land and Wonderland" is the name of a beautiful little pamphlet, profusely illustrated, just issued by the Northern Pacific railroad company, descriptive of all the country along the line of road from St. Paul to the coast. It is a good thing to send to a friend in the east, who may be looking for a change of location and would be of great interest to such.

The JOURNAL has often urged the the business men cause action being taken to improve the streets in the city, that, since the sewers were put in there been, in wet seasons in horrid shape. Our experience this spring has but emphasized all we have said, and shows the necessity for action in the matter. No better time than the present, when labor and material are abundant and cheap, could be had.

A man named Toller Torgeson was fined $100 and costs in Red Lake and taken before Judge Benson last week to be examined on information of insanity. A number of men came down Saturday, claiming that it was absolutely a case of persecution, that the man was not insane. He was examined before four doctors who pronounced him sane and he was released—a number of his friends giving bonds for his future good behavior.

Wm. Davidson writes the JOURNAL from the Keystone farm this week, requesting us to say that if the individual who wrote him that anonymous letter will be manly enough to reveal his identity, Davidson will promptly "call" his "bluff," but unless he will do so no further attention will be paid to it. Mr. Davidson says: "Had this man been manly enough to come to me requesting me not to locate certain territory I could have granted the request, but as it is my trips will be made in accordance with my original plans, and my unknown friend need not necessary sleep for fear of 'giving a Scot more trouble than he can take care of,' and he need not waste any money trying to find a "corporation horse" that does not exist."

The farms lying along the Northern Pacific track for a few miles out, are generally too wet to get to work upon for a week or so yet—which makes it late for wheat. Before the road went through these lands were all at least ten days earlier than they have been since. When the road was first talked of the projectors all assured the owners of these lands that the railroad ditches would thoroughly drain these lands and make them better, and had the ditches been constructed as now agreed this no doubt would have been the result. It looks as though the company was culpably careless in regard to this matter, but it is a fact that they have already paid out more in her damage suits than the whole cost of correcting the evil would amount to, and they have several more damage suits pending.

Chas. Teal was down from Euclid last week and purchased a team from D. W. Lake.

On May day Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McArty announced the arrival of a young son and heir.

Dr. M. Legnee was called to Euclid last week, to attend to a sick horse for Tim Blewett.

Roads are beginning to get passable again—but it has been a siege long to be remembered.

Postmaster LeFrige has filled a long felt want by cleaning up the postoffice lobby this week.

Doc. Hennait boasts of a new dentist skin, made by Schmidt the painter. It is a beauty, sure enough.

Ed. Shrender left for St. Cloud on Sunday evening, as a witness in a case on trial there this week.

Comrade Fontaine went out to his farm at Badger Creek last week, to look after seeding operations.

Not so many farmers in the city as usual on Saturday. Mostly busy in the fields seeding or dragging.

Comrade Will Carlton went up to Angus last week to look after seeding operations on the farm. Says he saw 18 or 20 seeders at work on the way.

Street Commissioner Creighton put teams at work on Tuesday morning dragging the streets and in the afternoon put the road grader at work—and then it rained.

The arrival of Grant Northrup trains this week are events of sufficient importance to call out considerable of a crowd. Each train has a mail car in the usual place in front and one in the rear.

While Mrs. Mix was in Minneapolis last week he met L. D. Marshall, who is just getting up from a sick bed. Marshall says he expected to be in Crookston just as soon as he has sufficient strength to travel.

The school board met on Friday evening but failed to select a man in Supt. Moore's place—the board standing three for Moore and three for no Moore. The friends of Prof. Moore place a great deal of stress upon the fact that a large petition was signed for his retention, but if we may judge from expressions that we hear, a much larger one could be had protesting against his retention.

About 200 regular troops from Fort Snelling went through the city about 12 o'clock Sunday night on their way to Devils Lake to assist the U. S. Marshals at that place in serving warrants upon the strikers. When the train reached Grand Forks, being the end of a division, it became necessary to change engines, and not an engineer could be found who would take the train further, and so the soldier boys went into camp and remained there all day Monday.

A healthy kick is registered from Edna at the condition of things existing there. A week or so ago the land was all in good shape for early seeding, but the overflow from the Sand Hill river has made the conditions worse than ever, and delayed seeding for some time. The commission was urged to commence draining further east to cover this case but declined to pay sufficient attention to the request, and complaint has been made to the governor, who has been requested to send the commission up to investigate the matter. It is to be hoped that the commissioners will look into this matter and apply the proper remedy.

A taxpayer of Kertsonville township was in the city last week looking after his taxes, and thinking they were too high, he made a comparison of the taxes in his town with another town—Fairfax. He found that the assessment of Kertsonville had been raised, and Fairfax had been lowered, until there was a difference between them of 60 cents per acre in favor of Fairfax, although the land in the latter township is acknowledged to be on an average 30 per cent. better than that in Kertsonville. He would like to know why the basis of equalization made this difference. We gave it up, and if any county commissioner can explain it, we will be glad to publish the explanation for the benefit of the people of Kertsonville.

Olena Berteland, a young Norwegian girl, was examined in Judge Benson's court on Monday, committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls and was taken to that place on the Great Northern train in the evening by her brother. This is a sad case; insanity seemingly caused by slanders affecting the character of the young lady, she brooding over the vile slanders until she lost her reason. Two years ago she had worked in the family of Charles Bailey and was well liked; later on she went to some point in Dakota to work awhile and then to her home up in the Rosseau country. About a month since she came back to work for Mrs. Bailey and appeared quite rational until one day last week she seemed to get off her mental equilibrium, becoming worse until on Saturday Mr. Bailey filed information against her and she was taken before Judge Benson on Monday. Some villain walks the earth in security while his innocent victim languishes in a mad house.

District court convenes here May 24th.

The directors of the fair and driving association meet next Saturday May 5th.

E. M. Stanton expects to deliver an oration at Barnesville on memorial day.

Bagley's first drive arrived on Saturday. This is said to be the quickest drive ever made.

The experience social at the Congregational church Tuesday evening, was a pleasant and profitable affair.

A good start was made last week at seeding and this week lots of grain will go into the ground in good shape.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lyons.

Robert Shultz has rented the Revere house on the corner of Main street and Loring avenue and will conduct a boarding house.

The rumor that the strike was over got abroad on Monday morning and everybody brightened up, but the rumor proved somewhat premature.

Chris Stenerson was up from the west side this week to learn the strike news," he said. Reports seeding well along in his neighborhood.

W. E. Slocum moved on Tuesday into the Taylor house on Houston avenue. J. J. Molstad will occupy the house in Jerome's addition vacated by Mr. Slocum.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. shipped a seeder to Fosston Tuesday by way of the Angus route. This firm don't let such trifles as a railroad strike interfere with their business.

K. O. Gjestad was in from St. Hilaire this week. Reports farmers busy sowing and with good weather will have a good bit of the seed in the ground this week.

Comrade Andrist caught a pike from the river on Friday last which he thought was a whale when first hooked. When landed and weighed the pike tipped the beam at 11 pounds.

Gen. W. C. Andrew, representing the old and reliable stattionery house of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, of St. Paul, was a welcome caller at our den on Saturday. Andrews reports a trade very good considering the times.

Miss Maggie Vannett, who returned a couple of weeks ago from Valparaiso, Ind., where she had been to school, has taken a department in the Fertile schools. A Mr. Rogers, of Hendrum, has taken the position of principal.

"You bet I'm feeling much better than I did yesterday," said Jack Bunnell about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. Jack has been having a wrestle with his old trouble but comes out ahead of the deal, though somewhat pale and care-worn.

We were all happily disappointed on Monday afternoon when the clouds rolled by and the sun shone out bright and clear, as the indications had all been largely in favor of rain during the day. Two weeks of weather just now would be highly appreciated.

The firm of Peterson Bros. & Warninger was dissolved last week, J. W. retiring. This firm has done a great deal to establish a royal line of trotters in Polk county, and has expended large sums of money in these efforts. The results are just beginning to develope and indicate that the trotting horse will find a home in this county. J. H. Peterson & Dr. Warninger will continue the business, and we trust their efforts will meet with all due appreciation.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[5-2tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

LUMBER

At Reduced Prices.

Call and get our Latest Revised List:

Dimensions, - - $15 per M.
30 " " 13 "
" " " 12 "

RED RIVER LUMBER CO.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Chook-boring Barrels, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Mots' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

D. N. Comtright was up from Fertile on Monday.

Rev. R. H. Battey will conduct services in the Baptist church, next Sunday, morning and evening.

Dr. C. E. Dampier started for Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday evening, to attend a convention of railway surgeons. After which he expects to visit Mexico and other points. Expects to be away about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. E. Wyatt went to McIntosh Tuesday to help the McIntosh I. O. O. F. lodge with their anniversary, which they held last evening.

P. S. That's what they intended to do and would have done had the train on the Fosston branch gone out.

B. A. Strawbridge and R. S. Kundson on Wednesday closed a deal for four blocks in McDonald's addition on which they intend to erect buildings for the Crookston Normal School and Business College. They bought one block of W. E. Walker, one that E. M. Walsh was agent for, and Judge Ives and E. M. Walsh donated a block each. They hope to be able to build during the coming summer.

Much has been said about good roads and we see much gratuitous advice in our exchanges some of which is wise, and some otherwise, but in all the discussions we have seen, never a word has been said about dragging the highways in the spring. It seems to us that if the overseers and pathmasters would order some of the annual road-work done in early spring along this line, it would be of great practical benefit. The reasons are too obvious to need discussion.

Prof. Gaudell came down from Euclid on Wednesday for the purpose of attending "A Pound of Flesh." He started on foot from Euclid with the intention of catching the St. Hilaire train at Shibley, and when a mile or so out he saw the smoke of the train he wanted to take, so he gathered a liberal bunch unto himself and pulled into Shibley in one hour and five minutes from Euclid—just in time to see the caboose of the train pull out into the main line. A man who can run like that ought to run for county superintendent of schools next fall.

Referring to an article in the McIntosh Tribune of last week, which accuses Judge Benson of trying to lay the wires to capture the populist nomination for sheriff, Judge Benson says: "I am the animus of that attack. It is because Gooding gets no prohibe notices, and the reason he gets no notices is because at one time Gooding ran out in the case of a widow lady at Warren, paid him for the notice and after that Bodine had the gall to draw upon the lady through one of our banks for payment the second time. He has never had another notice from my office and has never neglected to hit me a wipe whenever he thought he had a chance ever since. As to being a candidate for sheriff I have a perfect right to do so, but in this case I do not happen to choose to do so."

The Oldest Grapevine.

The oldest grapevine in the country was indeed interesting. One growing near this, which was known to be more than 80 years old, died finally of old age and was purchased and transported in its entirety to the Chicago fair. This one is 47 to 60 years of age and hale and hearty yet. At the base it is 52 inches in circumference. It grows straight up for about 3 feet, then divides into six branches and at this point is 5 feet in circumference. At a height of perhaps 7 feet it spreads itself in all directions over a immense arbor covering a space by actual measurement of 75 by 66 feet. It bears in one season 5,000 pounds of the purple muscadine grape, of which no use is made except as it is eaten and given away by its owner to any one who will take it.—Santa Barbara Cor. Troy Times.

One of the Delights of Life.

When old Kaiser Wilhelm was still Prince of Prussia, he had one day at Babelsberg, near Potsdam, his beautiful and ever favorite residence, a visit from that prime among landscape gardeners, Furst Hermann von Puckler-Muskau, who somewhat bluntly expressed his disapproval of the slow rate of progress in certain improvements in the grounds—improvements which he had himself suggested on the occasion of a previous visit. The future emperor pleaded his limited means. "But does your royal highness rather borrow money?" queried Prince Puckler, evidently much amused. "Never, my dear prince," was the smiling reply. "Then your royal highness has never tasted life's greatest delight—viz. the pleasure of finding yourself able to pay your debts, after all!"—Chicago Tribune.

Cheap Locomotion.

Datagonard has been informed that cabs are going to be fitted with automatic distance counters, and that the fare for the first kilometer is to be 75 cents, and 36 cents for each succeeding kilometer.

"Capital!" he said, tapping his forehead, as if inspired with a happy thought. "Next time I have to go any distance I shall walk the first kilometer and take a cab for the rest of the journey."—Journal de Vienne.

A complaint comes from Russia of the scarcity of physicians throughout the empire. The number of medical men is only one in 6,000 of the entire population. These are mostly in the large cities. The village population has only one in 30,000, while the remote provinces have only one doctor to 120,000 people.

Handel and Bach were contemporaries. Born about the same time, in houses almost in sight of each other, devoted to the same branch of the same art, and each famous, and loyal to his profession, these two great men never met.

Frederick the Great was ambitious to be thought a composer of music. Over 120 of his pieces have been found and are now in the imperial library of Berlin. They are, if possible, worse than his poetry.

During the most of the sixteenth century the English people called the Bible the Bibliotheca, or the library, the word being limited in its application to the Scriptural writings.

There is a well at Scarpa, a village near Stroli, Italy, which is 1,700 feet deep, all but 26 feet being cut in solid rock.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	.28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894. NO. 4.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 31st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lammers.
Representatives, 31st Sen. Dist.....John B. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Joelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Dist. District.....Frank Ira a Clerk of Court.....Nils Nuss.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Wehner
Treasurer.....J. T. Beasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmes
Sheriff.....Amy Grandgeen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Ramsey
Court Com'rs.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lindeo
Third District.....M. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Beaver
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinebrant

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Bekstrom	Wylie
Brey,	Albert Wickstrom	Brey
Bergen,	F N Sandrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beyer	Euclid
Beisiet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Hatvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	S O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E C Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Roseville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	M O Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nert A Skiele	Olga
Fairfax,	A O Dasinck	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleeson	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L S George	Fertile
Gd Forks	E J Hogen	S G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J B Johnson	S G Forks
Garfield,	Irer J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Hingtel
Gentility	T T Gordeon.	Gentility
Gervais,	John Deforge	S L Falls
Green,	E B Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Say
Hazamond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Highland.	Andrew Aleeson	Nelleville
Kerstone,	D E Geddet	E G Forks
Hunterville,	G H Prosch,	C Forks
Kerksonville,	Fred Bosch	Gentility
King,	J D Knuteson,	Ackloch
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brucello	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebson.	Lambert
Liberty,	Gebson Clementeau,	Fertile
Lasor,	Chas Nattison	Ovetta
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbor	Hent
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Dery,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Bandson	T. R. Falls
Northland.	M S Mercger	Northland
Numedal,	Hesmer E Alfson,	Tweet.
Onstad,	W A Harris	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blean	Crookston
Popler River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk center,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Houkom	Fosston
R L F, vill.2,	A P Bergeron	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdalg Barli	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Rosine,	P Bockind	Nehy
Reached,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Rneis,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils E Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F P Greenleaf	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edmor Perrnse	Terrebonne
Tilden.		Tilden
Tynsid,	A O Stortreen	Nehy
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinebeni,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Group This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m.

[46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hallers Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and palns in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and palns. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Parnlyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Meeting Held Tuesday Evening, May 8th, 1894.

A Committee Appointed to Look Into the Matter of Securing Artesian Water.

Some Talk Regarding the Building of a Sewer Along Sixth Street.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the city hall on Tuesday, May 8th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Morrisey.

Roll Call.

Aldermen present, Jennings, Buhn, Morrisey, Norvie, Kirsch, Gervais, Hall, Wheeler, Watts.

Aldermen absent, Mirlette, McGregor.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to look up the matter of repairing the roof of the hall reported that the work had been done in proper manner. On motion the report was adopted.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following bills, which were ordered paid:

James Burt, digging trench, brick and repairing roof	$ 15 65
Richard Lehman, repairing roof city hall	50 50
O. Merrill, goods furnished city	1 20
Fountains & Anglim, merchandise	32 15
St. Paul Rubber Co., goods to city	42 25
Fred G. Rauch, Redpenter lamp chimney	25
W. E. McKenzie, justice dockets and time books	17 20
C. Ward, writing poll lists, station-ery	15 20
E. O. Childs, lumber	10 43
Cooke & Hammond, city printing	19 15
B. A. Strawbridge, stenographic work	18 50
Red River Lumber Co., lumber	2 40
Wm. D. Y. McDonald, interest on money due for sewers	27 00
Cooke & Hammond, city printing	193 10
Wm. D. Y. McDonald, interest	27 00
Peters & Glenn, feeding prisoners	2 75
L. G. Thayer, clerk of election	4 00
Orren Eggen, clerk of election	4 00
Jas. E. Greenhalgh, labor on streets	1 50
Frank Thein, constable at election	4 00
Jas. W. Kelly, boarding poor people	7 85

The committee on poor rendered a written report, which was placed on file.

It was moved and seconded that the city engineer be instructed to place grade stakes on Sixth street between Ash and Broadway. Motion carried.

The following persons made application for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which were ordered published, namely: Henry Burkhardt, Henry J. Nicholson, Fred Beyer, C. C. Hoch, Waterstraat & Schmunk, Knute K. Austin, Alfred Brosseau, M. Merell, J. J. Halvorsen, Ellie Anglim, Ernest Rolsch, N. Rapin, Wm. Cronin, G. M. Huot, Wm. O. Wilson, Bergquist Bros., Gnarder & Sundet.

A petition asking for the building of a sidewalk on the west side of Ash street in Clements First addition, from the north east corner of lot 3, block 5, to the Red Lake River was read, and same referred to aldermen of the 4th ward with instruction that the city engineer establish the proper grade for same.

A petition signed by residents of Sampson's addition was read requesting the construction of sidewalks on the bridge leading to said addition. The clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for same, as per specification of city engineer.

Bids for doing the city printing for the ensuing year was read from the Crookston Times, Polk County Journal and the Tribune, same was referred to the finance committee to report at adjourned meeting.

It was moved and seconded that an adjourned meeting of the city council be held on Thursday, the 24th inst. Motion carried.

The following resolution was passed by the council:

At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Crookston, held May 8th, 1894, it was moved by Alderman Jennings, seconded by Alderman Buhn:

Resolved, That the order made by the city council requiring sidewalks to be laid along the east side of lot seven, block eight, on Maple street, in C. Loring's addition to Crookston, be rescinded, and that said sidewalk be not laid, and that a refunding order be made by the proper officers of the city of Crookston, to all persons against whose property tax for said sidewalk has been levied for the amount of such taxes on said lot.

Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Jennings, Buhn, Wheeler, Kirsch, Watts, Norrie, Gervais, Hall, Morrisey.

Aldermen voting in the negative, none.

Passed this 8th day of May, 1894.

JAS. E. MORRISEY,
President of Council.

Approved this 9th day of May, 1894.

JOHN CROMB, Mayor.

Attest:

WM. A. LANCTOT, Clerk.

The liquor bond of S. Marin was referred to the city attorney to report on same at the adjourned meeting.

It was moved and seconded that the aldermen of the Second and Third wards be authorized to confer with the county commissioners of Polk county with a view of constructing a sewer along Sixth street from Broadway to the Red Lake river. Motion carried.

On motion Aldermen Watts, Kirsch and Norrie were appointed a sewer committee to keep in order the sewers of the city more particularly the Third street outlet.

It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to inquire into the question of securing good artesian water for the city, and to confer with the officers of the Crookston Water Works, Power and Light Co. on the subject. The chair appointed as such committee Aldermen Wheeler, Hall and Jennings.

It was announced to the city council that Dr. Farley refuses to act in the capacity of health officer for the city.

Moved and seconded that it is the sense of this council that the street commissioner and the police be instructed to look after the matter of keeping the streets of the city free from rubbish of all kinds, and to enforce the law relative to the same, if need be; the same applying as well to alley-ways and back yards. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the bill of John Monroe for $2.40 balance claimed due for services rendered on election day, be laid on the table. Motion carried.

The aldermen of the Second ward were appointed a committee to confer with the Great Northern Railway Co. with reference to the crossings over and under said company's tracks.

It was moved and seconded that the president of the council be made a committee of one to inquire into the matter of certain work done by the last street commissioner with a view of having same charged and assessed to the proper parties. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the salary of men working on the streets be fixed at $1.25, and at $3.00 for man and team.

Moved and seconded that an order for $102.03 be issued to the president of the council to pay the labor as specified on pay-roll for the months of April. Motion carried.

On motion John Nicholson was appointed pound master for the ensuing year.

It was moved and seconded that the city officers be paid in same manner as heretofore.

On motion council adjourned.

WM. A. LANCTOT, Clerk.

Wanted.

A position in Crookston by a competent dressmaker. Call at JOURNAL office.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

Plant in Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers on all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Haller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Enough in each bottle to kill forty or more sweaty making corns. Ten dollars worth of comfort for 25c. As a de-corner it has no equal, and if its use does not benefit you, call upon F. L. Durand and have your money returned.

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington county, Neb., says; "After trying your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best thing on the market. I have seen horses cut so badly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, cured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and can sincerely recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Minutes of the Meeting of the County Commissioners Held on May 2, 1894

The county board met pursuant to call on May 2nd, 1894, with all members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Hearing was set at the next meeting of the board in the matter of the petition of Silas H. Kennedy, asking to detach the E. ½ N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ of Sec. 19, Township 147, Range 49.

A hearing having been set for this meeting on the individual petitions of R. Bierson and Sam Fishback, and no one appearing to remonstrate, it was ordered that the S. E. ¼ and the E. ½ S. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of Section 13, Township 147, R. 41, be detached from School District No. 134, and the same attached to District No. 197.

The erroneous assessments on Lot 7, Block 1, Stearns' addition, and Lot 12, Block 2, McManus' addition, was ordered corrected.

The county road and bridge committee was authorized to investigate the condition of the county bridges located between Sections 1 and 36, Roome and Fisher townships, and between Sections 3 and 4, Fairfax township, with power to act.

The bridge petition from Bygland township was rejected.

The following appropriations out of the road and bridge fund was made in favor of the following townships:

Andover, $150 for repairing bridges; Crookston, $150 for repairing Districts Nos. 1 and 3; Belgium, $50; Euclid, $100; Lambert, $125; Louisville, $100 for ferry and $50 for bridge; Terrebonne, $100; Columbia, $165; Grove Park, $75; Winger, $75; Badger, $150, of which $100 is for county road and $50 on town roads. Lessor, $100, to be expended as follows: On Hills, not to exceed $35, and $25 for ditching and grading road between S. E. ¼ Sec. 31, and S. W. ¼ Sec. 32, in Twp. 149, R. 42, and on the N. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Town of Knute, and on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 6, Town of King, the balance of said appropriation to be expended at the discretion of the supervisors of said Lessor township; to Nesbit, $100; to Rosine, $100; to Reis, $100; to Tynsid, $100; all of said appropriations to be expended as prayed for in the different petitions.

The application of M. B. Hayes for a cancellation, and the application of John Walter, of Red Lake Falls, for a reduction in the 1893 real estate assessment, was rejected.

$2000 insurance on the court house was authorized in the Phœnix Insurance Company.

A communication from the supervisors of Sanders Twp. was read, in which they endorse the action of the council in cancelling personal taxes against certain parties in said township.

The county surveyor was instructed to commence action against the City of Crookston and the Town of Woodside for the amounts due for county bridge fees.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Oppegaard:

Whereas, it appears from the computation by the state printing expert of certain commissioners' proceedings for the year of an excessive number of folios, therefore, be it resolved, that the chairman of this board appoint a committee to go through the printing bills for 1893 and last year and ascertain and compute the actual number of folios printed and legally to be charged for and if found to be overcharged to report at next meeting of this board the results of their investigation.

Kirsch moved, and Demers seconded, that the resolution be laid on the table.

Yeas, Demers, Kirsch and Hindmarsh.

Nays, Oppegaard and Lindeo.

Motion carried.

Lindeo moved, and Demers seconded, that the chairman appoint a committee, who were to be charged with the duty hereafter of measuring and computing the number of folios contained in any official publication, the pay for which the county is liable. The chair thereupon appointed the committee on bills, of which Kirsch and Lindeo, as members of said committee, asked to be excused from serving in that capacity.

The Twp. of Bygland was ordered re-imbursed the amount of $5 for merchandise advanced for the county.

The road and bridge committee reported and recommended that an amount of $100 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the road and bridge fund in favor of Huntsville Twp. towards repairing the bridge near Mallory, money available on the completion of the work, less the amount of $50 which said Twp. of Huntsville owes the county on previous work.

Kirsch moved, and Demers seconded, that an item of $84.48 in a former bill of W. E. McKenzie not previously considered by the board, be allowed. Motion carried.

Oppegaard voting no.

The county auditor was authorized to advertise for bids in the grading of 6th street, between Ash and Broadway. The county auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for the sale of $15,000 Polk county bonds, said bonds to be issued in defraying the cost of the construction of a certain ditch in Lowell Township known as ditch No. 1. Motion carried with four members voting in favor thereof, while Kirsch voted against the issuance of bonds on the grounds that the contracts were let to the highest bidder instead of the lowest, and that litigation was expected therefrom.

The county auditor was also instructed to issues his warrants for the payment of right of way for the Lowell ditch, and in such amounts of damages as were awarded by the viewers thereof, when the owners of the ground in question shall have first properly executed and delivered a warranty deed in favor of the county for the territory occupied by said ditch.

The following bills were audited and allowed:

T. W. Haen, identification of dead body	$4 75
Richard Lehman, repairing roof on county jail and repairing roof on court house	24 80
John Fenlouse, removing banking from court house	6 90
A. E. Hibbert, letter heads and printing	6 90
F. P. Brown, printing and stationery	198 45
Harry Hickey, juror fees	4 20
A. D. Tice, juror fees	2 80
A. Anderson, juror fees	2 80
R. Colter, juror fees	2 80
Frank Van Gorden, constable fees	4 60
D. B. Grenhall, constable fees	1 00
Ross & Columbia, wood for sheriff	3 00
Amy Grandgeen, conveying Trickey to asylum	68 85
Amy Grandgeen, boarding prisoners	20 00
Miller Printing Co. register of actions	24 50
Amy Grandgeen, mileage	14 40
E. Nelson, witness fees in justice court	1 75
C. Rosenberg, same	1 75
Oakdale Cemetery association, lots and service	8 00
Nels Moss com., judgment against Nels Moss confirmed on foreclosure	1057 60
Harry Hickey, juror fees	2 80
J. D. Knudson, justice fees	1 50
Peter Dunlap, same	1 50
Knud Johnson, coffin and digging grave	5 00
Bill Hiver Tp., con. of insolvent, Harsham	8 00
Hill River Tp., cost of insolvent	3 10
Edward Berseau, witness fees	3 10
Edward Berseau, justice fees	1 50
Ferdinand D. Lund, witness	9 30
John Larsen, witness fees	2 80
O. Ducharme, constable fees	11 69
E. W. Stranger, witness fees	2 80
S. Larson, witness fees	10 80
Ole Anderson, witness fees	2 80
Ole Anderson, justice fees	2 50
F. P. Davis, jurors fees	2 80
M. Bingham, jurors fees	2 80
Rose Cartier, witness fees	1 12
Pierre Beaupre, witness fees	1 12
Louis Ducette, witness fees	1 12
Frank Gendreau, constable fees	1 12
Paul Como, juror fees	2 80
C. Rosenberg, witness fees	6 10
Thomas Mullen & Co., wood	3 00
E. E. Abbott, juror fees	3 20
Jas. Burt, constable fees	2 80
W. Gervais, witness fees	1 12
T. Desgrosiers, witness fees	1 12
W. E. Reisey, juror fees	1 00
Chas. L. Conger, constable fees, 2 bills	2 24
Geo. S. Wertzberg, witness fees	1 84
Jos. Lacroix, " "	1 12
John Sickler, " "	1 12
N. S. Gervais, " "	1 12
W. Thompson, " "	1 12
Nelly Austin, " "	1 12
Jahaf A. Sickler, " "	1 12
Paul O' Swenson, " "	1 12
Joseph Gervais, " "	1 12
Robert Naller, " "	1 12
C. P. Beaver, justice fees	1 50
C. P. Beaver, perpetual fees	1 50
M. H. Culver, constable fees	1 16
J. Rytemer, witness fees	1 12
James Power, constable fees	16 45
A. A. Thomas, post mortem examination	5 00
Fosston Furniture Co., burial supplies	34 00
Fosston Furniture Co., metal bodies	45 00
A. Lee, medical attendance on prisoners	5 50
Frank Gendreau, constable fees	17 65
S. B. Dwyer, justice fees	
John Anderson, postage and recording bonds	26 75
Lars Lundeen, witness fees	2 80
A. A. Glenn, constable fees	17 45
Chas. Lindeo, constable fees	15 75
A. Labranchere, witness fees	2 80
P. B. Ware, justice fees	3 25
A. G. Galbraith, nurses, under for hospital	69 00
Thomas Casey, posting notices at Red Lake Falls	2 00
P. B. Childs, milk for hospital	7 00
Bernard Brown, attending for hospital	9 00
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, paid to Kenneth Work	15 00
Mrs. A. J. Streeter, paid to Mrs. Collins	15 00
Collins Bros., soda for hospital	1 00
A. P. Thuerer, meat for hospital	10 00
Curtis Carlson, attending at hospital	9 00
C. Anderson, water for hospital	1 00
J. D. McPhee, 250 lbs. pork for hospital	12 50
Gervais & Gervais, dry goods for hospital	7 25
E. A. Wickstrom, groceries for hospital	16 81
Wm. Wallace Brown, nursing at hospital	30 00
Dr. Wallace, medicine for prisoners	49 15
W. G. Dunn, boiler fees	5 00
C. E. Dumolin, attendance on prisoners	12 00
Crookston Lumber Co., coffin and service	21 00
Lyons Bros., constable fees, 4 bills	15 75
Chas. L. Conger, constable fees	7 35
Wm. Wallace, justice fees	2 50
Crookston Lumber Co., court house	7 25
C. S. Spencer, medical fees, 2 bills	4 00
Adolph Rydell, printing and stationery, 3 bills	113 65
J. V. Wyant, deputy coroner's fees	33 00
Nils O. Kalbolt, 10 cords wood	15 00
Jacob Ranson, baking gist to Faribault	49 15
U. U. Webster, postage	5 00
A. Lindeo, Lindeo, comm. fees and mileage	20 60
A. Lindeo	20 60
C. A. Ebbert	20 60
J. Rytemer	20 60
J. S. Oppegaard, " "	46 60
G. P. Heise, insurance on court house	20 00

Bills from the following persons were ordered to be returned for correction:

P. S. Ware, W. Morris, W. Work, D. D. Overholt, B. Van Tuyl, J. Fulton, R. Collier, W. Abbott, M. E. Swift, J. E. Tice, H. E. Abbott, Andrew Hall, John Johnson, P. C. Moe, Boyd Van Gorden, S. Fulton, R. Barker, G. H. Tripp, Louisa Nelson, C. E. Waley, Johannes Holland, John Fulton.

Board adjourned sine die.

Death of John Locken.

John Locken died at his residence in this city on Tuesday May 8th, at 5 o'clock a. m., of consumption at the age of 40 years. John H. Locken, son of Haagen and Marit Locken, was born in Sundahl, Norway, in 1854, where he received a fine education and at the age of 19 sailed for America, coming from New York to Reed's Landing, Minnesota, where he lived till 1879 when he came to Polk county and opened up a farm in the town of Roome, which farm he personally carried on until 1882 when, with his brother Capt. A. Locken he engaged in the mercantile business in the city under the firm name of J. H. and A. Locken, continuing until the death of Capt. Locken when A. Holmboe bought into the concern when the firm became Locken & Holmboe continuing until the present time. Mr. Locken has ever taken an active part in town, city and county matters being town clerk and secretary of the school board in the town of Roome. When he came to the city to live he was, in 1883 elected alderman-at-large and in 1885 city treasurer. Later he was elected register of deeds serving one term when, his health giving out he declined to run again and at the expiration of his term he went south in the vain hope that a change of climate might be beneficial, but the insidious disease, consumption had too firm a hold of him and last fall he returned home to die. In 1882 he was married to Miss Jalla Wennevold, who with four children survives him. He also leaves one brother and two sisters, Mrs. Severson and Mrs. Amundsen. He was a faithful and earnest member of the Norwegian Lutheran church of this city, at which church the funeral obsequies will be held on Friday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock. He was well-known and highly respected throughout the county and leaves a host of friends who will drop a silent tear to the memory of a truly worthy man who has gone to rest in the very prime of manhood.

The Liberati Concert.

The concert given by Liberati and his company at the First M. E. church last Thursday evening, was one of the finest ever held in the city. The reputation which Signor Liberati has gained as a cornetist has been well earned, and he is certainly a master of his instrument. The members of his company are all experts in their line, the tenor singer and the pianist being exceptionally fine. What the audience lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm, and Mr. Wheeler is to be commended for securing this musical treat for the people.

Get Your Wheel Fixed.

F. J. Hawkins and Will Olds are working up quite a business in the repairing of bicycles. They have a full supply of repairs, and are prepared to do any kind of work in this line. They are also going to sell the celebrated Cleveland wheel, and will have a number of wheels for rent.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. Cheney & Co Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

ACROSS A CONTINENT.

A TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING IS THE TRANSSIBERIAN RAILWAY.

An Enterprise of Great Commercial and Strategic Importance—It Will Develop the Resources of Siberia—Information About That Little Known Country.

The Russian government has at last begun to build the great Siberian railway which has been under consideration for so long a period. The road will be some 5,000 miles in length, extending from Cheliabinsk in the west to Vladivostok in the east. Its cost is estimated at $270,000,000, and it is hoped that the entire line will be in operation by the year 1900. It is not expected that it will pay expenses for a long time, but it is an investment by the government for economic, industrial and military purposes whose supreme importance cannot be overlooked.

The chief purpose, of course, which the Russian government has in view in building this great railway across Siberia is political. Its significance is clear from the fact that when the line is completed Russia will not only nominally but actually occupy that position in the east of Asia which she now holds among her friends and enemies in Europe. As the line shortens the distance from European Russia to the east of Asia, in a like measure will the power of Russia increase in the east.

The strategic value of the road can be realized only by those who have made a study of the relations that have for so long existed between England and Rus-

ROUTE OF THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

sia, the constant friction on the boundaries of their colonies in the east and the apprehension with which each has regarded the slightest movement the other has made in that direction. It is presumed that when the Siberian railway is in operation it will be possible to make the trip from Moscow to Vladivostok inside of 10 days.

That Russia evidently had the military possibilities of the road uppermost in her mind when it was decided to proceed with its building is shown by the fact that the estimated capacity of the road is based upon the number of military trains which may be sent over it in 24 hours. For its strategic value alone Russia could well afford to put the $270,000,000 which is will cost into this railroad, without regard to the other advantages it offers.

In case of hostilities between Russia and England the former country would be able in a comparatively short time to send a large number of troops by means of this great railway to attack Great Britain's Indian possessions. England would be forced to send her troops by means of transports through the Mediterranean and Suez canal or across the Atlantic, British North America and the Pacific ocean.

From a commercial point of view also the importance of the Siberian road cannot be overestimated. It will furnish means of transportation for the Chinese, Japanese and Indian trade to Europe and divert the commerce of the east that now travels in caravans from the lines it follows farther south. The popular notion of Siberia is that it is a barren waste, extending from the frozen ocean on the north to the burning semitropic plains on the south, and that its chief inhabitants are Russian political prisoners who have been condemned to spend their lives in the mines of this almost unknown region. But this idea is very far from the truth.

As a matter of fact, it embraces enormous areas of exceedingly fertile soil and possesses climatic conditions favorable to the development of agricultural industries. It is also rich in minerals. Iron and coal are found nearly all over Siberia and in veins of exceeding richness. Gold, too, exists in abundance. These mineral deposits are now neglected simply because the present cost of transportation is too high to permit them to be worked profitably. The railway will cheapen the carrying of implements and stores to the mines and increase the supply of laborers, who are not numerous enough in a great many places. It will also facilitate the marketing of the output, and as the road is to be a government institution probably the golden rule of "all the traffic will bear" will not be allowed to throttle the industries it is built to promote.

Hitherto the principal barrier to the development of civilization in Siberia has been the absence of regular communication with European Russia as well as between the most important industrial and administrative centers within the country itself. The railway will remove this barrier and will pour in a flood of immigration from the congested districts in Russia and from other places where the pressure of a landless population upon the limits of subsistence is inimical to the stability of existing institutions.

The influence of the new road upon the commerce of the world must not be lost sight of. It will connect 400,000,000 Chinese and 35,000,000 Japanese more directly with Europe. The journey from Europe through Vladivostok to Shanghai will be made in 18 or 20 days instead of 45 by way of the Suez canal or 35 by way of the American transcontinental railways, as at present. It may also have much to do with determining that great contest between Asiatic and European civilization which Socrates' statesmen have declared must one day be settled.

THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE.

Operators Expect it to End the Big Coal Miners Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—An officer of the Massillon Coal Operators' association, who has been traveling in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields for several days, said that the big conference which will be held in this city next week will put an end to the strike, whether an agreement is reached or not. He further said:

There are dozens of big operators who have offered what the men have asked, that is, the rate that was fixed several years ago, which has averaged about 70 cents. Many of them have the assurance of the men that they will go to work whatever the result of the conference, and the moment any of the large mines are put in operation the strike will be broken.

INVEST IN TENNESSEE BONDS.

Minnesota School Funds W ll Be Used to Buy $300,000 Worth.

ST. PAUL, May 8.—At the last meeting the state board of investment instructed the state treasurer to invest not less than $200,000 and not more than $800,000 in Tennessee bonds, and Monday's mails from New York brought the treasurer a letter from Starr & Co., who say that only $350,000 of Tennessee bonds are now on the market. The treasurer will buy them, and report his action to the state board, which must look elsewhere for the placing of the remaining $600,000 in his hands.

The board tried to buy Minnesota bonds but none could be had except at large premiums.

FOUND BODIES OF TWO.

Searching Party Sent Out After Hunters, Only Partially Successful.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Francis Murphy, an American engineer and mining men, returned to this city from Macatlan, Mexico, states that he was a member of a searching party that left Durango about five weeks ago to find the whereabouts of N. L. Denton, C. H. Hall, Frank Tarnstall, Amerman, and two Mexican guides, who started from Saltillo, State of Durango, on a prospecting and hunting expedition into the Sierra Madre mountains.

They found the bodies of Denton and Hall, and buried them, but were unsuccessful in finding the others. The men had evidently died from lack of provisions.

Inquisitiveness Killed Him.

MEDFORD, Wis., May 8.—Robert Tull, aged 18, son of Farmer Wenzel Tull, of the town of Deer Creek, was blown into eternity while trying to raise steam in a large kettle which had been filled with water and corked tight for the experiment. After firing up the boy's desire for knowledge of the mystery of steam power kept him close to the kettle, when it exploded, inflicting injuries from which he died within two hours.

Montreal to Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The Irish Times announces that the Ulster Steamship company is about to commence direct steamship communication between Montreal and Dublin. The first steamer in this trade will leave Montreal on June 15 next. She is the Teelin Head, 1,071 tons register.

Minnesota Chapter of the Eastern Star.

ST. PAUL, May 8.—The Minnesota Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star is in annual session at St. Paul. Mrs. Mary C. Saddler, most worthy grand matron of the general grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in the United States, is in attendance.

Four Killed and Thirty Injured.

LONDON, May 8.—An explosion, the fourth within a year, took place at the Silvertown cartridge factory near Waltham Abbey, 13 miles from this city. Thousands of jars of nitrate and sulphuric acid were in some manner unexplained suddenly exploded. Four persons were killed and 30 injured.

Secured the Express Safe.

MILTON, May 8.—The down stage from Angels to Milton was held up by a lone highwayman. He demanded the Wells-Fargo express safe, which was given him.

Drowned While Fishing.

MENASHA, Wis., May 8.—Charles Cragin, John Hutton and William Dudgeon, papermakers, were drowned on Lake Winnebago while fishing.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York have purchased the bonds of those holding claims of Louisville Southern opposed to Richmond Terminal reorganization plan.

Easthound shipments during the last week amounted to 85,779 tons against 97,289 for the preceding week, and 52,-396 for the corresponding week of last year.

William M. Fredericks, convicted of the murder of Cashier Herrick of the San Francisco Savings Union bank, has been sentenced to be hanged at San Quentin, July 11.

The Kearsarge relics, the ship's bell, log and armament plate, etc., recovered by Lloyd Pucnaix from the wreckers, have arrived at the navy department.

Colonel Joseph Moore died at Indianapolis, aged 65. He planned and constructed all of the custom houses used by Sherman on his march to the sea.

M. Max Lebaudy has withdrawn his forgery suit against Count de Talleyrand-Perrigord, son of the Princess de Sagan. It is added that all losses sustained by M. Lebaudy have been reimbursed to him.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the old Second National bank of Bay City, Mich., to begin business with a capital of $200,000.

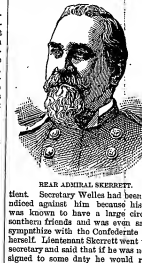
George Gifford, United States consul at Basle, Switzerland, reports to the state department that the Swiss watch industry is suffering from severe depression.

AN ABLE NAVIGATOR.

Joseph S. Skerrett, the New Rear Admiral, Is Known as "Fighting Joe."

Comdore Joseph S. Skerrett, who recently attained the rank of rear admiral on the retirement of Admiral Irwin, is considered the best navigator in the United States navy and is known among his seamen by the endearing nickname of "Sailor Joe." He might have been a soldier, however, and had the service escapes from a military career. One of these was at the very beginning of his life work, when he was offered the choice of an appointment to either West Point or Annapolis. The other was during the early years of the war, after he had reached the rank of lieutenant in the navy.

When in 1862 he came home from service on the coast of Africa, where he had been sent with the sloop Saratoga to suppress the slave trade, he found there was no disposition to assign him to any duty of importance, and he grew very impa-



REAR ADMIRAL SKERRETT.

tient. Secretary Welles had been previously indicated him because his wife was known to have a large circle of southern friends and was even said to sympathize with the Confederate cause herself. Lieutenant Skerrett went to the secretary and said that if he was not assigned to some duty he would resign from the navy, go back to Ohio and enter an artillery regiment and get some fighting anyhow.

Welles admired the lieutenant's spirit, and assigned him to important ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard, telling him if he could supply sufficient resigning he would be placed under arrest. He was afterward assigned to duty on various blockading squadrons, but it was not till 1864 that he succeeded in getting into an engagement. In June of that year he successfully attacked the fortifications at the mouth of the Bazos river. After the war he was placed in command of the apprentice ship Portsmouth and in conjunction with Commander Upsher framed the regulations of the apprentice system, now introduced into the navy. After that he was stationed for four years at the naval academy at Annapolis.

In June, 1873, having been promoted captain, he was again placed in command of the Portsmouth, in which the following winter he began his famous surveying trip down the Atlantic coast, around the Horn and up the Pacific.

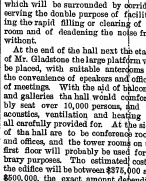
Admiral Skerrett was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1833. He is now in service on the China station, where he is likely to remain in command until his retirement in January next.

A GLADSTONE MEMORIAL HALL.

It May Be Erected as a Permanent Headquarters For the Liberal Party.

They are talking in England about erecting in London an immense assembly hall which is to serve the triple purpose of a lasting memorial to Mr. Gladstone, a suitable meeting place for great political demonstrations and the central headquarters for the Liberal party. It seems there is at present no large hall in the English capital suitable for political meetings on a large scale, and some of the influential Liberals, believing that such a hall would greatly advance the interests of their party in the city, propose to make good the deficiency. The project has been under consideration for a couple of years, and the hall would probably have been erected before this if it were not for the difficulty of securing a suitable site.

The design for such a structure made by Mr. Woodworth seems to provide for a hall which in size and magnificence



PROPOSED GLADSTONE MEMORIAL HALL.

would be a worthy memorial of the great statesman and at the same time answer admirably for the other ends in view. At one end of the building is to be placed a heroic statue of Mr. Gladstone under an architectural canopy surmounted by a gilded dome. The grand entrance portico will be placed at one side of the building, but provision may be made from all sides of the hall, which will be surrounded by open-fire offices, and the tower rooms on the first floor will probably be used for library purposes. The estimated cost of the edifice will be between $375,000 and $500,000, the exact amount depending upon matters of detail that have not yet been settled.

GRAND ARMY FUNDS.

A Denial That Improper Use Has Been Made of Northern Contributions.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8.—Past Commander D. R. Wilson of Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R., said in reply to the statement of Commander Burrus of Wisconsin, that money sent South to decorate Union soldiers' graves, has been put into the fund to erect a memorial hall, that no misuse has been made of the money. His explanation of it is this:

"For several years the poets throughout the North have been sending money to the local post to decorate graves in the six national cemeteries near Richmond. Each year a surplus has remained after the work was done. This was not returned to those giving it, the post thinking it had the right to use it for any purpose it saw fit. A fund to erect a memorial hall was started and has now reached $10,000. The old city hall site has been purchased. Work on the hall will soon commence."

NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Brief Reports of Improvements in Northwestern Towns.

A canvass of Minneapolis discloses a big decrease in vacant houses.

A new theatre, costing $600,000, will be built in Minneapolis this summer and fall.

Railroads report that excursions for home-seekers will be big affairs during May and June.

Gallatin county, Montana, obtained almost $2,000 premium for $45,000 bonds sold in Minneapolis.

DES MOINES RIVER LAND.

Special Commissioner Berner Makes a Report to Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Special Commissioner R. L. Berner of the interior department, appointed under the act of March 3, 1893, to determine the parties legally entitled to entry of land within the so-called Des Moines river land grants, in Iowa, has submitted his report to Secretary Smith. It will be ready to congress for action immediately. The aggregate amount involved in the settlement is between $400,000 and $500,000. Appended to the report is a list of several hundred names of persons entitled to entry, and the report embodies various suggestions for adjusting the claims.

Insists on Extraditing Herz.

PARIS, May 8.—The Matin reports that the government maintains the demand for the extradition of Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, from England. It is said that the courts have accepted the offer of the latter to reimburse to the liquidator of the Panama Canal company the sum of 1,500,000 francs, which sum, together with other large sums which are to be reimbursed by the executors of Baron de Reinach are, it is reported, to be devoted to a resumption of the work upon the Panama canal.

Bad For California Crops.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8.—This state weather bureau reports the recent hot weather in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley has more than offset the rains of last week, and grain crops are now in a more serious condition than ever before. The grain crops in the San Joaquin is almost a total failure, and is much below the average in the Sacramento valley.

Postmaster Exonerated.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., May 8.—The charge against Postmaster Gray of the Southwestern Winter Wheat association here, the movement now on foot to organize a national congress of flour millers was endorsed.

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the Northern Pacific Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves daily (daily except Sunday), 5:55 p. m.; St. Paul 6:35 p. m.; arrives at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 6-tf

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are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes—yet only cost about half as much as an out-and-out solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, at no extra cost, with the great new (ring) which *cannot be pulled or twisted off* the case—the

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—IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE—

Best Agricultural Paper

For the Farmers in the Northwest.
It is published in Minneapolis and treats of farming as carried on in the Northwestern states—not the eastern or middle states.

There are more Practical Suggestions, Timely Topics, Useful Information, Interesting Articles and Fine Illustrations

Than in any other paper published in the Northwest. It deals with Practical Farming—not theoretical. It is well edited and well printed on fine calendared paper. In fact there is nothing cheap in its whole make up. The publishers of the

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W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clark Co. 11, Columbus, O.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, April 23rd, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. W. Peverly Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased having been granted unto Amelia Peverly of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented in this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office, in Crookston in said County, on Monday the 9th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased for the examination of which time all claims not presented in said Court, or proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three consecutive weeks in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 23rd day of April A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

1941

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

FAIR STAR GAZERS.

San Francisco Society Girls Flirting With the Constellations.

Astronomy is the latest fad of San Francisco society girls with scientific tendencies. The success of Miss Dorothea Klumpke, the California girl who got the degree of doctor of mathematics from the Sorbonne in Paris, seems to have aroused their emulative faculties, and they are going in for astronomy with an enthusiasm that could not be developed anywhere else than beneath their own sunny skies. They have the advantage, too, of being able to receive instruction from a woman who has gained considerable reputation as an astronomer and gained it in spite of obstacles that would have seemed insurmountable to any less courageous spirit.

ROSE O'HALLORAN.

This is Miss Rose O'Halloran, the only woman member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, an honor which was accorded her on the nomination of Professor Holden of the great Lick observatory. Miss O'Halloran devotes her life to the scientific study of the stars, doing a great deal of original work and gaining a livelihood by instructing ambitious young women in the rudiments of her favorite science. She has a small 4½ inch Brashear refracting telescope to assist her observations, and her observatory is an ordinary room with two windows, one of which has a northern view, and the other an eastern exposure. When Miss O'Halloran desires to extend her horizon she moves her telescope out upon the roof of the back kitchen, where she has an unobstructed sweep in three directions.

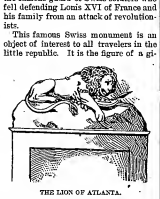
With no better conveniences than these Miss O'Halloran's zeal has accomplished some excellent results. On every favorable day during the past three years she has made observations of the spots on the sun, and she was among the earliest, if not the very first, to discover the great spot group of January and February, 1892. At night Miss O'Halloran looks after variable stars in the constellation of the Scorpion, about which she expects to publish a book some day, though she says it will take years to collect the necessary data. She has already published several notable articles in magazines and scientific journals, thereby considerably augmenting her slender income.

Miss O'Halloran is an Irish woman of gentle birth and received an early education befitting the daughter of a country gentleman without any idea that she would ever have to earn a living. She always felt an especial interest in astronomy and naturally combined her taste when, after her father's death, she found it necessary to teach for a livelihood.

THE LION OF ATLANTA.

A Copy of the Lion of Lucerne to Commemorate the Confederate Dead.

The unknown soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the great lost cause of the southern confederacy are commemorated by a magnificent monument erected at Atlanta by the ladies of the Confederate Memorial association in the cemetery at Oakland. The design of the monument is eminently appropriate to the purpose for which it is designed. It is a reduced copy of Thorwaldsen's famous "Lion of Lucerne," which commemorates on the shore of Lake Lemau, in Switzerland, the valor and fidelity of the famous guard of Swiss soldiers who fell defending Louis XVI of France and his family from an attack of revolutionists.



THE LION OF ATLANTA.

This famous Swiss monument is an object of interest to all travelers in the little republic. It is the figure of a gigantic lion in the throes of death. An arrow has pierced the heart of the beast, and between its feet is a shield on which is a device of Bourbon lilies. The figure has been cut into the face of a precipice 75 feet high, the whole face of the rock having been carved out so as to leave the lion standing in bold relief. Though the lion is dying, there is evidence of strength in the figure, and the whole monument is exceedingly impressive. It is situated in a park on the outskirts of Lucerne. The precipice rises abruptly out of the water, and the visitor views the memorial from the other side of the lake.

The "Lion of Lucerne" is 26 feet in length. That of Atlanta is 42 feet long, and it is a faithful reproduction of Thorwaldsen's great work in all respects, save that instead of Bourbon lilies the device upon the shield is the Confederate battleflag. The monument is wrought entirely of Georgia stone, the lion being carved out of a block of white marble and resting upon a base of gray. The work of the sculptor is well done, and the finish of the monument is really admirable.

Stone Money In Manilla.

The Yaps of Manilla use a certain stone as money. Some of the pieces are several feet in diameter and very valuable. If a man goes to the island where this money is found, secures a piece and has the misfortune to lose it on the return voyage, he has only to show a certificate from the maker of the stone money that the Yap really possessed it. This certificate passes as cash.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF MEASURE

By Democratic Senators—A General Increase in the Schedules—A Marked Increase in Some Instances—Republicans Will Not Unnecessarily Prolong Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—During the executive session Senator Jones presented the amendments to the tariff bill which have been considered and agreed to by the Democratic senators. There are over 400 of them, and it makes a new bill, or a measure greatly differing from the Wilson bill and from the senate bill in any form in which it has been presented. The amendments heretofore presented by Senator Vest and reported from the finance committee are endorsed by the compromise committee. There is a general increase in the bill and in some schedules the increases are very marked. Senator Harris announced that notwithstanding the consideration of the Chinese treaty had not been finished, he would oppose any more executive sessions or the passing of any bills during the morning hours until after the tariff bill was disposed of. He also said that he would press for sessions beginning at 10 a. m. in order that more speed might be made.

The Principal Items.

The new sugar schedule provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, and upon all sugars above No. 10 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; and all sugars which are imported from or are the product of any countries which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, indirectly or directly, bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates.

The iron paragraph fixes a duty of $4 per ton on pig iron and three-fifths of a cent per pound on the actual iron. The house duty, on this plan, 1-3 cents a pound, is also restored in the new measure. The cigar paragraph is changed from $8 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to $4 per pound and 25 per cent. The duty on butter is fixed at 4 cents per pound, and eggs, which are free in the Wilson bill, are taxed 3 cents per dozen. Brussels carpets and carpets of like character are changed from 50 to 35 per cent, and the date on which the reduction of rates in the wool schedule goes into effect is changed to Jan. 1, 1895.

WILL NOT FILIBUSTER.

Republican Attitude on the Tariff Bill Declared.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Republican steering committee of the senate held a conference during the day for the purpose of considering the attitude of the Republican party in the senate on the tariff question, in view of the claims made by the Democrats that they have assurance of the 45 votes necessary to pass the bill. While the members of the committee do not freely discuss the action of the committee, it is understood that they decided to notify the Democratic leaders that they had no intention of filibustering against the tariff, and especially would not be inclined to resort to dilatory tactics if the Democratic party should prove to be united upon the tariff bill. The interchanges of views showed the fact to be, however, that the Republicans think that there is much material in the new compromise bill for legitimate discussion, and that they will insist upon the right to discuss the bill as amended upon its merits.

JUDGE JENKINS CALLED DOWN.

Investigating Committee's Report Presented to the House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The majority report of Representative Bentzar's committee to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in making his famous Northern Pacific strike order was presented to the house during the day. As foreshadowed, it exonerates the judge for his action, holding that he was not justified. However, it expresses the belief that he was honest in what he did, and therefore does not recommend impeachment proceedings. The report, however, calls attention to alleged abuse of the courts in its exercise of the power of appointing receivers, and punishing for contempt, and suggests legislation to correct these abuses.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Lodge Would Force Great Britain to Adopt a Double Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. Lodge has introduced an amendment to the tariff bill in the senate, of which he gave notice some time ago, providing that as against Great Britain, or any of her colonies, a duty double the amount imposed in the proposed tariff bill shall be levied, and a duty of 35 per cent on all articles on the free list, such duties to continue until Great Britain shall consent to take part in an international agreement with the United States for the coinage and use of silver.

Mrs. Lease For Congress.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—There was talk here during the day of putting Mrs. Lease in nomination for congressman at large, but the Populist leaders do not want to turn down Congressman Harris. They are willing, however, to give her the nomination in the Seventh district should Jerry Simpson not make the race.

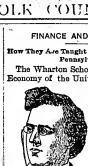
No Grasshoppers This Year.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The department of agriculture has sent out a bulletin to correct an erroneous impression that destructive broods of locusts are due to appear this season. Two or three broods are due this year, but they are not of a voracious kind and will do very little if any damage.

FINANCE AND ECONOMY.

How They Are Taught In the University of Pennsylvania.

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania was established and endowed a unique experiment when it was founded in 1881 on an endowment of $100,000 given by Joseph Wharton. It has proved so successful and attractive to students, however, that its course has been extended from two years of four years to four, so as to enable students to devote some of the time during their freshman and sophomore years to politics, economics and practical affairs as treated in its curriculum.



PROF. E. J. JAMES.

Mr. Wharton has recently added another $100,000 to his donation, $75,000 to go into the general endowment fund and $25,000 for the maintenance of the library. He has attached to his gifts the requirement that the income be expended in giving young men a thorough education in the principles underlying successful civil government and a training for citizenship and various practical careers, particularly banking, insurance, manufacturing and journalism. A special course in journalism was established this year and is proving successful. Next year a course in banking and possibly one in insurance will be begun.

The work of the freshman and sophomore years of the Wharton course will embrace the studies usually found in the lower years of academic courses, but in addition there will be instruction in practical economic problems, accounting, the public service of the United States, physical and commercial geography, political economy and descriptive sociology. The studies of the junior and senior years will remain as at present, and students will still be permitted to enter the Wharton school in the junior year from any of the other departments of the university. The advantages of the course in politics and economics are thus open to every student of the university, no matter what he may make a specialty.

The man to whom the success of the school is mostly due is Professor Edmund J. James, who was called to the faculty in 1883. His energy and skill as a teacher and organizer have made possible the realization of Mr. Wharton's idea. Professor Simon N. Patten has given the school a solid reputation in economics, and Professor John Bach McMaster has given it high rank in American history.

NORTH CAROLINA'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Governor Jarvis Has Been Repeatedly Honored by His Fellow Citizens.

Ex-Governor Thomas Jordan Jarvis, appointed by Governor Carr of North Carolina to fill the vacancy in the United States senate occasioned by the death of Senator Z. B. Vance, will only occupy the seat until the election of his successor by the state legislature, which meets in June, unless he be chosen to succeed SENATOR JARVIS. himself for the balance of the unexpired term, which has till March 3, 1897, to run.

Senator Jarvis succeeded Senator Vance also in the governorship of North Carolina. He was lieutenant governor when Vance resigned the governorship to go to the senate in 1879, and so obtained the gubernatorial chair, which he afterward held by election till 1884. After his retirement from the governorship the legislature unanimously recommended him to President Cleveland for a cabinet appointment, but the president gave him instead the post of minister to Brazil.

Senator Jarvis was born in Currituck county, N. C., in January, 1836. His father was a Methodist minister of more character and ability than worldly wealth, and the son had hard scrambling for a collegiate education, but by doing farm work and teaching school finally managed to get through Randolph Macon college, graduating in 1860. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the war as a private and was promoted to a captaincy. He had his right arm shattered by a bullet at Drury's Bluff in 1864 and has ever since carried it, helpless, in a sling.

When the war was over, Mr. Jarvis kept store for a couple of years, reading law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and was chosen a presidential elector on the Seymour ticket and a member of the legislative convention in 1873 and lieutenant governor in 1876.

Twenty Miles a Day by Elevator.

An elevator boy in the Monadnock building in Chicago rides from 80 to 28 miles a day in his car. It is about 300 feet from the ground to the sixteenth floor, and a car makes from 376 to 800 round trips a day, according to the rush. Several young men have collected some interesting statistics on the skyward travel in that buildings. They find that on busy days each car hauls about 4,000 persons up and down. There are 16 elevators in Monadnock building, which would indicate that 64,000 persons visited the building every day.

To The Beards.

Nearly every workingman in Italy wears a beard on account of the cost of shaving. Now it is proposed to aid the barbers by putting a tax on beards.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through trains and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for man fuldge terse. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y. St. Paul. [46-tf]

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30. St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, there fore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes from the blood all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our dalsy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Na ture soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate,and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock ; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and freshline of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House,

Mossetin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Notice of Expiration of Time of Redemption.

To Christ Sankey:

You are hereby notified that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1890, in pursuance to statute, the payment of delinquent taxes pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment which was entered in the district court in and for the county of Polk, in the Fourteenth Judicial District of the state of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1890, in favor of said county of Polk and against the land hereinafter described, in the state of Minnesota, to-wit: the east of the S. E. qr. of Sec. 7, Tp. 147, R. 46, was sold to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interest and costs, to the sum of twenty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents; that the amount required to redeem said piece and parcel of land from such sale (exclusive of the taxes subsequent to said judgment) is twenty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents, and interest on said amount at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from said 8th day of May, A. D. 1890, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty days after the last publication of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24th day of April, A. D. 1894.

C. U. WINSTER,
County Auditor of Polk County, Minn.
By M. CORNELIUS, Deputy.

A. H. CUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Bl'k

They Wear Well

WINONA WAGON CO. WINONA, MINN.

Because They Have the "Stuff" in Them.

They are made of good timber and bone dry. We refer, of course, to the **RUSHFORD WAGONS.** They run so light you won't mind the load roads. Call and see them, and also our well selected line of Buggies and Harness. Plows, and in fact everything in the implement line that thus merit.

MERIT ALWAYS WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert St., Crookston.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers in all the leading—

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON

☞ All work in my line skilfully and promptly performed. Give me a call.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

☞ Full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital. - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business;

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00

Surplus, - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

SEO. C. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim. E. S. Chase. F. B. Childs
Geo. G. Erskine. J. E. McKinnon. A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh. Chas. E. Sawyer. W. H. Crosby

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - - Minnesota

C. HENDRICKSON.....President.
I. ELLINGTON.....Vice President.
J. W. WARREN.....Cashier.
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address outside of Polk County. If out side of Polk County 10 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE populists talk of an early county convention, at which they will put up all the tickets they have to put up and make one job of it.

A STATE that cannot produce a gold find nowadays is out of luck. The latest discovery is one in Montana said to be south of Glasgow, a station on the Great Northern railway.

THE Canadian people are experiencing the business depression felt in the United States for the past year, and trade and business in all lines are very dull. The Canadian Pacific alone has laid off about 1000 employes.

THE rumor is afloat that the dems will combine with the pops, with Winston, for governor, S. M. Owen, lieutenant governor and Donnelly for U. S. Senator. Rest assured that Donnelly will be in it somewhere. He did not move his paper to Minneapolis for his health.

WHERE are we at? Gen. Killey's corp of Coxey's army are really at work building barges on which to float down the river to save walking! And some of 'em are liable to fall off their raft and get wrasled all over for once! What times these be that we have fallen upon!

THE republican state central committee meets in St. Paul this week to transact such business as shall come before it. It is thought that the committee will issue a call for the state republican convention for some date in June. An early convention seems to be the general desire throughout the state.

THE rumor that Benjamin Harrison is an avowed candidate for president is denied by that gentleman himself. It would seem that some of his fool friends sprung the story, probably in order to see how it would take. As we view it the people have an idea that McKinley is the man to lead the republican party to victory in '96.

SPEAKING of the next republican state convention the Duluth Tribune says the people demand a big convention and the committee will no doubt concede it, and will arrange a call that will give a convention of 1300 members. One thing about a big convention is that a few designing politicians with good voices can more easily control it than they could a small one.

LAST week in Minneapolis a jealous woman deliberately shot and inflicted a dangerous if not fatal wound upon a fellow-woman whom she found in a room with the husband of the would-be-murderess. And now we hear that he murderess is liable to go scot free because the relatives of the wounded woman "are prominent people" who wish to "avoid notoriety." We fail to see wherein justice gets in her work in that kind of a deal.

WE note that many of our county exchanges regard the candidacy of P. J. McGinty very favorably—even the populist papers agree that McGuire is the best man for state auditor that has yet been mentioned. As yet, we believe, that gentleman has not declared his intentions but we are of the opinion that, should the nomination be tendered him he would consent to make the race.

THE grant and only Ignatius has another hobby on the carpet. He proposes to have a monster parade sometime this summer in Minneapolis, in which he says he will have ten miles of farmers' wagons in the procession. Ignatius is nothing if not sensational. Whatever good such a parade will do the agricultural interests of the state we confess we are too dense to see clearly.

A WATKIN in the Thirteen Towns favors dividing Polk county into two rather than four counties, on the ground that the smaller the county the more heavily will fall the burden of taxation on the people. On the same ground every taxpayer in the county—except those interested in real estate at the proposed county seats—should be opposed to division of any kind at the present time. Not until this county becomes more populous and the people more prosperous, can they afford the luxury of a county sent for every dozen townships.

WE notice that some of our good brethren of the republican press are just now worrying a good bit over Bro. Lamphire, of the Moorhead News, lest he should wander away and get into the camp of the Philistines. We don't think so. Bro. Lamphire lost an arm in the service of the country and recovered to find it in the hands of old republican cause, and while it is possible that he might lose his head temporarily he is sure to recover it and do lots of good service. It is not an easy matter to drive an old soldier out of the party he risked his life for on ensanguined southern fields.

COL. BRECKENRIDGE addressed a meeting of 2000 of his admirers at Lexington last week, and from the hearty greeting at which he received, one would think that the southern people were all in sympathy with the old libertine. But to the credit of Kentucky be it said that her better class of citizens repudiate the old hoary-headed assumer, and are taking a determined stand against his re-election to congress.

OUR great and glorious administration is expending almost enough money in its efforts to discover frauds in pension matters as would be required to place every applicant a generous pension—and as yet has not succeeded in unearthing a single authentic case. Congress passed and our president signed the disability pension bill thus making it a law of the land and the pension commissioner has no right to misconstrue that law to deprive any applicant under it. He would have just as much right to take property that belongs to any other man as he has to take money from the old soldiers that has been given them by law. The government intended, when that law was passed, to give a benefit to the men who perilled their lives that the nation might live, and this administration is doing all in its power to render the law inoperative.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

The North American Review for May, is brim full of well-written articles on timely topics. An article by Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, on "The Way to Regulate Liquor Selling" is particularly interesting at this time, from the fact that the South Carolina dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. Two articles on "Hostility to Roman Catholics" by George Parsons Lathrop and the Bishops of Albany, are also seasonable at the present time.

* * *

The foreign policy of the United States receives special attention in the department "Progress of the World" of the Reviews of Reviews for May. The adventures to be derived by our people from the construction of the Nicuragua Canal from our commercial position in the Pacific, and from using Pearl Harbor as a naval repair and coaling station are clearly outlined. The part played by the British Bermudas as a base of supplies against the United States during the Civil War is recalled as an object lesson to those statesmen who seem overfearful of any policy looking toward the annexation of Hawaii.

Cut in Two.

The Pioneer Press, always abreast of the times, has reduced its subscription rates just one-half. The new rate on the Daily and Sunday editions is but 50c. per month, $5.00 per annum, in advance; for the Daily without Sunday, 40c. per month, $4.00 per annum, in advance; Sunday only, $1.50 per annum, in advance, 50c. for three months. The Pioneer Press is now the cheapest metropolitan newspaper in the country. Its high standard will be thoroughly maintained, and in view of its largely increased circulation which it will most assuredly have, it has entered into arrangements to even greatly improve the paper. Every one can now afford to have a daily paper, as it costs but a cent and a half per week. All news should be addressed to the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Bessie H. Bedloe, Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp, causing her hair to become very harsh and dry, and to fall so freely that she scarcely dared to comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, removed the dandruff, and made the hair thick and glossy.

Wanted a Variety of Them.

Mrs. Newrich (irate)—I've a good mind to sue you for your work on that last color to engrave my silverware.

The Designer and Engraver—What is the trouble, madam?

Mrs. Newrich—Trouble! Why, I told you not to spare any pains to make it the swellest job you knew how, and here you've put just the same coat of arms on every piece!—Chicago Record.

Workingmen do not want charity. They want work. The friends of protection will practice what they preach by purchasing American goods only. Many factories will be started, and many thousand hands will be given immediate employment.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—For the past two weeks the democrats have been very busy trying to secure enough democrats in the senate to pass the tariff bill through that body. Meanwhile the trusts have fattened. All a trust had to do was to make connection with some democrat in the senate who would at once go to the crowd that was making the bill of compromises and say that he wanted it fixed or he would not vote for the bill, and the result is he got what he wanted, for the particular trust or monopoly that he was representing.

* * *

Probably there has never been in congress anything like the wholesale jobbery, including speculation and corruption, that has been going on during the fixing of the present tariff bill. It has been shameless. Many democrats have refused to answer the charges that have been made against them in their own party papers, while others have undertaken to make home excuses. And all this has been in the sacred name of reform.

* * *

The democratic victory in St. Paul was not such a surprise to Minnesotans here, who knew of Bob Smith's popularity. Smith is a level headed man and the people are sure that the interests of the whole city are safe in his hands. He always kept the city admirably policed.

* * *

The Coxey raid on Washington has demonstrated one thing to a certainty. No crank can be elected president. No man sulling under populistic or anarchistic colors can get to the White House. The people have seen enough in the demonstration of that rank to know how unsafe it would have been to have had a crank in the presidential chair even if he were no worse than those in congress who have encouraged the Coxeyites. To carry out their ideas, with a populistic crank in power they would have swept away congress. The two old parties will nominate level headed men, and with this example before them the people will choose one or the other of them for president.

* * *

It is rather curious that the real leaders of populism would not see that the encouragement of the Coxey movement would forever damn their party with thinking men. They choose, however, to try to keep afloat upon the encouragement of all that is worst and infernal in human nature, in the hope that they might make some small profit for themselves. It may help them in the states where there are many cranks, but not with the whole people.

* * *

It was rather amusing to see our Boss sculling around and offering crank resolutions, and doing everything that the crank element was doing to get before the public as the friends of Coxey. I asked Boen if he expected to make any votes in the Seventh district by his movements and he got mad and quit it.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

April Fool Day.

The custom of sending one on a hoodless errand or otherwise "April fooling" him on the first day of April is very ancient. Yet it cannot truthfully be said that any one is equal to the task of tracing it to its origin. Some antiquarians profess to believe it to survival of the travesty of sending the Saviour hither and thither, first from Annas to Caiaphas and then to Pilate and Herod. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that during the middle ages that very scene in Christ's life was made the subject of one of the Easter "Miracle Plays" enacted on the chief streets of London and other English cities of the time. Even though the above opinion has received the sanction of Brands, Moore and Hone, it is not at all unlikely that it is really a relic of some old heathen festival, such as the Hull festival of the Hindoos or the Roman "feast of fools." The custom, whatever its origin, of playing tricks and pranks on April fool on the first day of this month is universal throughout Europe and is also practiced in many other countries of wonder various names. It is a curious fact that the Hindoo Hull festival, where April fool tricks of all sorts are played, is held on the night of the 31st of March, and the orgies are not discontinued until sunrise on the morning of April 1.—St. Louis Republic.

Proof That Sparrows Can Count.

There is no doubt but that birds can count, and an incident I witnessed several years ago illustrating this fact caused me not a little. A sparrow, with four of her young, had a nest in a sparrow house under the veranda of my dwelling. One day the old bird flew up to the nest with four living worms in her beak. The four little birds reached out their heads with the customary noise and were each fed a worm. The sparrow then flew away, and after a time returned again with four worms in her beak, which were disposed of as before. The bird kept this up for some time, during which I was an interested spectator.—Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Planting In the Canecaus.

The partial failure of the experiments thus far made in the culture of Caucasian tea is attributed to a want of expert knowledge in the planting. As it is confidently believed that the climatic conditions and the nature of the soil in certain regions of the Caucasus are entirely favorable to tea culture, new and more practical experiments are about to be made. A large consignment of young plants, with the soil still attached to the roots and carefully packed in wooden boxes, has just been landed at Batoum, direct from Hankow. This shipment is accompanied by 15 Chinese planters and a Buddhaman who has had a long experience on China plantations.—London News.

A Complete Installation.

One of the most complete electric light installations in existence has been decided on for a colliery in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The plant is divided into three parts. In the first the dynamo will run 800 lamps in the colliery itself, to be distributed both throughout the pit and above ground. Another installation is intended to be lighting of 24 workmen's cottages, which are about 700 yards from the colliery, there being three lights in each cottage, or a total of 192 lamps in all. The third installation consists of a complete electric pumping plant capable of delivering 100 gallons of water per minute from the adjacent river to the colliery.

Schoolboy "Cigarette Fiends."

A determined effort is being made by school principals and the press to stamp out the cigarette habit in the public schools. The vice has obtained a firmer grip here on boys from 8 to 14 years old than in any other city in the country, and the results are seen in the remarkable increase of criminals of tender years and of deaths from what the doctors call the "cigarette heart."—New York Tribune.

How to Check Bleeding From the Lungs.

Blood coming from the lungs is bright and frothy. Attempt to check by giving bits of cracked ice, keeping the chest and head elevated and the patient very quiet. While waiting for a physician lay fresh lizzel on the tongue in half teaspoonful doses every half hour.

How to Scrape Beef and Serve It.

This is simply beef from which all indigestible substances have been removed. Take a tender piece of beef; cut across the grain; scrape with a spoon until all the pulp is removed; make a fresh raw face by cutting off the scraped part with a clean, sharp knife; proceed in this way until all the meat is reduced to a pulp. If necessary, it may be eaten raw, spread many thin on slices of toast, or the pulp may be put in a hot frying pan with a little butter and allowed to barely cook through, stirring and turning constantly. A weak stomach will often retain scraped beef when it refuses all other solid foods.

THE SCIENTIST.

Disintegration of rocks is caused partly by minute animal organisms.

There will be two solar eclipses of the sun during the year, but both will be invisible in the United States.

A wind blowing at the rate of 10 miles per hour exerts a pressure of but 1-65 pounds to the square foot.

The instrument which accurately measures distance to the one ten-thousandth part of a second is called a "chronograph."

When a "smerty" tells you that aluminium is the lightest of metals, refer him to magnesium—metallic—third lighter and yet much denser and stronger.

Every Family Need.

DES MOINES, May 6.—Joseph Farley, for more than 50 years a resident of Des Moines, died, aged 81. He was extensively engaged in nursery work in early days. He was three times elected mayor of Des Moines, and held other offices. He gained prominence through his suits against Hill and Kittson of St. Paul for seven million dollars as his share of the sale of the Great Northern railroad.

Dr. Harper on the Chicago School Board.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Mayor Hopkins has announced his intention to nominate President Harper of Chicago university to fill a vacancy on the city school board. The idea of the mayor is to establish a close connection between the public school system of the city and the university. Dr. Harper has intimated that he will accept.

Rene Bazin, the French novelist, has been doing the climax of New York.

The khedive of Egypt has sent Richard Harding Davis the Order of Egyptian Merit.

Mary E. Wilkins, after her little excursion into medium boughs and slender, is partially bald, and his dark eyes are shaded by heavy black eyebrows. No one would take him to be a descendant from his ancestors.

The festival of the German emperor to confer the "Schiller prize" on Ludwig Fulda, the German poet, has caused considerable comment in Berlin. The committee decided so to honor his work, "The Talisman." It is hinted that the emperor objected because of the youth of Fulda, who was born in 1862.

Another man who has acquired and kept riches says that one of the rules of his life has been never to lend any money on personal promises to pay that he was not willing to give away and able to lose.

HOW TO BE A GOOD CAKEMAKER.

Social Distinction Was Won In Olden Times by Proficiency In It.

The first requisite is good stuff—fresh eggs, sweet butter, light, lively looking brown sugar or the finest loaf and flour not too white, but of the quality that when squeezed in the hand will keep the lines and veining of the palm. Besides these have favorites—a bottle of brandy, another of the very best whisky, spices, homemade citron, raisins, molasses and sherry or Madeira wine.

From such basis you can evolve bt least 20 different cakes, each in its own way unquestionably excellent.

Begin with the butter. Whether fresh or salt, wash it twice carefully through clear, cold water; then cream in a cool place, since in a warm one there is danger of oiling. Beat very light and stir all the time until mixed with the other ingredients.

About the eggs it depends. In winter they must be fairly warmed; in summer, chilled with the coldest spring or well water.

The flour must always be heated—set in the sun after the first sifting, provided it shines hot enough, otherwise put into a bag and place upon an earthen dish inside the oven until hot through.

Then it must be sifted again fast as the hands can move, and at once stirred lightly into the cake batter.

Mace is powdered, sifted and dried, but not made hot.

Two methods of mixing obtain about equally. In one the sugar is put first with the creamed butter, beaten in thoroughly, and the yellow of egg, also beaten very light, added a little at a time.

Then comes the flour, also added gradually; next the white of eggs, beaten till the dish that holds it might be turned upside down without spilling it; then the flavoring; last of all, wine in the proportion of a tablespoonful for each four eggs used in the cake.

That is for pound cakes or silver or gold cake. In fruit or spice cakes brandy takes its place.

The spirit is used not as flavoring, but as a sort of chemic solvent, which softens the crude component flavors into a harmonious whole.

In the other way the sugar and yolk of eggs are beaten together, the flour mixed with the creamed butter, then the two components carefully stirred together. Next comes the whisky and flavoring go into the batter before the eggs and sugar are added.

Last of all comes the frothed whites; then after 10 minutes of vigorous beating the cake is ready for the oven.

How "Dogcarts" Received Their Name.

Originally "dogcarts" were used by parties of sportsmen in driving to or from the hunting field, and there was always a box or empty space under the back seat, into which the dogs were put when being taken to the field. Probably this was done in order that they might be quite fresh to begin the chase, and from it these conveyances came to be called "dogcarts."

How to Prepare Salmon With Mayonnaise.

Five pounds of salmon are enough for 12 people. Get a piece midway between tail and shoulders. Boil in the day before you need it, and keep in a cold place till you use it. To boil it tie it in a cloth and put 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a tablespoonful of salt in the water. Put the fish in cold water and stand on a slow fire. After it begins to boil to maginsilium—metalic—third lighter and yet much denser and stronger.

let it boil 20 minutes or half an hour. Lift it out carefully by the cloth in which it is boiled and let it drain well before removing the cloth. Then place it in a porcelain dish and set away. When ready for use, put it on a dish platter, remove the skin and dress it all around with crisp white lettuce leaves, pour over it a little tarragon vinegar, garnish prettily with hard boiled eggs cut in quarters lengthwise, lemon cut in the same way, and a few capers over it, and last of all pour the mayonnaise over it and serve.

The Pope Expects Revolution.

A Constantinople Rome correspondent telegraphs that the pope is so impressed with the desperate condition of Italian affairs that he has sought to ascertain from the foreign representatives at the Vatican whether they have received from their governments any intimation what to do in case of a revolution. It is understood that all the replies were in the negative.

A Vaccination Cage.

One of the Worcester wire goods manufacturing concerns has perfected and placed on the market a wire cage for the protection of a vaccination blister. The cage is held in position by an upper and lower band. When the vaccination is at the order of the day the new protector will doubtless prove popular.—Worcester Spy.

How to Preserve the Natural Color of Flowers.

Take very fine sand, wash it perfectly clean, and when dry sift it through a fine sieve to a pan. When the sand is dry enough to hold the flowers in an upright position, take some more sifted sand and carefully cover them. Above is a good thing to take for this, as it fills in every chink and crany without breaking or bending the leaves. When the pan is filled softly, leave the flowers to dry for several days. It is a good plan to warm the sand in the oven before using it, as the flowers will then dry more thoroughly. In taking the sand off great care must be taken not to break the leaves, as they are now dry and brittle. Pansies preserved on this way will keep their shape and brilliancy of color all winter, and many other flowers can be equally successfully treated—anything, in fact, where the full pressure of the sand comes on both sides of the leaves; otherwise they will shrivel. To fill in flowers with cuplike shapes, it is better to lay them on the sand and with a small spoon fill in and around each flower. Ferns, when preserved in this way, have a more natural look if when pressed, and the maidenhair fern looks almost as well so when it is freshly gathered.

A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and feverish troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete cure, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Easy Payments. Reasonable interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States. Local and county managers wanted. Address The Fidelity Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE MASTER PASSION.

Alleged to Be the Mania For Getting Free Passes For the Play.

"I was once present," said Charles Dickens, "at a social discussion which originated in a chance. The subject was, 'What was the most absorbing and longest lived passion in the human breast?' What was the passion so powerful that it would almost induce the possessor to be mean, the careless to be cautious, the generous to be deeply designing and the dove to emulate the serpent?' A daily editor of vast experience and great acuteness, who was one of the company, considerably surprised us by saying, with the greatest confidence, that the passion in question was the passion of getting orders for the play. There had recently been a terrible shipwreck, and very few of the surviving sailors had escaped in an open boat.

"One of these on making land came straight to London and called at a newspaper office with his story of how he had seen the ship go down before his eyes. The young man had witnessed the most terrible contention between the powers of fire and water for the destruction of that ship and of every soul on board. He had rowed away among the gnashing spring and the sinking dead. He had floated by day, and he had frozen by night, with no shelter and no food, and as he told his dismal tale he rolled his haggard eyes about the room.

"When he had finished and the tale had been wiped away from the lips, he was cheered and refreshed and sorted and asked if anything could be done for him. Even with him the master passion was so strong that he immediately replied that he should like an order for the play. My friend, the editor, certainly thought that was rather a strong case, but he said that during his many years of experience he had witnessed an incurable amount of self prostration and abasement having no other object and that almost invariably on the part of people who could well afford to pay."—Exchange.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

In the prairie rose we have a class of hardy native climbers that abound in the growing wild in Michigan and the westren states, where we may plant with confidence. Two of the most commonly known roses of this class, which are favorites everywhere on account of their hardiness, free blooming, and the fact of their flowers appearing just after the other varieties have gone, are the Queen of the Prairie and Baltimore Belle, varieties raised in the year 1843 by a rose grower named Prince, in Baltimore from seeds of the wild prairie rose crossed with some European variety. These two, the Queen and the Belle, are very near alike, when grown near each other on the same porch or with intertwining branches, being both rose colored, but the Queen in contrast. Both are of rapid growth and may be employed to advantage for covering many unsightly objects as old, old trees, old buildings, etc. Among the most desirable roses of the prairie class we have Anna Maria, white flowers, pale pink, very few thorns; Baltimore Belle, pale blush, changing to white; Gem of the Prairie, free, believed to be from Queen of the Prairies crossed with Mme. Laffay, rose red, occasionally blotched with white, large, flat flowers, slightly fragrant; Queen of the Prairies, vigorous, rose red, frequently with a white stripe, medium or large size, double, foliage large, five leaflets, quite serrated; Triumphant, vigorous, rose pink, medium size, double or full, distinct, serrated leaflets arocommon.—Cleveland Leader

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 1.

Both houses adjourned on account of the death of Senator Stockbridge.

Wednesday, May 2.

In the senate most of the day was consumed by Senator Squire of Washington, who made a carefully prepared speech in general opposition to the tariff bill.

The house passed the bill to improve the methods of accounting in the treasury department. The river and harbor bill was then taken up in committee of the whole.

Thursday, May 3.

The most interesting feature of the day in the senate was the caucus of Democratic senators to discuss the compromise tariff bill. Thirty-eight senators were present and of this number 37 voted to support the compromise measure. It is said the absent senators are also favorable to the measure. Senator Hill was present at the caucus and voted against the compromise.

No business was transacted in the morning hour in the house, the regular order being demanded when it was sought to obtain consideration of a bill. The time of the house from 12:45 until 4 o'clock was taken up in the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Friday, May 4.

The river and harbor bill occupied the day in the house. Among the amendments offered was one by Mr. Boen (Pop., Minn.) appropriating $10,000 for a survey of the Red River of the North. It was defeated.

Senator Quay Continued his speech on the tariff bill.

Saturday, May 5.

Tariff debate in the senate was suspended, and some unimportant calendar bills passed.

The house considered the river and harbor bill.

Monday, May 7.

The senate discussed the Chinese treaty behind closed doors for six hours, but did not finally dispose of the matter.

The house began business by making some committee provisions for the newly elected members of the house. A special order was adopted making the bills for the erection of a new government printing office and a new hall of records in the city of Washington the business of the house until disposed of.

BIMETALLISTS MEET.

Prominent Financiers of All Nations in Session at the Mansion House, London.

LONDON, May 4.—The international bimetallic conference, under the auspices of the Bimetallic League, was called to order in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion House, ex-Lord Mayor Evans presiding. the lord mayor, the Rt. Hon. George B. Tyler, not being able to be present. The proceedings began by an address by the ex-lord mayor, after which Professor Shields Nicholson read a paper on the fall in the general level of prices in relation to the appreciation of gold, and the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver.

During the afternoon the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the house of commons, made an address which was followed by a paper by Leonard Courtney, M. P., on "The Practicability of Maintaining a Ratio Between Gold and Silver Under an International Bimetallic Agreement."

This was followed by a discussion. A banquet was given in the evening to the English and foreign members of the conference. There were about 400 delegates present at the opening session.

Favor Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Chicago bankers, merchant princes and manufacturers, whose names are widely known, have come out for international bimetallism. Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage, George M. Pullman and 50 others of wealth and importance in the financial world, have signed a creed with bimetallism as its basis and pledged themselves to promote its adoption as an international system. This is the outcome of a conference held a short time ago by several prominent financiers.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, May 7, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 spring, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 89½c; July, 87½c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 36½c.

OATS—Firm and active. No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 35½@ 3c.

BARLEY—Weak. No. 2, 56c; sample, 51½@ 52c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 57c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 7, 1894.

HOGS—5@10c higher; quality fair to good; market opened active and cleared early to packers.

CATTLE—Firm; good demand but not much offered.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $3.00@ 3.25; prime cows, $2.25@2.5 ; good cows, $2.25 @2.60; common to fair cows, $1.75@2.00; light veal calves, $3.0 @4.00; heavy calves, $2.5@3 50; stockers, $1.75@2.50; feeders, $2.25@2.4; bulls, $1.00@2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@4.00; lambs, 3.35@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

Receipts, Cattle, 75.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7, 1894.

WHEAT—May opening, 86¾c; lowest, 86¼c; highest 87c; close, 8 ¾c; July opening, 87½c; highest, 89½c; highest, 89½c; lowest, 87½c; close 89½c; September opening, 88c; highest, 90c; lowest, 87¾c; close, 9 ¾c. On Track—No 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 Northern, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 89¼c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1894.

CATTLE—In fair demand. Market steady as compared with close last week. Prime steers, $4.45; medium, $4.00@4.30; fair, $3.60@3.90; butchers, $3.3 @3.45.

HOGS—In fair demand. Rough heavy, $4.25@4.30; mixed and packers, $4.15@4.25; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.15@4.25; assorted light, $4.15@4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady and 2½ to 20c lower. Top sheep, $4.35@4.5; top lambs, $4.25 @5.35.

Receipts: Cattle, 17,000; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 10,0.0.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1894.

WHEAT—Easier. Cash, 87½c; July, 89½c; September, 89½c; December, 93½c.

CORN—Lower. Cash, 37½@37¾c; July, 39¾c; September, 40½c.

OATS—Easy. Cash, 34½c; July, 36c; September, 36½c.

PORK—Easier. May, $12 42½; July, $12.62½.

LARD—Steady. Cash, $7.05; July, $7.12½; September, $7.25.

SHORT RIBS—Lower. Cash, $6.47½; July, $7.17½; September, $6.35.

ENTRIES

For the Races which occur in connection with the Polk County Fair, at Crookston, July 17th, 18th and 19th, 1894.

List of Entries in the 2:50 Trot and Pace—Stake—for the City of Crookston.

NO.	ENTRY.	SIRE.	DAM.	ENTERED BY	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	
1	Badger Boy, gr. g			C. Greenhalgh	C. Greenhalgh	Crookston, Minnesota.
2	Nabil W., ch. m	Applebee No. 8,338	Kitty	F. H. McKinnon	F. H. McKinnon,	" "
3	P. J., br. g			P. J. LaChapelle	P. J. LaChapelle,	" "
4	Ham Fish, 16749, br. s	Some Day, No. 10,855	Ruth	J. Warninger	J. Warninger,	" "
5	Prince, bn. g	Son of Star Beahne		L. Conyea	L. Conyea,	" "
6	Black Bess, bk. m	Blackwood Jr., No. 390		L. C. Thorsen	L. C. Brown,	" "
7	Brown Bennett, bn. g	Dresden, 4,613	Lady L	C. Greenhalgh	C. Greenhalgh,	" "

List of Entries in the Yearling Colt Stake, Trot and Pace. Norman, Kitson, Marshall and Polk Counties.

NO.	ENTRY.	SIRE.	DAM.	ENTERED BY	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	
1	Pet by, f			F. Bohlmer	F. Bohlmer,	Crookston, Minn.
2	Sonny Hanson, by, f	Rose Valley Chief, 15,461	Mikado	H. Langrish	H. Langrish,	" "
3	Tom Hood, by, colt	Hamlet 16,76	Nel	C. Engelstad	C. Engelstad,	" "
4	Tony Blake, by, colt	Wandrake	Rose	W. Stinson	W. Stinson,	" "
5	Queen Ella, ch. f	Marshal Boy, 6,000	Mary Watson	S. A. Columbus	S. A. Columbus,	" "
6	Rose, gr. m	Rose Valley Chief, 15,461	Grey Mare	G. Kreuschshael	G. Kreuschshael,	Fertile, "
7	Bob, ch. c	Red Athlete, 17,222	Lady Bell	C.	C.	Crookston, "
8	Ned Counsler, ch. st	Counsler, 5,928	Western Maro	O. Veau	O. Veau,	Crookston, "

List of Entries in the Two Year Old Colt Stake, Trot and Pace. Norman, Kitson, Marshall and Polk Counties.

NO.	ENTRY.	SIRE.	DAM.	ENTERED BY	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	
1	Warnicta, ch. f	Pendiff Berry	Dakota Girl	J. Warninger	J. Warninger,	Crookston, Minn.
2	Tim Counsler, bn. st	Counsler, 5,928	Nelly	C. Engelstad	C. Engelstad,	" "
3	Nellie Palmer, by, f	King Norwood	Gypsy	G. Pasemen	Alley & Konzen,	Hallock, "
4	Ned Lee, ch. st	King Norwood	Stanford		J. Warninger,	Crookston, "
5	Stanford Wilkes, by, st	Stanford		H. A. Bronson	C. J. Lofgren,	Ada, "
6	Lady, ch. f	Pendiff Berry	Pet	G. Caplestrom	G. Caplestrom,	Crookston "

List of Entries in the Three Year Old Colt Stake, Trot and Pace. Norman, Kitson, Marshall and Polk Counties.

NO.	ENTRY.	SIRE.	DAM.	ENTERED BY	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	
1	Special Agent, 17072, bn. st	Woodford Wilkes, 2,238	Hermione	D. C. Hill	D. C. Hill,	Crookston, Minn.
2	Nathan, bn. colt	Some Day	Ruth	J. Warninger	J. Warninger,	" "
3	Ham Fish, 16,749, br. s	Some Day, No. 10,855	Ruth	J. Warninger	J. Warninger,	" "
4	Mabel Zoun, br. m	Zoun Zoun, jr	Nellie	J. Warninger	J. Warninger,	" "
5	Curtis ch. f	Novel		G. Pasemen	G. Pasemen	" "
6	Hallock Boy, br. st	Pilot Medium	Rose Middleton			" "
7	Alsen, gr. f	Pilot Medium				" "
8	Joe Lofgren, gr. s	Harzard Grattan		H. A. Bronson	C. J. Lofgren,	Ada, "
9	Lilly W, by, f			W. O. Wilson	W. O. Wilson,	Crookston, "
10	Bill's Mistake, bk. g	Black Ambassador	"S. T. B."	C. Caplestrom	C. Caplestrom & Co.,	Ada, "
11	Billy Draco, bn. st	Billy Simmons, 11,83	Draco Princess	H. Thompson	H. Thompson,	Crookston, "

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The Biennial National Convention in Session at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 8.—The city is now the temporary home of hundreds of locomotive engineers, who have come from every state in the Union and from Canada to attend the Brotherhood meeting. Headquarters in the Germania Life Insurance Building are a regular beehive of activity. Local enthusiasm is at a high pitch, and the Brotherhood men are assured a most

Pleasant Visit and Profitable Convention.

Committee rooms have been provided, adjoining the main headquarters, where special work can be done and private conferences held.

Grand Chief Arthur and Assistant Chief Youngson arrived in St. Paul early Tuesday, ahead of the Chicago special, having come on the regular Chicago and Northwestern Limited. The special train of eight sleepers brought 048 persons from Chicago, mostly delegates, with many ladies, who had gathered in Chicago from Eastern and Southern points.

Carriage Drives and Trips by Rail.

In the way of entertainment nothing is being left undone by the local committees to make this convention in St. Paul a memorable one, and the committee of the city council and of the Commercial club and other bodies in this matter. There will be carriage drives about the city, trips by rail to Fort Snelling, White Bear lake, Lake Minnetonka, Duluth and other points. The citizens of Duluth and Minneapolis are determined to be equal to St. Paul in the matter of providing pleasure for the guests.

The formal welcome to St. Paul will be tendered this evening in the Metropolitan opera house on Thursday afternoon, for which occasion a splendid programme of music and speaking has been arranged.

On Friday afternoon the opening exercises of the grand international auxiliary of the brotherhood will be held also in the Metropolitan opera house, beginning at 1:30, when the ladies will have full charge of the very elaborate entertainment to be given.

The Women Coming and Wives.

Brot'erhood of Locomotive Engi eers te olest organization of ral p ple and with age, has developed strength and wisdom. The Brotherhood has employment agreements with most railroad companies in the country. They have made a record for which they may well be proud. They are as a rule conservative men, who ask for justice only and are satisfied with nothing less.

A cheap, but valuable, life insurance is a feature of the Brotherhood, but the care of the worthy widow of the organization cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, or in fact in any other way, it is done in a manner so quiet and unostentatious. The engineers are known as a most liberal class of men when it comes to a deserving charity of any kind.

Hitherto the conventions have been held annually, but St. Paul has the honor of holding the first biennial convention.

HARRISON IN NEW YORK.

The Ex-President Says He Will Not Be a Candidate in '96.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Ex-President Harrison arrived in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania railroad during the afternoon. He was unaccompanied by anyone and been unobserved from the train to a cab, in which he was driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Harrison says his visit to the city was on private business matters.

"I have no object in coming to New York," he said, "except on my professional business. I have a law case which I came here to attend to. I have been misquoted by the newspapers, and the attempt to give any political colorings to my visit is altogether unwarranted. My law practice is taking up all my time, and I have no thoughts of politics."

"Have you any idea of becoming a candidate for the presidency in 1896?"

"I have not," replied General Harrison, in an emphatic manner.

He said he expects to remain in New York for six or seven days. He will be joined on Monday or Tuesday by his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and Baby Mc-Kee. When he leaves here he will go home to Indianapolis, but his daughter and grandson will remain in the East, where they will spend the summer.

GETTING RID OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Western Cities Paying Big Sums to Send Coxeyites Home.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., May 7.—A Coxey organizer, who was here with a wing of the army, in an interview, said that $5,000 was raised in Butte to help take an army which he was organizing in the West to the East. He says that other cities on the coast are raising large sums to send unemployed workingmen east. They care nothing about the effect that the movement is expected to have on legislation, but it is a cheap and popular way to return to the East a large army of men which floated west during the boom days on the coast and which are now a drag in Western cities. While the organizer was here a prominent and wealthy man gave him a list of 104 undesirable citizens and offered him $10 per head for as many of them as he would take over the money payable when he reached Pittsburg.

Appointed Senator from Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., May 4.—At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, Governor Rich announced the appointment of John Patton, Jr., as United States senator, to succeed Senator Stockbridge, deceased, until a successor is elected by the legislature next January.

Sailed for Spitsbergen.

TROMSOE, Norway, May 8.—The American north polar expedition, under the command of Walter Wellman, has left this place for the island of Spitsbergen on the steamer Ragvold Jarl.

Illiterate Statistics.

A few more years discussing the progress of education in this country.

"You're doing a good deal of talking here," said one, "but I'll bet my man in this crowd a new hat that here in London there are at least 50,000 persons who can't speak a word of English."

The crowd was staggered at first, but recovered in a moment, and bet hats were made. Then it was suggested that some one should go after the statistics.

"Before you do that," said the man very coolly, "I want to bet $1 apiece all round that there are twice that number that can't read and write."

Again the crowd felt the pressure of a hinff, but it rallied soon, and every man who had a sovereign put it up. The newspaper man stood to win eight hats and £6. The man to get the statistics was about to start.

"Hold on," said the man with the iron nerve. "I can tell you now who the first 50,000 are."

"Tell us," was the unanimous command.

"Babies under one year," was the reply, "and under four years for the other 100,000."—London Tit-Bits.

Measuring Brain Work.

An apparatus for measuring brain effort has been made by J. L. Balbi, who suggests that the arrangement might be made to point out the proper studies for children, or those which can be pursued with the least work and most profit, says an English paper. In the center of some heat conducting material he places a thermo-electric pile, which is connected by flexible wire to a sensitive galvanometer. The slightest rise in temperature, due to rush of blood in the head, is indicated by the galvanometer, the effect, of course, increasing with the intensity of the mental work.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How to Clean Tortoise Shell.

To keep tortoise shell combs bright rub them after each wearing with soft leather. When they become dim, clean with rotten stone and oil applied with chamois.

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplie always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the year commencing July 1st, 1894, and terminating on July 1st, 1895, by the following persons and at the following place, to-wit: Henry Sonnichsen, Lot 1, Block 1, Sonnichsen's addition to Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, on Thursday, May 24th, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 8th day of May, 1894.

[seal] W. A. LANCTOT,
City Clerk.

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Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the year commencing July 1st, 1894, and terminating on July 1st, 1895, by the following persons and at the following place, to-wit: Ole Nelson, Lot 1, Block 1, Fletcher & Thurston's addition to the City of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, on Thursday, May 24th, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 8th day of May, 1894.

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City Clerk.

She Said: Let's Try Hood's

And It Helped Them Both

Liver Troubles—Dyspepsia 29 Yrs.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—My husband and I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I can truly say it has helped us both. My husband had

Lumbago Rheumatism,

so that he could not stand up straight, and went around half bent over. He had to have a cane to help himself out of his chair. He had taken so much medicine that he was discouraged. But I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said, Let's try it. My husband has improved a great deal. His back is much better, and his eyes, which have troubled him a great deal, also seem better. Hood's Sarsaparilla has given him a good appetite. I have had liver trouble

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and dyspepsia 29 years, but since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my skin is better, and I also have a good appetite. My complexion is much improved. I have only taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. and Mrs. JAMES COX, Centerville, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The logging railway will be extended to Leech Lake this summer.

All the Chinese in Minnesota have registered under the Geary act.

A new and costly Swedish Baptist church is going up in Minneapolis.

St. James has voted $30,000 bonds for electric lights and water works.

The contract for a new courthouse at Worthington has been let for $42,894.

"Auntie Doh-on," colored, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, died Friday at the age of 107.

While watching election bulletins at St. Paul E. F. Ritchie had his pockets picked of $100.

Willie Lenhoff, a St. Paul bartender, was shot by two unknown men on Northington has been let for $42,894.

Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, met at Mankato last week.

Barglars raided Kranz Bros.' clothing store at Mankato. About $150 worth of goods were taken.

President Cleveland refuses to pardon Michael Costello of St. Paul, sentenced for passing counterfeit money.

The valuation of Pine City voted $9,000 bonds to build a new schoolhouse. Work is to be commenced at once.

Henry Frankin, the St. Paul alderman indicted some time since for accepting a bribe, has been acquitted.

The Chinese' State Bank of Monticello has been chartered to commence business May 7. The capital is $25,000.

The president has approved the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. Louis river at West Duluth.

The national convention of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session at St. Paul this week.

It is expected the annual encampment of state militia will be held the latter part of July, though no date has been set.

Bishop Whipple has written to Minnesota congressmen urging them to vote against the abolishment of five Indian schools in Minnesota.

Reinhart Markus was arrested at Gibson Saturday night, accused of plundering stores of about $200 worth of goods. He admitted his guilt.

A test of a new machine for making barrels is soon to be made in Minneapolis. It turns out 500 barrels a day, as against 70 or 80 by hand.

H. R. P. Hamilton of St. Paul has been appointed principal draughtsman in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington.

The state treasurer last week received from the United States treasurer $7,077.06, the same being 5 per cent of the proceeds of sale of public lands in the state.

Lightning struck a barn five miles south of Winnebago City belonging to G. W. Dahle and killed seven head of stock. Fire following consumed the barn and contents. Loss, $10,000, with no insurance.

The United States circuit court of appeals began business at St. Paul Monday morning with Judges Thayer, Caldwell and Sanborn on the bench. The calendar contains 91 cases, and the court will be in session all summer.

A man who gave his name as John Wilson and who claims to be a railroad engineer is organizing Coxey commands in Minneosta. These commands, he says, will meet at St. Cloud. He expects to raise an army of 2,800 men.

Ole Steenrud and brother were on hunting near Fergus Falls. They ran out of percussion caps, so the brother tried a parlor match to explode the charge. It went off too soon and Ole caught it in his leg. Amputation will be necessary.

The Nobles County bank at Worthington, Minn., which closed its doors July 3 last, completed arrangements with its creditors last week. The assignee was discharged by order of Judge Brown, and on Monday morning the doors were opened for business.

The case against the H. C. Akeley Lumber company, pending in Itasca county, and the cases against the Itasca Lumber company, pending in Ramsey county, have been settled by the attorneys, Harris Richardson for the state, and James A. Kellogg for the companies. The Itasca company pays $30,000, and the Akeley company gives up its permits.

Upwards of 1,000,000 acres of the ceded Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota been surveyed and appraised, and are now ready for the market at such time as the secretary of the interior shall decide. The agricultural portion of these lands is choice, and when put on the market will be subject to homestead entry only, and will afford homes to over 5,000 settlers.

W. M. Campbell, chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission, says the outcome of the arrival of a large number of the scattering bands of Chippewas to the White earth reservation during the summer is very encouraging. Week before last he removed 29 Mille Lacs to this reservation, and now the men in the employ of the commissioner are engaged in removing 20 families of the Winnibigoshish band to White Earth.

The Minneapolis health department has received a novel complaint. In an apartment house on Fifth street live two families, one on the lower floor facing the court and another on the upper floor on the opposite side of the court. The head of the family on the lower floor smokes a well seasoned brier pipe almost incessantly and the smoke finds its way directly to the apartments of the family on the upper floor. The health department is asked to abate the nuisance.

MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

RUMORS OF FURTHER TROUBLE ON THE GREAT NORTHERN

Over an Obnoxious Order by the General Manager—Old Employes Being Let Out. The Grievance Committee Confers With President Hill Without Result.

ST. PAUL, May 7.—There are rumors of further trouble with the men on the Great Northern, and the general grievance committee has been summoned to meet here to consider the situation and take whatever action may be deemed necessary. The trouble arises over the order issued a few days ago by the general manager relative to the suspension of certain employes who had deserted their posts or in other manner committed acts subjecting the company to loss and damage during the recent strike.

Conferring With Hill.

Monday the grievance committee called on President Hill and had an interview, but no agreement was reached and another meeting will be held. As nearly as could be learned, after careful inquiry, the matter is simply this: The men claim that the understanding, under the findings of the board of arbitration, was that the strikers should be reinstated in their positions. The company does not understand that the terms are so sweeping, and, in fact, that it reserved the right to let out certain employes who went a little farther than was warranted under the circumstances.

EMPLOYES DISSATISFIED.

A Committee From St. Cloud to Confer With President Hill.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 7.—General Manager Case's order that none of the Great Northern employes who did violence to the company's property or violated United States laws during the strike is causing uneasiness here among the A. R. U. men. At a meeting held by them it was decided to send a committee to wait on President Hill requesting him to reinstate the men thus affected or modify the order. Twelve men on this division are affected, including President Foster.

ANOTHER STRIKE OVER.

Trouble on the Mesaba Range Ended by the Closing of a Mine.

DULUTH, May 7.—The decision of Mr. Corrigan to stop work at the Franklin mine ended the strike at Virginia. With the Franklin out of existence, and the only real grievance existed there, the strike came to an end for want of material to feed on. The men returned to their places in the other mines at the old rate, and were glad to get back. The termination of the trouble gave the village authorities a new and very serious question. Mr. Corrigan's decision left 300 men without work or money, and no prospect of employment. Many of them had had nothing to eat for 24 hours. A fund was immediately raised to give them a temporary lift, and while this lasts they will be given work on the streets at $1 per day. The feeling growing out of the death of Mattson, shot by Marshal Feel, is still bitter, but the presence of two companies of militia and the determined stand taken have made the men more conservative.

Militia Relieved.

DULUTH, May 7.—The militia companies were relieved from Virginia and Mountain Iron at 8 a. m. When work was begun at the Franklin a crowd collected, but scattered when the soldiers arrived on the scene. Peter Hooper, the leader of the Finns, was arrested and is now in the county jail.

COKE REGION RIOTS.

Bloody Battle Between Huns and Deputies at the Painter Plant.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 7.—During a battle between striking Huns, a small number of deputies and a few of the Huns men at work at the Painter plant, Deputy Sheriff Sanford White and Chief Clerk E. B. Roddy were terribly beaten and are in a critical condition. Five men and two women on the strikers' side were shot and two of the men dangerously wounded. The mob was led by women.

Sixty-three rioters, among them 12 women and 10 children have been taken to jail and warrants for 50 others have been sworn out, but the men cannot now be found.

Molly Is Called a Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 5.—John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a call to the organization and those affiliated with it, to send each delegate to each 500 members to a national convention to be held in Cleveland at 10 a. m., on Monday, May 14, preparatory to meet in joint session with coal operators from all the states the following day.

Ramsay Not Guilty.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 5.—The jury in the case of Grand Chief Ramsay of the telegraphers' union, charged with inciting men to quit and tangle the wires during a strike, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

GRAND ARMY SENSATION.

Money Sent South to Decorate Union Graves Used For Other Purposes.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Department Commander Watrous, of the Wisconsin G. A. R., has issued a statement to the effect that funds which have annually been sent to Virginia to be used in decorating the graves of Union soldiers, buried on and near southern battlefields have not all been used for the purpose intended. The matter is one that will interest Grand Army men in every part of the country, and will cause quite a stir. Communications and resolutions that a large portion of the money received by the Richmond post has been used to build a memorial hall in the city of Richmond.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 2.

It is believed the total loss of life from recent earthquakes in Greece will amount to 500.

The national society of the Sons of the American Revolution is in annual session at Washington.

Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 97,289 tons against 64,039 for the preceding week and 60,236 for the corresponding week of last year.

Mgr. Satolli has ordered that English be the language of all Catholic cathedral churches in America, and that St. Mary's will be the cathedral church of La Crosse.

In consequence of the dullness in railway business, 200 Canadian Pacific employes, principally machinists, will be laid off. Reductions will be made in all departments.

The regular monthly statement of the treasury shows the public debt on April 30 was $1,017,556,979, an increase for the month of $1,160,071. The cash in the treasury was $700,850,660.

Thursday, May 3.

Ernest Slingineyer, the Belgian artist, is dead.

In the city election at Phoenix, A. T., the Republicans carried every office.

Two masked men robbed the house of John Bowler, near Maiden Rock, Wis., securing $1,105. They were tracked and captured.

P. J. Sorg, the tobacco manufacturer, has been elected to congress from the Third Ohio district. He is a Democrat and succeeds Houk.

Burry S. New, editor of the Indianapolis Journal, is authority for the statement that ex-President Harrison's name will go before the next Republican convention.

Friday, May 4.

The gold reserve is again below the hundred million mark.

Thomas E. Benedict of New York has been confirmed as public printer.

The Wisconsin Central has withdrawn from the Western Passenger association.

Charles Nichel, postmaster at Soldiers Grove, Wis., has been arrested for robbing the mails.

The Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., will resume Monday, giving employment to 500 men.

Senator Sherman, Allison, Davis, Voorhees, Hill and others have left Washington to London, expressing sympathy with the international bimetallic movement.

Unless something unforseen prevents, the president will participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Mary Washington monument at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10.

Saturday, May 5.

About 65,000 farms were registered under the Geary law in California.

A cold wave has spread over Scotland. It is snowing hard and the cold is intense.

At the Republican congressional convention at Geneva, Ills., Congressman A. J. Hopkins was renominated.

Governor Flower has signed the bill making the office of sheriff of New York a salaried one exclusively.

The trial of Coxey and Browne for violation of the Capitol grounds act is on in the Washington police court.

Secretary Smith has appointed De Witt G. Creiger, of Chicago, nonpartisan member of the wreckage commission for Indian supplies at Chicago, at $150 a month.

Advices have reached Zanzibar from Mengo, Uganda, to the effect that the Protestant expedition under command of Colonel Colville, sent to quell Kabarega, King of Unyoro, has defeated the king's forces.

Monday, May 7.

John Jay, ex-United States minister to Austria, is dead.

Colonel Breckinridge opened his campaign at Lexington, Ky., Saturday.

Mr. Wilhaum announces that Lamplighter will not start in the Brooklyn handicap.

St. Mary's Polish Catholic church at Chicago was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, $65,000.

John Patton, jr., has been appointed United States senator from Michigan to succeed Senator Stockbridge.

An official notice has been issued at Rome warning Italians to think twice for the present of emigrating to America.

Father Malone of Denver, and over 100 members of his church have been excommunicated by Bishop Matz as the result of a long quarrel.

Representative Griffin of Michigan is in the care of eminent surgists of New York, in the hope of overcoming a sudden affliction of total deafness. He has been partially deaf for some time, total deafness following a severe cold a few days ago.

Tuesday, May 8.

The United States Brick association is holding its annual convention at Denver.

The State National bank of Wichita, Kan., has closed its doors. No statement.

Young Griffo defeated Billy Murphy in eight rounds at Boston Monday night.

The New York and New Jersey bridge bill was passed in the house under suspension of the rules.

The United States consul general at Berlin, William Hayden Edwards, is seriously ill with influenza.

It is definitely announced that the torpedo boat Ericsson will be launched at Bridgeport, Saturday, May 12.

A rate of 25 cents on fifth class freight, Chicago to Denver, has been made. The former rate was 35 cents.

William D. Lohman, the defaulting cashier of the Brooklyn excise department, was sentenced to seven years and four months at Sing Sing.

Governor Waite has accepted an invitation to make a political speech at Cheyenne at an early date. He proposes also to stump Oregon for the Populists.

The comptroller of the currency has called for statements showing the condition of the various national banks of the country at the close of business on Friday, May 4.

Good Business Women.

"It is very hard now-a-days to transact business with women than it was a score of years ago," said a lawyer who has much to do with the settling of estates. "Formerly I found it next to impossible to get women to understand even simple legal terms, and as for any technical phraseology I might just as well have talked Greek to them. But I had a client the other day that it was actually a pleasure to do business with. She was a woman in middle life, and one whom I would never have expected to find so intelligent on such subjects, but she entered into the arrangement, went through all of the intricacies, and followed me through the devious ways of a complicated real estate transaction in a fashion that not only delighted but amazed me.

"I note with the greatest pleasure a growing tendency in this direction. I could wish that I might live in the first half of the next century, for I fancy that society and the business world in general will be in a very much better state than it is at present. I believe the fathers of daughters will live long enough to see their girls reflecting quite as much credit on them by their business faculties as ever their sons did.

"It all very well to talk about women in business and say disparaging things of them and indulge in all sorts of little witticisms and unadvisable remarks, but when one comes down to actual facts the business woman of today stands well up in the ranks. When there are taken into consideration the obstacles they have to contend with and their newness in this sort of work, this is not the least remarkable feature of the situation. The country is full of women who raise their families with great credit to themselves and meanwhile conduct various sorts of business with the very best of financial results. Comparatively little is said about it on account of a tendency in the minds of many men to discourage and belittle anything that looks like feminine competition in the business world. But all these men are wasting their time and strength. The movement is well started and is going on with a force as resistless as all of the other processes of evolution."—New York Ledger.

An Automatic Press Feeder.

An ingenious arrangement has been devised and put in operation by a Lorain county boy which the automatic feeding of single sheets of paper to printing machines of the ordinary, under pattern, or two feeder, perfecting, lithographic or rolling machine is carried out in a remarkably satisfactory manner—the apparatus, in a word, while of simple construction and management, is capable of automatically separating a single sheet of paper from the bulk and laying the sheet to exact register in the grippers of the machine. In the accomplishing of this effect two sheets are advised in the usual position on the sides of the machine, which sides also carry two vertical sliding frames surmounted by a cross-head, which supports a radial beam for the purpose of regulating the weight or pressure upon the sheets, the parts being allowed sufficient play on the slides by means of antifriction pulleys. The motive power for carrying the sheet forward is taken by means of a chain drive from the shaft of the cylinder, thus insuring that the sheet is fed except in accord with the motion of the cylinder.—New York Sun.

Reported Newspaper Sale.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—It is reported with good authority that The Post-Intelligencer has been sold by L. S. Hunt to Frederick F. Grant, late minister to Bolivia, and the present editor, George H. Heilhren, manager of the Guarantee Loan and Trust company, who edited the paper during Grant's absence at his mission. All parties concerned refuse to talk.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with interest: "I cannot describe the comb, except to say that it was made of a single piece of wood. I had to work it until the two parts until they were sort of connected in a manner the devil himself had not mixed possession of them. In addition, I had a wrong business in my head and something wrong, somewhere with an indescribable 'pain' in it. I was a physical physician and I knew it. I knew the symptoms, from which, according to their unanimous testimony, I was dying of cancer. Cure it forsooth—impossible, sir. It confirmed its insidious progress until I had been a thing of dreadful suffering for years. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but all to no purpose. Then I read in an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I sent for a package. It helped me from the very first dose. I took it as directed, but I must confess, with little hope. In many cases, but a few days had passed before I felt sure that my enemy fiend had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had not gained three lbs in 20 years. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Nervine with the same astonishing result, and I am daily advising it in all cases of cancer in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn.

Progress and Cookery.
"The World Moves."
There is no better illustration of this old saying than the numerous schools now-a-days devoted to practical kitchen processes. These schools have been alert to find a reasonable substitute for Lard, the use of which is so generally condemned. This want has been fully met by
Cottolene
the new vegetable Lard. When science strikes the kitchen, it strikes *home* and everybody gets the benefit. Cottolene is a clean, delicate and economical substitute for Lard—cleaner than the hog, delicate as the finest vegetable oil, economical from its low price and small quantity required to be used. Prove it for yourself by a trial.
At grocers everywhere.
Sold in three and five pound pails.
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Soap Manufacturers, CHICAGO.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fourset Block | CROOKSTON, MINN.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
Co Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
RAZORS HONED. Yours Respectfully, C.E. MISNER.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Rockitt Block, Crookston, Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg
TO—
HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND
Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars
TIME SCHEDULE
Leave Crookston — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:54 p.m.
Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.
Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

$1.50
PER DOZEN
FOR THE BEST CABINET
Photographs
AT
P. E. Lynne's Gallery,
Robert Street Crookston.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—
BEAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.
BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St. Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerom Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EDWARD FREEMAN'S NARRATIVE.

The preservation of my brother's life is the first instance and his final escape such his piece of imprisonment were oth due, as I often heard my father assert and as Jack and myself also believed, to the grace of God and not the wisdom of man. The police and the coast guards were quite at a loss all through and could do nothing. Even the clever detective who came from Dublin and spent a fortnight here observing and considering went away giyin in a sort of passion. It was the extraordinary vision seen by my little brother Charley that led him to roll boyes into the places where Jack was really imprisoned and so perhaps saved his life. Finally I myself found out the secret of his imprisonment, not by any vies calculations, but by a sort of inspiration which came to me quite unsolicited. One day—shall I ever forget it?—a whimsical thought, but really a tempting of Providence, came upon me as I sat at the table just before breakfast balancing a spoon on the edge of a teacup and thinking about Jack. Might not something happen or some one strike me if I were to go to Dhn-Corrig fishing for comfort, just as my brother did? When I had an answer, I used to come back to the spot whence I shot it and shoot another in the same direction and with equal force in order to find the first. It was this that put me in mind of the plan which I rose now about to execute. I said nothing about it to any one, but taking my rod set off for Dhn-Corrig. I fished carelessly or pretended to fish for some time. Then I got tired. "This," I said, "is perhaps how Jack fell ac- months ago. Fish not taking, nothing to do, I will try another rock, but there are none here on the right, only the sheer wall of cliff; try leftward then." I clambered along bore till I came to a deep fissure in the cliff side. It ran sheer down to the sea, really a rather horrible chasm or long profound cleft, at the bottom of which the sullen waters seemed talking to themselves. I had already explored this cavern by sea, having scrulled a boat through it from end to end, for it was too narrow for rowing. Where I now stood it was possible to leap across, but as I looked up and down I saw a place where an active leaper, gifted with a degree of nerve, might leap it over. Not that the cleft was really so very wide at this point, but the narrowness of the foothold at the other side and the darkness and depth of the abyss below brought the consciousness of danger before the imagination in a somewhat appalling manner. Still keeping my rod in my hand, I leaped it right glad to find that my foot did not slip on the narrow and sloping ledge at the other side. I sat then in the convulsion which I used to into my mind that I was on Jack's throne. My heart beat so that I could hear it, and I had to stand still for a considerable time before its beatings and my general agitation would permit me to go on. I was now on the side of an ajacent sheer cliff, one which, when seen from the western sea, seemed quite sheer and untraversable, but I found a little ledge like a road leading onward and upward. One part of it was very dangerous, but after passing this I came upon rough, craggy ground, quite easy to get over. This rough way led steadily upward along the face of the cliff. By it alone was the rock traversable, and it was not wide. If Jack came down this cliff at all, I would now find him or his body.

I went on and on for nearly a mile, the little ledge being always traversable, did at last, quite suddenly, arrived at a large opening in the face of the cliff, which I had never noticed before. I may add that, unlike Jack. I did not care much for sea fishing, was seldom on the water and had never sounded the cliffs with his hawk's eye and inquiring mind. As I stood in the mouth of this cave I was too filled with hope and fear to cry out. Presently I heard the sound of feet, a man was stepping briskly over rocks, and even springing actively from one to another, though all was dark within. Then a strange whistle sounded in the interior. The air was "Yillikins and His Dinah." Well I knew who whistled. It was either Jack or his ghost. There was a smooth incline of rock sloping inward just in front of me. Crying out I know not what, I slid or even cast myself down this incline. I heard Jack roar at me to stay back, but I could not, for the incline rapidly grew steeper, till at last it was nearly sheer. So I came tumbling down and fell and rolled over upon something soft. In a moment I was on my feet again and found myself in my brother's arms.

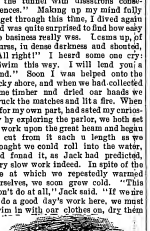
As soon as we recovered ourselves Jack brought me round his vast underground dwelling, relating all his history as we went, while I told him all that had happened in the outer world. Though I, too, was now estranged, I did not mind it in the least. I was surprised—delighted—with all I saw—Jack's fine seals, his fire burning so mysteriously in the huge darkness.

CHAPTER XXIX.

LIFE OF THE TWO BROTHERS IN THE CAVERN.

Next morning in flus spirits we both so early and after breakfast commenced rolling such bowlders as we could in motion in the direction of Curry's Window. We worked hard till dinner and went at the work again shortly afterward, not desisting till we were hardly able to eat from fatigue. At supper Jack said: "I fear, Ned, that our task is a bigger one than I anticipated. When we got to Curry's Window nearly all the bowlders that you and I together can remove." I pooh-poohed Jack's low spirited view of the situation. I was so delighted with the novelty of everything I could not even for a moment harbor such thoughts. That we two could not almost as soon as we chose clim out at Curry's Window or in some other way escape triumphantly out of our prison I utterly refused to believe. If it were not for the sorrow of our people at home, which I knew must be great and heartbreaking, I would have been as happy as any one c uld be. It was all so like what might be read in a famous boys' story book, and yet it was all true. Here we were both immured in one vast cavern, amid strange echoes and reverberations, in a huge darkness lighted only by the light of our fire, with our seals, like Elijah's ravens, bringing us food. It was all so strange and interesting. At first I was obliged to keep well out of view of the seals, who after the first alarm gradually became accustomed to my presence, though it was several days before I could venture myself, and it was then only by slow degrees that I could get them to tolerate me. They were very susceptible to my spirit. I saw from their motions that they liked my whistling better. Jack was displeased at this, or I thought he was, so I forbore and took every opportunity of alluding to the extraordinary affection which subsisted between them. At the end of the second day we had shifted to Curry's Window a very considerable heap, yet the top of the heap was still a great distance from the window. We could not pile one stone on the top of another, owing to their smoothness and roundness. The base of this pile had to be made broad. We had to use all the pedicment many of our precious stones. With our two fishing rods, or rather the butts of them, the hoops of our shoes and the scanty bits of sound timber found in the cave, we proposed now to make a ladder, but soon dismissed that notion. The ladder would have been much too short for our purpose, as we found after a very careful calculation. "I fear you are right, Jack," I said at last one evening as we sat ruminating by the fire. "Tomorrow we shall begin cutting steps in the rock. It is too long to waste half our time in labor when thrown away." Those first steps that Jack cut were now useless, being covered by the loose stones.

"There is a better plan than that," said he. "In the lesser cavern there is a deep pool to the inner, which is quite sound when you get to the depth of two or three inches. It is far too heavy for us to roll into the water, but we might cut it into movable lengths and get the pieces through the tunnel. I think that is our plan, but it will be a long and hard work, for the beam is mahogany." We agreed to adopt that plan and to set to work in the morning. I, for my own part, made a proposition of a different kind. It was to send out a message attached to the neck of one of the seals. The absolute consultation we hit upon a good way of doing so. To write a letter was easy enough. I had paper, a bit of pointed stick, a hard fiber of seaweed, anything of all indeed, could be a pen, and our own vein supply the ink. But how send this letter out attached to a seal and at the same time preserve it from the water and render it conspicuous and noticeable to any one observing the letter carefully when it might be on discovering the right plan. Jack had carefully preserved every portion of that unfortunate sheep which he brought back to any conceivable purpose. The bones, much of them as were not still enveloped in muscle, were in a state to cut, split themselves. The entrails, dried and twisted, were now strong cords. Among the other relics of the sheep he had preserved the bladder. It was just the thing for our purpose. We would put our letter into the bladder, blow it out, bind the mouth of it firmly with twine and attach the bladder to our seal. So the letter would be preserved from the action of the water, and any one seeing our seal would see also the bladder floating behind him when he rose to the surface. The seal would in that case be certainly pressed till shot. Jack, who was very sanguine, and indeed not unreasonably so, about his hard of seals, did not quite like the plan, but finally consented to the immolation of one. We selected a seal called No Good. He was large enough, but so far as Jack and myself were concerned a bad fisherman. In fact, he could never be taught to fish—a fish at all, though being young he was one of the liveliest of our herd. This unproductive member of the family was selected to be the bearer of our letter. Next morning we wrote our letter and fastened the bladder to one of No Good's legs. We were in hopes or about two feet of sheep gut between the bladder and the leg. We now dismissed No Good and proceeded to carry our other purpose into execution. There was now no necessity for repeating the catholaomo operation by which Jack had formerly kindled a fire in his parlor if it were possible, for indeed he had exhausted his materials. I had in my pockets some lucifer matches. Two or three of these we selected, and binding them up tightly in Jack's purse we stripped and took to the water, Jack going first. Waiting for a few minutes till he should be quite clear of the tunnel, I followed, not indeed without unpleasant qualms, for it was an ugly business, and though I could swim and dive as well as my brother I was not at all so brave, stout hearted and determined as he was. Indeed I have never met any one so fearless as he was. On this occasion my heart failed me, and after groping in the cave for a few seconds I came out again as I had gone in. Then I said to myself, "If I do not get through soon, Jack, suspecting some accident, will return, and we may meet in the tunnel with disastrous consequences." Making up my mind fully to get through this time, I dived again and was quite surprised to find how easy the business really was. I came up, of course, in dense darkness and shouted, "All right!" I heard some one cry: "Swim this way. I will show you a hand." Soon I was helped onto the rocky shore, and when we had collected some timber and dried our hands we struck the matches and lit a fire. When I, for my own part, had acted my curiosity by exploring the parlor, we began to work upon the great beam and begin to cut from it such a length as we thought we could roll into the water, and found it, as Jack had predicted, very slow work indeed. In spite of the fire at which we repeatedly warmed ourselves, we soon grew cold. "This won't do at all," Jack said. "If we are to do a good day's work here, we must swim in with our clothes on, dry them



We fastened the bladder to one of No Good's legs.

at the fire, then dress ourselves and work comfortably." We returned as we came, dressed ourselves, and began again through the tunnel, and after drying our clothes and putting them on worked with our knives at the beam for the rest of that day. We then covered up the embers in ashes, returned to the big cave and there, having eaten our dinner, went to quite shift our quarters. at least for the present, and to remove some of our food into the parlor. This we did and, partaking with no a good deal of mutton and bread. We brought through the broad passage enough—viz., a leg of mutton and the sheep's skin and tying it up so tightly as to be quite waterproof. On the previous day we had been rather surprised to find that the seals seemed quite as fond of our society as we were quarters as in the old. There were one or two of them sporting in the dark water beside us all day as we worked. Though Jack, using all his most effective gestures and phrases, continued to impress upon them that they must go and fish, they did not do so. Our new and strange condition and the absence, I suppose, of Scamp from the scene had interrupted the association of ideas which my brother had with so much trouble succeeded in establishing in their minds. We therefore determined to bring Scamp in too. Jack unloosed the fellow for the first time. His delight was indescribable, and so much did he relish his freedom that during the greater part of that day we were unable to persuade him again. Eventually we succeeded and had the satisfaction later on of finding his parents bring him in a fine sparkling, only a portion of which was their son permitted to devour. Of course the moment we seized Scamp we proceeded to cut off a piece of the big mahogany beam, each of us working at a different notch. We now saw our way clearly to escape. This piece of timber, we knew, was amply sufficient for our needs, but we also saw that the cutting and preparation, of it would take a long time. We foresaw, too, some difficulty in getting the pieces through the flooded tunnel, but imagined we had a tremendous method of working out the problem.

No Good still continued to appear in the pool, with the bladder floating behind him, a comical sight, at which we often laughed. I have seen No Good chasing it round and round the pool for half an hour at a time, like a kitten chasing his tail, but we had foreseen the danger which this pastime involved and had tied it in such a manner that he never got his teeth within a foot of it. We attention of his companions, of course, that we did not fall sick or meet with my unforseen accident.

CHAPTER XXX.

HOME AGAIN—EDWARD FREEMAN'S NARRATIVE CONTINUED.

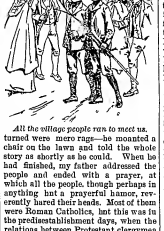
One morning I was awakened by a loud noise of thumping and the swish swish of rushing water. I knew the significance of this. There was wild weather abroad, and we here, though far from the outer turmoil, were experiencing the effects. Jack was still asleep. I got up, fed the fire with fresh timber and sat on the edge of the pool contemplating the agitation of the dark water and listening to the strange and rather horrible notes which it made echoing in the long, high and winding cave behind me, the mouth of which opened upon this pool. All our seals were here in a row. No Good was among them, with his caudal, or crural, ornament swaying down gracefully behind him and occasionally whirled about by the water. "We are prisoners now," I said to myself, "for it would be decidedly dangerous to attempt the tunnel with the water rushing through it at this rate."

After awhile Jack awoke, and when we had breakfasted and played with our friends we went again at our work. We knew that the flood, probable pieces of timber, which only needed to be cut smooth at each end so that one might land on the top of another, to be ready for the escalading or Curry's Window. All that day the agitation of the water continued and now momentarily more violent. And we wished to do so it would have been utterly impossible for us to traverse the tunnel. In the afternoon the monotony was interrupted somewhat by the reappearance of No Good minus his appendage. The bladder was gone. That being so, we perceived how desirable it was that we should return to the big cavern as soon as possible. Our bladder might be picked up at any moment, consequently at any moment a search party might descend into the big cavern. What would our lucky find in the parlor then avail us? They would never suspect the existence of this second cave, the avenue to which was quite out of sight. It seemed to me very evening that Mr. Watkins and his nephews picked up our letter. As it was certain death, however, in the present condition of the water to attempt the tunnel, we quietly worked on at the big beam and spent the day according the ends of those pieces which we had separated. After a week or ten days the outer storm had evidently abated, but the agitation of the water was still too great to permit us to get through the tunnel. At last, one morning, when we awoke, we found that the agitation had almost subsided. This day we resolved to bring our legs through. We rolled one of them to the water's edge, and having made it fast with a cord gently pushed it into the water. We feared that it might sink, in which case we intended to get it by diving up to turning our sheepskin into a bladder and fastening it to the log. The log, however, swam, and our next task was to cause it to sink just sufficiently to come on a level with the surface of the submarine tunnel, so that we might draw it through into the great cavern. This task we accomplished by tying to it small stones as sinkers. To make a long story short, we succeeded that day in bringing all our short logs through and rolled them up upon the shore of the seals' pool in the great cavern, hut it was a very long work.

About half that work was accomplished when we made an important discovery. viz., that a search party had been in the cave during the time that we were weather bound. In our provision canny I found the remnant of sandwiches and the flask of brandy, recognized at once Mr. Watkins' flask. We did not know till afterward that he and his man had been twice in the cave, once the day after the inauguration of No Good's appendage and a second time three days subsequently. Though we remained in utter ignorance that they were visit it again, we did not relax our exertions. Next day we rolled the logs through Curry's Window. They we rolled them for greater convenience, we had taken care to make most of them light enough to be raised by our united strength and some light enough to be raised by one of us alone, the reason of which will be apparent presently. The sandwiches, some of ham and some of beef, were very welcome, though the latter was rather stale. They lasted us too, though neither of us cared in the least for strong drink, was in our present circumstances a most delicious beverage. In short, we ate, drank and were merry that night, and sang songs, too, making a chorus ring. We certainly did not drink too much brandy and water, at least I did not. I was the near approach of liberty which made us so festive, though no doubt the strong drink, to which we were unaccustomed, somewhat contributed. Jack had not smoked since I joined him. He now produced a bunch of tobacco. I still some time when he might really need the stimulus of tobacco. I was a confirmed smoker, but I should that I could say the same now! Indeed I have a wretched pipe in my mouth as I write these lines.

We rose next morning early and breakfasted in high spirits. This day we knew that we were to be free. We were to Curry's Window. There, on the highest of the bowlder stones, which we had previously placed there, we put one of our big logs, making it quite firm about the base by the insertion and even the wedging in of some rocks round it. We were to be cautious, for if afterward our ladder might happen to topple over the fall would be fatal. Upon the top of this first log we put a second in such a manner that the two might rise from the first to the second. This was effected by inserting seaweed behind the first log, causing it to stand out from the rock. To a similar manner we caused to stand back by means of seaweed. In this way we proposed to make our ladder, or rather our stairs. When completed, we hoped to be able to step up to Curry's Window almost as easily as one might go up stairs in a house. The necessity of making thousands of these blocks quite accurate and even of writing. All the gold and metal work we tambled into the portmanteaus, locked it and carried it to the entrance. My seals were not in evidence this day. Before leaving the cave our luminaries I had released Scamp and given him a final kiss. How long my seals continued to haunt the cave I cannot tell. They forgot me, I dare say, sooner than I could forget them. Though it is now 40 years and odd occurrences which I have described, I believe I would rather shoot a man than a seal. I sold most of my treasure there to Dublin in the autumn.

A few we disposed Scamp and had a kind farewell to all the seals. Indeed I myself felt a sort of regret at parting with them, though my acquaintance with the gentle and affectionate creatures was a very recent, yet Jack fairly—not that it is no matter. In time we lade farewell to the seals, and putting up the few things we had to bring with us and the hatt ends of our fishing rods, in order to steady us in our return along the face of the cliff, ascended the stairs, congratulating each other on the excellence of our handiwork, and together stood in Curry's Window contemplating the great sea, which at the moment was flashing in the sunlight. Jack's face was literally as bright as that sunlit sea. We made our way carefully along the little ledge. Indeed I may as well say that I went carefully, for Jack, who had now been for months stepping about among the bowlders of the cave, was as sure footed as a goat. In due times we came to that yawning cleft which ever since the days of old Curry, the smuggler, had repelled men from traversing this cliff. Jack sprang across without a moment's hesitation. It was a big leap indeed, but the leap back was not so appalling as the leap forward, for there was plenty of foothold on the Dhn-Corrig side of the chasm. After a few sigh to Melody's cabin the worthy, who had been released from jail, issued huge in the little bright doorway and behind him his superior, that illustrious young scholar, Daniels. Big Melody, who, I thought, was devoted of all amiable human instincts, actually wept, and the illustrious Daniels ran off to the village, roaring like a little bull—"Master Jack is found! Master Jack is found!" All the village people and a great many of the county people, who had been celebrating the eve of the great festival in the public house—Johnnie Melville's, if that is any matter—ran to meet us, so that it was at the head of a great procession that we reached the rectory. Needless to say that my father, though strongly averse to such practices, made no objection when Jack proposed to send to Johnnie Melville's for a barrel of porter. It was broached on the lawn under torchlight and then emptied. As every ou was tessiag us about our place of concealment, Jack announced he would make a speech and forgot them all together of our adventures. Accordingly, as soon as he had changed his clothes—those in which he had re-



All the village people ran to meet us.

mained were mere rags—he mounted a chair on the lawn and told the whole story as shortly as he could. When he had finished, my father addressed the people and ended with a prayer, at which all the people, though perhaps in anything but a prayerful humor, reverently hared their heads. Most of them were Roman Catholics, but this was in the predominant days of the union the relations between Protestant clergymen and their Roman Catholic parishioners were more strained and strange than I have been informed they are now.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JOHN FREEMAN CONCLUDES HIS STORY.

My story is nearly ended. Next day Ned and Mr. Watkins and myself descended into the "Devil's Parlor." We took with us a rock drill, blasting powder, a fuse and a portmanteau. The reader will probably guess our purpose. It was to break open the tomb of old Curry and appropriate his treasures. I may have had some fear of the ghost, but I concealed it from my father in filing his tomb. We bored, charged and blasted the fragments the big stone which debarred entrance to the little nook where his ashes lay, thereby deserving, as I thought, a place in hell, what was perhaps an important archæological relic. The fragments, however, were so few as to excite no alarm in the Royal Irish academy or some other learned body to appropriate them. Breaking open the stone coffin we found, de, a fuse and a portmanteau. The

each side of the heap of bones, nakes and metal work we found two smaller vases robinion and filled each of them in turn with many rings of gold. There was a third broken, but evidently charged in the same manner, for the rings were found in a heap mingled with shells. This crock was placed opposite the pot containing the ashes. The whole behind the latter pot had been planed or chiscled to a flat surface, and upon this were certain marks, but nothing in the nature of writing. All the gold and metal work we tumbled into the portmanteaus, locked it and carried it to the entrance. My seals were not in evidence this day. Before leaving the cave our luminaries I had released Scamp and given him a final kiss. How long my seals continued to haunt the cave I cannot tell. They forgot me, I dare say, sooner than I could forget them. Though it is now 40 years and odd occurrences which I have described, I believe I would rather shoot a man than a seal. I sold most of my treasure there to Dublin in the autumn of February. After giving Ned a present out of the proceeds, I had exactly £1,105 10s. over, which I straightway hunkered. I never finished my college course. In the following summer, yielding to the solicitations of a maternal uncle, I sailed for Australia. I am now a sheep farmer in the county of New Yorkshire, Victoria, and though I cannot say that I have cattle on a thousand hills I have many thousands of sheep on plains. My dear brother Ned joined me in the succeeding summer and is now doing well as a sheepmaster, but tired of the life. He is now a journalist in western Aus-

Biting Curry's Tomb.

tralia, and so far as I can judge, for the paper which he both owns and edits himself he is regularly, writes very well indeed. From certain signs and tokens I believe that the poetry which adorns it is his own. Little Charley, though he threatened at one time to join the Church of Rome, is now, I am glad to say, a low church clergyman and rector of the parish of Hugriminton in the shire of Essex and maintains manfully in those parts the sound doctrine of salvation by faith only. With regard to the spparition, I have to add the following: Some of the more interesting metal work I showed to a college chum, who told me that he had a friend, who was well up in antiquities, who would be able to tell us all about them. His friend's name was Hennessy, I forgot his Christian name. [A distinguished Gaelic scholar, transistor of "The Annals of Locha Cé" and of the annals of Ulster; died a few years ago.] He is a gentleman who, I understand, has since distinguished himself in that department of scholarship and now occupies a position of trust under the government. Mr. Hennessy assigned the metal work to some century which I forget. He said, I remember, that its characteristics were more Scandinavian than Irish, and that their partial defacement was due to the fact that they had been cast upon the funeral pyre of the person in whose tomb they were found. As I had told Mr. Hennessy nothing about how and whore I found them, I swagecrily struck by his penetration. Afterward I told him the whole story of my imprisonment in the cavern, with the leading facts of which he was generally acquainted, for it was a common theme of conversation at the time, and a pretty full account had appeared not long before in the Saunders News Letter. I asked him [—] to describe the personal appearance and dress of the ghost, he was greatly surprised and interested to find out that the dress was that of an antique Irish warrior. He took from a drawer a certain Irish manuscript and read out of me, translating as he went along, three or four passages, in which the appearance of the costumes of ancient Irish warriors was described, and which quite agreed with the vi ion. He said that the metal which I have described as being like gold, but brighter, was as amalgam of tin and copper, a species of bronze, the secret of whose manufacture has since been lost, and that the eyes in the head of the ghost, which looked like glass, but were not so bright as glass, were probably of that substance which in Ireland is called "Slieve Donard diamond." He was very much impressed by the whole of my story about the ghost, and said he for from treating it lightly was very serious indeed and said many times that it was marvelous—and marvelous indeed it was, be the explanation what it may. When I spoke of Curry's Window, he stopped me and asked whether I was sure that the fisherman had pronounced the word as I had pronounced it. "A great deal," he said, "in investigating antiquities and the appearances of names depends on the exact pronunciation." I said that he had not, and that it was for convenience's sake I had pronounced it so; that the fisherman had pronounced it something like Corr, He seemed greatly pleased and interested in this. He told me then that this was the name given in many parts of the southern and western Irish to the pre-Christian ages, and that in the still ancient literature is many a curious variety of stories relating to this being. After the introduction and spread of Christianity in the country the pagan deities began to be regarded as evil beings, usually as pisata, or great water serpents. This seems apposite and will help to explain the singular story told to Mr. Watkins by one of the islanders, which story, as my readers remember, he has taken from the correspondence of that gentleman and intends to publish along with my narrative.

THE END.

Liberty Bells For Schools.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Gorham introduced in the senate a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war and secretary of the navy to donate to W. O. McDowell of the Columbian liberty bell committee, cannon, muskets, swords, etc., not required for navy or army use, to be cast into souvenir liberty bells for the use of schools.

Recommends Elliott's Pardon.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—The name of P. J. Elliott, serving a sentence of 20 years for manslaughter, heads a list of 23 prisoners recommended by Warden James to be pardoned. The announcement creates a sensation.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:00 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....8:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

High winds prevailed Sunday and Monday.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Send your wheel to Hawkins & Co., and have it repaired.

P. S. Ware is in the city to-day on his way home from Duluth.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

Mr. Cavanaugh and Capt. Dunlavy, were prominent Fisherites in the city last week.

The Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Bert Dunlay has accepted a position with Nap. Rapin, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Jos. O. Buhn was in from Mentor on Friday. Reports that farmers have their wheat nearly all in 'round there.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke, who was confined to her bed all last week by illness is convalescent and rapidly recovering her usual health.

W. J. Peterson has severed his connection with the St. Paul house of Ericsson, Brady & Co., and talks of going into business for himself.

Anything you want in the purest wines and liquors for medicinal purposes at the California. (5-tf)

Miss Frankie Bearns, who was quite ill last week was so far recovered as to be able to return to her case in the JOURNAL office on Tuesday morning.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

Rev. McAllister, of Evansville, who used to preach at Euclid, conducted services at the Presbyterian church on Sunday. He left for home Monday evening.

Dr. Chapin's wife and two daughters, attended the exercises at the opera house on Friday evening of last week, driving down from Euclid with Prof. Gambel in the afternoon.

The Coxeyites who passed through this city last week, lost two of their number at Ada by desertion. They had a very cool reception at that point and said they had been better treated farther north.

Thirteen Towns: A number of teams have been put to work on the new regulation race track, and it will not be long before the work is completed, when the Thirteen Towns Fair Association will have as good a race track as can be found in this part of the country.

The fire bell on Monday morning called out the department at about 8:30, to attend to an incipient blaze in a straw pile near T. H. Bjoin's barn in the 4th ward. When the department arrived they found the fire had been extinguished by a few pails full of water judiciously applied. The fire is said to have been caused by a smoker emptying his pipe in a straw pile.

Oats are selling in this market for 20 cents per bushel for feed and seed. Barley sells for 35. At these prices oats and barley are better crops to raise than wheat at its price, and yet every spring oats and barley have to be imported. Many farmers have said that they intend to raise more oats and barley this year than ever—but so they say every year and keep on raising more wheat.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Everybody busy plowing gardens in the city.

A. C. Schmidt is rejoicing in the arrival of a boy at his home.

Next Sunday will be young people's day at the First M. E. church.

The Merchants bank has been newly papered and looks very stylish.

J. Schefsstad left on Sunday evening for Fargo to join the Liberatti troupe.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

The wind took the tin roofing completely off the old Central house on Sunday afternoon.

A great deal of wheat was sown last week. This week will see the most of it in the ground.

Frank Cerlonsek was down from Tabor on Monday. Says farmers are nearly all done seeding.

Ed. Ralston has removed from an attack of measles, which he says is worse than typhoid fever.

Frank Creamer was out selling road machines on Monday. Says he found no difficulty in raising the wind.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Levi Myers was up from the west side this week and says farmers are nearly through with their seeding. About the usual acreage of wheat.

David Huggard has taken the agency of the New York Life Insurance Co., formerly held by W. S. Taylor.

Will Cleary was up from St. Paul this week greeting his friends in the city. Will is travelling agent for a tea house.

Will Hoch is out to Dan Hughes working on the farm this week, trying work up some muscle for his contemplated trip to Rainy Lake country.

Weak men will be strengthened and invigorated by taking Vigorine now called Peffer's Nervigor. Six packages guaranteed. It is a remedy of great deserved merit. Sold by F. L. Durand.

The Epworth League will give a social at the First M. E. church to-morrow (Friday) evening. There will be a literary program, with refreshments. All young people are invited.

H. B. Budd was up from Edna on Friday. Says that seeding has been hindered by back-water from the Sand Hill river. The state ditch does not extend far enough east to remedy the difficulty, and it should be attended to by the proper authorities.

E. P. Pierce returned from Austinburg, Ohio, on Tuesday morning to to which point he was summoned about two weeks since by news of the serious illness of his father, who only lived about one hour after his son's arrival and was unconscious during that time.

Charlie Milner traded his bicycle for a watch, and for a time thought he was happy, but the old longing conquered him at last and he borrowed his wheel for a bit of boarding, and now he is looking for a chance to trade his watch for a wheel. Without his lions and without his wheel Charlie finds himself too lonesome for anything.

Col. Cobham Post met Friday evening of last week in regular session and spent the evening in arranging the program for Memorial Day, and adjourned until next Friday evening, to await acceptance of the various invitations that have been sent out. The relief corps, the sons of veterans, the city council and the Fire department, have been invited to participate and to join in the march.

The various committees at work on arrangements for Memorial Day, will spare no pains in their efforts to make that day one of the grandest and most imposing events ever observed in this city, and the indications are for a much larger attendance than ever before. Every old soldier, whether a member of Col. Cobham Post or not is earnestly requested to be present and join with the band in the observance of the solemn rites.

Because the Times man happened one time to suggest that better roads would be a good thing to have in the family, he seems to think he has a patent on the idea and accuses the JOURNAL of borrowing from him. The JOURNAL has seen Crookston grow up from a small hamlet, and was advocating better streets long before the Times was born and has never ceased to work along the same line. The Times, however, shows good judgment in adopting our old suggestions.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. BROWN.

Ladies desiring Glasgow crochet thread, address Miss Lizzie Arnold, city office.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Mosquitoes have made their appearance and are extremely active presenting their little bills.

If you can't afford to buy a wheel, you can rent one from Hawkins & Co., at reasonable rate.

K. D. Chase arrived from Fairhault on Thursday morning to look after business interests here.

Tuesday morning opened out bright and cold—a welcome change from the rain that was expected.

Peter Becker returned from California last week. He is not very enthusiastic over what he saw of that country.

Oscar Strand died at his residence on Sunday of consumption and was buried on Monday. He leaves a wife and child.

A supper for the benefit of the Episcopal church was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pegan last evening.

W. F. Arnold returned yesterday from Pertile, where he has been laying out a race track and doing other surveying in the village.

The Crookston I. O. G. T. lodge has chosen R. H. Battey, as a delegate to the meeting of the grand lodge at Minneapolis, June 13th.

Robert Leick is a good deal of a bachelor himself now-a-days, his wife and child having gone to Rhode Island on a visit to her parents. She expects to be away a month.

Geo. Messick, of Duluth, was visiting his old-time Crookston friends last week. He says business in Duluth is dreadful dull, with no prospect of improvement in the near future.

E. A. Ranson, a deputy organizer of the order of Modern Woodmen of America has been in the city this week trying to establish a camp here, and is meeting with much encouragement.

It is hinted that A. E. Koeppe, who went to Los Angeles a few weeks since is not dead in love with that country. Predictions are freely made that he will return to Crookston eventually.

Gov. Nelson came up on Thursday morning on the Great Northern road and took the train north. He is examining the state ditches, and will look up the matter complained about at Edna before he returns to St. Paul.

While playing about the depot platform on Friday evening, the young son of S. Sundit, the Fletcher street saloon keeper fell and broke his leg. Dr. A. E. Cooke was summoned and attended the little sufferer who is now doing nicely.

Jesse P. Farley, well known to all old-timers as receiver for the old St. Paul & Pacific R. R. and prior thereto gained some notoriety as plaintiff in a suit against J. J. Hill and others for $5,000,000, died at his residence in Dubuque at the age of 81. Mr. Farley was a life long railroad man.

A. C. Wilkinson returned this week from a trouting excursion to Wisconsin. He appeared prompt on the fishing grounds May 1st, the date that trout in Wisconsin are legally ripe and took 42 of the finny beauties on the first day. He reports having had three or four days rare sport.

Hans Sampson was in from Fosston over Sunday and Monday returning home Tuesday morning. Reports farmers nearly all through seeding. About the usual acreage of wheat was sown but not very much flax owing to the scarcity of that article for seed. Says farmers will plants lots of potatoes, having plenty for seed.

Geo. Eaby returned last week from a winters sojourn in the southern states and says he is glad to be home again. George says we don't know anything about hard times compared with some places where he has been; says about four months down there would cure the most chronic grumbler we ever had up here.

Present prospects indicate that potatoes will be a profitable crop to raise this year. At 25 cents per bushel there is many money in potatoes than in wheat at 75. Every farmer we have talked with says he is going to plant every bushel he has or can procure for seed, and will go into it like that, it is liable to make potatoes cheaper than prospects now indicate.

Ten years is a long time for a play to hold the attention of the people, but "Monte Cristo," as now presented by James O'Neill, has held the stage for the length of time, and the fact that Mr. O'Neill is worth over a quarter million dollars is a sign of its immense popularity. "Monte Cristo" will be given at the opera house May 16th. The scenery is all carried by Mr. O'Neill, and represents with fidelity the famous scenes of Dumas' great work.

The rumor was abroad early in the week that master mechanic, P. E. Adams, had been discharged from the road. The rumor, probably, grew from the fact that "Buck" Adams, a brakesman at St. Cloud, had been discharged.

Albert Helmich drove in Monday with a pair of colts, which will be three years old in July, one weighing 1275 and the other 1350 pounds. These colts were sired by Collins' "King David," and show the kind of stock this horse produces.

The populist county central committee met at the court-house on Monday to arrange for a call for their county convention. They will do all their nominating under one head and have but one convention the date for which will be fixed as soon as they find out the date for their state convention.

Andrew Steenerson came up from his farm on the west side on Wednesday with six fine hogs for the market, which porkers weighed 200 to 300 pounds, and netted him 6 cents per pound dressed. Andrew says this bents wheat raising all out of sight and he was chasing Fontaine all about the city during the afternoon trying to engage some of those Hill pigs.

The case of A. C. Haugen vs. Oscar Youngreen, which was appealed to the supreme court from the decision of Judge Ives, was decided last week and the decision of the lower court was sustained. The case involved the construction of the exemption laws. Defendant had seized certain property which plaintiff claimed was exempt—and the court thought so also.

There will be a district lodge convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars for the 13th district, at Crookston next week. Reception and banquet to the delegates on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday the delegates will be in session all day. The exercises will consist of the reading of papers and the discussion of them. Grand Chief Templar, Geo. W. York, of Minneapolis, will be present and preside over the sessions.

Although the American public has been accused of being fickle minded, its unswerving fidelity toward an actor who, by his artistic achievements has got a firm hold on its affections, has been proven in two cases. It has been busied on seeing Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle for twenty-five years, and Mr. James O'Neill as Edmond Dantes in "Monte Cristo" for the last ten years. This standard romantic character has been played by the former, Mr. James O'Neill more than three thousand times and this record he has obtained without missing a single performance. He is booked to appear at the Grand Opera house, May 15th.

Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people.

They tell the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 5th, 1894.

Bernard, L. N. — Leach, Tom
Scothkoger, Otto — Wyman, Marion

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEI'AGE.
Postmaster.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

In and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address

WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

LUMBER

At Reduced Prices.

Call and get our Latest Revised List:

Dimensions,		$15 per M.
2d	"	13 " "
3d	"	11 " "

RED RIVER LUMBER CO.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clock-boring Barrels, Stocks Guns of all kinds; also Key-fitting. Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Sampson & Mote' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

As Presented by the Shakespeare Club Last Friday Evening.

The presentation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," by home talent, at the opera house, last Friday evening was a huge success in every way. It was expected that this play would prove too heavy for amateurs, most of whom had never taken part in a dramatic performance of any kind before, and the audience was agreeably disappointed in the play.

The costumes were handsome and appropriate, each character was well cast, and the play passed off without a single hitch of any description, which latter was due largely to the efforts of W. L. Wilder of Grand Forks, who acted as stage manager.

Shylock, the leading character in the play, was portrayed by John Crawford in a manner which would have done credit to a professional, and showed that he has a good dent of talent in that line. As Mr. Crawford never saw the play produced before, the conception of the character was purely his own, and therefore all the more meritorious. Miss Ida Hancock was a charming Portin and her interpretation of the learned doctor in the last act was indeed splendid. Miss Ida Johnson, who sustained the character of Nerissa in a graceful manner has a good voice, and spoke her lines very distinctly.

R. W. Hitchcock did the part of Antonio, the merchant, and Fred Ellis that of Bassanio in a creditable manner. R. S. Knudson as Gratiano and B. A. Strawbridge as Lorenzo did some good work giving a brilliancy to the play with their gorgeous costumes.

To Charles March was given the humorous character of Lancelot, and it is needless to say he did ample justice to it. Miss Minnie Tisdel as Jessica, Will Marsh as Salanio, S. F. Murray as Salarino, W. L. Vannett as Gobbo, Will Munch as Balthazzar, and J. Montague as Leonardo performed their parts exceedingly well. Geo. F. Stone made an imposing Duke of Venice, and the trial scene in the last act was grand.

Take it all in all, it was a very creditable performance, and demonstrated that Crookston has got plenty of good material for a dramatic club. The receipts were $125.

Hood's Cures

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason, because it is true it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, and it is always fully substantiated by indorsements, which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	.28
5 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " " " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894. NO. 5.

Historical Society MINNESOTA

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist....Halder E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....S. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Huus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster.
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John A Lundeen
Attorney.....A. R. Holmes
Sheriff.....Amy Grandpre
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Densel
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Emery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Ames Linder
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Bowers
Fifth District.....A. C. Mitchell

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckerson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Mentor
Belgium,	Henry Bever	Euclid
Bridel,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	E A Carruth	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardsville,	Charlie Ard	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nels A Eskio	Eden
Fairfax,	A O Daniels	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fauny,	J O McWaters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gn Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J B Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hansen	Euclid
Gentilly,	H T Goodson.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	Fisher
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Haugh	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Severson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Joreson	Nelsville
Keystone,	J B Geddes	E G Forks
Kinnerlie,	G H Fouts,	G Forks
Kentsonville,	Fred Bissell	Gentilly
King,	J B Knutson,	Seldovia
Lake,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Rossville	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehean,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Nattress	Oreln
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hook
Leslie,	Robert Keslit	Mallory
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Sweden,	H B Danielson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercker	Northland
Numedal,	Hesme e E Albee,	Tredit
Oneal,	C A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Hieu	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hansen	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas Petersen	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hopkins	Fosston
R. L'F. village,	A P Burell	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildulp Bartl	R L Falls
Rhea,	D C Hallock	Erskine
River Falls,	John Peterson.	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Engelrud	St. Hilaire
Reeves,	P Bonklid	Neby
Rosebud,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Rustic,	Soren Simonson	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	Thos Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edcnoy Perrese	Terrebonne
Tilden,		
Tyrell,	A O Steerson	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nelsville
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Bimdal
Woodside,	Thos. Halverson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls,	Adam Zak,	T R Falls

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

The Superlative

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington county, Neb., says: "After trying your Heller's Barb Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best thing on the market. I have seen horses cut so badly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, cured in cured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and can sincerely recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

17th of MAY.

A Few Words Concerning This Day and What it Commemorates.

It has for years been the custom of the immigrants and their descendants in this country to celebrate certain days which for one reason or another is full of sweet memory to that special nation. The sons of Norway have selected the 17th of May, other nations other days. I will herewith try to set forth for the American readers of lessons for the Norwegian celebration of the 17th of May, in connection with some apology for this celebration.

The breeze of liberal thought which in the latter part of the last century swept over almost all of the civilized countries, also touched the rugged shores of the country of the ancient Vikings. Norway had for 400 years been a neglected and tyrannized province under the Oldenburg rulers of Denmark. When this country took part in the settlement of the chaotic affairs that the Napoleonic wars had left Europe in, it concluded by the treaty at Kiel to sell Norway to Sweden. When the news of this was brought to the knowledge of the Norwegian people they rubsed a loud protest against it and went on a war with Sweden which brought that country to the conclusion that the Norwegian nation was not on any terms for sale. The 17th of May, 1814, the constitution of Norway was then adopted by their first legislative assembly, which for about two weeks met in a little country town, Eidsvold, in the interior of the country. This constitution was with some necessary alterations again agreed to on the 4th of November the same year, when Norway and Sweden united on equal terms under one king as brother nations, which union since that time, with blessings for both countries, has lasted to to this day. The constitution of Norway, which was adopted the May named, may in many respects be defective, but it showed that the people awoke then from a century of prolonged sleep and realized the sweetness and some of the advantages of liberty. The people arose with energy and commenced the grand progress towards mental freedom and political independence. The destination is not yet reached, but one day the task may be accomplished and the people will have the bright noonday sun shine over them. The gray of the dawn was observed at Eidsvold 89 years ago, and the love of freedom is now gleaming gloriously in the morning sun.

Why should it not be right for the sons of Norsetlund, when they have come and settled over here on the far off land, to remember the day when their forefathers arose and embraced the goddess of liberty? Should it not inspire them to remember the liberal constitution of their adopted country and awake kindred feelings in their hearts? Should it not make them better citizens of a country where liberty should reign supreme? I feel with confidence that so is the result. The celebration of such days is a revival of the spirit of liberty.

OLAV KRINGEN,
Crookston, May 17th, 1894.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, May 16, 1894.

Wheat seeding about over with.

Seed barley is very scarce, but about the usual average will go into either barley or oats.

H. C. Stuhr took in Crookston and "Monte Cristo" Tuesday evening.

Mr. Kelsey, of Crookston, was taking in the sights of Euclid on Monday.

Chas. Vue intends running a meat wagon through Euclid this summer.

George Messick, an old time Euclidite, was shaking hands with friends here on Friday and Saturday last. He is doing a large commission business at Duluth, and his pile is growing much faster than George is himself. We wish you success, George.

Miss Fannie Walker, of Grand Forks, and Miss Rose Kennedy, of Crookston, have been doing a flourishing business here the past week in the dressmaking line.

H. C. Misner has sold his trotting mare, Daisy. He has had her long enough to know that there is speed in her, but being too slow himself to get what there really was in her, in the way of speed, before the people, he finally yielded to the entreaty of friends and consented to the sale. No names are to be used, but there is no doubt but the Northwest will be treated very soon with a new record-breaker.

Dr. McGillan and wife and Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chaplin, of Warren, have been visiting friends here the past few days.

Miss Lillie Losey has been visiting at Argyle the past few days.

Mr. Fairweather is not busy these times between the Euclid and Argyle farms. He says Euclid is to the front this year.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Misner and son Harvey, Mrs. Wells Misner, son and two little daughters, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Chaplin and little daughter, Clare, start Wednesday night for Ada to visit Mr. Misner's father, Mr. Wells Misner and family to remain there permanently, the latter will visit at their old home for two or three weeks.

McGuire for County Auditor

In an interview with P. J. McGuire this week that gentleman said: "I noticed that the JOURNAL mentioned my name in connection with the candidacy for State Auditor last week, saying that I would no doubt accept if tendered the nomination. You were partly right in that, as I would accept a nomination should it be the unanimous wish of the party, but I would not think of it unless I can have the harmonious support of the republicans in Polk county. I esteem the interests of the party of greater value than the honor of any single individual in it, and harmony is the great desideratum in the coming campaign. If by any chance will contribute to that end, I am willing to allow the use of my name; but if it should be cause of strife or wrangling in the party, I am most emphatically opposed to having anything to do with it."

Succeeded at Last.

Last week an account appeared in the St. Paul and Minneapolis dailies of what was supposed to have been a case of accidental asphixiation, but which, in the light of subsequent events seems to have been an attempt to commit suicide. The story goes that Peter Siebel, a carpenter of Ashland, put up at the Pauly house in Minneapolis one night and in the morning it was discovered that his room was full of gas and he was nearly dead from asphixiation. He was revived and shortly afterward left for his home in Ashland, Wis., and now comes the news that he shot himself through the heart soon after his arrival. Domestic troubles is given as the cause. Peter Seibel was for a time a resident of this city coming here with Peter Heyth. He worked for Joseph Neizer in the carpenter business for awhile, afterward going into business for himself. He went with Moser & Moeckel to Ashland when they went, and has been a resident of that city ever since.

Count of Monte Cristo.

A large audience greeted Jos. O'Neil and his company at the opera house Tuesday. And those present saw a clean cut drama produced in first class style by a good company. No low guys are introduced in "The Count of Monte Cristo," As is so often the case with the production of dramas now-a-days. As Edmund Dantes, O'Neil does not appear to advantage and one would get the impression that he was overestimated but as the Count of Monte Cristo he is superb, and gives to the character all the dignity the author could desire. In the third and fourth act his talents are given full scope, and it is then that his ability is displayed, and one can see what he is capable of. His support is good, the costumes and the scenery effective, the throwing of the body of the supposed dead monk into the sea, and Hotel de Morcerf being particularly striking.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, until 12 o'clock Monday the 24th day of May A. D. 1894, for the building of sidewalks on the Stephenson Addition bridge, Crookston, Minn.

Forms of proposals, copies of specifications, and instructions to contractors may be obtained of the City Engineer.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE A. RALPH,
City Engineer.

WM. A. LANCTOT,
City Clerk.

The Great Northern controversy, that has been on since the strike terminated on Wednesday by the acceptances by this company of the terms proposed by the A. R. U. and the boys win the bridge. The wages are to be restored and the strikers are all to be retained.

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION.

Held at the M. E. Church in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15th and 16th—Banquet Tuesday Evening.

The Good Templars held their District Lodge and Convention at the M. E. church in Crookston on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 15th and 16th, 1894. Delegates from lodges in Polk, Marshall and Kittson county began to come to the city on Monday. The Grand Chief Templar of Minnesota, Geo. W. York, of Minneapolis, came in Tuesday morning. On Monday was the stirring odor of cakes baking and pies cooking on every Good Templar street and avenue, and on Tuesday the Good Templar cows gave free cream instead of milk. Result—the Crookston lodge gave a reception and banquet on Tuesday evening in honor of their guests. At 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a regular session of the District Lodge was held, presided over by Grand Chief York. Lodge delegates were on hand from Argyle, Warren, Fertile, and other towns.

The election of district officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Rev. R. H. Battey, District Chief Templar, Crookston; A. D. Tice, Counselor, Mentor; Miss Maggie McKinde, Vice Templar, Northcote; B. S. Chapen, Secretary, Warren; Carl Hvidsten, Treasurer, Argyle; Rev. L. W. Squier, Past Chief, Crookston; Mrs. Judge Hull, Superintendent of Juvenile Templar, Warren. The above officers constitute the executive committee for one year.

Wednesday afternoon a public session was held and addresses had on the relation of parents to the temperance movement, the public school workers and their temperance, etc., Mr. York conducting a question-box exercise. At 4:15 Mrs. R. H. Battey conducted a children's rally. In the evening Past Chief Rev. L. W. Squier conducted a devotional meeting from 7:30 to 8:30, which was followed by addresses given by Grand Chief York, and by Rev. J. G. Smith, of the Congregational church of Crookston. There were also some drum-corps songs by the children, a recitation by Mrs. Judge Hull, of Warren, and music by the Good Templar male quartette. After the District Lodge went into closed session and nine additional candidates took the district degree. Also in this closing session A. D. Tice, of Mentor, read a paper on "Duties and Qualifications of Lodge Deputies," and Grand Chief York addressed the meeting on "Work." Over thirty brothers and sisters took the degree of Charity during the District Lodge sessions. The membership in Good Templar lodges has increased by about 200 in the district since Jun. 1, 1893, and four strong new lodges have been formed at Warren, Kennedy, Fertile and Mentor, during this period by Rev. R. H. Battey, D. G. C. T. Rev. L. W. Squier was chosen district delegate to the Grand Lodge which meets next month at Minneapolis. All present agreed that the convention was the best ever held in this part of the state. The homes of our city were thrown open to welcome the delegates in a hospitable manner, and the resolutions of gratitude for same passed by the convention were heartfelt and sincere. The district meets twice a year.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 12th, 1894.

D. W.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE.
Postmaster.

Rev. Fr. Lawler, who used to officiate in St. Mary's Catholic church this city, is in the city this week visiting his old parishioners and friends. While in Dr. Farley's office on Wednesday morning he was attached with vertigo and for a few moments it looked as though his last hour on earth had come. He recovered, however, and now seems to enjoy as good health as ever.

Wilson had a unique advertisement in one of the show windows of his Fair Store yesterday. In the window sat a young man playing an accordion, and surrounding him on three sides hung a lot of ladies' underwear, hosiery, etc., and a large placard with the inscription: "Special Sale of Accordion To-day."

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

OH WOW!

Mayor Knute Knocks the Blind Sights Plum off the Spirit of Liberty and orders "Gen." Wilson to Move on!

Again the spirit of Liberty in the person of "Gen." Wilson, who a few weeks since appeared in this city leading a forlorn hope of 13 Coxeyites, has received a deadly insult and this time it was Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis who hauls the faithful few to move on. The Minneapolis Evening Journal of the 14th says:

"Mayor Eustis's method of dealing with Coxeyism, if adopted by the mayors throughout the country, would dissolve the armies of the Commonwealth in a week.

"General" Wilson listened to the most sensible lecture he ever heard on Saturday and was given, free of charge, an incisive analysis of the real quality of the Coxeyite movement, which ought to make him a wiser man. The mayor did it all in a fatherly way, but he was firm in his insistence that the "general" and his contingent should "move on" and disturb the public peace by incendiary harangues to street crowds. And "General" Wilson and his gang moved on.

The mayor's firmness prevented the squatting of this "army" within the city limits definitely. Every "contingent" should be treated with equal firmness."

Now let the populist press strike the tocsin and sound the hew-gog and howl till everything gets blue over this "terrible" deed, and—let us have peace if we have to fight for it!

W. E. Kelsey started for Fargo last night on receipt of a telegram, that his father was not expected to live.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Will Be Held in St. Paul July 11.

ST. PAUL, May 11.—The Republican state convention will be held at the auditorium in this city on Wednesday, July 11, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. The convention will be composed of 1,003 delegates. C. D. Hutchinson of Hutchinson has been elected to a place on the state central committee in the place of Major H. B. Strait of Scott county, deceased.

Duluth Theatrical Deal.

DULUTH, May 15.—A theatrical deal which has been under way for some time has just been closed, by which L. N. Scott of St. Paul, who recently took the management of the Metropolitan Grand, becomes manager also of the Lyceum of this city, and will run it in conjunction with the Metropolitan of St. Paul, and Grand of Minneapolis.

For a Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator McMillan gave notice of an amendment to to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating $275,000 for a proposed ship canal 21 feet in depth and 300 feet wide, in shallows connecting the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, May 14, 1894.

WHEAT—Unsettled and irregular. No. 2 spring, No. 1 Northern, 65@65½c.

CORN—Lower. No. 3, 38c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 56c; sample, 46@49c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Special St. Paul May 14, 1894.

HOGS—No lower; best a couple of bunches received.

CATTLE—Quiet for lack of material; good demand.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $3@3.25; prime cows, $2.40@2.75; good cows, $2@2.30; common to fair cows, $1.50@1.75; light veal calves, $3.00@3.50; heavy calves, 1,000 4.00. stockers, $2.15@2.40; feeders, $2.20@2.35; bulls, $1.60@2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady.

Natives, lambs, good to choice, lambs, $3.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

Receipts, Cattle, 65; hogs, 180; calves, 2; sheep, 10.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 14, 1894.

WHEAT—May opening, 60c; lowest, 60c; highest, 60½c; close, 60½c. July opening, 59½c; highest, 60½c; lowest, 59½c; close, 59½@59¾c. September opening, 57½c; highest, 57½c; lowest, 56½; close, 56¾c. On Track—No 1 hard, 62c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 60½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, May 14, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 60¾c; May, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; May, 60¾c; July, 60¾c; September, 60c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57½c. No. 3, 56c; rejected, 45½c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 59½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1894.

CATTLE—Steady; in demand. Prime natives steers, $4.60@4.65; medium, $4.00@4.25; others, $3.85@3.95. Texans, mostly $3.00@3.50. HOGS—Market active and 10c lower; and closed stronger. Rough and heavy, $4.55@4.65; mixed and packers, $4.55@5.05; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5 [illegible]. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady, but slow. $4.25@4.60 for lambs, $4.85@5.15; spring lambs not wanted.

Receipts: Cattle, 9,500 head; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 10,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 56½c; July, 57½c; September, 56½c; December, 59½c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 37½@37½c; July, 39½c; September, 40½c.

OATS—Higher. Cash, 30½c; July, 30c; September, 26½c.

PORK—Steady. Cash, $12.20. July, $12.37½. LARD—Steady. Cash, $7.45. July, $7.60; September, $7.07½.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. Cash, $6.35; July, $6.35; September, $6.45.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The mercury touched 87 at St. Paul Sunday.

Commonweal organizers worked Hastings last week.

At Benson, Brakeman Grover P. Fitger was killed while coupling cars.

The Populists of Wright county will hold a convention at Buffalo, May 26.

The Northwestern elevator at Rothsay burned with 3,000 bushels of wheat.

C. W. Dalton, horsethief, was sentenced at Winona to serve 5 years at Stillwater.

The nomination of John C. Wise to be postmaster at Mankato, Minn., was confirmed Friday.

A number of persons at Dawson have been called upon to tell what they know about blind pigs.

A hundred Greenville citizens have sent a memorial to Congressman Boen endorsing the Coxey move.

Jon White, convicted in Minneapolis of the murder of James R. Harris, was sentenced to stats prison for life.

Commander Wilson's branch of the Coxey army has arrived in Minneapolis. A recruiting office has been opened.

Joseph White, convicted of the murder of James R. Harris of Minneapolis, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Judge Wescott Wilkin died at the Windsor hotel, St. Paul, Saturday. He served 37 years on the Ramsey county bench.

James E. Moore of St. Paul suicided by shooting himself in the head. His was a well known and respected business man.

The Sons of Veterans will hold their state encampment at Fergus Falls June. Grent preparations srs being made for the occasion.

President Monfort of the worlds fair commission has issued the call for this fingel meeting to be held in the governor's office at 11 a. m. on May 24.

The Waterous Firs Engine manufactory at South Park, St. Paul, burned Friday night. The loss is $40,000, covered by $20,000 of insurance.

Postoffices were established last week at Page, Mills Lacs county, Charles H. Page, postmaster, and at St. George, Nicollet county, Joseph Reinhart, postmaster.

Six burglaries occurred in Mankato in six days, the thieves getting away with much plunder. A mass meeting was held last week to adopt means of preventing them.

A special election held at Wisnehage City to vote $5,000 bonds for a pumping station and well, and completing the waterworks system, the vote stood 104 for and against.

Joseph H. Pant, a prominent young farmer, died at Pillsbury after an illness of 14 hours, with cholera morbus, the disease having many characteristics of the Asiatic type.

J. T. Heck of Winona, foreman of a branch of the government printing office, has been notified that his successor has been appointed. He has held his place since 1870.

The Red river drainage commission will visit and inspect the work done during the past year the latter part of this month. They will bo accompanied by Governor Nelson.

President Northrop of the stats university has been engaged as the commencement speaker for the Fergus Falls high school, June 21, and for the normal school at Moorhead, June 27.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Minnesota school funds will be invested in Tennessee state bonds. It was desired to buy Minnesota bonds, but nons could ba had except at a big premium.

At Lamberton two children of Herman Schmock, a boy 3 years old and a girl of 5, were burned to death. The children were playing with hay burned in the kitchen stove, and set fire to the house.

The commissioner of the general land office has rejected the claim of Minnesota to 93,840 acres of land in Sec. 34, Clond district, claimed andar the swamp land act of March, 1860. About 1,700 acres are cancelled.

A breach that has existed in the Minnesota order of the Eastern Star was healed at the recent meeting in St. Paul and the two separate bodies that have existed for the past tan years will hereafter be one. Both factions are well pleased at tts reconciliation.

Assistant State Auditor Giltinan spant last week in the counties of Anoka, Sherburn, Stearns and Benton, conducting stats land sales. Sales made of new land and resales of forfeited lands amounted to about 2,000 acres. Mr. Giltinan is in the Red River valley this week for the same purpose, commencing at Breckenridge Monday.

Rioting.

It was a woman of the world who said: "Kissing is like any other intoxicant; once you cultivate a taste for it there is no such thing as getting enough of it." And it was a young matron with a heart full of love for her firstborn who declared in the very face of the crusty old doctor's learned objections to baby's kisses so long as there were mothers and babies in the world there would be kissing ad libitum.

SENSATIONS OF DROWNING.

The Experiences of a Man Who Barely Escaped a Watery Grave.

When the water rushed into my lungs and stomach, it felt for all the world like a pleurisy pain, which has also given me a fossile in later years, but was over in a second, writes a man who was once nearly drowned. Then my body settled quietly to the bottom, and my arms fell limp by my side. In my half conscious condition I could see all my relatives and acquaintances crowding about me and looking down on me with tearful faces. All the events, it seemed, of my career passed slowly in review, and the good, bad and indifferent acts stood out before me in bold relief. I knew I was drowning and remember thinking, "Why, this is not so hard, after all!"

I wondered where my body would be found and shuddered at the thought that it might never be found. I also wondered whether or not my companion had become alarmed and run away and left me to my fate, or whether he was living here and there to find me. Then I pictured my burial, and the calls that would resound on my coffin when it was lowered into the grave, and my face would be pointed out to other boys by anxious mothers as a warning.

At the next stage I could hear bells softly ringing in the distance, together with little tinklings and chirrups sounding in my ears. Then I began to see pretty pictures. The colors of the rainbow danced before my eyes and intermingled and formed into all sorts of odd shapes. I had no pain and no fear of what was expected to follow. I seemed to be enchanted at the scene before me. Everything was light and calm and moved about without any visible propelling force. It was like looking into a large mirror with every beautiful thing that the most vivid imagination could conjure up revealed thereby.

The last stage that I entered increased the beauty of the surroundings. All discordant noises ceased and were superseded by the softest, sweetest music that could be thought of. Apparently I had been transported to a place flooded with bright, calm sunshine. It was neither too hot nor too cold, but seemed like the clear autumn day. Then I seemed to rise from the ground and float off into space like thistle down. Higher and higher I went until I seemed to look down on the world from a great height, and then came a blank.

The next thing I knew I was lying on the rails with my companion looking down on me with a pale face.—New York Journal.

Chinese Women's Feet.

It is the common understanding among Americans that the women of China have dwarfed feet. From the time that China was opened to explorers books of travel, and especially school textbooks, have been filled with descriptions of the dreadful agony to which Chinese women were subjected to make their feet small. According to these stories and according to the popular belief in America, the feet of Chinese girl babies are put in compresses until their growth has been stunted.

Travelers in China have described the attempt of Chinese women to walk as something very painful. No one would be shocked at Mrs. Yang Ju's pedestrian style. It is true, the interpreter of the legation tells us, that in the southern provinces of China women's feet are dwarfed, but it is only in the southern provinces that small feet are considered a mark of aristocracy.

Mrs. Yang Ju's feet were never put through the dwarfing process. Neither are the feet of her children undergoing that painful operation. The little tots run about the legation halls freely, and on the day when I was there one of them took a long pedpat me through the doorway of the reception room when I was not supposed to be looking in that direction. This little fellow was dressed in the gaudy silks which are an invariable feature of the Chinese custom.—Washington Star.

Strange Captivity.

The springbok of South Africa migrate in vast herds, moving in a compact body and carrying everything before them. If a flock of sheep be in the line of march—as it sometimes happens—it is surrounded, enveloped and becomes, willingly or unwillingly, part of the army. An African hunter tells the strange story of seeing a lion in the midst of the antelopes, forced to join the march. It is supposed that the lion had sprung too far for his prey, that those upon whom he alighted recoiled sufficiently to allow him to reach the ground, and then the pressure from both flanks and the rear prevented him from escaping from his strange captivity.

If the springbok travels in such armies, how can those in the middle and rear find food? In this wise: Those in the front ranks, after they have eaten greedily of the pasture, gradually fall out of the ranks to rest, while the hungry ones in the rear come up, and so the columns are all the while changing.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Adirondack Lakes.

One of the most striking phenomena of the Adirondack region is the carrying power of the human voice in still weather upon the lakes great and small. Persons seldom hear the ordinary conversation of others who are so far out upon the lake as to be indistinguishable, and as a result many Adirondack visitors habitually violate the law touching the slaughter of deer all such offenders are extremely careful not even to whisper a word that might betray their guilt when rowing upon the lakes. —Exchange.

An Inference.

Cora—You want me to describe my friend, Miss Pleiners? She's a charmingly vivacious and witty girl, an excellent conversationist, accomplished, bright and intellectual.

Tom (disappointed)—Oh, pshaw! Why didn't you tell me she was ugly in the first place.—Chicago Record.

FRIENDLY WIT: THE SHAH.

Truxton Beale Is on Very Good Terms With the Persian Monarch.

TRUXTON BEALE.

Truxton Beale, who married Miss Harriet Blaine, youngest daughter of the late James G. Blaine, in Washington recently, was a close friend of his brides brother, the late Walker Blaine, and the two families have been intimate for many years. The bridegroom is the only son of the late General A. F. Beale, who was minister to Austria in President Grant's time. His grandfather was Commodore Truxton of the United States navy. One of his sisters is the wife of John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, another is the widow of General William B. Hazen, and a third is Mme. Balmostoff, whose husband is Russian charge d'affaires at Athens.

Mr. Beale inherited a large fortune from his father, among the property being the famous Decatur house, which General Grant sent the horses given him by the sultan of Turkey when the general was making his tour around the world. Mr. Beale and his bride will spend their honeymoon on this ranch rather than take a trip abroad, which would promise no novelty for either of them. Mr. Beale is about 35 years of age. He was graduated in 1874 from the Pennsylvania military academy at Chester and later from the Harvard law school, after which he studied for some time in Paris.

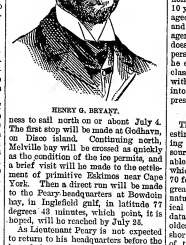
After his return to the United States Mr. Beale practiced law for a time with Wayne MacVeagh in Philadelphia, but gave it up to go to Persia, to which country he was appointed minister during the early part of President Harrison's administration. While in Persia he obtained a concession from the shah enabling American missionaries to hold real estate in that country. He also obtained a remission of the duties on goods sent over by Persian merchants to the Columbian exposition, and in recognition of this latter service the shah presented him with a blooded stallion of a famous stock.

GOING AFTER PEARY.

An Expedition to Bring the Explorer Back to the United States.

Before Lieutenant Peary started on his polar expedition last year he prudently made arrangements for an auxiliary expedition to start north this summer to bring him and his party back. The details of the enterprise were left to the president of the Philadelphia Geographical club, Professor Angelo Heilprin, was, if possible, to take command of the expedition. Professor Heilprin not finding it convenient to go to the north, the direction of the expedition has been assigned to Mr. Henry G. Bryant, the recording secretary of the club, who with Lieutenant Peary's second choice for the leadership. The expedition will be under the auspices of the Geographical club, though Lieutenant Peary himself provided most of the funds. The party will not exceed seven in number.

They will leave New York about June 24 on one of the passenger steamers sailing to St. Johns. At that port the steam whaler Falcon will be in readi-



HENRY G. BRYANT.

ness to sail north on or about July 4. The first stop will be made at Godhaven, on Disco island. Continuing north, Melville bay will be crossed as quickly as the condition of the ice permits, and a brief visit will be made to the settlement of primitive Eskimos near Cape York. Then a direct run will be made to the Peary headquarters at Bowdoin bay, in Inglefield gulf, in latitude 77 degrees 43 minutes, which point, it is hoped, will be reached by July 26.

As Lieutenant Peary is not expected to return to his headquarters before the last of August, the ship will be available for purposes of original research and exploration for nearly a month. If the conditions are favorable, the plans of the auxiliary expedition contemplate an examination of the Daffin bay shore of Ellesmere Land with a view to looking for records of the two ill fated Swedish naturalists, Bjorling and Kallstenius, whose schooner was wrecked on the Carey islands in the summer of 1892.

Reputable arctic authorities affirm that a tribe of Eskimos live on Ellesmere Land the members of which have never come in contact with a civilized man. A study of the habits and mode of life of these isolated northern natives would prove most interesting and instructive to the standpoint of an ethnologist. It is probable that Mr. Bryant will attempt to examine and chart the 800 miles of coast line forming the western border of Ellesmere Land, the outlines of which have never yet been ascertained. The ship is due at Bowdoin bay, however, on Sept. 1, and nothing in the way of side expeditions will be allowed to interfere with the main object of the voyage, the safe return of the Peary party to the United States.

THEY SWORE OFF.

When He Resumed His Libits. Then, She Took Up With Her Own.

A prominent young man of this city has been an inveterate cigarette smoker for several years past, and he indulged in the habit to such an extent that it was injuring his health. His has a girl of whom he thinks all the world, and it's a case of vice versa. This young lady has a very good complexion, but has an inordinate love for the use of powder, which habit the young man detests as heartily as she does his cigarette habit. They finally agreed that each would swear off, the one from using powder and the other from smoking cigarettes.

It was hard work for the young man, but every time he hungered for a brad of nicotine his mind pictured the form of his fair one parading down street with her face looking like a pan of dough, and he desisted. This went on for several weeks, and each time wanting how much better the other was looking, but the old craving for the coffin nail came upon the young man once more, and one day last week he broke over. He thought no one would ever find it out, but he was mistaken. Some was carried to the girl, and she prepared to get even.

They were to go to see a certain popular comedian the last night she was here, and the young man called with a cab. The young lady came at the door, her face closely muffled, and in her hand the bonquet that once was his. Arrived at the opera house, they were entering the door when the young man turned to speak to the fair one by his side. Oh, that face! She had smeared it with powder until it had been necessary to cut eyeholes. It was frightful. He stopped. "Are you going in looking like that?"

"Just as you say," was the response. "Well, I say no. I'm not traveling with freaks now. We'll go back home."

And they did. It was late, but there were two vacant seats at the opera house, but the young man has not smoked any cigarettes since.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Night For Sleep.

Man, in common with most of the animal creation, has accepted as a fixed suggestion of nature that the approach of night should imply a cessation of effort. If he ignores this principle, his work is done against inherited habit and so far with additional fatigue. It follows, too, that he must use artificial light and sustain its combustion at the cost of his own atmosphere. Naturally, therefore, when he does rest, his relief is not proportioned to his weariness.

As in many cases, however, sensation is not here the most reliable guide to judicious practice. Established custom affords a far truer indication of the method most compatible with healthy existence. The case of the overworked and the invalid lends both a deeper hue color to the argument of the daylight sleeper. In them excessive waste of tissue must be made good, and sleep, always yields to scanty, is at any time useful for this purpose.

For the healthy majority, however, the old custom of early rest and early waking is certain to prove in future, as in the past, conducive to health and active life.—London Lancet.

Charity at a Parsonage.

A man who had been to his uncle's said: "No one can claim that charity is not widely distributed in this city after seeing the contribution boxes that are hung up in conspicuous places in the smaller of the parsonchurches' halls. The particular relative to whom I spoke of it told me that the little boxes were put up every year about the beginning of the autumn and generally were for the benefit of some Hebrew charity.

"They are taken down just before the holidays, and he said that for the past 10 years the one in his shop had averaged between $13 and $15, mostly in 5 and 10 cent pieces, although once the agent had found a $5 piece in it. 'One doesn't look for much charity among persons who have to pawn their goods,' he said, 'but I've seen the very poorest class of men and women look at the box with interest and then drop something into it.'"—New York Mail and Express.

Trees Five Thousand Years Old.

The oldest as well as the most interesting botanical monuments now growing upon the earth are the baobab and sour gourd trees of Africa. This remarkable tree has a short branching trunk which seldom attains a height of over 70 feet, while its diameter is often as great as 30 or 40 feet. Adanson, the naturalist who gave the gigantic its botanical name, calculating from scientific data, says that the age of some of the oldest of these trees is little if any short of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these forest giants, which are often of a capacity sufficient to furnish room for 40 or 50 bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, who suspend the remains of their departed friends and relatives on hooks fastened upon the interior of such trees for that purpose.—St. Louis Republic.

Space.

If there was no dust haze above us, the sky would be black—that is, we would be looking into the blackness of a limitless space. When in fine, clear weather we have a deep rich blue above us, it is caused by a haze. The particles in the haze of the heavens correspond with those of the ruby in the microscope, and the blue color is caused by the light shining through a depth of fine haze.—London Million.

Too Severe.

Police Magistrate—This case shows unusual depravity. The sentence of the court is that the prisoner be confined in jail for 30 days and fed on bread and water.

Penitent Vagrant—Judge, for heaven's sake, make it just bread.—Chicago Tribune.

The Village Blacksmith.

The village blacksmith is quite an important personage. In 1890 there were 26,000 "smithies" in the United States, who employed therein being 254, 500,000. They afforded work for 50,807 people, who earned $20,796,927 annually, over $800 each. But the hard times have affected the blacksmith shops. There are not so many carriages in use now. People have to walk more. There are not so many horses to be shod. Those that do own jobs of repairing which they used to send to the "smithy." It is hard to earn money now, and people hold on to it when they get it.

Hans Dummernichel's Lament.

Town Aff. A vas marched and cheered,
Vas four years more for Kenver."
Der prass band played hip, hip, hurrah,
We'll vra dis country oft."
But, ach! 'tis more den vou year ago
Dey've turned de country over
Und valued for dose promised dimes
Vas vo should hit ve clever.

But vere, oh, vere are dose good dimes
Dey "change" vos vere to bring?
Vere is dot grand prosperity
Vich der Mackvumps long did sing?
Dis is vere ve vas lobbsees,
Meln vork is all blayed out,
Meln vife she sells soolh, und dinks mineself
For de loaf and de sanerkraut.

Mein pockabook is at all blayed out,
But ich vote for "Sherry"
Cuz I believe he feel me verry much
On der free trade sir-rangements.
Put, ach! dot makes now nodings out.
Vere is dot feel me schemore
Dot der Mackvumps lood did sing?
Dis is vere ve der Peasants are.
—George A. Gluba.

Modes of Divination.

If a Scottish maiden desired to summon the image of her future husband, she must, the third verse, seventeenth chapter, of the book of Job after supper, washed the supper dishes and retired to bed without uttering a single word, placing underneath her pillow the Bible, with a pin thrust through the verse she had read. On All Hallow eve various modes of divination were in vogue. Pennant says that the young women determined the figure and size of their husbands by drawing cabbages blindfold, a custom which lingers still in some parts of Scotland. They also threw nuts into the fire, a practice prevailing also in England, as Gay has described: "Hither the nutting lads and lasses throng,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name,
Which in the flame of brightest color blazed,
As lasted the nut, so may the passion be."
Or they took a candle and went alone to a looking glass, eating an apple and combing their hair before it, whereupon the face of the future spouse would be seen in the glass peeping over the fond girl's shoulder.—All the Year Round.

Dwarfing Bamboo Trees.

The dwarfing of bamboo trees is an important branch of the Japanese nursery business. A few weeks after the young bamboo has grown where the trunks measure about 3 inches in circumference and 6 feet in height the bark is removed, piece by piece, from the joint. After five weeks, when the trees have got somewhat stout, the stem is bent and tied in.

After three months, when the side shoots have grown enough, they are all cut off five or six inches from the main trunk, they are then dug up and potted in small pots. Care should be taken not to use any fertilizer, but plenty of water should be given. Cut off the large shoots every year in May or June, and after three years the twigs and leaves will present admirable yellow and green tints.—Garden and Forest.

One View of the Transaction.

"Did you hear Banx say that he bought that property for a song?"

"Yes."

"Ever hear him warble?"

"Occasionally."

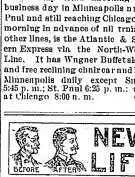
"Then you must realize that that purchase was about the worst case of intimidation on record."—American Industries.

Education.

Education has silently become the one thing which all men who differ ever so much in creed, culture, sect and race may practically agree to believe in.—President G. Stanley Hall in Forum.

Faster to The West.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 9-tf



Dr. C. G. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents, to cure Nervousness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Decay, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Power, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Manhood, Impaired Memory, Spermatorrhœa caused by self-abuse or over-indulgence. One pill a dose. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by F. E. DURAND, Crookston, Minn.

VIGORINE gives powerful and speedy results in all cases of Nervous Debility. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will renew their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. Thousands testify to its wonderful power. Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all evils of self or over indulgence. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. We guarantee three boxes will cure any case, or refund the money. If you want the best, you can get it by sending to us. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, sealed from observation, on receipt of price, $1.00 per box, 6 boxes, $5.00. Guarantee issued only to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular free. Sold by F. E. Durand, Crookston. Address PEERLESS MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F.E. Durand, Crookston.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results. Almost every woman who has to pass throughout the ordeal should know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND as directed it will roll rob confinement of *fears and half its pain and nature safely is left at mother and child*"—Mrs. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security. Notes Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Owned at least $400. Agents $75 a week. Outfit free. Address Crown Manufacturing Co., 23 Barclay St., New York City. Valuable claims for a family in one minute! Any one can secure them. Every settler, widow, heir, private soldier and sailor entitled. No attorney fees. Send stamp for sample copy of Govt. blanks, instructions, etc. Columbian Claim Bureau, Washington, D. C.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Cash Bk. 13, Columbus, O.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. April 23rd, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. W. Pelton, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Agnes Pelton, of Crookston.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be presented unto the Court, for examination and allowance at the Probate office, in Crookston in said County on Monday the 26th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims, and that said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented will be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three consecutive weeks, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 23rd day of April A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
W. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

1041

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WILL SOON BE COMMENCED IN THE

JOURNAL.

WATCH

FOR IT.

THE TALE OF A TAILOR.

The Free Trade Times Have Nearly Cooked His Goose.

I was in Pennsylvania last week and had occasion to visit Germantown. That used to be one of the busiest sections of the country. It is full of factories, which used to be all running full time, and many of them overtime, in 1892. But the fear of free trade played havoc with Germantown, its stores and its wage earners. Thousands of hands have been idle or working only on part time, and many of them have not had a dollar to spend in a retail store for months, being dependent upon relief societies and soup house organizations for their very existence.

While in Germantown I met a friend and asked him how things were. He used to have a fine position in a factory, and I was astonished to hear him say:

"Times have been very bad with me. I lost my job at the factory because it closed down, and I have been trying to keep up the payments on our nice house for my wife and children by working as a bill collector. There has been plenty of business in that line, but it is hard work to make shoe leather because the people have no money to pay their bills."

"I am indeed sorry to hear this," was my reply, "but is there no chances of your factory reopening?"

"I don't like to think when that will be," said my friend, the new bill collector. "I would rather think of the troubles of other people than my own."

"Are the people here in distress and trouble with all these factories, emblems of industry, around us?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "they are emblems of idleness now. I have just left a sad case. Let me tell you about it."

"Certainly," I said. "Try a good domestic cigar." He lighted up and began:

"A few years ago a humble tailor came to Germantown. He had a few hundred dollars saved up and rented a room in the mill district where he could do work and take odd jobs of repairing. He had an industrious wife, who assisted him, and they got along nicely, adding to their savings.

"Finally he had his window enlarged and bought a few portions of pieces of cloth at a time, with the necessary trimmings, and paid cash for his purchases. He did well and was able to buy a whole piece of cloth from the manufacturer, and as his custom increased he bought several pieces at the same time. His trade was among the mill hands; he gave them good satisfaction and had quite a nice little business, becoming more and more prosperous every year and always paying promptly for all his purchases.

"After the panic of last summer he became somewhat slow in his payments, to such an extent that the cloth house has at last sent me to collect their bill and to seek information as to the cause of his failing behind.

"He explained that some of the mill operators in the district in which he was located were his customers. They had ordered suits of clothes to be made the mills had shut down; they were thrown out of employment and were unable to take the clothes that they had ordered. They asked him to carry the garments for them until the mills started up and their circumstances became brighter.

"The cloth and trimmings that he had purchased were lying in his store in the shape of suits of clothes that had been made up for bona fide orders; his customers had been unable to take the clothes; he was without payment for them. Therefore he was cramped for means to meet his obligations to the cloth house. That is about the whole story in a few words, and it illustrates the condition of many thousands of others similarly situated, many of whom I am sure are daily forced into contact with through my new business as a bill collector."

"It is a hard case indeed," I said. "It shows how the loss of work affects the manufacturer in the round of trade, a condition that will be remedied only of better if the Wilson bill becomes a law and allows large foreign importations to come into our markets. Our manufacturers must make less goods and our men must work less. Free trade must always cook the tailor's goose."

B. THINKEN.

New York, April 20.

Before and After Election.

We have had enough experience in laborers flocking here to take the employment of our own workingmen.—*New York Herald, Aug. 3, 1860.*

This was The Herald's opinion before the last presidential election, when fishing for votes. But during the last 18 months The Herald has not done a thing to drive the employment of our own workingmen." It advocates larger importations of foreign goods, which only help "to take the employment of our own workingmen." It advocates free ships to take labor from the workers in our shipyards, anything that will injure the United States and take from it "the employment of our own workingmen."

The Fruits of Protection.

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her banner to the air,"
She vowed to keep Home's hearthstone bright
And to protect the loved ones there.

"Beneath these starry folds," she cried,
"No oppressed of all the world shall meet,
And rising and poor shall side by side,
Learn Liberty's allegiance sweet."

Lo! at her word across the land
The forger fires inflamed the sights,
And Capital, with kindly hand,
Led eager Labor to the fights.

Each infant industry built up
Its home and homes for all whose skill
And faith and toil filled Plenty's cup
And bade the Nation drink at will.

Peace smiled above the smiling scene,
Contentment wreathed the matron's face,
While boys and girls of ninety-nine
In virtuous knowledge grew apace,

Freedom, with heart and rote and voice
For any peasant to the throne,
And unborn millions this thy choice
Shall yet rise up to bless!

—J. P. Boocock.

THE NEW CRUSADERS

"ON TO WASHINGTON" THE CRY OF THOUSANDS OF MARCHING MEN.

They Are Called "Cranyites," Though Coxey Neither Originated the Idea Nor Was First In the Field on a March to the Nation's Capital.

No matter what you may think of the motive, or the reasoning, or the probability of ultimate accomplishment through the new crusade of the so called Coxeyites, you must admit that the movement is an important one, and that something is out of kilter in this broad republic. If there wasn't, there would be no such thing as Coxeyism. It wouldn't be possible. If employment at good wages offered itself in all parts of the country, men could not be found to march half way or all the way across the continent in hopes of setting things to rights. It doesn't help matters to say that many of the crusaders are tramps, and it wouldn't affect the proposition if they were all tramps, unless indeed it made it all the stronger.

COXEY ON THE CAPITOL STEPS.

If everything were O. K. in the United States, there wouldn't be tramps here.

Of course there might be an occasional "old struggler," as our fathers and grandfathers used to call the occasional tramp of antebellum days, but no vast army of "spinks" and "hoboes" such as now exists would be possible if there were no cause for it. I do not propose here and now to discuss the nature or the origin of the present trouble, for history is long and newspaper columns are short. I may be pardoned, however, I trust, if I call the reader's attention to the true starting point of the "On to Washington" movement. It is scarcely eight years ago that Joseph R. Buchanan, now a writer of sometimes true and sometimes false civilities, was engaged in making addresses on the labor question in California. Speaking in San Francisco one night, he dilated upon the need of legislation such as he understood the effort of the righting of some of the workingmen's wrongs. A man in the audience who agreed with the speaker cried out:

GENERAL FRYE.

"That's all true, but what shall we do now?"

In answering this totally unexpected question Mr. Buchanan made use of the term "On to Washington." Governor Bowers, now Controller, was in the crowd. The phrase and the answer made a deep impression upon him and finally bore fruit in his joining the fortunes with the unfortunate Coxey in his march to the City of Magnificent Distances.

GENERAL RANDALL.

It was the good or bad fortune of Coxey Browne and Quarryman Coxey to number among his acquaintances a lively young newspaper man in Massillon, who saw that the starting of a crusade of the unemployed from that town in the direction of Washington meant plenty of space for him in the columns of the larger journals of the big cities. It was this young man's special dispatches and articles that finally made the leading ideas of the present crusade has doubtless made it immortal.

Notwithstanding this and the fact that he robbed Washington first, Coxey's movement capitalward was antedated several days by that of General Lewis Frye, himself a workingman, who started with a petition from California. Frye has been an organizer of labor unions "off and on" for several years, and, it was this side show that

MRS. NILE C. SMITH.

would soon, has had to show far more shorter distance between Massillon and Washington. Frye's army is larger than Coxey's, and Frye has labored under the disadvantage of having no money of his own, but he was not weighted down with a Field Marshal Browne and his extraordinary theories as to reincarnation.

Some of the "armies" from the Pacific coast and the Rocky mountain region, aside from Frye's, are in command of General Cantwell, who started from Tacoma with 1,000 men; General Sheppard, who began his march from Kent, Wash., with 700; General Wayne —his real name is Shrigley—from Troutdale, Or., with 500; Captain Grayson, hailing from Colorado, with 120; General Nolan, also from Colorado, with 75; General Carter, from Salt Lake City, with 550; General Barker, from California, assisted by Mrs. Commander Smith, with 340; Commander Duff, with 83, and General Hogan, from Montana, with 350. The experiences of the last named have been quite as interesting as any of his brother leaders, especially his arrest when asking for a train at St. Paul to carry him east. It was confidently predicted in many quarters that the men of each contingent would cause a deal of trouble to the authorities as they marched, but these predictions have so farfailed to come true in the main, the crusaders con ducting themselves as a rule in quite an orderly fashion as the inhabitants of towns through which they have passed. It is quite possible that this good conduct has been partly due to the fact that in most places where food and often of clothing have) been freely given, though not always through sympathy, but rather for the avowed purpose of hastening forward the "industrial" march. That there has been and is a very considerable amount of moral support of the movement is, however, true, and it has nowhere been more plainly manifested than in Denver, where the women have organized a "relief corps," and in Chicago, where General Randall organized his forces of over

GENERAL KELLY.

1,000, with Mrs. Nile C. Smith, his daughter, acting as his Jeanne d'Arc of the army. Mrs. Smith is comparatively young and, as her picture shows, of rather aggressive personality. It will be remembered that Mr. Coxey's daughter desired to ride in advance of his "commonwealers," and with his approval, as Mrs. Smith leads General Randall's, but Mrs. Coxey No. 1 objected, and the young lady was not in evidence as an "industrian" till she "commonweal" reached Washington, when she ran away from her mother and headed the May day parade along Pennsylvania avenue. General Randall is a physician by profession, is 54 years of age and was a Greenback man in 1870. A year afterward he organized the Sovereigns of Industry, but he went on the stump for Blaine in 1880. At one time he published a paper in Greenback paper in New York, and in 1886 he was associate editor of the Chicago Express. He is a master workman in the Knights of Labor.

GENERAL HOGAN.

General Charles F. Kelly, not to be confounded here, whose army is perhaps as numerous as any in the field, is a strict disciplinarian and has had ample opportunity to show his powers, for major has more than once broken out in the ranks of his "industrians." He is a young man—only 32—by occupation, and has been more successful than most of the other leaders in securing railroad transportation for his men, does not believe thoroughly in

GENERAL OATIS.

Mr. Coxey's methods, but has a quite different programme from that recommended by the Massillon man to propose to the national legislature. "All we want," he is reported as saying, "is the government to stop selling bonds and issue greenbacks

GENERAL PITZGERALD.

to foreigners, to irrigate it and to sell it to American citizens. It would not cost over $3,000,000 or $4,000,000."

General M. D. Fitzgerald, who dislikes with Morrison I. Swift the credit of organizing and commanding the New England contingent, is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, 36 years old and a brilliant talker. Swift is also a young man, and was born in Ravenna, O., is a grandson of William Colegan, has taken special courses of study in philosophy, ethics and political economy at Johns Hopkins university and has studied the same line of subjects abroad.

General Christopher Columbus Jones, the aged leader of the Philadelphia contingent that joined Coxey's "army"

GENERAL JONES.

just before it reached Washington, is another man of note in the crusade, and there is a host of lesser lights, all seeming bent on terminating General Meyer, Commander Benamont, both of western men, Captains Murray and Sweetland of Connecticut and Commander Smith from New York and New Jersey that are not so well known.

Altogether the most singular incident connected with the movement has been the start for Washington on May 3, from Harrodsburg, Ky., of C. Peter Springer and a few friends in a balloon. Springer is the man who sent a $100 bill to Miss Pollard during the trial of her suit against Breckinridge, and he took with him in his airship $1,000 which he said he proposed to give to Coxey.

M. L. DEXTER.

Millions For Defense.

Great Britain's new naval programme calls for the expenditure of over $28,600,000.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. [46-tf]

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos to within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 p. m., arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:30 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hallers Pain Paralyzer is the best and never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing acures colic in horses as quick as Hallers Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Flint in Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best train services from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all three points besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dangerous form. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema and Rheumatism and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been afflicted with a very bad blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did not do any good. After using two bottles of S. S. S. I noticed wonderful results. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew. Have gained thirty pounds and my friends say they never saw me look better. I recommend S. S. S. to all.
JOHN G. EDELEN,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk ss.
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for one year commencing July 1st, 1894, and terminating on July 1st, 1895, by the following person and at the following place, to-wit: Henry Burkhardt, in the frame building situate on lot twelve (12), block fifteen (15), original town of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the City of Crookston, on Thursday, May 24th, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 8th day of May, 1894.

[seal] W. A. LANCTOT,
City Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk ss.
City of Crookston—ss.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the year commencing July 1st, 1894, and terminating on July 1st, 1895, by the following person and at the following place, to-wit: Ole Hanson, in the frame building situate on lot nine (9), block one (1), Fletcher & Houston's Addition to the City

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Tribune congratulates its readers upon having secured Mary Yellin Lease to speak in the opera house some day in the near future. That's a good idea. That party ought to secure a good speaker in Polk county even though it has to import one—and a woman at that.

IT is said that the Hon. Wm. Westerman, of St. Cloud, has a long pull for state treasurer. The story goes that he will combine with W. W. Rich, to knock out Rob Dunn, as two candidates on the state ticket can hardly be taken from one district. Rich is a candidate for auditor from the southern part of the state and is said to have a long pull.

The republican state central committee met on Thursday of last week and decided on July 11th, as the day for the republican state convention and the auditorium in St. Paul as the place. The convention will comprise 1017 members. Polk county will be entitled to 12 delegates. The date fixed was a compromise between those who wanted a June convention and those who wanted it in September.

THE bills providing for appropriating money to fight the Russian thistle have all been reported back adversely. That congress makes a mistake in not paying sufficient attention to this important matter is quite obvious to all who fully understand the ravages and the nature of the Russian thistle. It was hoped that a small appropriation could have been made by way of an experiment if nothing more, but what do the democrats care what becomes of the country? They don't expect to inherit it any more when Cleveland's time expires.

THE St. Hilaire Spectator says that the pops have three living candidates for congressman in Polk county, viz: A. R. Holston, E. E. Lommen and Andrew Stenerson, and urges the party to take its strongest man and a Polk county man. We suggest A. R. Holston as his experience with C. P. DeMers seems to justify us in the idea that he would be the strongest man to make the race—that experience demonstrated that he ain't worth a cent to Mr. DeMers and he is strong to make the run on the theory that every man is good for something.

THE Times made a wonderful (?) discovery last week. Says that Governor Nelson came up on a politicel mission the week and took John Cromb home with him on Friday evening, to make a congressman of him. The fact is that the governor came up to see for himself in relation to the state ditches that are being made. He spent all day Thursday inspecting the one near Stephen, returned to Bemidji Thursday evening, where he stayed all night and next day inspected the one at that point, and looked into the matter complained of at that point last spring. John Cromb happened to take the train for St. Paul on Thursday evening, and that is all there is to the Times' wonderful discovery.

Elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that P. J. McGuire gives a partial consent to the use of his name as a candidate for state auditor. Mr. McGuire has been a resident of Minnesota from boyhood, has a thorough education and is eminently fitted in every way to discharge the duties of the office should he be nominated and elected state auditor. He came to Crookston in 1879 and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, building up a big trade, and a reputation for square dealing. Upon the death of of auditor John Christianson in the fall of 1891, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term. At the following election he was elected auditor which position he filled with credit to himself and the county until 1893. In 1890 he was the nominee for state auditor. So popular was he in Polk county that at one election he received 1700 majority, and the last time he ran there was no opposition at all. He was beaten for state auditor by Iberman, who was one of the most popular men in the state at that time and who was endorsed by the independent party, which party had one of the most popular men among the farmers at its head. McGuire's candidacy would do more for the republican party in the northern part of the state than anything that could be done and he is really deserving of consideration from the manner in which he was beaten the other time—being the only candidate upon the republican ticket who was defeated. Should he be nominated he would lend strength to the ticket; and should he be elected he would be a credit to the state.

WORK OF THE DIVISIONISTS.

East Grand Forks Courier:—The sum of $1,100 was raised for the purpose of bringing to this city the Red River Daleu. Citizens of East Grand Forks contributed one-fifth of the amount. McIntosh one-third and Red Lake Falls the balance. The presumption is that the Daleu, being printed and published in the Norwegian language, will easily influence the Scandinavian vote, which in this section of country predominates. It is now understood that the divisionists will also publish a French paper in the French settlement, thus being in a position to attack the enemy in all quarters and upon all sides, and in all languages.

The above is the only one of the many schemes which the county seat boomers of East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls and McIntosh are promulgating in order to further their county division schemes, and fasten upon the taxpayers of the county four times the expense of the present county government, and all for the purpose of enhancing the value of the real estate in these villages by the location of a county seat in their midst.

Here we find them buying a newspaper at the county seat to work for their iniquitous schemes, and that the said paper may have more influence with the people who read it, it is moved to one of the proposed county seats, so that it may more consistently advocate county division. This move on their own statement, has cost the divisionists $1,100, and will undoubtedly cost them as much more before the campaign is over. Who is furnishing this money? Is it the farmers, in whose benefit the move is said to be? Well, hardly. We might guess from the business men of the proposed county seats and the prospective office-holders of the proposed new counties. The JOURNAL is also informed that the city and village treasuries of the proposed county seats are to be looted to help carry the schemes through, and that several thousand dollars will be expended, if thought necessary. Now, we would like to know if there is any farmer who is simple-minded enough to believe that these schemers are putting up their good money in these hard times for his benefit? The farmer is the one who is being played for a sucker. Should the schemers carry, the property at the county seats would for a while time at least, be considerably enhanced in value, and while farmers would therefore be able to stand additional taxes they would have to pay. But where does the farmer come in? Is his property increased any in value? Not the slightest.

The boomers are working every card they can. In their petitions to the governor and secretary of state they have named their first set of county officers. These men—who are selected with a view to the amount of strength they can get among the farmers—are talking county division at every opportunity. Each of these men have probably got a few friends who are anxious for an office, should get an office and they are putting in a word for the cause wherever they can. On the opposition of the schemes are very cunningly hinted that the background as much as possible, and allowing these farmers to advocate the propositions among their brethren.

A little investigation will convince anyone that the divisionists are making a strong fight, and were it not for the absurdity of their propositions, they would surely win. But if the matter is only gotten before the people in its proper light, at least three-fourths of the farmers in the county will be opposed to division.

REAL ESTATE TAXES.

On or before June 1st, taxes on real estate must be paid or go delinquent. It has always seemed strange to us that in a farming county like Minnesota the taxes should be made payable at a time of the year when farmers as a rule, have the least money. While we have been worrying the life out of ourselves at every session of the legislature trying to devise ways and means to furnish relief for the agricultural interests of the state, this very important matter has been struggely to have been overlooked entirely. The time should be changed so as to make personal taxes delinquent December 1st, of real estate and real estate taxes January 1st. This is the case in many states where agriculture is the chief industry, and is found to be far more satisfactory to the average taxpayer and very much better for the interests of the state. This matter should be attended to at next session.

The JOURNAL learns that a committee of citizens will solicit a subscription for the purpose of having the band join in Memorial exercises. Heretofore the Post has generally attended to this matter, sometimes paying the expense out of own treasury but this year it was decided to let the citizens arrange for this matter if they cared enough for the event to do so. If it is worth while for the city to have a band they should improve such opportunities to support it and we trust that they will do so in this case.

The Alexandria Post-News says: "The Lake Review, is five years old. Editor Brandon has been in charge of its destinies for a year and has made it in every way a creditable publication. It seems to be well supported and certainly should be."

That's all right except that the name of the paper is the Battle Lake Review, and its editor's name is Bronson Strand and that he established the paper and has "been in charge of its destinies" ever since it had any destinies, ten years ago. With these few exceptions the article from the Post-News is all correct.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The democrats gave an exhibition the other day of how little interested they are in the silver question. They had an opportunity to do something practicable by compelling England to agree to a method of bimetallism or surrendering our markets. But it is the object of the democratic tariff smashers to open our markets to Great Britain; that is the reason British money was furnished for the democratic campaign. The republicans all voted for the proposed amendment, as it is the most practical proposition that could be made at the present time to compel England to recognize silver as money. We might force her by shutting our markets but we could not by going upon a silver basis.

* * *

By the way there is every indication that the people of England would be glad to have a good excuse for recognizing silver. The present governing policy, or should adopt free coinage, England as the creditor nation would never recognize silver as money metal. She must be coerced in every manner and like the republicans of the senate I should prefer to see it done by shutting out English goods; by using some force.

* * *

As a matter of fact the feeling toward silver has taken a different turn. There are very few men who study the question, who do not believe that bimetallism is dearer than free coinage, even many silver men. There have been some very freely voiced for the white metal, and it has not been for effect either. After the democratic majority had voted down the amendment the republicans had voted down the democratic proposition to coerce England to recognize silver I was talking with Senator Washburn, who keeps pretty close watch of the senate and he stated that there was never such a feeling in the country among business men and among men of the old world that the time was ripe to secure the restoration of silver among all commercial nations as now exist. "I am a bimetallist," said the Minnesota Senator, but have always recognized the fact that the United States alone of all the great nations could not sustain silver.

* * *

Haller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more hunting. It is easily applied. Enough in each bottle to kill forty or more corns. Ten dollars worth of comfort for 25c. As a do-corner it has no equal, and if the use does not benefit you, call upon P. L. Dupaul and have your money returned.

Mow's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co. Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[82tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Wanted.

A position in Crookston by a competent dressmaker. Call at JOURNAL office.

THE FOREIGN POOL.

FRANCE JOINS ENGLAND IN A TARIFF LOBBY AT WASHINGTON.

A French Manufacturers' Committee For the Repeal of the McKinley Bill—Wilson Hopes That "Our Laborer Will "Benefit Both of Them."

The influence of the Colsden club of London has for many years been a potent factor in American national legislation, materially aiding the Democratic party in its free trade campaign. Backed by the wealth of English manufacturers, it has endeavored to secure tariff legislation more favorable to Great Britain. But since the meeting of this congress last August a new organization has come into being across the Atlantic. This new Democratic ally bids fair to outstrip at least in boldness the efforts of the Colsden club to influence and control tariff legislation in the United States.

Members of congress have received at the postoffice of the house a pamphlet containing 37 pages of printed matter. On the fly leaf is printed in large type these words:

France and the United States
French Committee
For the repeal of the McKinley bill,
15 Document published by the French Committee,
Paris.
Comite Francais,
Rue Rue D'Uzes,
1894.

On page 35 of this document there is printed a letter from M. Henry Petit, the president of this French committee for the repeal of the McKinley bill. This letter is addressed to the chamber of commerce and syndical chambers of France. In it M. Petit said:

I have the honor to inform you that the French committee for furthering the abolition of the McKinley bill has completed Nov. 16 in the sitting held at the Grand hotel.

This committee, organized to old the Democratic party to abolish the McKinley bill, is intended to be a permanent organization, and as appears from M. Petit's letter is constituted as follows:

President, M. Henry Petit, manufacturer in the firm of Gros, Roman & Co.

Vice president, M. Louis Tabourier, manufacturer.

Delegate in France and in the United States, M. Leon Chotteau, barrister, publicist, member of the Colsden club, London.

Treasurer, Messrs. Gros, Roman & Co., manufacturers.

Assistant treasurer, M. Prosper Staehle, cashier of the firm of Gros, Roman & Co.

Secretary, M. Leon Guillemet, manufacturer.

Here we see arrayed against the American policy of protection and reciprocity not alone the wealth and influence of the Colsden club of London, but also the organized wealth and power of the French bankers and manufacturers, manufacturers of the one article being offcers in the other, the two co-operating in their efforts to break down the barriers which have hitherto protected the American producer and restricted the privilege of those foreigners to sell their products in our market.

These French manufacturers are powerfully represented in Washington, their president, M. Petit, saying that:

Our delegate, M. Leon Chotteau, will attend the legislative debates, give us an account of the proceedings and endeavor to obtain the modifications which we have imparted to him incorporated in the law.

What do our Democratic friends who claim to be and who are good American citizens think of this proposition? What information ought to arouse the American people to a sense of the danger that threatens their industrial independence and their markets by the adoption of the Wilson-Gorman tariff amendment to the bill. Who will ever know the extent to which the wishes and desires of these French and English manufacturers have been incorporated in this bill, and at the suggestion or request of their representative, M. Leon Chotteau, who is not their delegate only, and who does not come to represent this French committee, but is also the agent of the British trade Colsden club of London, representing that organization as well, and who is in Washington with instructions as to what the wishes and desires of these foreign manufacturers are, and to have the same incorporated in the bill which is now being considered.

The pamphlet of that pamphlet is printed a "Letter From Leon Chotteau to Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman of Ways and Means, House of Representatives," dated June 4, Sept. 4, 1893.

In this letter the author recites the interest these foreign manufacturers have in the proposed change in our tariff laws and instructs Mr. Wilson as to his duty in the premises. In it also are many facts tending to show the influences influences at work here and the effect upon the export trade to the United States of the principal European countries. Says the Panama:

In 1890 $460,000,000 worth of goods and $381,000,000 in 1892. The result is a decrease of $85,000,000, lost by the foreign manufacturers.

If the foreign exporter lost $68,000,000 on account of the McKinley bill, the American producer has gained more than that sum in consequence of that measure.

That sum shows the influence exerted by the McKinley bill on this side of the Atlantic.

This is undoubtedly true, but it shows also the influence exerted by the McKinley bill on this side of the Atlantic which was to increase the consumption of American products to the amount of $85,000,000:

Of these $86,000,000, 36 were wrested from England, 15 from Germany, 6½ from France, 2 from the Netherlands, 1 from Switzerland and 1 from Austria-Hungary.

Wilson goes on to say:

These Belgium, which gains $600,000 in its exports with you in 1892 over 1893, is compelled to buy from you for spread of $21,000,000.

As for France, she loses on both sides, since her sales are $8,000,000 in excess, while her purchases amount to $48,000,000 in excess.

If this is so, the gain to the United States must have been on both sides, and we can understand why France is one of the financiers in the panama legislation, and to this letter we find on page 27 of the pamphlet that the hon-

LODGE IS A CONVERT.

HIS STRONG SPEECH DELIGHTED SILVER MEN.

Senator Platt Indorses His Views—Latest About Cosyegan—A Glance Over the Political Field — Jerry Simpson's Many Friends—Gossip From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special.]—"I have taken this Coxey business as a sort of test case," said Congressman Livingston, "in judging how far the people would go and how much foolishness they would stand. Here is a law, and a perfectly reasonable one, that the front of this capitol shall be reserved for specific uses and no processions or mass meetings allowed there. These men came with expressed intent to violate the law and did violate it so far as they could, and the law must be enforced, no matter what it costs. The thing to notice is how many people there are in the country who will take up this cry that Coxey and Browne have been oppressed." This was directed to Colonel Hedstrom, who had made his usual address to a group of members in the house just after adjournment. There was and is a general agreement that the law should be enforced, but it is easy to see that each member's views of Coxeyism are more or less influenced by his politics.

Symptoms of Disease.

All agree, however, that the various movements are symptoms of a deep seated disease. As each day brings its quota of news as to the troubles, the other industrials are having, the officials of this city as well as the railroad men smile significantly and say that these troubles and hindrances will steadily increase as the democratic party comes to Washington. Every day we are assured that no more of them can get here unless they come individually, as other means of transportation will not transport them at less than regular rates, communities will not feed them, and local officials will hinder them in every lawful way. So far these statements seem to be true and the result very likely to be as predicted.

If the weather had been made to order, it could not have better suited the various social and official arrangements for mid-day May. Death, however, has continued his work and added one more to the already very long roll of changes in the Fifty-third congress. Even before the death of Representative Outhwaite the changes in membership had been greater in this house than in any previous one, and only a little over one-half of the 356 has yet passed.

Senator Lodge on Silver.

The house has had its fun with the natural appropriation bill and is about finished with that sort of business in which each latitude of discussion is allowed, and the next great excitement, the tariff debate, will be over the new silver bill. As to Mr. Hatch's bill for holding up agriculture by not buying it, they do not excite so much interest as was expected. It would seem that there is no end to surprises and new moves on the silver question, and Senator Lodge has furnished the latest. He has come out squarely with the avowal of statements in regard to the relations of foreign trade and ner declining prices of farm products which were thought to be utterly wild when uttered by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Wolcott a few months ago. His speech in support of his proposed amendment to the tariff bill is the greatest comfort to the silverites they have received for many a day, and they say that millions of copies of Lodge's seldom used say figures less than millions—will be scattered by the democrats. The Lodge amendment provided that on all goods imported from British countries a double tariff should be collected and 36 per cent on goods admitted free from other countries until Great Britain should consent to join with us in bimetallism. Mr. Lodge in supporting this amendment that Mr. Lodge outdemocrated Stewart and made a stronger silver speech than Lafe Pence.

Silver Not Pleased.

The silver men are particularly delighted with these sentences from his address: "I believe that the condition of the world's business and the decline in the general level of prices, accompanied by a corresponding appreciation of the debts of the world, are due to the enormous contraction of money which has been forced upon the world by the legislation which has thrown silver out of use and closed the mints of the world to it. Statistics proved that the gold standard favored the creditor class was a creditor nation. Why does it pay her? Because gold is constantly appreciating, and for $1,000 that England loans she gets back every cent reflecting the interest annually to take back in 10 or 15 or 20 years. Under the legislation which contracts the world's currency, $1,000 when the bond calls for but $1,000. Our agricultural products have been brought very low in the world's market by England's forcing down the prices in gold."

Senator Platt followed, substantially indorsing this view. Our western friends in his high glee over these admissions and tell us that these sentiments will be greeted large and placarded on every barn door and fence corner of every place of public resort between the Mississippi and Pacific on the confession of Massachusetts on the iniquity of demonetization. Some of the more radical prophesy that the Lodge speech will be the death knell of Senator Chas Brenhard's "rum, Mesmerism and rebellion" cry, and that they have been very foolish to have ever accepted it. Certainly looks that way if one may judge from the glee of the radical silverites.

After the silver bill and a few minor matters are disposed of the house will realize very little or nothing to do until the tariff bill comes back from the senate. And already there is much discussion as to what relief will be given on that bill.

Political Matters.

In the present lull in the house the members are attending to their political fences at home with unusual diligence, and the prospects in every state are figured down fine. From all the gulf states—in fact from nearly all the southern states—come assurances that the populace have been weeded, and the Democrats will stand about as usual in the next house. Now all the northeast of the Mississippi a landslide is expected and many generally admitted. It is in the new west that all is chaos. Both sides claim everything, but it is plain that they claim it with mental reservations. In this connection it is melancholy to note that the political career of Jerry Simpson is thought to have rendered his further activity in politics impossible, and already more than one orphanage is figuring for the nomination to succeed him. His sufferings, and they have been very great, have excited much sympathy among his fellow members, for despite the queer reputation with which he entered congress he has gathered friends steadily and has proved himself a genial gentleman.

The Best Medicine.

J. G. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be desired. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than five years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, constipation, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. PERRY, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 8.

After some routine business in the senate the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Hoar made a speech in opposition. He was followed by Mr. Quay, who resumed the speech he has been delivering since April 5.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported his anti-option bill to the house. The bill making an appropriation for the purchase of a new site for the government printing office was considered at length by the whole.

Wednesday, May 9.

In the senate speeches on the Coxey resolution were made by Senators Allen of Nebraska and Sherman of Ohio, the former for and the latter against. The resolution went over without action, and the tariff bill was taken up. As executive session the treaty with Hawaii pending ratification of seals was ratified.

The house considered the naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Thursday, May 10.

The Coxey situation occupied the morning hour in the senate, but was laid aside to transact action. When the tariff bill was taken up Mr. Gallinger offered the amendment, conserving the tariff operations between this country and Canada. The resolution went over without action, and the tariff bill was taken up. As executive session the treaty with Hawaii pending ratification of seals was ratified.

The house considered the naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Friday, May 11.

The naval appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole in the house.

The principal feature of the senate proceedings was the vote of Republicans for several amendments to the tariff bill. It is said the Republicans will continue to vote for amendments wherever the rates of duty are raised from those in the original bill and where changes have been made from advalorem to specific duties.

Monday, May 14.

The senate spent the day in discussing tariff schedules.

The house considered District of Columbia business, passing a few unimportant measures.

Washed Up For From Home

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 16.—There was a jubilee at Edgerton, in this county, over the return of Supervisor Henry Marsden, who disappeared four weeks ago from Rush Medical college in Chicago. He left school the last week in March and he was sick and was going home. He came to his senses in a small hospital at Savanah, Ills. His name was unknown. He was very weak and emaciated when he reached home.

Destroyed Many Villages.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Gresham has received the following cablegram from Mr. Imbrie, at the United States charge at Caracas, Venezuela:

An earthquake on the 28th of April destroyed the cities of Egido and Merida, and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy and assistance would be appreciated.

Cheap Locomotive.

Dutchguard has been informed that cabs are going to be fitted with automatic distance counters, and that the fare for the first kilometer is to be 75 cents, and 25 cents for each succeeding kilometer.

"Capital!" he said, tapping his forehead, as if inspired with a happy thought. "Next time I have to go any distance I shall walk the first kilometer and take a cab for the rest of the journey."—Journal de Vienne.

FAVORED THE MEN.

GREAT NORTHERN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE AGAIN ACTS,

Interpreting the Disputed Clause in the Agreement Between Mr. Hill and the Men—Demands of Employes Granted and Old Rate to Be Reinstated Today Proven Guilty of Some Misdemeanor.

ST. PAUL, May 15.—The arbitration committee of St. Paul and Minneapolis business men who were instrumental in settling the strike on the Great Northern held a lengthy meeting yesterday and handed in a report which practically concedes every demand of the men. In relation to the discharge of employes connected with the former strike the committee report says:

"As to article 5, it was agreed between Mr. Hill and Mr. Dehe that all the employes of the company might return to their proper employment without prejudice for having taken part in the strike, except those men who had maliciously injured or destroyed the company's property, or were in the hands of the law; as no other exceptions were made, this committee is of opinion that the men who abandoned their trains between stations, as claimed, however reprehensible such conduct may have been, have a right to be restored to the

Employment of the Company

under the terms of the agreement. The committee's interpretation of the meaning of the term, "Those in the hands of the law," was, and now is, that the men now in the hands of the law, if found guilty, should not be employed by the company in the future, but pending the determination of their cases they should not be excluded from employment by the company because of the charges brought against them.

In connection with this matter, we wish to refer to the mutual agreement and understanding, in a broad sense, between Mr. Dehe, as representing the employes of the Great Northern road, and Mr. Hill for the company, that, as the business of the company warrants, all the old employes of the Great Northern road would return in good faith and give to the company their best efforts in the discharge of their duties. The Great Northern, on the other hand, should not employ any new men so long as there are a sufficient number of their old employes to properly conduct the business of the company.

The report is signed by B. F. Nelson, Richards Gordon, F. G. Winston, T. L. Schurmeier, James T. Wyman, Charles P. Noyes, George R. Finch, D. H. Moon and Frank R. Hubachek.

President Hill of the Great Northern and a committee of the employes were present at the rooms of the jobbers' union during the session of the committee and were called on to explain their construction of the agreement.

A Charge Against Engineer Best.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 15.—Engineer Best has been notified by United States Marshal Shortall that he was wanted in St. Paul on a charge of obstructing the United States mails. Best is ill at present but says he will go as soon as he is able to answer the charge.

PULLMAN STRIKE.

Two Thousand Employes of the Car Company Quit Work.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Two thousand employes of the Pullman Palace Car company quit work. Those who went out asserted that the entire force of 4,300 people would be on strike before night. Trouble has been brewing for some time, the men demanding the restoration of a 32 1-2 per cent cut in the wages made last year. The officials of the company refused the demand, and asserted that they were running the plant at a loss, for the purpose of giving the men employment.

The Works Closed.

A notice has been posted on the gates leading to the Pullman works declaring that the works were closed and would not resume operations until further notice. The notice was signed by General Manager Middleton, who said: "We told the men that we were not running for profit but to give them work. We now propose to show them that we meant what we said."

Big Hole in a Whaleback.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 16.—The whaleback steamer D. Thomson, which was injured in the collision with the S. S. Curry in the Soo river, eleven miles below the locks a few days ago, arrived at the ship yards and was at once dry docked. She has a hole in her bow through which an ordinary box car could easily be taken. It is expected that the owners of the Curry will libel the Thomson and also that a suit be brought against the latter vessel.

Harrison Less a for Home.

NEW YORK, May 16.—After spending 10 days in this city, attending to private business which the politicians declared meant working up a presidential boom for 1892, ex-President Harrison left town for his home in Indianapolis during the afternoon. Mr. Harrison spent the morning at his own apartments at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He did not leave that hostelry until it was time to take the train for home.

Caged Express Orders.

BOSTON, May 14.—The police are investigating a series of forgeries on the Wells-Fargo Express company in this city. Since morning over 40 forged money orders for $50 each have been presented at the company's offices for payment. They were sent in for collection by banks in the suburban towns.

Anti-Breckinridge Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 16.—The best people of Lexington and Fayette county, including several hundred ladies, turned out to the anti-Breckinridge meeting at the opera house. There were no hoodlums present and the meeting from a standpoint of morality was a tremendous success.

NATIONS AT OUTS.

The Brazilian Government Severs Diplomatic Relations With Portugal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senor Mendonca, Brazilian minister has received the following cablegram from his government:

The president of the republic has cancelled diplomatic relations with Portugal, giving passports to Count Paranay and the personnel of the legation in Brazil, and withdraws the Brazilian legation in Lisbon to withdraw.

Cause of the Intermission.

This interruption of diplomatic relations is the direct result of the naval commanders in Brazil in affording asylum to the Brazilian rebels. When Da Gama abandoned his fleet in harbor March 13, last, he took his followers aboard the Portuguese men of war Mindello, and Alfonso de Albuquerque, where they were sheltered.

May or May Not Mean War.

A rupture of diplomatic relations is sometimes tantamount to a declaration of war, but it is scarcely thought to be so serious in this case. It is difficult to see how the Portuguese government can conciliate Brazil, although this might be accomplished by the surrender of Admiral da Gama, who is reported to be en route to Portugal, and ample apology. Portuguese pride, historical in its obstinacy, will probably stand in the way of any such concessions, and it is more than probable that the two nations will continue to stand in an unfriendly attitude towards each other until time mollifies the enraged feelings of the Brazilians.

DECIDED AGAINST M'KANE.

The Graveseud Bon Gets No Relief From the Federal Courts.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The appeal of John Y. McKane to the United States supreme court was decided against McKane, Justice Harlan delivering the opinion.

McKane, in his appeal, contended that he should have been allowed to go out on bail pending the appeal, as the constitution intended to confer that right in all but capital cases. The justices held that the matter of bail in such cases was entirely within the jurisdiction of the state court. Also that the warden of Sing Sing prison had no right to ask Mr. K—e to the sheriff of New York pending the appeal, as the appeal had no effect upon his imprisonment.

Mr. K—e was overruled at every point without a dissenting opinion from any of the justices.

THE OMAHA WRECK.

Disobedience of Orders Responsible For the Collision at Menomonie Junction.

ST. PAUL, May 12.—The collision on the Omaha at Menomonie Junction, Wis., in which two men were killed and many others injured, was caused by disobedience to train orders. The express had received orders to wait for the freight at Menomonie Junction, but for some reason these orders were not obeyed. Two trainmen were killed outright—Engineer James Jeffrey of the passenger train and Express Messenger W. T. Burt. Fireman Seth Gardner escaped with a cut and bruised leg. The two mail clerks on the train, H. C. Harlow of Janesville, Wis., and W. S. Rees of Dodgeville, Wis., were injured. The latter has a broken leg and other injuries. Harlow's injuries are not serious. Engineer McKoy of the freight escaped injury. The fireman, William Simonds of St. Paul, had his right arm injured. They both jumped when they realized that a collision was inevitable.

MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Honor Paid to the Memory of Washington's Mother.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 10.—The unveiling of the Mary Washington monument occurred here during the day in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of people. The programme for the dedicatory exercises included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Rowe and Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall; Masonic ceremonies; an address by Lawrence Washington, a descendant of Mary Washington, and an oration by Senator John W. Daniel, orator of the day.

Among those present at the exercises were President Cleveland, Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Lamar, Bissell and Morton and Chief Justice Fuller.

Columbus Statue Unveiled.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The beautiful bronze statue of Christopher Columbus executed by the Spanish sculptor Suñol, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the Central park. The statue is located at the southern end of the Mall, and almost immediately facing that of Shakespeare.

White House Family Off.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The White House is at present deserted by its distinguished occupants. Following the departure of the president on a fishing trip, Mrs. Cleveland left at 8:10 p. m. with her two young daughters for Buffalo, N. Y., where she will make a brief visit with her mother, Mrs. Folsom.

Lucky Dog Starts East.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Lucky Dog, the best 3-year-old Coltto ran a race this spring, has started for Chicago, where he will start in the American Derby with thousands of California dollars bet on him. The horse has been especially prepared for the big race, and is said to be in fine fettle.

No Grasshoppers This Year.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The department of agriculture has sent out a circular to correct an erroneous impression that destructive broods of locusts are due to appear this season. Two or three broods are due this year, but they are not of a voracious kind and will do very little if any damage.

Manitoba Village Scorched.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—Fire at Helmfield, Man., destroyed three dwellings, two general stores and all their contents. Loss, $80,000.

STILL STEAL TRAINS.

COXEYITES CONTINUE LAWLESS ACTS IN THE WEST.

Their Latest Exploit Occurred at Colville, Wy., Where a Deputy Marshal's Train Was Appropriated — Federal Troops Asked For—Speculations as to From the War Department.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 14.—When Marshal Pinkham of Idaho started to board his train to go to Coleville for the commonwealers arrested there, 300 other commonwealers rushed upon him and his deputies and took their train from them and are coming east. Troops have been called for and the entire army will be arrested. The greatest excitement prevails at Montpelier, many citizens sympathizing with the commonwealers, among them Constable Dick Williams, who was arrested. The commonwealers attempted to release him but were cowed by three dozen Winchesters in the hands of deputies. A public meeting of citizens was held to confer with the opposing forces, but the marshals could do nothing as their duty was imperative.

TO HEAD OFF COXEVITES.

Special Instructions From the War Department.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Reports of a disquieting nature were received during the day by Attorney General Olney respecting the lawless acts of various armies of Coxeyites in the West in seizing trains and interfering with the mails. The attorney general consulted the secretary of war and it was decided to adhere to the line of policy pursued last week in dealing with these cases. While general instructions had been sent to the military commanders in the disturbed districts to give all lawful and necessary assistance to the officers of the United States courts in repressing these outrages, it was felt proper to send specific instructions to General Otis at Vancouver barracks and to General Brooke, commanding the department of the Platte, to take active steps to head off the marauders in their destructive acts, acting as auxiliary to the United States marshals.

Coxey Moves Again.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The "Commonweal of Christ" is now encamped in historic Bladensburg, a village famous for duels years ago. Encouraged by the protests of the indignant citizens of Hyattsville, where camp was pitched last week, the army crossed the eastern branch of the Potomac and pitched its tents in the large yard adjoining the George Washington hotel. Coxey has said that he anticipated no trouble in Bladensburg.

Marshal Asks for Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—General Sheafield has received a telegram from the United States marshal at Montpelier, Ida., stating that a gang of Coxeyites have seized the property of the Union Pacific at that point with the intention of holding it until transportation is furnished them. The marshal says that he and his men are guarding the railroad property and asks to be relieved by United States troops.

Captured Colorado Commonwealers.

SALINA, Kan., May 13—The "war" is over. The intrepid Colorado contingent of the commonwealers which left the Colorado and Kansas in an uproar for two days has surrendered unconditionally to Marshal Hoy. They were too strong and every man put under arrest. The surrender was made peaceably and the entire army are being taken to Topeka for trial.

Ditched Coxeyites.

PROVO, Utah, May 12.—Carter's Salt Lake Coxeyites, numbering about 500, who camped at Geneva, marched into Provo, seized a Union Pacific engine and a number of Rio Grande western box cars and started east over the Rio Grande Western. Before they got out of town the train ran into an open switch and was derailed.

LARGEST WELL ON EARTH.

Rich Strike of Gas In a Supposed Worthless Territory In Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—The largest gas well in the Ohio or Indiana fields was drilled on the Wallace farm, three miles west of Fostoria, Monday. The lease is owned by the Chicago Oil company and the well was started last week in territory which was considered worthless. The well was finished at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the tools were thrown out the workmen had to run for their lives. The well is estimated at 50,000,000 feet of gas per day, the largest well on earth. The gas caught fire from the forge and the derrick was burned to the ground. The woods are blazing in many places and flames can be seen shooting up 100 feet above the tree tops.

An Amendment by Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Davis has given notice of an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a discriminating duties upon silks, velvets, plushes and laces, also upon wines, delaines, cheesemen, billiard goods, dolls, toys, brandy and other spirits, against countries imposing discriminating or prohibitory duties upon grain or its products or other agricultural productions exported from the United States.

Iron Hall Claims.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—In the superior court Judge Winters notified all the attorneys interested in the Iron Hall receivership case that he would dispose of all the claims against the order on May 17 and that all claims must be filed by the 16th. Judge Winters further said that if the claims are not prosecuted they will be disallowed.

Louisiana Senator Elected.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 16.—The general assembly has elected Senator Don Caffrey for the long term of United States senator, beginning March 6 1895.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 9.

The National convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is in session at Omaha.

Colonel Joseph Moore died at Indianapolis, aged 69. Its planned and constructed all of the pontoon bridges used by Sherman on his march to the sea.

The Kearney mine at Shiply's hill, log and memorial plate, etc., recovered by Lieut. Francis from the wreckers, have arrived at the navy department.

George Gifford, United States consul at Basle, Switzerland, reports to the state department that the Swiss watch industry is suffering from severe depression.

A conference between the Chicago brick manufacturers and their employes resulted in a settlement and the strike was declared off, concessions being made by both sides.

The United States court of appeals at St. Paul has handed down a decision holding that railroad pooling was against public policy and refusing to enjoin the Milwaukee and Wabash pooling contract between the Milwaukee and Wabash roads.

Thursday, May 10.

Investigation of Northern Pacific affairs has been resumed in New York.

Democrats of the Eighteenth Illinois district have renominated Congressman Cannon.

At Newmarket, the 2,000 guineas stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Ladas.

The Atchison has given notice of withdrawal from the Western Freight association.

A gigantic ice combine has been formed of all the New York and Brooklyn ice companies.

At Evanston, Wyo., the Republicans elected the mayor by a majority of four after every Democrat in town had voted.

In an encounter between gen d'armes and mob of strikers in Polish Austria, nine of the strikers were killed and 20 injured.

Friday, May 11.

Mrs. Lease has recovered from her recent illness.

Ex-President Caceres has been re-elected president of Peru.

The annual convention of the Southern Baptist church is in session at Dallas, Tex.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, has resigned.

In a report sent to congress Secretary Gresham criticised the Samoan tripartite agreement.

The house committee on labor has decided to report a resolution providing for the investigation of the Coxey movement.

The Portuguese consul in London announces that by an extension proves that the epidemic prevailing at Lisbon is not cholera.

The work of removing the world's fair buildings has been commenced by Talmage Hunter, the Chicago House Wrecking company.

Saturday, May 12.

Gold engaged for shipment by Saturday's European steamers aggregated $2,000,000.

The appointment of Sir Charles Russell as Baron Russell of Killowen has been gazetted.

The meeting of syrup manufacturers' from various sections of the country was held at Chicago Friday.

The Lehigh Valley coal workers held a meeting at Scottsdale, Pa., and agreed to stand firm for their demands.

Lord Irving, of the firm of Peters Waterman, C. W. Jones and Steve Young of Leadville, Col., are lodged in the circuit court at Washburn, Wis.

Two delegations of full-blooded and half-breed Indians from the Sioux and Osage tribes, in Oklahoma, are in Washington to discuss reservation matters with Interior department officials.

Monday, May 14.

A 25-cent rate of admission brought 30,459 people to the midwinter fair on Sunday.

It is officially declared that cholera has broken out in governments in the south of Russia.

Operators and coal miners are holding a meeting at Cleveland to adjust their differences.

Twelve trains have been taken off the New York Central on account of scarcity of soft coal.

The gold reserve in the treasury at the close of business Saturday was $82,232,732, and the cash balance $132,306,063.

A little boy and his sister in Vienna committed suicide because they thought they were a burden to their widowed mother.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle was burned for the third time Sunday. An adjoining hotel was also destroyed, the total loss exceeding $1,000,000.

Tuesday, May 15.

The Chi. G. A. R. encampment is in session at Canton.

The Sharon (Pa.) iron works, employing 850 men, were shut down Monday having been at work for a long time.

Andrew Foy, of Cronin fame, and his wife have been reconciled and are living together at their home in Chicago.

The board of managers of the Chicago Union League club has voted unanimously to expel Breckinridge from membership.

Senator Squire has presented petitions from several G. A. R. posts of Washington state, praying for the recognition of Lincoln's birthday as a national holiday.

The old home of Benedict Arnold in New Haven has just been sold for the use of a banking firm. Behind it in will be taken by the New Haven Colony and Historical society.

The new tunnel through the Palisades built by the Susquehanna and Western railroad, costing $2,000,000, is completed, and form lly opened for traffic. The tunnel is nearly two miles long.

LIABLE TO COLLAPSE.

YET CONGRESS DELAYS PROVIDING A NEW PRINTING OFFICE.

Uncertainty Regarding the Site For the Proposed Building—A Problem That Confronts the New Public Printer—Liability of Another Fearful Theater Disaster.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—[Special.]—Chairman Bankhead of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, after long wrestling with the subject and getting pretty hard fall, gives it as his opinion that the uncertainty about the new government printing office is greater than ever. Others assert that senate and house, to say nothing of other contestants, are no nearer an agreement than when the discussion began years ago. Just at present the matter is so tangled up with politics and local interests, railroads and real estate speculators, that it is not easy to get at the merits of it, but out of the muddle several facts can be picked of interest to the public and among them these:

Looking For a Site.

The senate committee, after what it considered an exhaustive study of the situation, selected what is called the Kurtz Johnson lot, which contains 106,000 square feet and could be got on $1 a foot. This is the lot which was once recommended by a joint committee of the senate and house and is the one favored by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and his supporters in the recent debate. About the time, however, when an agreement seemed very near, General and ex-Senator Mahone appeared upon the scene. There was a delay. The senate overruled its committee and voted for the Mahone lot, which is at the corner of North Capitol and L streets, three squares north of the present government printing office. It contains 213,615 square feet. Favoritism and corruption were charged, of course. Senator Vest succeeded in getting a reconsideration of the vote, and so the matter rests in that body.

The house committee, after a long and careful examination, brought in a bill for purchasing the square just north of the Baltimore and Ohio station on which the senate stables and a government engine house now are. It would cost $300,000, and to grade the lot and locate the stables elsewhere would probably cost $50,000 more. Its great advantages are its nearness to the capitol and the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad could easily put a switch into the basement. It is quite safe to say that when one considers that the office receives 9,000 tons of freight yearly. On the other hand, this would give that road a sort of monopoly, and this, with the cost, caused the house to fall on the Bankhead bill with unrelenting fury. Another lot which has its advocates is the so called baseball ground, which contains 170,648 feet and would cost $242,000, and is now owned by Mr. Livingston of Georgia. The Mahone lot, by the way, is offered for $250,000, and the sale of 4 would, it is said, make quite a snag fortune for the wily little general and enable him to retire from politics once more. Indeed it is charged by advocates of other sites that part of the agreement between the general and certain senators is that if he sells this lot to the government he is to meddle no more in Virginia. But then you cannot believe half you hear in Washington.

A Shuttlecock For Both Houses.

After knocking all around the field the congressional wolves in both houses lay down to the proposition to extend the present building, paying $1,500,000 for an addition of 52,000 square feet of ground, but the engineers answered with one voice that the present building is liable to collapse at any minute, and that an addition would involve a calamity equal to the one which carries then turned to another lot not far south of the capitol, where 312,000 square feet could be bought for $800,000, but the other fellows succeeded in proving the site so unhealthful that it would be criminal to place government employees there. The present building at the corner of North Capitol and H streets is also pronounced very unhealthful, so there you are again. All this is well worth the study of Americans as showing what a slow, clumsy machine this thing called government is and how those who wait on congress for better times will not breathe the air nor perhaps drink the waters of despair. The matter has been a shuttlecock between the two houses for years.

Mr. Bryan advocated the use of the government land lying between Sixth and Seventh streets just north of the fish commission building, whereupon the other side immediately proved that the ground was a quagmire exhaling the vapors of death, and the new foundation would be made there, that it was sometimes overflowed by Potomac backwater, and that fish had been caught swimming in the Pennsylvania depot! Others proposed using one of the parks, especially a part of Judiciary square, which was met with an indignant protest from the people of that section of the metropolitan grounds. When it was proposed to take that part of Garfield park not far south of the capitol, which is not a park at all, there was an indignant outcry on the ground that it was sacred to the memory of the martyred president. Mr. Coombs proposed a general change of square, by which government buildings yet to be erected might be near together and pointed out the enormous saving caused by the great distances between the different departments. The end of the whole matter is the house was that on motion of Mr. Holman the committee was instructed to select a site on some ground already owned by the government. As the senate will not consent to this—at least so all the committees consulted say—it really looks as if Mr. Bankhead's opening statement were the truth.

Public Printer Benedict's Dilemma.

All this time Mr. T. E. Benedict, the new public printer, is struggling with the problem of how to discharge one-half of his employes and not offend any congressman or any employes who has a "pull." He says that when he left the office some four years ago there were but little over 2,100 employes on the rolls, and when he returned there were 3,694, of whom 800 must go at once and nearly as many more in a few weeks. The newest type in knowledge of buildings can see that the present building is unsafe, but the business conducted in it and, in fact, unfit for the use of heavy machinery of any kind. And yet it looks as if the heaviest machinery were on the top floor. The men say they do their work with legs called ready for a jump, but it is certain that there could be no effective pumping, for if the building does go it will be a Park place disaster and a Ford's theater disaster both in one, with somebody horrors of its own. If we wonder at the delay of congress under such circumstances, what shall we say of the great pressure to secure or retain employment in such a building?

Has No Equal

Hood's Cives Health and Strength to the Aged

Mrs. Benjamin Sellers

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It has been used in our family a good many years. My mother, Mrs. Benjamin Sellers, came here from England thirteen years ago, and has not been in good health for a long time. Every spring and fall she was so

Sick and Worn Out

that she had to stay in bed. She suffered from indigestion, in fact could hardly eat anything. She began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

did her so much good she thinks it saved her life. She is an old lady, 73 years, and is as smart as some young girls." Mrs. J. E. James, Howell Ave., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. T. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplie always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Vincent's Academy.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota on the 4th day of May, 1894.

RESOURCES

Bills receivable	$164,962.03
Stocks and bonds	1,275.13
Due from other banks	14,725.16
Banking house and furniture	2,000.00
Real estate	2,000.00
Current Expenses	2,357.44
Taxes paid	1,004.75
Cash on hand	11,274.50
Liabilities	$197,474.49
Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided profits	10,145.27
Individual deposits subject to check	32,329.22
Certificates of deposit	51,123.10
Bills discounted	49,000.00
Total	$197,474.49

I, J. W. Wheeler, cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. }

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 16th day of May, 1894.

SEAL.

A. F. GEORGE,
Notary Public.
Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:

L. ELLINGTON,
E. P. PIERCE. } Directors.

DR. PIERCE'S

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. SURE CURE. A new, reliable and safe relief for Pain, Irregularity, Suppression, Nervousness, Hysteria, Headache, Backache, Bearing-down Pains, and all Female Weakness. Invigorates Stomach and Bowels, Purifies the Blood, Gives Strength to the whole system. Prepared in large, small and concentrated pellets. Send 10 cents for sample package. Sold by druggists. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

VICIOUS VOORHEES.

HE HATES PROSPERITY FOR AMERICA AND FOR AMERICANS.

The Cries and Falsehoods Furnished His Entire Speech—A Clever Exposure of His Quibbles and Prevarications—His Vulgar Abuse Recoils Upon Himself.

The rabid remarks made by Senator Voorhees during his opening debate upon the tariff bill in the senate have strong earmarks of Clevelandism, and many opinions have been expressed that the senator's speech was at least prompted by the president, even if not actually inspired by the White House tenant. Such words as "greed," "stealthiness," "crime," "selfishness" and the like always abound in the speeches and addresses of the president when he discusses a protective tariff. They are almost as frequent as the "I's" and "Me's" that have now become a part of American history, and the tautology of the expressions referred to in the speech of Senator Voorhees affords good reason for the suspicion that it was, before delivery, submitted to the approval of Mr.

According to Senator Voorhees, the tariff taxes that are now paid to the extent of $76,670,000 annually "on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States" will be removed. If it be proper to wipe out $76,670,000 of duty that has been collected under the McKinley tariff, which Senator Voorhees stigmatizes as "a gigantic crime," is the senator not equally guilty of covinances at crime by retaining a single dollar's worth of such duty? Is it that "his lust for riches takes alarm" when he sees so much revenue slipping away from the treasury, and that his "sordid, brutal selfishness" impels him to keep up grasp even upon some of the McKinley dollars, although they make him a participator in "a gigantic crime?"

On the basis of a population of 68,000,000 people, which is the total, according to present estimates of the treasury department, the amount of promised relief is $1.12½ per capita of burdensome and oppressive taxation, divided among the different schedules as follows:

Chemicals	$1,000,000
Pottery	1,000,000
Glass	1,800,000
Metals	12,000,000
Wood	200,000
Tobacco	3,300,000
Agricultural products	3,300,000
Spirits, wines, etc	1,200,000
Cotton manufactures	3,450,000
Flax, hemp and manufactures	6,000,000
Woolen manufactures	25,000,000
Silk manufactures	5,500,000
Paper and pulp	300,000
Sundries	2,500,000
Transferred to free list	12,170,000
Total	$76,670,000

Senator Voorhees claims that the proposed reductions in the tariff will save $76,670,000 in taxation to the laboring people. This would be correct upon the supposition that our imports of foreign goods would be no more and no less during the years to come than they were during the year of protection, upon which his calculations were made. But he omits an essential feature in his data. The mere fact of our having a protective tariff has been to prohibit the foreign importations, and the mere fact of lowering the tariff will very largely increase such importations to an extent that will also increase the "burden of taxation." The senator claims that every dollar collected under the McKinley tariff is a tax. Every dollar collected under the free trade tariff will be equally a tax, and more of it, because the imports will be greater and the ultimate "burden of taxation" greater.

Take an invoice of $1,000 for manufactures of cotton imported from England and now paying 50 per cent ad valorem duty, the McKinley tariff thereon is $500. Take the free trade tariff of 35 per cent ad valorem, which will permit $3,000 of foreign cotton to be imported where only $1,000 are now imported, and the duty will amount to $700, an increase of $200 in the "burden of taxation" laid upon the poor people by the Wilson tariff bill. The same rule may be applied to all other commodities, and the greater the difference between the present and the proposed tariffs the larger will be the imports of the foreign goods. This view of the case has not been presented by Senator Voorhees or any member of his free trade army. They endeavor to make the people believe that our imports will not be larger when the tariff is lowered, and that the British trade is not waiting impatiently to flood our markets with his cheap goods.

But there is still another view of the case that Senator Voorhees has entirely overlooked—the question of wages, every important phase in the labor. Where we now import but $1,000 worth of cotton goods and will, with a lower tariff, import to the extent of $3,000, there will be just $1,000 worth less manufactured in our own mills, and $800 less of this to be distributed in wages. This means that 400 men earning $2 per day will be deprived of their opportunity to earn. Two hundred men are to receive a remission of $1.12½ in a year from the tariff taxes that they have been paying, yet in a single day they are to lose $2 in wages. This will be a great relief, no doubt. But there may be some workers and wage earners who would prefer to retain the $2 per day and pay the $1.12½ per annum tax. Such a natural desire on their part is characterized by Senator Voorhees as "sordid, brutal selfishness," and a "lust for riches."

Senator Voorhees claims to desire the relief of the people from unjust taxation and proposes to relieve them to the extent of $76,670,000, or $1.12¾ per head. At the same time he argues in support of a bill that will provide a surplus of revenue to the extent of $29,885,245 and says "there is no terror to us in surplus like this." Perhaps not. Men who juggle with millions can regard millions with complacency. But it seems hard upon the poor laborer who is to be deprived of his work and not have the means wherewith to support himself or his family. It will be small satisfaction for him, without a loaf of bread in the house, to contemplate a surplus of $29,885,245 hoarded up in the vaults of the treasury.

Such a policy as is advocated by Senator Voorhees and his free trade associates will be regarded by the mass of the people as "a gigantic crime." It may lead to crime, and who could blame a poor man without work if he were impelled to crime at the sight of $29,885,245 in gold hoarded in the treasury? "There is no terror" to Senator Voorhees "in a surplus like this," but all men are not made like Senator Voorhees, and some even are thankful that they are not. To quote his own words, he has "declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ruinous in its exactions on the absolute wants in life that its possible duration is only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur."

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

A COMPROMISE TARIFF.

The Democrats Tried It Once Before, and the Country Suffered Severely.

In view of the compromise nature of the Wilson tariff bill it is well to refer to the tariff act of 1833, which was intended as a compromise and conciliatory measure. The south was on the verge of open rebellion, so determined were they not to submit to the protective system. Mr. Clay and congress did not intend to give up the protective principle of the act of 1828. But, like all such compromise measures, it yielded just enough to completely destroy its efficiency, as was subsequently learned to our sorrow. It provided that by a sliding scale of one-tenth biannually all duties in excess of 20 per cent should be abolished within a period of 10 years. In its results and effects it was really an abandonment of the protective principle, for the reductions allowed were soon found to afford "insufficient protection," which is practically no protection, as was so terribly proved under the tariff of 1816. Industry and trade soon decline, and again foreign goods poured like an inundation into our markets.

Financial depression followed, assignments and bankruptcies resulted everywhere, manufacturers suspended operations, and business grew worse and worse till the culmination was reached in the financial crash of 1837, one of the most appalling and disastrous financial revulsions ever known, several even than that which followed the repeal of the first tariff in 1816.

The revulsion of 1837 produced a far greater havoc than was experienced in the period above mentioned. The ruin came quickly and fearfully. There were few that could save themselves. Property of every description was parted with at prices that were astounding, and, as for the currency, there was scarcely any at all.

"In some parts of Pennsylvania the people were obliged to divide bank notes into halves, quarters, eighths and so on and agree from necessity to use them as money. In Ohio, with all her abundance, it was hard for money to pay taxes. The sheriff of Muskingum county, as stated by the Cincinnati Times, in the summer of 1842 sold at auction one four horse wagon at $8.50, 10 hogs at 62½ cents each, 20 sheep at 12½ cents, five cows, two steers and one calf, the lot at $3.25; 20 sheep at 12½ cents each; 24 hogs, the 23 at 25 cents; one eight day clock at $2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheads, at $5; three lots of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents" (Colton's "Life of Henry Clay," Vol. 1).

The whole country went into liquidation, bank loans and discounts fell off more than one-half, the money lost to the country was not less than $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the tremendous strain upon the moral sense of the people. All prices fell off ruinously, production was greatly diminished, and in many departments practically ceased. Thousands of workingmen were idle, with no hope of employment, and their families suffering from want. Our farmers were without markets. Their products rotted in their barns. Their lands, teeming with rich harvests, were sold by the sheriff for debts and taxes. The tariff which robbed our industries of protection failed to supply the government with necessary revenues. The national treasury in consequence was bankrupt, and the credit of the nation very low. In the first six years after 1834 the revenue fell off 25 per cent, and the government was obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay current expenses.—American Economist.

The Turkeys of Tiffin.

Friend Kimmol, writing from the Heidelberg university, at Tiffin, O., says that there seems to be an analogy existing between our present free trade Democracy and two old time turkey gobblers used to reside in that vicinity. One of the trappers built a pen, and succeeded in catching three fine wild turkeys. But while putting them into the pen one got away from him, so he foolishly threw down the two he had in his hands to run after the one that got away. The other trapper, seeing the race, exclaimed, "Run, Boltie, run!" But Boltie failed to run fast enough, and so lost all his turkeys.

In like manner our free trade friends want to throw down our large, steady and profitable home market to risk acquiring a small share in the sometimes unprofitable and always uncertain so called "markets of the world." The only difference seems to be that of the two the free trader is the bigger fool, for the trapper risked losing only 66⅔ per cent in order to seek 33⅓ per cent, while the free trader risks losing 99 per cent in order to acquire the meager and uncertain 2 per cent.

ENGLAND AND SILVER

THE WHITE METAL IS USED TO FOSTER BRITISH INTERESTS.

The Demonetization of Silver Is Discrimination Against an American Product—Our Only Relief Is to Tax British Freight and Shipping.

We, with our near neighbor, Mexico, are the principal producers of silver. Nearly all the world's supply comes from North and South America. The production of all Europe is insignificant. Until lately neither Great Britain nor any British colony produced any silver. Under these circumstances England saw that by demonetizing silver it would decrease the value of a commodity it did not produce and conversely increase the value of the goods it wished to sell in American countries. Some 14 years ago Germany, which proposed by the aid of protection and subsidies to its mercantile marine to become an exporting nation, followed England's lead and also demonetized silver. Lately England, seeing that we were staggering under the effort to hold up the price of a product common to so many American countries, tried to give us a coup de grace by demonetizing silver in India.

The demonetization of silver by England and Germany was an effort to discrimination against one of our products, to obtain an undue advantage in trade with us. The demonetization of silver in India was as distinctly a hostile act as any warlike proclamation of war could be. It was the second time that old pirate of Jefferson's or Jackson's political breeches were left in the White House this action of England's would have been resented as the orders in council were.

With these long continued hostilities to one at least of our interests apparent to the whole world and fully understood by all of our legislators, a large part of the Democratic party and apparently all of the Populists propose to reward Great Britain, principally, and Germany by opening our markets to their manufactures, increasing the amount of silver, debased in value by their action, which we will have to export to pay for service in transporting our ocean freights and goods received from them. And almost concurrently with the demonetization of silver by India by England that unconscionable Judas, Pithius, proposes to reward Great Britain by destroying our shipbuilding industry in favor of British shipbuilders. As an excuse for his treason for not trying to hand our coasting and lake trade to the English is his fear that by trying to do too much at first he may not be able to do anything for the interests of the nation to whose capitalists he is so grasping.

All Americans will welcome Senator Lodge's declaration of opposition to this supersubservient attitude of Gorman and his satellites in our congress and will agree with his reasons for opposition. He says in part:

It is England which is today the great enemy of any effort for the monetization of silver by the world's currency. I do not mean the whole of England, but the bankers and the mighty moneyed interests of London.

England is held by her private position by the banking and moneyed interests of London, speaking in a broad and general sense. She is in great difficulty with her Indian exchanges. She is in great difficulty with her manufactures. She needs relief. No one will have followed the English newspapers or the discussion of the Indian currency question not to see that the movement in favor of silver is growing in England all the time. The reason is governed by her attitude toward silver solely by her own interests. She is not governed by maintaining the gold monometallic standard because she is in love with that standard, but desires to do so for economic truth. She is engaged in maintaining it because she is engaged in it for capitalists believe it pays. The rest of the world simply follows meekly or ever does something far silver, and the gold monometallic policy of Great Britain is not following all the great civilized nations is, I believe, the great factor of gold monometallism in the world today at this moment.

Therefore it seems to me if there is any way in which we can strike England's trade or strike her moneyed interests it is our clear policy to do it in the interest of silver. Nothing, in my judgment, as the senator from Colorado (Mr. Jellison) pointed out the other day, can help England so much to her present difficulties as to open the markets of this country to her under the proposed tariff bill.

The senator advocates striking her with prohibitive duties on the produce of her colonies, saying, "There is only one way to deal with England on this question, and that is to make her feel it in her pocket."

Possibly, however, the senator is not making his attack on the most vulnerable point. A differential duty on all goods from England would undoubtedly be unpleasant to that country. But she would not care greatly for the imprisonment of her colonies. His she not for the past year added to the value of her gold brought from India for imperial taxation an additional sum of $9,946,200 in silver under the present unsatisfactory for exchange by the low value of silver? This low value she has procured. She would see all of her colonies bound to her by the strongest commercial ties or less equanimity if it would injure us. The most vulnerable point of England is her shipping, that Fithian wishes to protect and foster. If we would give notice of a termination of the agreement which prevents us imposing differential duties on imports in British ships, that prevents our imposing differential harbor and dock dues on her shipping, we would see the Indian mints reopened instantly.

If Mexico and the silver producing countries of Central and South America, which are invited to increase the taxation of their people that British bondholders may still receive exclusive full pay of gold, would combine to lay differential charges on the shipping of all countries that discriminate against silver, the mints of Great Britain and Germany would be open to the coinage of silver at any ratio the silver producing countries were unanimous in demanding.

Then the thinkers, who have been explaining that inasmuch as gold alone has prevented the two metals circulating freely together all other complaints for their superfluous labor.

EDWARD P. NORTH.

Our Favorable Balance of Trade.

A free trader is nothing if not inconsistent. If we have a favorable balance of trade, the tariff, he tells us, has nothing to do with it. If we have an adverse balance of trade, it is all due to the "robber tariff." But he hardly knows how to explain our present excess of foreign trade. No two free trade organs explain it alike, and yet the explanation is simple. The McKinley law has been in force between three and four years, and as long as we are only threatened with free trade so long will our industries of foreign trade continue favorable. Foreigners do not care to sell so much in our markets when they must pay a high tariff, and they do pay it now. But once the tariff is taken off the balance in our favor will disappear in a twinkling. Every long commercial cruiser is waiting most hopefully and expectantly to dump its accumulated goods on our shores. The following from the Dublin Telegram is a sample of what the foreign press is telling its readers:

"The time to be in the field is now when the new tariff has been in operation some time, but on the first day that it comes into play. The English and Scotch and other woolen makers will make a rush for possession. But while a favorable foreign trade balance is most desirable it is insignificant compared with our home trade, of which we have already lost hundreds of millions of dollars because of threatened free trade. Actual free trade means a loss of thousands of millions. Let us continue to protect our home market, and our foreign trade will take care of itself."—American Economist.

Wool Growing In Italy.

The free trader who believes that wool can be grown as cheaply in this country as abroad, and who would have American woolgrowers conform to the same conditions as to the method of living, wages, etc., as the foreign grower, should read the following verbatim report taken from the first annual report of the United States commissioner of labor. The report gives the condition, wages, etc., of sheep-raising in Italy. It is as follows:

"Condition—Lives in hovel; looks like a hovel; leads a solitary life; cannot read; possesses but little intelligence.

"Diet—Breakfast, bread, red oil, water; dinner, black bread, oil, water; supper, black bread, oil, water. This monotonous and meager diet is varied at infrequent intervals by a very small piece of bacon, salt pork or macaroni, and on special occasions (Immaculate) on great fete days by a little wine.

"Earnings at 7 cents a day, $25.55.

"Cost of living for two years—Bread, $14.60; oil, $5.47; other food supplies, $1.82; clothing, $3.66.

"Expenditures, $25.55.

"Earnings, $25.55."—Texas Stockman.

A Countryman's Suggestion.

A countryman who boarded the freboat New Yorker at her berth at the Battery was struck with interest as he observe the completeness of her equipment for fighting fire along the river front and commented upon the ingenious arrangements for directing the streams upon burning buildings or into the holds of vessels in which fire was in nitration. Then he asked the engineer to show him the workings of the searchlight, of which vessels in this city have was one and was amazed to learn that there was no electrical plant at all on the boat. The countryman's surprise was declared a boon for the kitchen and the family.

Cottolene

is the new, dainty, odorless, pure, and satisfactory substitute forlard. Every member of the family can eat and digest the food into which it enters. Bright housekeepers see this point and use Cottolene.

For sale at grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block CROOKSTON, MINN

CITY BARBER SHOP.

Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Hair Dyed and cannot bring it, send it to me with directions and your name and address and I will dye and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

HAZOZ'S HONED.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL,

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Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especial feature of the treatment of science, as it asserts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Every nerve is produced in the brain and conveyed by means of the spinal cord to the various parts of the system, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary for

the performance of its functions. The sympathetic nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the nerves, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach and bowels, with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut, the nerve descending from the brain passes down the neck and connecting at the base with the pneumogastric, which is shown here. It then passes down the body, supplying the latter with the vitality necessary for the performance of its functions. The pneumogastric

THE FINANCIAL END.

TRIALS OF THE BOX OFFICE MAN AND THOSE WHO WATCH HIM.

Story of the Bill of Cardboard That Admits One to the Theater.—The Manager on the Road Has to Keep His Eyes Open, Says a Man Who Has Been Through the Mill.

There is something about the wear and tear of the duties incidental to the box office that prematurely ages a young man. Stay by him a single day, and you'll know what it is. When he comes to the theater in the morning and arranges his tickets in the rack and counts out his change and the advance sales on that day, it is with an air of resignation such as kings and queens need to wear just before they were carted out for execution.

There are so many tickets of various kinds and prices prepared for each performance and duly dated and numbered and marked with a big letter or number for the day of the week. This large designation is with the view of handling rapidly. There are fifteen cases containing the tickets of the following days, each day by itself, and when an advance sale is made he puts the money received for it with the tickets for that day. When the day is over, he puts that tray of tickets and money in the safe for the night. The advance money is thus usually kept until the day comes around and then goes into the pile received for the night's performance.

The peculiarity of this business is that everything connected with the box office is cash. The sales are cash sales, and if a combination show is in the house the settlement with the combination treasurer is made in cash at the close of every performance. Simply put, therefore, at the close of the day the difference between the number of tickets on hand in the morning and the tickets left unsold is represented in the cash drawer.

As a matter of particular fact, however, there are numerous complications incidental to the operation, and the treasurer of the house and his assistant —the box office young man before alluded to—become prematurely old and abnormally smart grappling with them.

On the rural circuits the traveling manager is obliged to be very wary in his dealings with the box office man. As soon as the theater doors are thrown open to the public the combination manager or treasurer looking after the interests of the company playing in the house makes his appearance and takes up his stand at the door, where he can watch both the box office and the ticket taker. When you enter any theater where a combination is playing, you'll see this wary individual at his post of duty. He is there on the presumption that the local people will "do" him if they can. He knows all the tricks and wiles of the box office young man and the doorkeeper and takes nothing for granted.

He sees that every comer hands in a ticket of some kind, and that the doorkeeper puts that representative of so much cash in the padlocked box. The pasteboard in that tin box represents the receipts of the house, of which his company has a certain percentage unless playing on a certainty. He carries the key to that box and if he is "done" over lets the box go out of his sight. There is another watcher at the gallery door taking the same precaution. Of course he knows the nice box office young man wouldn't cheat him—not for the world! but all the same he is on guard against a possible lapse of conscience.

"On the road," said Billy Keogh, who has had experience in the box office and as traveling manager and ought to be pretty well up in the tricks of both, "the traveling manager goes on the principle that every box office is going to 'do him up' if it can. The first thing he does is to go to the theater and get his mail and 'size up' the local man. And the first thing the local man does is to get 'fly,' and if so it will be diamond cut diamond. That process we call 'jollying' begins at once.

"The traveling man is always on the defensive. He can't beat the other man. All he can do is to prevent the box office from heating him. He must be up to the tricks and as hard as nails. You know in small towns the local treasurer gets a yearly benefit and the doorkeeper gets a benefit. So these two men will 'play' traveling companies for the benefit of their friends at every opportunity.

"The collusion between the box office and the doorkeeper is perfect. Sometimes they are very sensitive about being watched, and sometimes they pretend to be indignant. The most indignant treasurer I ever met was in a place where we caught the doorkeeper, who was on the landing just above the box office, sliding tickets down a crack in the floor into the box office. He said:

"'Take a popular price house and big audiences of from 1,100 to 1,500 people, and in the rush it is hard to prevent the 'done.' If I can manage to hold them down to 810 or 820 margin, I'm pretty well satisfied. A new pocket register has come into use that helps keep run of the admissions. You can stand at the receiver, and with your hand in your pocket count every person that goes into the house.

"When the ticket seller and the doorkeeper are close together, there is the most danger, for then they will communicate with each other with a nod or by signs or words that the company's representative will not understand. No, I don't think the house itself often profits by these tricks. It is considered a rule that the house is 'done' along with the traveling company, though this is not always the case, to my personal knowledge."—New York Herald.

"Where Ignorance," Etc.

Bridegroom Elect (who has given every reason he can find to justify his marriage)—Besides, old man, it will improve my position. Now, you were well off before you married, weren't you?

Henpecked Husband.—Yes, I was. But I didn't know it.—London Judy.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Y. M. C. A. Aleet to Celebrate Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The golden jubilee of the Young Men's Christian association will be cele-

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

brated on June 6 by appropriate exercises in every country where the organization has gained a foothold, but the celebration in London, the cradle of the association, will have special significance and importance. The exercises there will last for a week and will include the meeting of the thirteenth international conference of the association, with public thanksgiving services in St. Paul's cathedral on jubilee day and a public reception at the Royal Albert hall, Kensington.

George Williams, the founder of the organization, now nearly 73 years old, will attend these exercises and tell how he came to start the Y. M. C. A. Delegates will be present from every one of the United States and from 17 other countries, and there will be almost as many languages spoken as there are countries represented. The corporation of the city of London has appropriated £2,000 for the entertainment of the delegates, so that something of a civic aspect will be added to the religious character of the celebration.

The first Y. M. C. A. was organized June 6, 1844, at a meeting of the 80 clerks of the big London dry goods house of Hitchcock & Co., and its stated object was "to improve the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." Now there are 70 branches in London alone and 848 in the United Kingdom, while in the world at large there are 5,143 branches, with a membership close to 600,000 souls.

The North American branch was organized in Boston Dec. 29, 1851, and within two years there were branches in 26 other American cities. The convention of the American branches in Buffalo in June, 1854, was really the first conference in the history of the association, and the first international conference, which met in Paris in August, 1855, was also called under American auspices.

It is a notable coincidence that the Salvation Army was also started in London in June, 1844, and that organization, too, will have a big anniversary celebration in London next month.

A CANADIAN PATRIOT.

Joseph Royal Advocates Independence For the Dominion.

Joseph Royal, whose pamphlet in favor of Canadian independence has stirred up so much excitement in the Dominion, is a man of striking personality and remarkable strength of character. He was born in Montreal in 1837 and began his

JOSEPH ROYAL.

career as a journalist. It was in Lo ndon alone that he first attracted attention to his trait of thinking and acting for himself. Although a Conservative, he fought against his leader, Sir George E. Cartier, and the powerful corporation of the Sulpicians on the question of the division of the Catholic parishes of Montreal. It required much independence of character and energy to enter a campaign against such powerful opponents as Cartier and the Sulpicians, who wielded at that time an immense influence in Montreal.

Mr. Royal was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1880 by a Manitoba constituency and succeeded in having a committee appointed to study the feasibility of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson bay. Out of this came the incorporation of the Hudson Bay Railway company, which will probably one day exert an immense influence on the development of the Canadian northwest. In 1883 Mr. Royal was appointed lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories, a position which he held for the regular term of five years to July 1, 1893, and in which he was continued until last December.

In his social life Mr. Royal is charming, and his conversation is most attractive. He is possessed of a thorough and varied learning, speaks with facility both French and English and is equally popular with the leading men of both political parties. His intimacy with Lieutenant Governor Chapleau is personal as well as political, and a significant rumor has it that the manuscript of his pamphlet was submitted to and approved by Mr. Chapleau, at whose residence Mr. Royal spent a few days just prior to its publication.

This is not a matter of surprise in Canada, as it is well known that Mr. Chapleau has on several occasions pronounced in favor of independence, and that he went out of the Dominion government on account of serious disagreement between himself and his former colleagues on questions of the highest import.

Souvenirs of Babel's Tower.

Bricks from what are believed to be the remains of the old tower of Babel are still found in great profusion at Birs Nimrud, Babylonia.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The sun rose over the field of wheat
And warmed the breath of an early spring.
The smiling furrows made the morning sweet;
And there were carolling birds to sing;
And by the brook were children at play,
Planning their childish games for that day.

But the sun sank over a field of red,
Leaving no wheat nor a farmhouse there,
Only the ghastly lines of the dead
And blackness and ruin every where;
And along the brook, instead of play,
Were the silent forms of men and prey.

—F. H. Stoect.

Wine In Bottles.

The increase of the strength of wine by keeping depends upon whether it is kept in cask or bottle. If stored in cask, there is a constant increase of alcohol. The ancients knew that wine improved if kept in leathern bottles, and the same result is obtained by keeping it in wooden vessels, for both leather and wood are more easily penetrated by water than by alcohol. Evaporation causes from both, but more freely from water, and the wine consequently becomes richer in alcohol. On the other hand, the opinion that wine has grown old in bottles and therefore become stronger is thoroughly false. Evaporation is very much hindered by the cork, even when this is not covered with resin and sealing wax. The simple explanation is that a bottle of old bottled wine rich in alcohol is that only the stronger wines can be preserved and the weaker ones cannot resist the effects of time. At the same time, although all wine must eventually be spoiled and weakened by keeping it in bottles, yet some kinds acquire, as a first consequence of that cause which gradually destroys them, and which is neither more nor less than the chemical alteration in their constituents, properties which render them more agreeable both to smell and taste.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Uniforms to Scare the Enemy.

According to the report prepared by the war department, red uniforms are adopted by the Emperor Vaiz Maximus in order that the Roman soldiers might not be frightened by the sight of their own blood. To this day the children of England are told that this is the reason why French troops are red trousers, and French children are taught the same notion respecting the red coats of the British. The legionaries of ancient Rome were the skins of bears on the field of battle to make them look fierce. For the same reason they put figures of frightful beasts on their shields and helmets. From this odd custom springs modern crests and armorial bearings. The idea of carrying the enemy by such devices has been perpetuated up to quite recent times. Tall bearskin hats were originally adopted to make them look taller by the French cuirassiers, each of whom carried a handful of grenades for scattering among the ranks of their foe.—Troy Times.

Sun Spots.

It has been observed that after the sun spots have been at a minimum for summers are hotter, just as though there was more heat coming from the sun at such periods, and the fact has been accounted for by supposing that sun spots are caused by vast clouds of matter erupted from the sun and condensed in the surrounding space. These act as screens and prevent the sun's heat from radiating freely through them. From an examination of statistics A. B. McDowall, M. A., has found that in England during the hot summers, following the minima of sun spots, the month of August is hotter than the effect due, in all likelihood, to accumulation of the heat.—American Register.

The Giant Guards.

The distinction of having the greatest number of tall men in one company belongs to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Scots guards. The "A" or right flank company of that battalion has over 90 men on its roll, and their average height is 6 feet 3¼ inches. There are 12 men in the company over 6 feet 4 inches, and one stands slightly over 6 feet 7 inches. No individual member of the company is less than 6 feet in height.—London Court Journal.

Workmen's Tools of Moses' Time.

A collection of tools used by workmen in building the pyramids of Egypt that is owned by a famous Egyptologist indicate that many tools credited to modern ingenuity were in use when Moses was troubling the pharaohs. It is announced that a furnace has been unearthed somewhere along the Nile in which hot blast was used centuries before the modern Neilson formulated the same idea.—Age of Steel.

It is put forward as one proof of the change of climate in England within the past centuries that the grapes here fruit. In the Deanery garden, at Winchester, is a fine old fig tree, from which James I picked fruit in 1620. At West Tarring, in Sussex, a large fig tree still stands, said to have been planted by Thomas a Becket.

An impure condition of the blood and an irritated state of the nerves which arises from it are common causes of sleeplessness. There is at least an ingredient of the liver want of sleep and bad dreams are very common.

Louis Kossuth did not like the name by which French affix is known. Said he, "I do not like the idea that you call this place 'the cradle of liberty,' for cradle scents of mortality, and liberty is immortal."

Newton abandoned the idea of publishing several of his works for fear of criticism. They were left in manuscript and were published after his death.

Neither Gray, Fielding nor Alexander sat for a portrait, and their features are known to later times by pictures painted from memory.

Harold, the great French dramatist, has written 800 dramatic pieces between the years 1000 and 1087.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

It Has Prospered Under the Administration of President Walker.

The new Chicago Stock Exchange building is one of the handsomest and most complete of the modern skyscrapers in that city. It is 13 stories in height and contains over 400 offices as complete in detail as latter day ideas of comfort and convenience can make them. It occupies an area of 101 by 180 feet at the southwest corner of Washington and La Salle streets, and the rent line is 161 feet above the sidewalk. The boardroom is exceptionally bright, handsome and complete and spacious enough for the purposes of the exchange. It is a two story room, taking up half of the second and third floors of the building, and is handsomely decorated. The cell-

WILLIAM B. WALKER.

ing is supported by four octagonal pillars of Sienna marble, with gilded capitals, and the prevailing colors of the decorations are green and gold.

Though built especially for the Stock Exchange and tailored to its uses, the new building is not owned by that body, but by one of its members, F. W. Peck, or rather by the estate of his father, which he represents. By a very simple arrangement with the owners the Stock Exchange secures the use of its handsome new quarters for 15 years at the nominal rental of $1 per annum. The owners, of course, look for adequate reimbursement from the class of tenants who will naturally be attracted to the offices by the presence of the exchange in the building.

The first president of the exchange was Charles Henrotin, who is still an honored member, and the chairman of the board then, as now, was Joseph L. Wilkins, who resigned a similar position on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to take charge of the floor at Chicago. William B. Walker, who is now president, was with the exchange from the start and was one of its first governors. He is a New Yorker by birth, but has lived in Chicago practically all his life and made his fortune there. He is a very popular man in Chicago social circles as well as among his business associates and is unalienably devoted to the best interests of the big enterprise over which he presides.

SHE SAW THE ALAMO MASSACRE.

Senora Candelaria Is the Sole Survivor of That Tragic Event.

A scantily furnished little adobe hut in the Mexican quarter of San Antonio, Tex., is the home of the Senora Candelaria, one of the women who lived through the hell of Texan massacres in the Texan war for independence and now the sole survivor of that dreadful event. The senora is now 103 years of age and until a recent illness was quite active and alert, quick to perceive and understand. Wrinkled and seamed, almost toothless and with but little hair, she is not a pleasant object to contemplate, but is still a wonder and is regarded with superstitious awe by the people of her race among whom she lives. The old woman was nursing Colonel Bowie, who lay ill of a fever in one of the rooms of the Alamo, when it was end in and butchered him in his bed. She shows upon her chin the scar of the wound inflicted upon that occasion. When the massacre was completed, she was one of three survivors, the other two being a little girl and Colonel Trav-

THE ALAMO.

is' negro servant, and her name will ever be linked in Texan history with those of the heroes of the Alamo.

The famous old fortress was originally the Franciscan mission of San Antonio de Valero, and at the time of the siege its buildings covered about an acre of ground. Nothing is left of it now but the old stone church, the convent which formerly adjoined it having been long ago dismantled, together with the wall which surrounded its garden. On one side of this historic building is a square, now used as a second story annex, and immediately adjoining it is

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6.55 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....8.05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Ronnd Home.

Will paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Attorney R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul on Monday.

Send your wheel to Hawkins & Co., and have it repaired.

A good garden on the farm is half the living. Every farmer can have one if he will.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

The trees are all in full leaf, and house flies are in greater numbers than is usual at this time of the year.

Use Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

Commodore Ambler comes to the front with another fish story. Says he took a sturgeon from the river last Friday that was over five feet long.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Nice warm showers on Monday afternoon were welcomed by all who had their wheat in and ready for it.

It is not my object to do the cheapest work in the market, but the very best at the least price. Good work and good material deserves its reward. CHAPIN.

Col. Cobham Post has received an invitation from Rev. L. W. Squier to attend the M. E. church in a body on the Sabbath before Memorial Day.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Jerry Schlestad returned from his trial trip with Liberati last week. He has signed a contract to travel with the Liberati company next season, and expects to commence in July. Jerry is a fine musician.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

From present appearances more real estate taxes will be delinquent this year than ever before. This is a very good reason why the time for paying taxes should be fixed at a later date.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. BROWN.

H. C. Misner drove down from Euclid on Saturday with his wife, his son Harvey, and spent the day in this city. He says wheat is nearly all sowed and that the balance of the grain will be about finished this this week.

From the unusual demand for barley one would imagine that very much more of that cereal will be sown this year than ever before—but the lack of ready cash will prevent many sowing who would do so, if they could procure seed on time.

Regular session of Col. Cobham Post on Friday (to-morrow) evening. Every comrade who can do so should make it a point to attend, as those meetings are very interesting, while preparations are going forward for Memorial Day services. Let every comrade make it a point to turn out on that day at any rate.

Chas Teel Sr., of Euclid, was in the city on Saturday. Says he has the wheat on his land all sown but will sow a quarter section belonging to somebody else and expected to finish it this week Wednesday. Says he finishes his seeding this year at least ten days earlier than ever before, and has been able to get in his crop in better shape than usual.

Mrs. Ed. Musson died at their residence on Sompson's addition on Friday, of consumption. The remains were taken to Fisher on Saturday for interment. She was a cousin to Mrs. Amy Grundysen and was Mr. Musson's second wife. They had been married scarcely two years.

Geo. Berthiaume was up Terrebonne way last week and says they seed rain up there badly. Have their seeding all finished and now if they could get a few good warm showers things would just hum. He says that about the usual amount of wheat has been sowed as well as oats and barley. No flax to speak of.

Hon. E. B. Lemmon received a box of strawberry and raspberry plants on Monday morning from Mr. Somerville's nursery, at Rochester. The senator says he has no trouble raising rasberries, got 100 quarts from a small patch last year and expects to double that yield this year from the same patch. He thinks a little palms in this direction pays a big interest.

Manager Hertz is treating the amusement loving public of this city to a grand revival of that famous spectacular drama, "The Black Crook." This production is exactly similar to that at the Academy of Music, New York, where the piece ran an entire year, and crowded houses greeted it at each performance.

This week will doubtless see the wheat all in throughout the county and most all of the oats, leaving flax to sow yet. This is somewhat earlier than last year when many could not commence sowing wheat before the 16th of May. The prospects are that not very much flax will be sown this year as no reliable seed can be procured and this seems a pity as flax promises to be far better than wheat. About the usual acreage has been sown in Polk county.

The strong features in "Black Crook," are the Children's Ballet, with its four clever pirouetts from Vienna; the three grand ballets and the celebrated French Quadrille Dancers. Among a host of European novelties are the Brothers Hosford, from the Circus Ciniselli, St. Petersburg, Russia. The splendors in the transformation scene are marvelous, include an illustration of the city of America, with a picture of the World's fair. We are to have it here Friday evening May 18th.

R. P. Pierce: "I wish the JOURNAL would suggest the passing of an ordinance forbidding farmers and others hitching teams on any business street, so to give the owners of such time full scving. As it is now a horse tearing through the street at full speed is liable to collide with a team hitched somewhere and somebody's gewns to be hurt first thing you know. And there is another ordinance that ought to be passed and that is one obliging pedestrians to keep off the sidewalks so as not to interfere with the riders of bicycles—who are very liable to get a tumble should they happen to collide with a pedestrian. These improvements are as sadly needed as are paved or gravelled streets."

Comrade F. B. Chapin, of Colchoute Post, Detroit, paid Col. Cobham Post a pleasant visit on Friday evening of last week, and gave the comrades a very entertaining talk. Among other things he spoke of how Col. Cobham Post is progressing. Says the comrades purchased a building awhile since and have it fixed up in good shape and are living rent free and having great times. Says Detroit was first discovered by old soldiers who made the first settlement there and old soldiers have naturally gravitated to that point. That they have a flourishing Post of over 60 members and their Post meetings are seasons of refreshment. The boys are well satisfied with the experiment of owning their own home and Comrade Chapin advised Col. Cobham Post to do the same thing.

O. H. Richardson: Speaking of hogs I believe farmers are making a big mistake again. Instead of selling pork now while it commands a good living price, every man I know is straining every nerve to save up a big drove of hogs for next fall, and the result will be successful enough to knock pork down to 3 or 3½ cents by next fall. Why I know lots of farmers who have big droves of hogs, but they cannot sell one unless they can get $2 or $3 cash planked down for it, and Pootles that the pig trade at these figures is not exceedingly thick. No doubt if these same farmers were willing to take what a four weeks old pig is really worth they could work off their surplus to good advantage. Unless there is a change in the methods of farmers I want to go on record as prophesying that pork will be a drag in this market next fall."

August George went down to Ada last Thursday, and returned on Saturday with his trotter.

The mother of Rev. H. H. Battey left Monday night for Salem, Oregon, where she will spend the summer with a couple of daughters.

Oscar Lindquest—just over from Denmark—has opened in the office of Probate Benson. He is a linguist as well as a Lhuquest, and speaks several languages fluently.

Collins Bros. delivery clerk ruptured a blood vessel while lifting a barrel on Tuesday. Dr. Just was called who fixed him up in good shape and left him feeling quite comfortable.

The funeral of John Locken took place on Friday, attended by a large concourse of people from far and near. The remains were taken to the old homestead in the town of Rooms for interment.

On Monday Dr. Dunlop went to Thief River Falls, where he assisted Dr. Dundy to re-set a limb for a man who had his leg broken last winter in the woods. On Tuesday Dunlop was summoned to Warren to attend a son of Mr. McIntyre, the landlord of the hotel at that place.

Will Himmelsbach: "I have 125 acres in flax this spring and a greater acreage in oats than usual, also double my usual acreage of barley and shall only sow 225 acres in wheat. Shall endeavor to have plenty pork for the fall market as I am beginning to have more confidence in other kinds of fruit except all wheat. Our flax was our best money crop last year and I believe it will be all right this year."

Chris Ingeberg came over on the N. P. train on Monday evening, and left on the Great Northern for Minneapolis. He has resigned his position in Grand Forks, will rest for a month and then go to Fergus, where he has a situation engaged. Chris had a severe wrestle with typhoid fever last winter, but is strong and hearty again. Says the half has never been told about the epidemic at the Forks last winter.

The Children's Ballet now being presented in "Black Crook," is a delightful feature of the incomparable revival of that famous spectacle. It is especially admired by ladies and children. During the last year's run of the drama in New York, at the Academy of Music, the Children's Ballet was a favorite feature of the performance. Every woman and child should see this interesting and beautiful ballet. It is booked here for May 18th.

Jim. Waring, Nick Funk, Nic Enschield, Nick Thoeson and Dick O'Brien were arraigned in Justice Gossman's court this week charged with the robbery of the freight car during the strike. A search of the premises of Jim Waring by officers revealed various and sundry articles supposed to have been taken from the car and when Jim was arrested he weakened and implicated the others. Waring, Funk and O'Brien were required to furnish bonds in the sum of $400 each or await trial in the county jail and the other two will appear before the justice for examination on Tuesday next. Steenerson and Ed. George appeared for the prisoners.

Superintendent of Schools, F. B. Chapin, of Becker county, was in the city on Friday on his way to visit schools in Beltrami county, which county is the way is under his charge. Mr. Chapin is one of the best superintendents in the state, has been for a long time in that office in Becker county, and as a result that county has a school system to be proud of. He is thoroughly competent, and takes great interest in the work, and that county will no doubt keep him in the work as long as he will consent to attend to it. He called at our den to talk up the good points of Billy Morrow for state auditor—but he need not have taken that trouble for Billy is already our second choice as we have known him for years.

Lawrence Larsen had a little circus down at Fertile last week. He went there to collect a balance due on a note given by J. S. Nichols to Larsen, Carpenter and Co. Mr. Nichols said he couldn't pay the note and refused to renew the paper. Whereupon Larsen proceeded to take the seeder with the help of a constable. Nichols' friends had gathered and were going to re-take the seeder by force. But Larsen slowly pulled a pop out of his pocket and the aggressors let the outfit go. They then had Larsen arrested on a complaint charging him with assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. He was given a bonding and bound over. It looks as though Larsen had a nice little case against the people who interfered with an officer while discharging his duty—if he waits to push it.

Major Crumb visited the twin cities last week.

O. O. Christianson visited with friends in Ada this week.

Ed. George is in St. Paul this week on supreme court business.

Fred Tiedt and sister, of Argyle were enjoying city life this week.

Charlie Misner will re-paper and paint his barber shop this week.

S. E. Chapin was down to take in Monte Cristo on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Bert Bivins is in the city from Argyle this week visiting friends.

Jos. Mead, of Red Lake Falls, took in Monte Cristo on Tuesday evening.

Miss Bessie Brevick has accepted a position as saleslady in the New York Store.

Judge and Mrs. Montague welcomed the arrival of a daughter this week.

Another car load of cedar shingles just received.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Capt. Dunlavy and Geo. Reilley, were Fisherites in the city last Saturday.

Geo. Vine went down to Beltrami after some fine beef cattle on Wednesday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond, Thursday morning, a little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Deforest Buckley welcomed a little girl at their home yesterday morning.

H. B. Loughlin and wife came up from Fisher to take in Monte Cristo on Tuesday evening.

Halvor Steenerson left for St. Paul on Tuesday evening, to attend to cases in the Supreme court.

Mrs. Smith a sister of Mrs. Frank Bivins, died at her home in Wabasha, of heart disease on Friday of last week.

Dr. M. Legnee was summoned to Beltrami on Wednesday to attend to some veterinary work at that point.

Mr. A. D. Tice and wife and Mrs. J. E. VanTuyl, were delegates from Mentor to the I. O. G. T. convention this week.

B. S. Chapin, Mrs. Hull and Miss Cruse, represented Warren in the Good Templars convention this week.

H. C. Misner sent a cow down for the butcher on Monday. The cow dressed over 600 pounds and brought $30.95.

Post Casey was down from Red Lake Falls last Saturday and purchased two beef cows from Dr. Chaplin.

Hugh Thompson drove out to the town of Hammond on Wednesday afternoon.

Gus Anderson and Carl Hvidsten, enterprising merchants in Argyle, attended the convention here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. G. W. York, of Minneapolis, Grand Chief Templar of Minnesota I. O. G. T., was in the city attending the Good Templar Convention.

You can afford to build when prices keep pace with the times. A dollar is big enough now to cover up a pile of lumber. Try us and see.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Mrs. S. L. Collins and Mrs. Will Himmelsbach went to Fergus Falls on Tuesday evening to see their mother, Mrs. John O'Brecht, who is reported gaining encouragingly. It is thought that she will soon be able to return home.

On Monday Dr. M. Legnee and S. L. Collins went up to Black River, Bray and vicinity on a veterinary tour incident to this season of the year. They returned on Tuesday having visited every farmer in that county and report seeding nearly all done and wheat up in fine shape.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM

AND LOW RATES,

In and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address

WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Mohr Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or other wise will receive special attention.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

J. O. Bahn, of Mentor, who is now a Good Templar in good earnest, attended the convention as a delegate from his home lodge.

Pastor Smith will take for his subject next Sunday: "Quartet of Impossibilities." In the evening there will be a union meeting of the Polk County Bible Society. Secretary Evans of the American Bible Society will be here and deliver an address.

Among the ladies visiting the city and attending the Good Templar convention this week were, Misses McFarlane and McKenzie of Northcote, Misses LaDue, Cartright and Barboltz of Fertile, Mrs. Judge Hull and Miss Lease of Warren, Mrs. Bagrell of Argyle, Mrs. A. D. Tice and Mrs. Van Tuyl of Mentor.

It is rumored that Mrs. Lease is sick—threatened with tyhoid fever. What a disappointment that will be to some of our good pop brethren who expected to hear Mary Yellin in the opera house in the city some evening in the near future. How providence does sometimes seem to work again the best laid plans o' mice an' men.

Come and see us when you get ready to build. And if out of town, mail us your bill and we will make you satisfactory prices.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months.
[5-12] ROBERT STANTON.

Mrs. Martha Battey, Rev. R. H. Battey's mother, who has spent the winter here with her son and his family, took the N. P. passenger on Monday evening for Salem, Oregon, where she has two married daughters.

The banquet given by Crookston Lodge, No. 336, I. O. G. T. on Tuesday night was a most enjoyable affair. So said the sixty guests. The Good Templars are a happy set of folks, any way. When they do a thing they do it up brown.

Charlie Misner, while butting beneath two opinion-bicycle or equine, finally decided it should be a horse, so on Saturday last H. C. sent down Daisy from the farm, and the funny part of it was that on her arrival everybody in once recognized her—or appeared to as they all said: "Look at that Aint she a daisy?" But Chapin says: "Never mind, I'll fool you, fellows yet. I'll put her in a good pasture for a month and then you will see!" To our reporter he said confidentially: "To tell the truth I think Daisy has done enough hard work for us on the farm to entitle her to a lay off for the rest of her days so I persuaded H. C. to send her down to me and I mean that the old mare shall take it easy for the balance of her natural life." That is indeed a laudable resolve, but how few are ever think of that, in this busy world of ours. Charlie's idea is worthy of emulation

Ed. Ransom, a former resident of this city, has been endeavoring to organize a lodge of Modern Woodmen of America and has met with encouraging success, and will organize the Lodge on Monday evening, May 28th. He goes to Warren this week to organize a lodge there.

It is likely that a daily train service will be put on the Fosston branch for the summer months to accommodate visitors to Maple Lake. It is expected that the trains will run from Grand Forks, leaving there about 7 o'clock in the morning and returning about 3 p. m. The round trip rate to Mentor from Crookston has been reduced to $1, good only on Saturdays, to continue in effect till August 28th.

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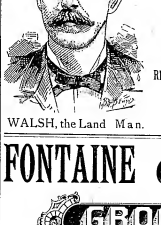
"The flowers that bloom in spring are not more vigorous than those persons who purify their blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The famous Elixer Vitæ could scarcely impart greater vivacity to the countenance than this wonderful medicine.

If ever a man feels like "a poor worm of the dust," it is when he suffers from that dread ailing. Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes the depressing physical condition and imparts the thrill of new life and energy to every nerve, tissue, muscle and fibre of the whole body.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many grey heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.



RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

WALSH, the Land Man.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" " Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894. NO. 6.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist...Halder E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. A. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Nuss.

County.

Auditor.....C. V. Webster
Treasurer.....T. T. Beasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Sheriff.....A. B. Robertson
Attorney.....Amy Grundyson
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Court Com'r.....W. H. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. F. Reeves
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Fertile
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Beiger	P N Savalrud	Member
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelloa	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beyer	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flaaden	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lancot	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Minert	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skelo	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Hunnidaluck	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWalters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Euclid
Gn Forks	E J Hozen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Peter Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Hlogdal
Gentilly,	H T Gouldron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Roforge	S L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Montgr
Hadley,	D T Mitchell,	Maple lea
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higgins,	Ole Isaackkeen	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsey
Hubbard.	Andrew Akerson	Nelleville
Kertson,	A E Geddes	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frazis,	G Forks
Kennerville,	Fred Hoskins	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Schlotsh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Fosston
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Gustavson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mattson	Orotia
Lowell,	Ole Christenson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalber	Hast
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Melloy
North	Henry Saye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Bandson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercer	Northland
Numedal,	Gesene J S Albue,	Tweed
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bloan	Crookston
Poplar River,	J H Bebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Fesston	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Boukotn	Fosston
R L V, village,	A P Tnoglo	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls	Ddelg Rafl	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Eden
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockbury,	F Englestad	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonkind	Nelsy
Rosebud,	John E Severud,	Fosston
Sanders,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Sanderville,	Nils E Anderson	St. Hilaire
St. Hilaire,	Henry Nelson	Northland
Sletten,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sullivan,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Tabor,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Terrebonne	F J Corcoranck	Tabor
Tilden,	Edonor Perrone	Terrebonne
Tyrnell,	A O Storrieon	Nelsy
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nelsy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Bimdal
Woodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh.	T R Falls

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington county, Neb., says: "After trying your Heller's Barb Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best thing on the market. I have seen horses cut so badly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, entirely cured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and can sincerely recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Darand sells and guarantees it.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending May 19th, 1894.

Hongkson, E. A.
Stranze, E.
Wilkes, Ed.
Solson, Bertie L.
Rood, L. Libby

Persons calling for the allove please say advertised.

P. E. LEPAGE.
Postmaster.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

Memorial Day, May 30, 1894

HEADQUARTERS COL. CORHAM POST NO. 96.

Woman's Relief Corp committee will meet at Grand Army hall at 9 o'clock a. m. to receive contributions of flowers.

Members of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps, and Sons of Veterans will meet at their respective halls at 1 o'clock p. m.

The procession will be formed on Main and march at 1:30 to Oakdale cemetery in the following order:

Marshal, H. E. Cooke; 1st. assistant marshal, W. L. Carlton, 2d assistant marshal, H. G. Mitchel: platoon of police; City council; Juvenile drum corps; Sons of Veterans; Women's Relief Corps; G. A. R. Post; Orator of the day in carriage; Crookston Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 236; Scandinavian Lodge I. O. G. T.; Crookston Fire Department; Queen City Band; school children and teachers; citizens on foot; citizens in carriages.

EXERCISE AT CEMETERY.

Selection by Queen City Band.
Selection by Juvenile Drum Corps.
Post exercises.
Decoration of Graves.
Selection by Queen City Band.
Vocal music by quartette.
Oration by Rev. R. H. Battey.
Selection by quartette.
Decoration special grave.
Music by Queen City Band.
America—by the audience.
Firing salute.
March to hall.

Holston had Better be Careful.

The Tribune advises the followers of Donnelly to "avoid fusion with democrats like a pestilence." Holston should remember the fate of Dr. Fish, who persistently advocated the same doctrine and Donnelly drove him out of the state. Donnelly favored fusion, and the Democrats, Doc Fish fought it and Donnelly became his bitter enemy and after Fish had gone to South Dakota, as a result of the row Donnelly says of him:

"And there is no artesian well hole in South Dakota into which Fish can crawl deep enough to hide him from the scorn and contempt of all honest men."

Donnelly is still persistently laying the wires for fusion, and Holston has the temerity to object and that program. Holston better have a cure or pretty quick there wont be a hole big enough for him to crawl into. He had better remember the fact that Donnelly is the populist party, and the populist party is Donnelly, if he don't want to go to South Dakota—and oblivion.

Affects the Saloons.

There will not be as many saloons in Crookston during the coming year as heretofore. They have all been able to wear on the times until the time has come for them to renew their licenses, and although it is not known how many will be able to produce the $500 required by the city in order that they may continue in business another year, it is certain there will be several less.

Wm. Crouin will move out of the Commercial hotel into the building vacated by K. K. Austin. John Bergquist has closed his place on Main street and has gone in with his brother on Robert street. The saloon in the Central house has not been opened since the fire in the hotel and probably will not be opened up again. The place on Fletcher street will probably be closed, and it is said Hilla's place on Second street will also be shut up. G. M. Huot has closed his place and formed a partnership with Wm. Crouin.

The Base Ball Club.

The base ball club is doing some practicing and expects to get a game with Grand Forks in the near future. A team composed of Hallock and Donaldson players want

THE FACE OF ROSENFELD.

CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.
Author of "Lucy Graham" "Sentenced for Life" "The Point of a Needle" Etc.

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CHAPTER I.

THE PATIENT.

A fixed and changeless expression. A single sentiment in the dark eyes, rising restlessly from one serious face to the other. A single sentiment in the timid trembling of the pale lips, in the expression of the delicate nostrils, in the nervous contraction of the brows that accompany it.

For a mind which betrays itself in a countenance such as this, all the possibilities of existence, all that remains of life and happiness, can be summed up in one terrible word—fear. Henceforth this was all that the infinite world of thought and all the endless pleasure of being could mean to this poor creature. In the midst of the sunshine, the free air, the song of the birds, the whisper of lovers, the voices of friendship, she must continue to live on as unconscious of them all as if her life had been narrowed down to the darkest dungeon of an inquisition.

To deprive a face that beams with intelligence and beauty of the one light that makes it priceless, to blot out in the twinkling of an eye that unmeasured universe that exists in the brain of an individual and leave in its place a solitary candle like this glimmering in the night—what a measureless crime! And such a crime has been committed. Does it add anything to the depth of the infamy or to the burden of the guilt that the poor victim was but 19 and had been crushed in the fullness of health and strength?

The patient sat on the edge of the bed from which she had lately arisen in an alcove chamber opening into a large apartment, furnished like a sitting room. Two grave and interested physicians, one gray haired and advanced in years, the other of middle age, were watching her. There was no evidence that either of these men comprehended anything of the unutterable pathos of the situation. Their problem was merely a physiological one. The moral aspects of the case concerned them only where they aided a diagnosis. The ceaseless, uneasy motion of the poor girl's hands, clasping and unclasping themselves in her lap, the pathetic cry, without an attempt at articulation, that she uttered from time to time, these were the matters that interested them.

"I have observed a very curious thing," the elder physician was saying. "It is possible, of course, that I may be mistaken, but if I am not then this girl possesses a certain curious power in a remarkable degree."

The younger man repeated the phrase with no little wonder, "A curious power?"

"Yes, a very curious power, I should say, of which, for want of a better term, I will call optical retension. You know, what I mean?"

"No."

"I mean the faculty of retaining a scene in the mind after the eyes are closed or the scene removed. We all have it in varying degrees. You mention the writing table at my office, and immediately an image, tolerably distinct, of the size, shape and general appearance of the table rises before my mental vision. I mean simply, if this girl were familiar with the looks of that table and she could be made to understand what I am talking about, she would see the object in question so vividly that it would be to her almost the reality—perhaps, I might say, practically the reality."

The younger physician regarded the speaker in silent wonder.

"You don't take my meaning?"

"Oh, perfectly! My term for it is visualization. What puzzles me is that you should see any evidences of it here. What has she done to show it?"

"Not any one thing so much as everything. I generalize it from a careful observation of her movements."

"Do you call it a symptom?"

"No—that is, I don't know. It may be abnormal, or it may be natural to her in a state of health. I have studied several cases, the very young child who could find his way unerringly about a familiar place blindfolded. His faculty called it instinct, but it was simply a phenomenal power of retaining the picture of the room in his mind, combined with an accurate idea of distance. Unseen by him, I disarranged the furniture, and he lost his head at once."

"Yes, but I didn't suppose an idiot could possess such a faculty."

"Nor I. But is this an idiot?"

"Hum—ha"—The younger physician was altogether too cautious to commit himself, but he fixed upon the pale face of the patient a look of doubt and uncertainty that was plain enough of itself. He shrank as much as did his gray haired colleague from the humiliating confession. "I don't understand the case at all."

The elder physician was certainly in no haste to pronounce a verdict. Called for the purpose of aiding his younger associate to arrive at a positive conclusion as to the nature of the mysterious malady under which the patient suffered, he had as yet refrained from expressing an opinion, and now he spoke in the most guarded and cautious manner.

"It seems to me, Lamar, that the problem in this case narrows itself down to a question as to whether the patient's present condition is due to the blow she is known to have received upon the head or to the purely mental results of the terror caused by the accident."

"Surely," said the younger man, "you do not wish me to understand that you believe it even possible that such a condition should be the result of simple terror or any mere mental action of any kind. It seems almost certain to me that there was some structural or functional disorder prior to the accident."

"Very possibly. I did not say to the contrary. Some of her symptoms almost indicate a pressure on the brain, but a long experience in an accident hospital has made me wary of jumping to a conclusion when the symptoms are so vague and unpronounced. I have known such widely different and unexpected mental states to result from the slight incident to a loss of consciousness, under a pressure of excitement, that I am almost ready to attribute any abnormal mental state to the shock or the terror, pure and simple. Last year we had a man who had been thrown from a carriage while his horses were running away. The man completely recovered, but he always persisted in a denial that he had ever gone out to ride. The accident robbed him of his memory, not only of the time after he fainted, but of the time preceding that event by some hours. He never has been and undoubtedly never will be able to recall that time. Three or four years ago I was called to attend a lunatic who had been troubled with a suicidal mania. He had at last succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his keepers and had hung himself. We restored him, and he has been the sanest of same men since. I have seen a person absolutely an idiot from fright. You have doubtless yourself noted insanity or mania from that cause. In view of these facts I say it is well to think twice before dismissing that hypothesis in a case like this."

The younger man listened attentively, but he did not seem convinced.

"Donteleus terror is a powerful factor—sometimes," he said, "but nevertheless I do not see how it can be all in this case. The patient is not exactly an idiot, and in a very sure that in her way she thinks."

The older physician made no reply, but he laughed inaudibly.

"I do not mean that she can follow a conscious train of thought, but that there is an unconscious intercourse, so to speak, which never rises into consciousness. It is the upper surface of the mind only that establishes itself in intelligence, and in my opinion there is something more than reflex action in the great undercurrent that flows on in its little waves, the tops of which only we call reason. This mind is not dead, even though it appears to be."

The elder physician looked both puzzled and amused.

"I am afraid, Lamar," he said, "you read too much Herbert Spencer and are inclined to ignore us plain fellows."

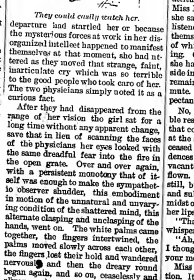
The younger man shrugged his shoulders at this mild sarcasm, and he answered without the least show of sensitiveness:

"At any rate, you would not object to trying an experiment with me?"

"Certainly not."

"Very well. Let us conceal ourselves. I believe that our presence irritates her."

The younger man arose from the chair in which he had been sitting and went into the larger room. The gray haired physician followed him. They retired into the farthest corner and concealed themselves from the patient's view behind a curtained bed, where, by slightly disarranging the drapery, they could easily watch her. Either because their departure had startled her or because the mysterious forces at work in her disorganized intellect began to manifest themselves at that moment, she had ceased as they moved that strange, faint, inarticulate cry which was so terrible to the good people who took care of her. The two physicians simply noted it as a curious fact.



They could easily watch her.

After they had disappeared from the range of her vision the girl sat for a long time without any apparent change, save that in lieu of scanning the faces of the physicians her eyes looked with the same dreadful fear into the fire in the grate. Over and over again, with a persistent monotony that of itself was enough to make the sympathetic observer shudder, this embodiment in motion of the unnatural and unvarying condition of the shattered mind, this alternate clasping and unclasping of the hands, went on. The white palms came together, the fingers interwined, the palms moved slowly across each other, the fingers lost their hold and wandered nervously and then the dreary round began again, and so on, ceaselessly and always.

"Is she never still?" the elder physician asked.

"Never wholly so. Nervous motion of some sort is necessary. Nothing but actual interference from without will stop it, even for an instant."

It happened then that an external interference unexpectedly occurred to illustrate the practitioner's statement. A cat, which had been curled up by the fireside, crossed the floor and sprang into the girl's lap. With a repetition of the peculiar cry and a sudden cessation of the dominant expression in her face, the patient started to her feet. The cat jumped down and ran away. The girl gave no heed to his departure. Her gaze was fixed immovably on the spot where she had seen him, and she continued uninterruptedly for several minutes to move her hands as if driving from some palpable object which persisted in remaining in her lap.

"She sees the cat still!" whispered the elder physician. "Just as I thought. The impression produced on the retina by an object that startles her is destined to leave her even after its departure. This is a more remarkable case than I had deemed possible. But there is no evidence that she thinks at all."

"Not as we think. No."

Gradually the repulsing motion of the hands gave place to the old nervous clasping and unclasping. The time was when the poor creature seemed to forget the special terror caused by the cat in the general dread with which it had inspired her. But she still continued to stand.

"Think!" murmured the elder physician. "Why, she doesn't even know enough to sit down when she is tired."

In truth, at that moment the girl began to sway violently, and had not the foremost physician gone promptly to her assistance she would probably have fallen.

"Her limbs are too weak to stand so long," said the younger man. "But don't put her to bed yet. I want to try an experiment."

"Of what nature?"

"Simply to see what effect music will have. I have known downright idiots, who responded to no human appeal or provocation than the sight of food, to have their interest visibly aroused by the sound of a musical instrument. Miss Maxey will favor us with a few selections. I'll speak to her."

He rapped at the door of his adjoining chamber and exchanged a few words with the person who responded. In a few minutes a pretty young girl with black eyebrows and a damask color in her cheeks had taken her seat at the piano. The two physicians had retired to their former position behind the bed curtains, and the patient, as before, sat on the edge of her bed.

"What shall I play?" the young lady asked.

"Something loud and energetic."

There was a rustling of leaves, and then the dreamy opening chords of a Liszt rhapsody made the house tremble to the mantel. The sounds startled the patient as a blow would have done. The dark eyes seemed to grow; distended, the pale lips quivered more perceptibly with the utterance of that inarticulate cry, the pitiful all that was left to her of speech and speech. But she seemed to realize the origin of her fright. Her glance went immediately in the direction of the piano and remained there, fascinated, as if she momentarily expected some unknown horror to rise up out of the cheerful red cover which adorned the case of the instrument. And such a constant was the forlorn monotony of the moving hands interrupted. Nevertheless the younger physician seemed encouraged.

"We've got her attention. Now let us change our humor. No more of that kind, please, Miss Maxey. Something quieter and more soothing."

Miss Maxey chose a volume of Beethoven and began a performance which the clasping hands still moved; the dark eyes still watched for the coming of the unknown horror, but there was a change in the indescribable details that went to make up the dominant expression of the patient's face—slight, gradual, hardly perceptible except to practiced eyes detecting it—but still a change.

The younger man whispered energetically, "She's listening!"

Slowly, so slowly that it seemed an age to those who hoped to see the end, the clinging fingers forgot to separate themselves and take up the monotony of the heretofore incessant motion of the nervous hands became less and less; ceased altogether; the palms rested against each other, quite still.

The younger physician's growing excitement could restrain itself no longer.

"See!" he cried. "She sits quite motionless! Is it the first time in days. And there is another mean now that she does not yet tried. Won't you sing to us, Miss Maxey? Sing us the most tender and pathetic thing you know."

The sound of the piano stopped abruptly. But the patient did not change her attitude. In all the many minutes that Miss Maxey was searching for the song, she sat, seemingly unmoved, as if she listened still. The men of science found themselves in the presence of something of which their books made no mention. Gradually, as the music went on, she had inclined her head a little to one side in the poise of a listener. She still remained, now that the instrument was mute. It was hardly the posture of expectation.

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CHAPTER II.

A HALT IN THE ROAD.

"You are an artist," said the man on the front seat of the sleigh, turning about that he might talk more easily with the young man who sat beside the pretty girl on the rear seat. "You are an artist. What do you think of the workmanship of this?"

He had taken from an inner pocket a small leather case, which he now passed to his companion. When the young man had brought to light the contents, he held in his hand a medallion, set in a jeweled frame—a medallion upon the convex surface of which was graven the effective features of a handsome woman. The work was so delicate, the setting so rich, the effect of the whole so exquisite that the artist involuntarily uttered a cry of pleasure.

"Why, this is really admirable, Lamar! What is it? Where did you get it?"

The man in the front seat answered in a voice as cold and unemotional as a machine's.

"Inasmuch as this is the woman whom I am to marry, I thought a tolerably fair colorlessness of her face would be interesting to my friends."

The pretty girl, who had been admiring the dainty medallion, became, as he spoke, somewhat pale.

"Oh," she said in a constrained, conventional way, "this is Mrs. Forsythe."

"Mrs. Forsythe," assented the man on the front seat.

"She is very pretty," said the girl in the same tone.

But she spoke she put the medallion quickly into the hand of the young man who sat beside her and averted her head.

"Another choice," exclaimed the man on the front seat as he bridled the two, glancing at a fork in the white road preceding. "Shall we take the middle road direct or go by the roundabout sea road? We shall see more life by the first way, but we shall have the fresh breeze and plenty of cold wind by the second. Which will it be, Ellen?"

"Which shall it be, Ellen?" repeated the young man to the pretty girl.

"It makes no difference to me."

"Then let us have the sea road and the sleighing. We are in no hurry, and I know that you love it."

"Jacta est alea. The sea road it shall be."

The sleighing party was now within eight miles of the city, the location of which was marked by a vague glow in the misty sky. Gradually the laughter had ceased and words had become infrequent. The bells on the horses jingled in merry accord, and the rapid beat of the hoofs on the hard crust came to the ear through the biting air in the same inspiriting pulsations, but for all that it was a cold riding after sundown along the sea road, with the bitter breath from the darkening ocean full in the face.

Every moment the fences and hedgerows were becoming more indistinct, and the dreary white landscape seemed to the observers and the fading streak in the west, where the sun had lately been, was rapidly losing all significance or intelligibility as a prospect. Truly the Rustic Lamar had forgotten the flight of time in his enjoyment of the exhilarating sport, or he had easily miscalculated the distance. Not that there was anything to be dreaded in the ordinary course of events of a ride in the pale light of the three mellow rays of the moon. The road was a good one, and very soon it would be well lighted. And if the three pleasure seekers were a little cold they could console themselves with the comforting reflection that there was a cheerful fire waiting for them in the agreeable sitting room of the apartment flat at 20 Ballaroine place. It was not an absolute affair, this shade of Julian Maxey, the artist, but it was a pleasant, interesting and certainly on a cold night like this very comfortable and desirable place in which to be.

Perhaps it was not owing altogether to the cold that an unwonted silence had fallen upon the occupants of the sleigh. Ellen Maxey, the artist's sister, who sat beside her brother on the rear seat, had dealt a deathblow to the conversation when she ceased to take part in it. But she was not asleep, and her face, protected from view by abundant wraps and the growing obscurity, had gradually settled into an expression at once wistful, pathetic and resigned.

Maxey, whose power of observation was not wholly a matter of eyesight, had become annoyed and solicitous, but he took pains not to betray the fact.

As for philosophic, middle aged, Rustic Lamar, his prime cause of the whole trouble, he was supremely unconscious of any unhappiness on the part of his friends. He sat bolt upright all by himself on the front seat, his hands busy with the reins and his attention apparently completely absorbed in scanning the road as far as he could see in front of his swift team. The truth is that Dr. Lamar had blundered and unwittingly touched upon a topic exceedingly disagreeable to his friends behind him when he mentioned his approaching marriage with the wealthy Widow Forsythe.

If Dr. Lamar had only known how fine and handsome he appeared in his pretty neighbor's eyes, how he had astonished him a great deal, and he would discreet in his remarks. The pretty Ellen Maxey had imagined how well her keen and penetrating brother had guessed her secret, undoubtedly she would have been stimulated a great deal of glee and merriment by a disquieting undercurrent to have thrown him off the scent, for the heart beats promptly in the breast of a girl like her, and this was such a secret as she would wish might die with her.

They were all young. The doctor was the oldest, and he had barely reached 40. He was a brilliant young man who had made something of a name in the medical world by a recent remarkable publication, and whose practice was already established on a firm basis.

Julian Maxey was 28. He had painted several hundred very unsuccessful pictures. Their merit, however, was pleasingly recognized by his friends, by reason of which accomplishment he was called an artist. He was troubled to keep up his nonlucrative pursuit and to satisfy the craving in his soul for counterfeiting the beautiful by a comfortable annuity which he had inherited from his grandmother.

Miss Maxey was 24. Since the death of her parents she had held the proud though exacting position of her brother's housekeeper, in which there was only one other place in the world she would have been better satisfied to occupy.

The sleighing party, which had been merry bells jingled and the steam spoored rhythmically in four evanescent streams from their nostrils, and the feet falls beat time on the hard crust. The distinct black shadow settled down slowly over the sea and the land, but there was a growing flush in the east which might herald a coming moon, and a fading glow in the west which denoted a departed sun, but these were but poor substitutes for a wayfarer groping in the dark, and the stars crowded, shivering by a pale mist, were puny candles against the obscuration of the deepening gloom.

On went the mettled span toward the fatal halt in the heavens made by the distant city, held up to their steady gait by a right rein in the doctor's guiding hand and encouraged by an occasional reinforcement of the whip, accidentally sent from the base of the cliff into the darkness above by a sudden start of fright, grew more inky from moment to moment, and the flaring white landscape upon the left became indistinct and soon entirely incomplete.

Still the four sporting clouds of steam and still the merry jingling of bells and hoofs beats.

All at once there is a break in the rhythm of the hoof beats. From a steady, onward movement the slight the sleigh suddenly moves laterally and almost stops with a jerky abruptness, narrowly escapes overturning, trembles, jars, recovers its even joint and moves ahead again.

"What was that?" asked Julian Maxey.

Dr. Lamar was on his feet, and his strong arms were reining in the frightened horses. In another minute he was out in the snow, running beside them, clinging to the bridle. A plunge, a snort, a shiver, a great jingling of the bells, and the sleigh had come to a standstill.

"Whoa, Polly! Gently, Dolly!" said the doctor, persuasively soothing the noises of the trembling and greatly frightened animals, while his two companions, who had jumped into a snow bank, struggled out into the road and began to put themselves to rights.

"Now, what the deuce do you suppose made those horses shy so?"

"There is something back there on the road, I am very positive," said Ellen.

"And I—I thought I saw somebody jump over the fence and run across the field," added the sister.

"What you saw on the road were the old scissors on the edge of the cliff probably," said Dr. Lamar, "and you, Miss Somerset summer hotel is just back of us here, and in the warm weather there is a row of seats just above the bath houses by the roadside. I noticed what I took to be the gangway leading down to the beach just before the horses jumped."

"Oh, no. What I saw was in the middle of the road," insisted the artist. "But it's only a minute's work to find out." He turned back.

The doctor ejaculated: "Pshaw, what does it matter? We're wasting time!"

"No. I am sure there's something wrong!" exclaimed Miss Maxey.

"Wrong!" echoed the physician. "What an idea! You surprise me, Miss Maxey. I didn't know you were so easily alarmed."

"I was right," called the voice of Maxey a little tremulously. "See this."

They dimly saw him standing in the road outlined against the sky, holding up a shapeless something to their view.

"What is it?"

"A woman's shawl."

Miss Maxey cried out in alarm: "We must go back at once. I know something is wrong. I felt it before we reached it."

"Absurd!" exclaimed the doctor.

But Miss Maxey did not wait to hear the comment. She had already rejoined

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SAILORS GO DOWN.

STORM ON THE GREAT LAKES THE WORST IN YEARS.

Eight Vessels Went Ashore Within the City Limits of Chicago, and Ten Men Known to Have Been Lost—Schooner M. J. Cummings Wrecked at Milwaukee and Six of Her Crew Went Down.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Thousands of spectators watched from the lake shore the destruction of a craft that had been beached during the storm of Friday and Friday night. At 27th street the McLaren was pounding to pieces 30 yards from the shore, and her destruction will be complete before the surf ceases. The body of Joseph Stahlan, mate, was still on the wreck. He was killed on the vessel by falling spars.

Three wrecks were rolling in the breakers at 25th street. The Thompson has stood the strain fairly well and will not be broken to pieces by the waves. Nothing but the hull of the Evening Star remained after the heavy sea of this night. A few yards away the shattered hull of the Mercury was rapidly going to pieces, and

Will Be a Total Loss.

Half a mile from shore, off Twenty-second street, two vessels were laboring in the sea. One was thought to be the D. S. Austin, commanded by Captain Cassidy and manned by a crew of six. Four could i seen in the rigging. The vessel was apparently in little danger of destruction. About 200 yards farther another and smaller schooner was riding out the storm. Her condition appeared worse than that of the others, and the indications were that she was water-logged. The 27 men on the north crib, who were unable to reach land, hauled down their distress signal and signalled that they were all right. The men at the other cribs telephoned that they were safe.

A Total of Eight.

Eight vessels were wrecked within the city limits of Chicago and 10 men are known to be drowned, and in every instance boat and cargo are utterly lost. One schooner, the Myrtle, was wrecked just outside the government pier within a half mile of Michigan boulevard and six men of her crew went down to death in plain view of the hundreds of people who lined the inclosed walks or watched the awful storm from the windows of the big hotels which overlook the harbor. The wrecks extended from Glencoe, on the north, where the Lincoln D-ll went to pieces, to South Chicago, an air line distance of 40 miles.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Schooner M. J. Cummings Wrecked and Six Lives Lost.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Hanging to the rigging of the schooner M. J. Cummings, just south of Milwaukee lighthouse are the bodies of a woman and a man, the former the steward and the latter a sailor. Four others, including the captain, have been drowned, and Ons, Robert Peterson, a sailor, is saved. It was the fiercest storm that has swept the west shore of Lake Michigan since the crib disaster two years ago, when 14 lives were lost.

The Cummings and the schooner C. Barnee tried to enter the harbor early in the day and failed to make the piers and were soon driving towards the beach on Jones island. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the lifeboat crew to rescue all of the crew of the Cummings, but they were nearly drowned in the attempt, the lifeboat being overturned, the crew escaping almost miraculously. The crew of the Barnes escaped, and the vessel can be released.

YAWL CAPSIZED.

Four of a Rescuing Crew Drowned Near Port Huron, Mich.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19.—The tug C. D. Thompson left here at 9 a. m. with a rescuing party in a yawl, and attempted to reach the schooner Schnpe. They found the Schupe on a sand reef six miles north of here, and about a quarter mile from shore. The yawl left the tug and finally reached the wreck. The pushing from the yawl was taken by the crew aboard the Schnpe, when the yawl capsized, throwing the wh party into the water. There were five of them, and all were drowned except Dan Lyon, who swam ashore and was taken out of the water nearly exhausted. The plan was to go to the wreck and take a line back to the tug or to the shore as might seem more feasible. The crew of the Schupe are all alive on board.

THE SKY FOR A ROOF.

Over Two Thousand Boston People Evicted by Flames.

BOSTON, May 15.—By the torch of an incendiary over $1,000,000 worth of property is in ashes, over 250 families of the medium and poorer classes consisting of over 2,000 people, are homeless, and many of them who had time to save a portion of their household furniture are sleeping in the open air. Women with babes in their arms and little children huddled close together, have only the sky for a roof and the few mattresses saved from the burned tenements for a bed, and no prospects of a breakfast in the morning. The fire

Covered a Space of Twenty Acres

and as far as can be learned only six persons have been injured and none fatally.

The fire started in the Boston League park in a pile of lumber which was lying under the right field bleachers.

An Anarchist Executed.

PARIS, May 21.—Emil Henry, the author of the explosion in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, was guillotined at 6:14 a. m. As Henry emerged from the prison gates he shouted, "Vive la Anarchie," which he repeated just before was thrown on the guillotine. This as no disorder.

THE LAND OF RUBBER

IMMENSE WEALTH IN THE FORESTS OF MADAGASCAR.

The Concession to Ex-Consul Waller May Mean Much to Americans—Resources of the Island—Queer Customs of the Natives.

The discovery of a new rubber tree in Madagascar a year or so ago has proved a big bonanza for the natives and worked a commercial revolution in the island. Small traders whose most avaricious dreams formerly did not exhand beyond the possession of a few hundred piasters as the result of 15 or 20 years of hard work have suddenly achieved comparative riches and the price of raw rubber has been quintupled by the keen competition of purchasers. If the reported concession to John L. Waller, ex-United States consul at Tamatave, be confirmed, it is likely to make a great change in our trade relations with the Malagasian kingdom and may lead to some interesting diplomatic complications with France.

The French have for several years exercised a sort of protectorate over the country and are very jealous of other foreigners gaining any influence in its councils. This jealousy is particularly marked in the case of Americans, for our consul is the only foreign representative who takes his exequatur directly from the queen's government, thus acknowl-

RANAVALONA, QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

edging her as the ruler of the island. The other consuls take their exequaturs from the French representatives, though the island does not belong to France, and the French are quite powerless in its domestic affairs. They have considerable influence, however, in determining the foreign policy of the country and maintain there a resident general with a military suit, though the Madagascar government refuses to recognize their right to do so.

Madagascar is now nominally ruled by the native queen, Ranavulona III, a woman of 33 years, who succeeded to the throne in 1883 and the same year married her prime minister. The government is an absolute monarchy, in which the prime minister usually manages the sovereign and makes puppets of his subordinate ministers.

The prime minister, who rejoices in the simple and euphonious name of Rainilaiarivony, is not of royal blood. He is a shrewd old fellow, more than 60 years of age and very much alive. He came to power by assassinating the predecessor during the reign of the previous queen.

It has always been the rule that the prime minister should be the husband of the queen. The former queen was married to the predecessor of the present prime minister.

Another curious custom of the island is the compulsory duty imposed by the queen on all the foreign members of her court to render service once a month at her table. All these gentlemen carry rice and chicken to her majesty. They have the further pleasure of crawling on their knees before her once a month in the throneroom. On this occasion the queen sits on a throne and wears a solid gold crown which weighs 4¾ pounds.

Few people realize the vast area of Madagascar. It is the largest island in the world, counting Australia among the continents. Its greatest length is 400 miles, with an average width of 250 miles, and the population is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000. The general name of the inhabitants is Malagasy, but they are divided into at least 45 tribes. It is a popular idea that the Malagasy are negroes. As a matter of fact, they are Malays.

There are wide differences between the tribes. The most numerous are the Sakalavas, who constitute about a third of the population and are most warlike and savage of any of the island peoples. They are averse to civilization. They are not cannibals, but they are naturally lazy and stupid. They have a fine physique and average over 6 feet in height, but they are by far the darkest aborigines from much mixing with the slave population.

The Hovas, the second largest tribe on the island, comprise less than a fourth of the whole population. They are much smaller than the Sakalavas, averaging only a little above 5 feet. They have straight, regular features and are very kindly to civilization. They are intelligent and quick to learn and have preserved the strong feeling of caste that exists among the natives of India. The Hovas are the ruling tribe, all the kings and queens of Madagascar having been Hovas. The Hovas do not mix largely with the other tribes, and their dark hair is straight, long, fine and abundant, while that of the Sakalavas is kinky, though it cannot be called woolly.

The concession granted to Mr. Waller is said to cover 325 square miles of the southern part of the island and to include the right to cut other valuable timber as well as the rubber tree. Mr. Waller, it will be remembered, was a prominent colored Republican of Kansas City and was appointed consul at Tamatave, the principal port of Madagascar, by President Harrison.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Pennsylvania Rivers Higher Than Any Time Since 1889

JERSEY SHORE, Pa., May 20.—Wind, rain and storm are causing grave trouble throughout this entire section. It has rained heavily, almost incessantly, since last Wednesday, and now there is a 20-foot flood on this branch of the Susquehanna river and it is expected to reach a height only equaled by the great flood of June, 1889, and may even exceed that, as at this hour the river is rising at the rate of one foot an hour. The water is now standing on Main street in this city. At Reuovo, Lockhaven, Jersey Shore and Williamsport the residents are moving to the second floors of their homes and merchants are all busy moving their goods to places of safety. Many families are leaving the towns and

Seeking Safety From Floods

by going to the hills. At Williamsport there is a 29-foot flood and water is now rising at the rate of more than a foot an hour. The report from there is that the great boom, which contains 160,000,000 feet of logs, will break in a flood of 26 feet. This will be a terrible calamity, and the rain caused by such a disaster cannot be told. All the documents and valuable papers have been removed from the county offices and taken to places of safety. At Philipsburg the water is already higher than it was in the flood of June, 1889. At Clearfield the Beech Creek railroad is under water, which is higher than it has been for many years.

ENTIRE TOWN FLOODED.

The Susquehanna River at Williamsport Shows a Rise of Thirty-five Feet.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—The flood reached its maximum at 8 o'clock, when it was 35 feet above low water mark on the river register, and was eight feet on the pavement of the courthouse in the center of the city. For an hour the water hung at that point, and then to the unspeakable relief of the thousands of anxious hearts it began slowly to recede. At 8 o'clock it had fallen a foot and was still going down, slowly to be sure, but surely enough to lift a terrible load from a multitude of hearts. The river has made a new record—35 feet above low water. A million and a half in property has been destroyed but so far as can be learned no lives have been lost. To give the losses in detail will be impossible. It cannot be even approximated and the estimate of a $1,500,000 is very conservative.

WATERS RECEDING.

Flood in Central Pennsylvania Now on the Wane.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21. — Advices from the flooded districts indicate that the storm has spent its fury and that the waters have begun to fall in those localities where the danger has seemed greatest. Sunbury is threatened with complete inundation as the water there is rising very fast. At Reuovo and Lockhaven the flood is rapidly receding and no further apprehension is felt. The same is true of Shamokin, Duncanner and other points which have been visited by the flood. Railroad communication, which has been greatly impaired is being restored, and, while there is a fresh rainfall of considerable dimensions, the flood in the central portion of the state may be said to be on the wane.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, find folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry. St. Paul. [46-tf]

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of everyone who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Pioneer state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:30 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. Line Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 10 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering this fact Hallers Pain Paralyzer is the best and never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

Fasten to This Fact.

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair car and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 5:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:25 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 6-tf

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right. All of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Henze, 73 Laurel Street, Philadelphia, says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made my face, as well as small bodies of pimples would break out, thus causing blotches to be a great annoyance. After taking a few bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth, and I am entirely free from pimples and other skin troubles. S. S. S. also built up my health, and I like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our dalsy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Nature soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and freshline of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House;

Mosselin & Lindell, Proprietors.

Dr. E. O. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain Power; Hysteria; Headache; Wakefulness; Lost Manhood; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Prematureness, Insanity, Consumption, Decay and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza and Consumption. 25c, 50c, and $1 a bottle. Size No. 1 contains one-third more than 50c. size. GUARANTEES issued only by

Schiby P. L. Durand, Crookston.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States. Search made and abstracts furnished. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

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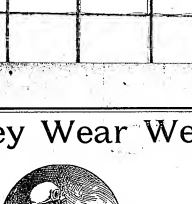
SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

They Wear Well



Because They Have the "Stuff" in Them.

They are made of good timber and honestly. We refer, of course, to the **RUSHFORD WAGONS.** They run so light you won't mind the bad roads. Call and see them, and also our well selected line of Buggies and Harness. Plows, and in fact everything in the implement line that thus merit.

MERIT ALWAYS WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert St., Crookston.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

A NEW Serial

Commenced

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JOURNAL.

READ IT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF CROOKSTON.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar per Year, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. Elsewhere in Cass and Red Lake counties it will be added for postage. If not paid in advance $1 per annum to any address.

THE Minneapolis Tribune, a weekly, has a warning to the farmers of Minnesota to look out for the "green goods" men. It says that a number of these fellows have been operating in the state, and that they have been successful in getting money from the farmers. The Tribune says that the farmers are not the only ones who are victimized by these sharks, but that many business men have been caught by them. The Tribune says that the men who are working the game are "slick fellows, who are well dressed, and who have the appearance of prosperous business men. They are plausible talkers, and have no trouble in getting the confidence of their victims. They are generally strangers in the town where they operate, and they usually work in pairs. They have a scheme which they work to perfection, and which is as old as the hills. They have a package of worthless stuff which they sell for a large sum, and they have a scheme for getting rid of it which is very plausible. They are generally gone before the victim has had time to realize that he has been swindled. The Tribune says that the men who are working the game are "slick fellows, who are well dressed, and who have the appearance of prosperous business men. They are plausible talkers, and have no trouble in getting the confidence of their victims. They are generally strangers in the town where they operate, and they usually work in pairs. They have a scheme which they work to perfection, and which is as old as the hills. They have a package of worthless stuff which they sell for a large sum, and they have a scheme for getting rid of it which is very plausible. They are generally gone before the victim has had time to realize that he has been swindled. The Tribune says that the men who are working the game are "slick fellows, who are well dressed, and who have the appearance of prosperous business men. They are plausible talkers, and have no trouble in getting the confidence of their victims. They are generally strangers in the town where they operate, and they usually work in pairs. They have a scheme which they work to perfection, and which is as old as the hills. They have a package of worthless stuff which they sell for a large sum, and they have a scheme for getting rid of it which is very plausible. They are generally gone before the victim has had time to realize that he has been swindled. The Tribune says that the men who are working the game are "slick fellows, who are well dressed, and who have the appearance of prosperous business men. They are plausible talkers, and have no trouble in getting the confidence of their victims. They are generally strangers in the town where they operate, and they usually work in pairs. They have a scheme which they work to perfection, and which is as old as the hills. They have a package of worthless stuff which they sell for a large sum, and they have a scheme for getting rid of it which is very plausible. They are generally gone before the victim has had time to realize that he has been swindled.

SIMULTANEOUS with the news of a big snow storm in Kentucky, comes the report that W. C. Breckenridge has decided to pull out of the congressional race. He probably thought if a few of his speeches would have such a cold effect he would be completely snowed under by election day. It is said that the son Desha will be the congressional candidate in lieu of the old man.

THE Pertile Journal trots out the name of A. R. Holston for congress, and says: "Mr. Holston would harmonize all the discordant elements in the party and lead us to a sure victory in November." Jes so. But you can't nominate him let alone electing him. You will have to take Boen, or Lammen or Andrew Steenerson and that fact will dawn upon your inner consciousness later on. Holston is too good a man for you to send to congress—you need him at home, and you will keep him there never fear.

THE Tribune man is getting nervous over the great number of candidates developing, fearful least the offices will not hold out, and sounds a note of warning to the faithful to beware of accessions from the ranks of democrats and republicans. He says that he understands that there is to be a regular begin from the ranks of the old parties this fall and that it is only caused by an itch for office. They are only going to join the pops to get an office—something that their own ability precludes them obtaining in the old parties." Well, Holston may be right: he certainly ought to be good authority on that question.

THE schemers who are trying to split Polk county into four parts are depending largely upon prejudice to carry thier point. For instance they will point to the grasping disposition of some business man in Crookston and advise farmers to cut loose from Crookston, because of the aforesaid man's bogishness! Just as if human nature would not be the same in any new county seat they might create, and just as if the changing of county lines would change human nature. The kind of men they complain of, as a rule are tied to no particular place and can go anywhere at a moment's notice, and will do it if any place offers better inducements for business. To fast the very men they complain of are themselves, either secretly or openly in favor of the scheme. It does not require a very deep mind to figure out the fact that four counties will cost at least twice as much to run as a one big one. And who is benefitted? Certainly not the furnisher who will bear the burden of taxation.

Minneapolis Journal: The Seventh Congressional district, that two years ago returned H. E. Boen, a populist, by a plurality of only 83, is getting ready to swing into the republican column this year, and one of the indications of the change is the number of republicans who are willing to take the nomination and make the fight. The populists will, with out doubt, re-nominate Boen, and the democrats will as surely endorse him. For the republican nomination there are mentioned S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead; Henry Feig, of Alexander; E. T. Young, of Appleton, and Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston. At this distance from the scene of action it looks as if Steenerson would get the place. Mr. Steenerson is a Norwegian and perhaps the ablest lawyer in the northern part of the district. He has a very strong following and his friends are claiming that he will be nominated on the first ballot.

THE JOURNAL can heartily endorse the above. Mr. Steenerson is not only an able lawyer, but an able speaker, a deep thinker and an earnest worker, and a man who could accomplish some good for his district. He would not only make a good run for the office, but would be an honor to his district if elected. He would lead straight to the ticket, and could do effective work on the stump. And among the Scandinavians in the Seventh district is where much work will be needed next fall.

But Mr. Steenerson has already intimated that he would not make a fight for the nomination. He has an exceedingly lucrative law practice—worth more than a congressman's salary—and he is not anxious to throw away a business which has taken years to build up, to accept a term in congress. But should Mr. Steenerson's friends place him in the field—and give him the nomination—he would undoubtedly be elected.

THE populist county convention, which is called for June 29th, will be entitled to 130 delegates—not quite all of which are candidates for some office. There will be very little fighting around there in such large-sized chunks that you could cut it with a cheese-knife. It is said that Harry Ives has now worked long and faithfully enough to entitle him to the office, and that he will be for the nomination for the House. J. P. Knudson did so well during the first term that he naturally will want to succeed himself in that body—on one point at least they are oil harmonious—they all want an office.

THIS state recently invested $350,000 in 4½ per cent. Tennessee bonds, and as the state has several hundred thousand dollars more to invest, and no more desirable bonds are on the market, Treasurer Bobleter advises putting the state money into municipal and county bonds, thus keeping the money at home. This would necessitate the changing of the law governing the investment of permanent funds of the state, and should sufficient restrictions be placed on the money thus loaned it would be a safe investment for the state, and a good thing for the counties and municipalities throughout the state wanting to sell bonds.

THE Brainerd Dispatch says a remonstrance against setting off no portion of the St. Cloud land district is being circulated and very generally signed on the grounds that the proposed annexation to the Crookston district would be a handship to the settlers." If the proposed tract were annexed to the Crookston district it would save every settler who has business to transact at the land office at least 470 miles travel by rail, a week or more in time and all the added hotel bills. If it is a handship to save the settler all these expenses then the Dispatch is right, but it is a fact that every settler concerned desires the change, and as they are the ones most vitally affected it should be made.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in the last issue of the JOURNAL misrepresented a note in Webster and Mr. P. J. McGuire. The JOURNAL had a short article last week on Mr. McGuire's candidacy for state auditor, and the heading of the article read "McGuire for County Auditor." But Mr. McGuire's boom for state auditor goes rolling right along just the same, and from republicans throughout the northern and middle portions of the state, he is receiving promises of support and encouragement.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, May 23, 1894.

Dr. McGillian, of Warren, was here on Friday last.

Our school closes on Friday for the summer vacation.

E. C. Mooney took in the sights at the county seat on to-day.

John Kirsch, of Crookston, was here shaking hands with friends on Tuesday.

Mr. Barnes, of Warren, intends running a steam wagon through Euclid this summer.

P. Fairweather shipped a car load of barley to his Argyle farm.

G. W. Webb has been seriously ill the past week, but is now reported on the gain.

Ed. Welch, of Crookston, is up today doing some repairing in the G. N. pump house.

A. K. Burnham came up from St. Paul on Tuesday to look after his farming interests here.

Dr. Engstad, of Grand Forks, was called over to see Mrs. Webb on Sunday last.

Johnnie Stuhr came over from Red Lake Falls Tuesday to spend his summer vacation at home on the farm.

Miss Kate Tiedt, of Argyle, spent several days the past week visiting her sister, Mrs. T. E. Biever, and old Euclid friends.

Messrs. Hanson and Keeley, the two section foremen, started out Monday morning, each having a full crew of men.

Prof. F. H. Gambell leaves Friday evening for a visit to Scotland, to be absent about two months. Farewell, Mr. Gambell, the correspondent wishes you an enjoyable and successful voyage.

Haller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Enough in each bottle to kill forty or more misery making corns. Ten dollars worth of comfort for 25c. As a de-corater it has no equal, and if its use does not benefit you, call upon F. L. Durand and have your money returned.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive hogs during the summer months.

[5-12] ROBERT STANTON.

DUNN'S BUDGET.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—I have told several democrats that they cannot make a convert of me by the kind of tariff legislation that they now propose. If I wanted the tariff reduced so that it would do a-y good, I should want much greater reductions a would be felt. The reductions in the senate Vest-Jones amended Wilson bill will never be felt by the consumer. The owners of foreign goods will get a little higher price for their wares, the middle men will get a slightly increased profit, and when the goods get to the consumer, he will be informed that the reduction are so slight that he cannot get any benefit from them. It is known that every owner of foreign goods has already raised his prices in anticipation of the democratic tariff.

* * *

The democratic legislators for the foreigner, the republican policy is to legislate for the American people.

* * *

No one is now insane enough to claim that the silver purchasing law was the cause of the hard times. It was necessary to repeal it to show the country that such was the case. The democrats of the east made it the scape-goat for the disasters that were sure to follow the success of the democratic party in all branches of the government.

* * *

On the other hand if the law had been retained, or if free coinage or any other silver legislation had taken the place of it, the result would have been the same. The democratic success is the cause of the prevailing hard times and there is no other explanation. It will take the country some time to recover from the mistake of 1892.

* * *

Senator Davis intends to offer an amendment to the tariff bill which is similar to that drawn up by John and when he was here and provides for a discrimination duty against those countries which will not give our agricultural products a fair market. It is doubtful if it will be accepted, as anything that tends to increase our exports, if counted, is a show of force on our part to make the tariff too special, is met with opposition by the democrats, who seem determined to legislate for the foreigner and the trusts.

* * *

The proposed timber reservation bill has shown its head in the house again, this time in a modified form, yet in such shape that there may be a wood-cut in it. It will now probably pass the house, but when it comes to the senate it will go before a committee of which Senator Washburn is a member and he will never let it get out until it has been properly amended.

* * *

Maj. Baldwin has a proposition to make the streets of Washington better, or rather the side walks, for the proper move. The major wore out a great deal of shoe leather limping offices for the consentments, by reason of the bad sidewalks.

* * *

Col. Kiefer is still hopeful of getting his canal scheme through the house, but congress will be very apt to wait until the result of the Nicaragua canal gives encouragement to such a move. Besides the claim for a canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean is just now of more overshadowing importance.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Closed the Saloons.

MILLER, S. D., March 26.—Saloons here and at St. Lawrence have been closed by an injunction to the sheriff from Judge Gaffy. A large amount of liquor was taken. There is no saloon now in this county.

How to Care For the Teeth.

Cleanse the teeth thoroughly at least twice a day, after each meal being still better. A brush of medium stiffness and water from which the chill has been taken should be preferred. Two or three times a week some good tooth powder is desirable. Powder tooth picks are injurious, as the splinters may break off between the teeth. Endure all reasonable pain for a time rather than have a tooth extracted, as a partially restored tooth is better than a false substitute.

How to Make Cold Cream.

The basis of cold cream is always mutton tallow. Get that at the butcher's and select some very fine tallow. Cut into bits and put it into a saucepan without any water. Set the saucepan into a jar of boiling water and let all remain until the fat is thoroughly "tried" out of the tallow. Strain through a fine sieve, and while it is still warm stir in a teaspoonful of the essence of camphor to every cup of tallow; next a tablespoonful of your favorite perfume and stir until all is a sweet smelling liquid. Before it has had time to cool pour in a little tallow and set open the ice over night. It will keep indefinitely and will be found one of the best remedies in the world for skin that gets rough and "winter sore."

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves as a corporation, and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business to be done and the manufacturing of lumber, flour and all other products manufactured from wheat, and any of the same; the buying, selling and dealing in timber lands, water-power, machinery and other real and personal property as may be desirable, convenient or necessary in the operation of the manufacturing business, and may buy, own, sell or lease such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary in storing and handling wheat, flour and other cereals required in the operation of the business here specified, and shall have power to purchase, lease, acquire, possess, own and lease such property, real or mobile, together with all other buildings, railroad tracks, water power and machinery as may be necessary for the proper and profitable conduct of the company's business in the manufacturing of flour, feed, meal and such other products as can be manufactured in flouring mills, and do all other things necessary and incidental to its said manufacturing business. The functions of said corporation shall forever be limited to the business of manufacturing the articles hereinbefore mentioned and the business incidental thereto.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the 8th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its continuance shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be paid in such time and in such installments as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any one time be subject is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: C. E. Cawley, Red Lake Falls, Minn., L. Van Hecke, Kirkella, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first board of directors are as follows: C. E. Cawley, Charles E. Hyde and L. Van Hecke; and C. E. Cawley shall be the president, and Charles E. Hyde shall be vice-president, and L. Van Hecke shall be secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting of the stock-holders, which shall be held on the first Tuesday of August, 1894, and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of three persons, who shall be elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting of such corporation to be held on the first Tuesday in August at the annual meeting of the stock-holders, and the board of directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the board of directors annually and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified. The board of directors shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be found necessary, and to remove any officer or agent appointed by them at any time or in any of the offices caused by resignation or otherwise may be filled by the board of directors. The directors of said board of directors shall hold office until the next annual meeting for election of directors or other officers and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders for the election of directors shall be held at the office of the company at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Red Lake Milling Co. The number of directors on the board shall be three, and vacancies in said board occurring between the annual meetings of the stock-holders may be filled by the board of directors at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the 8th day of August, 1894.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals this 8th day of May, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY. [Seal.]
CHARLES E. HYDE. [Seal.]
L. VAN HECKE. [Seal.]

Signed in presence of
G. S. LINDBERGH.
H. R. CRAMER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison. }

On this 8th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a notary public within and for said County, personally appeared C. E. Cawley, known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] A. T. COLE,
Notary Public.
Hickory County, N. J.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
Department of State. } ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 11th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. and was duly recorded in book "K C" of incorporations on Page 95.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, }
STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in my office for record on the 17th day of May A. D. 1894.

JOHN ARCHAMBAULT,
Register of Deeds.

How "Turkey Red" Is Made.

An oil bath is prepared composed of 100 gallons of water and 50 pounds of oil—either olive oil, cotton seed oil, sesame oil in this bath the cotton is handled mechanically impregnated; then pressed out and dried at a temperature not exceeding 49 degrees C. For mordanting there is dissolved of soda is made by dissolving 80 pounds alkalies of alkaline and 180 of soda in from six to eight times the weight of water, the soda solution being slowly added to the alkaline solution, and when all is added the liquor is made to measure 600 pounds. Into this bath the oil and dried cotton are entered and turned over eight totten times to impregnate the fiber; then allowed to steep in the bath over night, being next day wrung out and dried at a temperature of 43 degrees C. The mordanted cotton after being dried is worked for 15 minutes in a bath containing eight to ten pounds of chalk; then rinsed and dried.

How to Do Up Linen Shades.

After the shades are washed, starched and dried roll them down in thin cold starch, letting them lie awhile. Begin to iron at the raw edged end. Iron about a foot, and when perfectly dry tack on the roller. When this is smoothly rolled, iron a foot more, and so on till all is done. All must be absolutely dry before rolling.

OFFERED BIG SUMS.

THE SENATE BRIBERY COMMITTEE GETS TO WORK.

Kyle and Hunton Give Their Testimony, Certain Butts Was the Man — The Major's Testimony Will Be Spicy Reading — What Wade Hunton Knows.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the senate were on hand promptly at 10 a. m. in the room of the committee on privileges and elections. Senator Hunton was at the meeting on a witness and remained with the committee about half an hour, and after he emerged from the committee room his son, Ephn Hunton, Jr., was called in and asked to state what he knew of the alleged effort to bribe his father. He was dismissed only about 10 minutes. Both witnesses were examined by Senator Gray Mattet giving the newspapers any report of the proceedings, the reason for remarking that when this branch of the inquiry should be concluded the proceedings would all be made public.

Certain Butts Was the Man.

Both Senator Hunton and his son stated that C. W. Butts was the man who approached Senator Hunton. The latter did not state what materially from the story heretofore given to the press by Senator Hunton.

Senator Kyle was before the committee for more than an hour and was interrogated by Senator Gray after being called again. He put the committee in possession of all the information in his power, stating that he was first approached by Butts about two months ago with the proposition to vote against the tariff bill and receive pay for his vote, the amount offered being $14,000. In reply to a question Senator Kyle said he was confident Butts represented other parties, and the proposition, if it had been accepted, would have been made good.

Butts on the Stand.

Major Butts was the principal witness during the afternoon session. He was accompanied by his attorney, E. H. McClain. Butts was before the committee for about an hour and was excused with the request that he be in attendance again in the morning. He said when he left the committee room that he had been sworn to secrecy and could not reveal a word of the proceedings, but fragmentary references to the proceedings leave little room for doubt that when the report of Butts' testimony is published it will make very racy reading. He first demanded a transcript of the testimony of preceding witnesses, but compromised by accepting a proposition that the reporter should read portions of the testimony of the other witnesses which reflected upon him in any way. He explicitly denied any intention on his part

To Corrupt the Senators.

It is also understood that he politely declined to answer some of the more pertinent questions put to him by members of the committee. Another witness of the afternoon session was Duncan McFarlane, Senator Kyle's clerk, and James W. Walker, attorney of this city, who gave Butts a letter to Epha Hunton, Jr. Mr. Walker stated that when Butts had asked for a letter to Mr. Hunton he had he wanted to employ him as attorney in a land case and had given no other reason for wanting to know that gentleman. Mr. McFarlane told how, after Senator Kyle had referred Butts to him, he had talked with him about the notes signed by Hunton. He confirmed Senator Kyle's statement and said explicitly that Butts had made a direct proposition to bribe the senator to vote against the tariff bill. He also submitted his notes on his conversation with Butts.

WAITE'S LATEST BREAK.

If Bullets Can't Overthrow Wall Street Ballots Must Do It.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 23.—Governor Waite, in an address here, classed Congressman Bland, whom he claims sold out silver in 1878, with Vice President Carlisle in their surrender to the forces of silver. He advocated coining Mexican dollars to be made a legal tender in Colorado. He expressed the hope that the ballot would soon overthrow the domination of Wall street, but if that was not successful, the man who would not bare his breast to bullets was not a man.

Adjutant General Tarsney made a few remarks and said that unless something was done, the Republican party of Cozey's men were clubbed at Washington would be the first in a new revolution.

NO SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Conference of Miners and Operators at Cleveland at an End.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The conference of miners and operators has adjourned and the big strike is still on. The last day of the session was devoted almost entirely to speechmaking, both sides taking part in the discussion, but no conclusion was reached, other that that both sides refused to yield.

Laps in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—The Lapianders imported to the United States government to take charge of the reindeer station at Alaska, arrived here at 10:30 p. m., in a colonist sleeper on the Omaha road. The party started for the west over the Great Northern.

News From Honolulu.

HONOLULU, May 15.—The constitutional convention, the members of which were elected on May 8, will meet on May 30. The new constitution will be presented to the convention for its approval.

Plano Mill Burned.

RUSHFORD, Minn., May 21.—Fire totally destroyed the Sprague flouring mill at this place during the noon hour, a spark from the engine is supposed to have been the cause. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

SAYS HENRY HUDSON, of the Jones-Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I send in regard to ejection medicine I perform in curing, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had some swellings under my legs, which broke and have run, causing sores. Our family physicians could do no good, and it was feared that the

sore would end in death. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

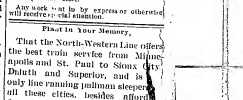
to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not had a trouble since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you.

C. A. FISCHER.



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Rifles, Bicycles, Locks, Keys, Trunks, Etc. Orders left at Journal office will receive prompt attention. Shop next door to Hall's Grocery store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

Pleasure, Health and Economy.

That the Northern Pacific Line offers the best train service between Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers on all these cities. Excellent dining and first-class day train service. Try this fine line to Ashburd. [46-tf]

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co. Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
Walding, Kennan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials.

Money to Loan

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at office in the Odd Fellows block.

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Wanted.

A position in Crookston by a competent dressmaker. Call at JOURNAL office.

HOW TO KEEP BREAD.

It Should Be Exposed to the Air When It Leaves the Oven.

Don't shut bread in airtight boxes to keep it moist. Such barbarous treatment of bread may be efficacious in keeping it moist, but bread from which fresh air is excluded soon has a disagreeable, clayey flavor and is unpalatable to people of cultured tastes, who appreciate the nutty sweetness that is a prominent characteristic of all good bread.

The foolish notion of keeping bread moist had its origin in bad cookery. Most of the stuff made by bakers has to be eaten fresh and moist or not eaten at all. It is so light and woolly that if exposed to the air a few hours it grows soggy and husky and is almost as unsavory and indigestible as chips.

A large proportion of homemade bread is similar in character and is affected in a similar manner by exposure to the air. But properly made bread—such bread as ought to be in every intelligent homesand on every Christian table three times a day—grows sweeter by exposure to the air and is not at its best until two or three days old. Bread should be kept in a well covered box or jar, but it should not be wrapped in cloths, and the box or jar in which it is kept should have small holes in the top or sides, through which the fresh air can have access. As soon as loaves of bread are taken from the oven they should be exposed freely to pure air, and no time afterward should they be excluded from it. Made good bread, put it in a well ventilated box aft'r it is perfectly cool, and it will keep sufficiently moist at least a week.

MOBS IN CONTROL.

An Attempt to Resume Work in Pennsylvania Mines Causes Trouble.

IRON BARS USED AS WEAPONS.

Operators of the Central District Issue an Ultimatum to Miners.

LATROBE, Pa., May 22.—Interest in the strike situation here has the call over the flood excitement. The state of affairs is extremely critical in this region and trouble is imminent. The attempt to resume work by the Latrobe Coal company was met by ugly opposition, principally from a big mob of Slavs and Italians, who were armed with clubs, bars of iron, big steel files and other weapons equally formidable. Only one man was allowed to go to work. At the Ligonier works a dozen deputies were confronted by a mob of 200 strikers. One deputy was struck over the head with a club and his ribs wrested from him.

ULTIMATUM OF OPERATORS.

Miners of Central Pennsylvania Given Until May 28 to Return to Work.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22. — An important meeting of bituminous coal mine operators from the Central Pennsylvania region, where the miners are now on strike, was held in this city during the afternoon. Every operator in the district was present and it was unanimously agreed that the men should be given until May 28th in which to return to work. If they fail to do so by that time the mines will be thrown open to whoever seeks employment and those men who decide to go to work will be protected by operators.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the operators unanimously agree that it is impossible to pay their employes more than their present wages of 40 cents per ton for digging coal.

RUM RIVER RAGING.

A Million Feet of Logs Carried Out of the Booms at Anoka.

ANOKA, Minn., May 22.—Rum river has reached the danger line and is rising steadily. About 1,000,000 feet of logs broke loose, carrying booms, piers and several outbuildings of Page Bros.' Lumber company down stream. Most of the logs are lodged against the upper bridge, endangering that structure so that traffic had to be suspended. The new starch factory is inundated and will stand the strain for some time to come. The west bank of the river has caved within 20 feet of the Commercial hotel. A crew of men is at work building up the side of the dam as the water is within six inches of the river bank. Hundreds of anxious citizens have been watching the rushing stream all day. Should the river raise a few inches more, which is quite likely, there is no question but that the upper bridge will go, carrying everything before it.

Condemned Senator Walsh.

ST. PAUL, May 22.—The Brotherhood of Engineers adopted resolutions condemning Senator Walsh of Georgia for his bill making it a crime to interfere with any train carrying United States mails. Insurance was then discussed the balance of the day.

The auditory installed its officers, finished a little routine business and adjourned.

Six Anarchists Executed.

BARCELONA, May 22.—The six anarchists, Codina, Corezuela, Sagas, Berual, Villarubia and Mir, sentenced to death after having been convicted of complicity in the attempt of Pallas to assassinate Captain General Martinez Campos, and of being concerned in the Liceo theatre bomb tragedy, were executed at 4 a. m. outside the citadel of Mont Juich.

Wisconsin Treasury Cases.

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—The Beetz and Keehn treasury cases, which were to be argued before the circuit court during the afternoon, have been postponed until later in the week and will come up Thursday. About $185,000 interest is involved, the state claiming that amount from ex-treasurers.

Gambling Prisoners at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, May 22.—John Krouu and Barney Hammill have been arrested for the murder of Conductor Redpath Sunday night. The third man implicated, George Weems, is still at large. The sheriff has put an extra guard at the county jail, as there have been threats of lynching.

An Attorney Held.

DULUTH, May 22.—George W. Post, the attorney charged with abornation of perjury in connection with land office frauds, was given a hearing before Judge Carey and held to the United States grand jury, which meets at St. Paul in June. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

More Iowa Mines Out.

DES MOINES, May 22.—Three hundred and twenty-five miners have gone out at Coalfax and 115 at Dunean. The Rock Island is consuming 75 cars of coal daily and receiving but 25. The situation is grave and traffic may be suspended.

Entire Family Poisoned.

PERU, Ind., May 22.—William Seifert, his wife and five children, are dangerously ill from the effects of trichinosis in packing home sausage. Three of the children are in a critical condition.

Smallpox at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, May 22.—A case of smallpox developed here during the day. The victim is a laborer named Dooley from the smallpox district in Chicago.

ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Small Sail Boats Wrecked in Great Numbers.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 21.—For 36 hours the waves have been dashing along the coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May. Railroad tracks were covered with sand, vessels were in distress, while small sail boats were wrecked in great numbers. Trees and fences have been blown down and great damage inflicted upon farmers and gardeners. Along the Delaware river the damage from high water is extensive, and at Camden and Bordentown high water is the rule.

Lehigh and Delaware Rising.

EASTON, Pa., May 21.—The Lehigh and Delaware rivers are rising rapidly. The Lehigh is higher than at any time since 1865. The people living along the banks of the latter stream have been compelled to move all their goods to a place of safety. The water has undermined the foundation walls of the Bushnell Manufacturing company's building at Catasauqua and other industrial points along the Lehigh are threatened.

Operators Driven Out.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 22.—The Western Union operators at Milton were driven out by the flood at 3 p. m., since which time there has been no telegraph communication north of this place. The Reading railway bridge at Muncis is washed away, as is the wagon bridge at Allenwood. The town is sure to be inundated and the people are moving their furniture into upper floors and other places of safety.

CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT DOGS.

Eskimos Find the Faithful Animal a Necessity of Their Miserable Existence.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Eskimo family peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in winter for hunting, sledge drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves. They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described nevertheless as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys.

Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor and declares that their varying character-istics can be read in their faces. They are worth from $3 to $15 apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or six—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from 800 to 700 pounds, and the course is nearly twenty miles unbroken over or over rough ice. With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than 900 pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1,200 miles in about two months. The last 60 miles were made over a bad road in a continuous gale of 24 hours. They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus.

"During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "they were regularly given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony" and seems to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise. The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up with the moon rise, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold. Mr. Nelson saw a female with two newly born puppies lying upon the snow near a hut, with no sign of shelter, when the thermometer ranged from 30 to 35 degrees below zero.

THE MODISTE.

In Paris new petticoats of silk or satin are made with featherbone hoops which reach quite to the knees.

Sleeves are still made very wide, no longer the least wrinkled, but drooping, the large cape collars and sleeve caps still further deepening their fullness.

A novel way of edging a dress skirt is to put a roll as thick as the little finger at the bottom edge, covering it by two velvet-or mousier piping, in fact.

Fine openwork summer stockings can now be purchased. They look almost as "dressy" as lace fronted silk and hide hose, at the same time being much warmer.

A new ornamental shoe is made of fronted with dressed kid or patent leather. A new slipper for bedroom or boudoir is of white kid edged with fur and lined with pink kid.

Tiny aluminum wires are inserted in the facings of the tailor-skirted walking dresses to give them the approved flare. Tabs to skirmish locks very much again like the shadow of a coming very girlish.

Tailor gowns for afternoon wear are made of woollen cloth of fine quality in dark fruit colors, terra cotta, russian green and silver blue, with narrow trimmings of persian lamb fur on the waist and the same material sewn on the circular skirt.—New York Post.

Service For New Members.

Shall we or shall we not have some service of recognition and reception when new members are taken into the society? That question is often asked, and in consequence I take this means of making an answer, appreciating the fact that my answer is not to be considered authoritative.

Let the "service" send by the society at the time when the new member is received leave an impression upon the new member that the step that he is taking in joining the society and the reception that is being given to him on the part of the society is in no way as important as that on joining the church, then I can see good, and only good, in a form of service that will give some appropriate recognition and welcome to the new member.—John Willis Baer.

Continued.

Patient—Well, doctor, how's my lung?

Doctor—Pretty bad—it will last at least a day or two.—Life.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Staples is to have a 75-barrel flouring mill.

Bath & Vanbeek, lumber dealers at Jordan, have failed.

The Mississippi river is nearing the danger line at St. Paul.

D vid Macarthur died at White Earth Friday. He came to Minnesota in 1826.

St. Paul paid $11,805 for election judges and clerks for the spring elections.

Fire destroyed the coal sheds of the Northern Pacific at Detroit. Loss small.

The Adrian city council has let a contract for electric light and waterworks.

Attorney W. W. Erwin, the St. Paul criminal lawyer, will go to New York to reside.

Jared Benson, one of the pioneer residents of the state, is dead. He was 72 years of age.

W. H. Harriss will assume his duties as internal revenue collector for Minnesota, May 31.

The edict has gone forth that nickel-in-the-slot machines will have to "go" in Minneapolis.

Careless driving by a St. Paul teamster resulted in the death of 5-year-old George Gardner.

The Seventh district Republican congressional convention will be held at Fergus Falls Sept. 11.

Earnings of the state grain inspection department for the month of April amounted to $66,020.12.

Lakefield citizens dedicated their village hall with a free supper, of which over 1,000 persons partook.

Governor Nelson has appointed Albert Hendly, of Two Harbors, judge of the probate court of Lake county.

The next national convention of letter-box carriers will be held in Minneapolis in 1895, at a date to be hereafter decided.

Mortimer B. Rollins, alderman from the Twelfth ward, Minneapolis, was convicted of criminal libel upon Mayor W. H. Eustis.

Orators from the Minnesota state university were awarded the victory in a debate with the Iowa university students at Iowa City.

Commander Lyons has issued the order for the Park Region Grand Army encampment to be held at Vergas July 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The gopher bounty is costing Swift county a large amount of money. The wild animals are hunted by organized clubs and by individuals.

The Populist central committee of the Sixth district will meet at Moorhead May 29 to decide on a date and place for their congressional convention.

The state auditor will hold land sales at Lake Benton, Lincoln county, June 10, Winona, June 11, Detroit, Becker county, June 12, and Norman county June 13.

Battleson, the Otter Tail county rapist, was captured Thursday, plead guilty Friday, was sentenced to 20 years Saturday and reached the penitentiary the same day.

All the tags at Duluth are gathering up luck from the lake shore. There is probably 5,000,000 feet of timber between Cranberry river and the city of Duluth, which went astray during the gale.

Superintendent Myers of the St. Cloud reformatory has resigned, and Speaker Leo of the last state legislature, has been appointed to succeed him. Ill health was the cause of Mr. Myers' resignation.

State Superintendent of Public Instructions Pendergast is at present engaged in the preparation of a school manual for the guidance of high school teachers and educational boards. It will be completed in about six weeks.

C. H. Salpaugh, proprietor of the Salpaugh hotel at Minneota, has been sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Alice Stein of Chicago, who values the damage to her affections at $50,000. Mr. Salpaugh married Miss Roma Allen at Minneapolis a few months since.

A series of summer farmers' institutes will be held in Minnesota beginning at Winthrop, Sibley county, May 29, and closing at Foley, Polk county, June 29. The places to be visited are Morton, Wood Lake, Madison, Appleton, Ortonville, Herman, Campbell, Starbuck, Evansville, New London, Staples, Brainard, Aitkin, Henning, Park Rapids and Warren.

Governor Nelson has dismissed the charges against Auditor J. H. Barns of Nicollet county, on the ground that the evidence was too contradictory to warrant a conviction on the grounds of moral delinquency, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that he was technically guilty of a violation of the law. In concluding his decision the governor remits the charges and Mr. Barnal to the district court and to his constituents."

The Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. at St. Paul elected the following officers: Grand master workman, W. B. McCormack, Minneapolis; grand foreman, Fred M. Lloyd, St. Paul; grand overseer, Charles G. Hinds, Shakopee; grand recorder, Olof Olson, Willmar; grand receiver, J. J. McCarly, St. Paul; grand guide, George J. Fischer, Winona; inside watchman, Frio A. Englin, Stillwater; outside watchman, George H. Chapman, Litchfield. A story of $1,500 was attached to the office of grand master workman.

Engineers at Duluth.

DULUTH, May 22.—Five hundred members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived in Duluth from St. Paul during the morning and spent the day as guests of the city. An informal reception was given for the visitors at the Spalding in the evening.

DIET OF THE GREAT.

Favorite Dishes of the World's Illustrious Generals, Philosophers and Poets.

"Man is what he eats," said Feuerbach, the German philosopher, or, as he expressed it in his native language, "Der mensch ist was er isst," a play of words which is not without its deep meaning. Man's food is never without influence on his temper, nor is the choice he makes in his meals without a certain reflection of his character. John the Baptist in eating locusts and wild honey was indicative of his mind and motives, as was Zoroaster's predilection for bread and water crusses of his ethics and doctrines. Plato was satisfied with honey, bread, vegetables and fruit, Mohammed preferred mutton and milk to all other dishes and drinks. Hannibal, the Carthaginian warrior, lived on olives, while the Roman General Sulla's favorite meats were wild ass, chickens drowned in Falernian wines, ortolan and field snails.

Charles the Great was a lover of venison. Henry IV of France had a gluttonous appetite for oysters; Frederick the Great for potatoes, a sort of Italian pudding; Emperor William I of Germany for lobsters and oysters. Napoleon III has an abnormal fondness for coffee, of which he took 20 to 25 cups daily.

Artists, poets and philosophers evince a larger variety in the choice of their meals and beverages. Goethe was very fond of champagne, Schiller of wine. Klopstock indulged in truffle pastry, smoked salmon and peas. Lessing's favorite dish was lentil soup, a predilection which he shared with Kant, while Hahnitz delighted in apple cake. Torquato Tasso was a lover of sweet things and heaped his salad with sugar. So did Moses Mendelsohn, who mourned the impossibility of sweetening sugar.

Byron took only one daily meal, consisting principally of old Chester cheese, pickles, red cabbage, wine or liquors. He used to drink great quantities of tea. Bismarck in his younger days was very fond of hard boiled eggs and cognac, which he preferred to "pretzel and beer," a beverage which he considers the chief cause of German poltroon politics and lack of resolute and harmonious action.

William II, the present emperor of Germany, loves his wine and prefers the sparkling juice of the Rhine, which unfortunately loosens his tongue. Champagne he avoids, lest "it cause his heart to run away with his head," as he once remarked, but probably because it is too French for him.—Baltimore Sun.

Brain Surgery.

Sawing out sections of the skull in order to give the brain room to develop symmetrically seems a rather delicate and dangerous operation, but it is one that has been performed in many cases and with perfect success. Children apparently in a condition of hopeless idiocy have been restored to sense by this and are in prospect of developing the faculties usual in those of like age. The operation is performed by removing the unduly hardened permits growth, and the clouded intellect may become clear and logical.

Attention has been called to cases in which the skull has been so much exposed, upon the silk ligatures used in internal operation. In one case an abdominal tumor was removed and some years later there were calculi present in quantity that caused great distress. It was thought that the ligatures used had not been present in the silk, and that this acted as a nucleus around which the gritty particles gather.—New York Ledger.

Population of the Ocean.

A striking proof of the vastness and variety of the population of the ocean has been furnished by the results of explorations made by a committee of the zoological department of the British association in that part of the Irish sea surrounding the isle of Man.

Out of 1,000 species of marine animals collected, 224 had never before been found in that region, 36 were previously unknown as inhabitants of British waters, and 17 were entirely new to science. Indeed they were animals whose existence had never been suspected.

If such discoveries reward a few weeks of searching in so minute a spot of the sea, how many volumes would be required to contain a list of the still undiscovered inhabitants of the great oceans?—Youth's Companion.

A Bottomless Lake In Sweden.

In Thomas Nashe's "Terrors of the Night"—published in 1594—he says that Sweden, Gothland, is bottomless. He also tells other peculiar things respecting it. "Over it no fowls flies but it forces to death nor man dare pass but is mummed like a statue of marble. Awle ye inhabitants around about it are deafened with ye hideous roar of hits waters when out of its midst as out of Mont Gibell a mightye stinking smoake issues that will poysons ye whole countrie about."—St. Louis Republic.

As Much as She Could Admit.

Mr. Wickwire—Now ——, my dear, you must admit that Mr. Watts looked exceedingly well in his new gown.

Mrs. Wickwire—Yes-s, the gown did look very well on her.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FALL OF A TAILOR.

The Free Trade Times Have Nearly Cooked His Goose.

I was in Pennsylvania last week and had occasion to visit Germantown. That used to be one of the busiest sections of the country. It is full of factories, which used to be all running full time, and many of them overtime, in 1892. But the fear of free trade played havoc with Germantown, its streets and its workingmen, thousands of hands have been idle or working only on part time, and many of them have not had a dollar to spend in a retail store for months, being dependent upon relief societies and soup-house organizations for their very existence.

While in Germantown I met a friend and asked him how things were. He used to have a fine position in a factory, and I was astonished to hear him say:

"Times have been very bad with me. I lost my job at this factory because it closed down, and I have been trying to keep up the payments on our nice home for my wife and children by working as a bill collector. There has been plenty of business in that line, but it is hard work to make shoe leather because the people have no money to pay their bills.

"I am indeed sorry to hear this," was my reply, "but is there no chance of your factory resuming?"

"I don't like to think when that will be," said my friend, the new bill collector. "I would rather think of the troubles of other people than my own."

"Are the people here in distress and trouble with all these factories, emblems of industry, around us?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "they are emblems of idleness now. I have just left a sad case. Let me tell you about it."

"Certainly," I said. "Try a good domestic cigar." He lighted up and began:

"A few years ago a humble tailor came to Germantown. He had a few hundred dollars saved up and rented a room in the mill district where he could do work and take odd jobs of repairing. He had an industrious wife, who assisted him, and they got along nicely, adding to their savings.

"Finally he had his window enlarged and bought a few portions of pieces of cloth at a time, with the necessary trimmings, and paid cash for his purchases. He did well and was able to buy a whole piece of cloth from the manufacturer, and as his custom increased he bought several pieces at the same time. His trade was among the mill hands; he gave them good satisfaction and had quite a nice little business, increasing more and more year-ons every year and always paying promptly for all his purchases.

"He explained that some of the mill operators in the district in which he was located were his customers. They had ordered suits of clothes to be made; the mills had shut down; they were thrown out of employment and were unable to take the clothes they had ordered. They asked him to carry the garments for them until the mills started up and their circumstances became brighter.

"The cloth and trimmings that he had purchased were hanging in his store in the shape of suits of clothes that had been made up for some of his regular customers who had been unable to take the clothes; he was without payment for them. Therefore he was cramped for means to meet his obligations to the bank, his home. That is about the whole story in a few words, and it illustrates the condition of many thousands of others similarly situated, many of whom can now daily forced into contact with through my now business as a bill collector.

"It is a hard case indeed," I said. "It shows how the loss of work affects the manufacturer in the case of trade, a condition that will be worse instead of better if the Wilson bill becomes a law and allows large foreign importations to come into our markets. Our manufacturers must make less goods or our men must work less. The trade must always cook the tailor's goose."

R THINKEN.

New York, April 29.

Before and After Election.

We have had enough cheap alien laborers flocking here to take the employment of our own workingmen.—New York Herald, Aug. 31, 1893.

"This was The Herald's opinion before the last presidential election, when fishing for votes. But during the last campaign The Herald has not done a thing to give back "the employment of our own workingmen." It advocates larger importations of foreign goods, which only help "to take the employment of our own workingmen." It advocates free ships to take labor from the workers in our shipyards, anything that will injure the United States and take from it "the employment of our own workingmen."

The Fruits of Protection.

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her banner to the air,
She vowed to keep Home's heartthome bright
And to protect its loved ones there.

"Beneath those starry folds," she cried,
"My oppressed of all the world shall meet.
And rich and poor shall, side by side,
Learn Liberty's magnificent."

Lo! at her word across the land
The forges' fires inflamed the night,
And Capital, with kindly hand,
Led eagar Labor to the light.

Each infant industry built up
In home and harbor for all whose skill
And faith and toil filled Plenty's cup
And bade the Nation drink at will.

Peace smiled anew the smiling scene,
Contentment wreathed the matron's face,
While boy and girls of sturdy mien
In virtuous knowledge grew apace.

Freeman, with heart and vote and voice
For aye present its inspiration,
And unborn millions like the choice
Shall yet fill up the roll of honor.

J. P. BROCK.

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.

Mr. F. W. Stowell
Wilmot, S. Dak.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and spread over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, she was covered with boils of a

Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My next family became covered with rashes and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

sores. I then commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the sores have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

In and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address

WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.
City of Crookston.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed by my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the year commencing May 1st, 1894, and terminating on May 1st, 1895, by the following persons at the following places, viz:

A. C. Lund and N. Lindh, in brick building known as the opera block situate on Lot 5 and 6, Block 7, Fletcher & Stevenson's Addition to the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

Said application will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, at the Council Room, on the 14th, A. D. 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 19th day of May, 1894.

(SEAL.) W. A. LANCTOT,
City Clerk.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer.

Broadway, Crookston.

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

DR. PEPPER'S

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieves in 24 hours. Cures in 48. Prevents miscarriage. Beautifies the complexion. Now used by over 50,000 ladies. Don't be deceived by druggists who say they have something "just as good." Ladies, inquire for Dr. Pepper's Female Pills, and take no other. Sold by druggists. Address: PEPPER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 16.

Detroit street car employes threaten to strike against a reduction of wages.

Commissioner Lamoreaux of the general land office has returned to Washington from Wisconsin.

Senator Davis has been appointed on the senate census committee, and Mr. McMillan on naval affairs.

Three colored men engaged in cleaning a cess pool at Martinsburg, W. Va., were overcome by foul air and perished.

Harney N. Curran, an old soldier, was run over and killed by a switch engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul crossing, at Lake Crosse.

A receiver for the Simonds Manufacturing company of Chicago has been named. The company did a large business in stoves. Liabilities $441,553; assets, $358,000.

The old home of Benedict Arnold in New Haven has just been sold for the use of a tenement firm. Relics from it will be taken by the New Haven Colony and Historical society.

There have been 30,000 tons of England and Nova Scotian coal sold to arrive in New York, a portion of which has already been shipped from Cardiff, Liverpool and Glasgow, and from Sidney, N. S.

Thursday, May 17.

The National bank of Pendleton, Ore., has closed its doors.

J. C. Bailey, assistant surgeon general of the United States, is dead.

Two and a half millions of gold were ordered for shipment from New York Wednesday.

The annual session of the Minnesota Institute of Homeopathy is in session at Minneapolis.

W. B. McCormack of Minneapolis was elected grand master workman of the Minnesota grand lodge A. O. U. W.

J. A. Wells, wholesale dealer in gloves, mittens and whips at Independence, Ia., has failed. Liabilities $50,000. Wells claims ability to meet all claims in time.

Chairman McGann of the labor committee of the house has reported favorably the bill to make the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

Friday, May 18.

Governor Flower has vetoed the school teachers' pension bill.

The Senate Committee on Territories has reported favorably the bill to admit Utah.

The Eastern Minnesota Baptist Association is holding its Fourth Annual Session at St. Paul.

President Cleveland and party will return to Washington from their fishing trip on Monday next.

At Owego, N. Y., Alanson Hyatt, aged 84, stabbed his wife to death and then cut his own throat.

The biennial convention of the Switchman's Mutual Aid association is in session at Evansville, Ind.

Winter Wheat Millers' League of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois is in session at Cincinnati.

Ex-Mayor John Scott, of West Superior, is dead. He was one of the framers of the constitution of North Dakota, and held many prominent offices in the Dakotas. He was 55 years old.

Saturday, May 19.

Thousands of pieces of glass were destroyed at Cleveland, O., by a severe hail storm.

Gaudaur rowed three miles in 19:01 1-2 at Austin, Tex., breaking all records for the distance.

Baron Oppenheim has ordered built in France a yacht to cost 500,000 francs to compete with the Vigilant and other yachts of that class.

At Rolla, N. D., Samuel Appleton's 6-year-old son was seriously injured by a grain drill passing over him. His nose was torn from his face.

Representative William J. Bryan of the First Nebraska district has sent a letter to the chairmen of his congressional committee declining to be a candidate for re-election.

A bill has been reported favorably from the house committee on railways and canals to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a ship canal from the Hudson to the Great Lakes.

Monday, May 14.

Edmund Yates, the well known journalist, is dead.

Six anarchists were shot at Barcelona early Monday morning.

The artesian well at Springfield, S. D., is used to run an electric light plant.

General Stephen Bodino attempted to organize a Coxey army at Fosston, Minn., and was locked up.

Da Gama will not go to Portugal as he had intended, on account of complications which might arise.

Nathaniel P. Crane, aged 84, and Mrs. Chloe Gibson, aged 78, were married at Belvidere, Ill. The officiating minister is 83 years of age.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago during the past week were 47,523 tons against 38,356 for the preceding week and 58,343 for the corresponding week of last year.

Tuesday, May 22.

Senator Hill denies that he has a new tariff bill in preparation.

Coxey, Browne and Jones were each sentenced to 20 days in jail.

The Mackion packing house at Fort Dodge, Ia., burned Sunday. Loss, $20,000.

Julia Marlowe is to marry Robert Taber, late former leading man, in about two weeks.

King Alexandria of Servia has suspended the constitution and restored the one of 1869.

The Manchestership canal was opened Monday by Queen Victoria. The canal cost $75,000,000 and makes a seaport of manchester.

Rev. A. H. Heath, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, St. Paul, has resigned. He will probably go to St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The suit of John Rasmussen of Sibley, Ia., against the Omaha railway for $25,000 for injuries received in a railway accident in October, 1892, has been compromised for $1,000.

HEARING ORDERED.

Decision in the Ashland Land Cases by Secretary Smith.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Decisions in the famous Ashland land cases of Wisconsin, in which perpetuation of extensive frauds are alleged, have been announced by the secretary of the interior. The cases involve the right of entry to lands within the limits of the land grants of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway vs. the Wisconsin Central. In the case of England vs. Martin the contest was dismissed. In view, however, of the fact that a report was made by a special agent, supported by affidavits, charging that the entry of Martinson was made in the interest of W. E. McCord, the secretary has decided that a hearing be ordered for the investigation of the charges. A similar order for a full investigation was made in other cases in which the same charge was involved.

COMMONWEALERS COMING.

Two Thousand Moving Eastward in Small Squads.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 23.—Lieutenants R. Gill and John Thomas, advance agents of the Northwestern division of the industrial army, are in the city, soliciting funds to provide food for their followers. The say that 2,000 men are now advancing in small squads between Spokane and Helena. They will be reorganized at the latter place, and a part sent east over the Northern Pacific and part over the Great Northern. They have credentials and recommendations from the trades and labor council of Spokane. They go from here along the line of the Great Northern.

HILL HAS NO BILL.

The New York Senator Thinks There Are Enough Tariff Measures Now.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Hill was in his seat in the senate today for the first time in two week. He stated in reply to a question that he had been at Albany during the greater part of his absence from Washington. When informed of the story which had been current about the Capitol last week, that he was preparing a new tariff bill as a substitute for the pending bill, he simply replied: "Haven't they enough tariff bills now? The criticisms seem to be general that there are too many."

He said he might deliver another tariff speech later in the debate.

COXEY GOES TO JAIL.

The Leader of the Commonweal Army Gets Twenty Days.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Judge Miller, in the police court, sentenced Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones to 20 days imprisonment in jail for displaying a banner in the Capitol grounds on the occasion of the May day demonstration. Coxey and Browne were also sentenced to $5 fine or 10 days imprisonment in default thereof, for trespassing on the Capitol grass.

HALF FRAUDULENT.

Senator Kyle Talks of the Indian Depredation Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Kyle, who has been investigating the allegations of frauds in Indian claims, has returned to this city. At Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, he found much to confirm the charges of the claims which he has investigated. He thinks fully fifty per cent of the claims are fraudulent. The total of these claims is $600,000.

Breckinridge Drops Out.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is stated upon excellent authority that a new plan has been decided upon to end the row over Colonel Breckinridge in the Kentucky (7th) congressional district. Breckinridge the elder is to be subtracked in favor of his son, Desha Breckinridge, who is to be nominated for congress. Breckinridge's followers in the district believe Desha can be elected, while his father is sure of defeat.

Requests for Bland.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Upon the desk of Mr. Bland, in the chamber of representatives, was a huge bunch of La Franco roses, bearing the inscription, "To the Next President." It was in recognition of his success on the Missouri convention last week. Paul J. Sorg, the newly elected successor of the late Mr. Honk, took his seat as representative from the third Ohio district.

First Trip on June 8.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 22.—The new steamer Northwest, the exclusive passenger steamer of the Great Northern railway, will leave here on her initial trip June 8. There was a rumor current that the boat drew too much water to get through the Soo canal. This is emphatically denied by the general agent.

Asked For a Receiver.

DECATUR, Ills., May 23.—Stockholders representing a majority of the $50,000 capital stock of the Sc ott Manufacturing company have asked Judge Vail to appoint a receiver for the company. They claim that the company is insolvent and being run at a loss.

Stocking the Redwood.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., May 22.—Fifty thousand wall-eyed pike were successfully placed in Redwood river Sunday. This is the first time the fish commission has sent them without an attendant. Not one was dead.

Telegraphers in Session.

DENVER, May 22.—The ninth annual convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers of America convened in Oxford hall Monday with several hundred delegates present, one-third of whom were ladies.

Will Meet Biennially.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 22. — The Switchmen's association was busy all day amending the constitution and bylaws. One of the changes effected provides for biennial sessions instead of annual sessions.

THERE WAS NO STRING TO IT.

But He Had Abundant Reason Nevertheless to Be Suspicious.

There was a bright new 50 cent piece lying on the pavement on Jefferson avenue, near Griswold street, when a how hacked man with a satchel came along from the depot. He saw the coin while he was yet 50 feet away, and he made a sudden forward rush to get it. The movement was almost instantly checked, however, and he walked slowly forward and hacked to the curbstone and stood there and gazed at the coin with a fixy look on his countenance. In about a minute a pedestrian came up, saw the coin and reached for it and put it in his pocket. Observing the attitude of the old man at the same time he turned and queried:

"It didn't belong to you, did it?"

"Wall, I swan!" was the reply.

"What's the matter?"

"This is the queerest durned town I ever struck in all my life. I was coming up this street last year and met this man whom I saw a 50 cent piece lyin jest about here. I made a grab fur it, fell on my nose and rolled all over and finally got up to find that a boy had astring on the money and had pulled it into that doorway."

"And so you were shy of this one?"

"Yaas, I was shy."

"And are half a dollar behind the game?"

"Yaas, I'm half a dollar out. Say, are you in a hurry?"

"Yes—great hurry."

"Wall, I'll have to find somebody else then. I want to find a feller who'll not down with me fur about two hours and post me up. I'm comin to Detroit once a week now, and I want to find out what's got strings to it and what's lyin around loose and kin be picked up."—Detroit Free Press.

How He Wore His Shoes.

"I'll bet any one in the party," Colonel Jack Gambill said to a group of acquaintances one day, "that I can tell something when a growing boy out in old Tennessee that has never been done by any one before or since."

"What was that, colonel?"

"I wore out my first pair of shoes without both feet being shod at the same time."

"Explain."

"You see, it was this way. Shoes were a novelty to me. The shoemaker was slow, and I was impatient, as all boys are, for a new thing. He finished one of the shoes on a Saturday and told me I would have to wait another week for its fellow. I couldn't stand that, so I took the one shoe and wore it in such an extent that when I went back to other I had to leave the first one for repairs. It went on this way week after week, and somehow I never could bring that pair of shoes together on my feet. The family was too poor to think of buying me an additional pair. Odd things wasn't it, to have one foot in leather and paddling the boot with the other? Boys'll do queer things sometimes."—San Francisco Call.

The Natural Death.

The natural death is no utopian dream. Self Destroyers and euthanasists are within the reach of mankind. Not a few have already secured both, while many more may find them. I have seen the man. Ho was old. He had neither pain, anger nor sorrow. Finally his intellect began to lose its power. His ambition changed to a desire for repose. His ideas of space, time and duty lingered for a moment, then passed away. Step by step his powers waned. Happily, painlessly, carelessly the moments flew. The merry sounds of youth at play and the hum of the busy world only rocked him gently to sleep. His mind as he passed until his intellect ceased and consciousness was no more. This is the true euthanasia. It suggests no terror. It inflicts no pain; it brings no agony.

Harsh.

Lovell—Ah, I should be delighted, dontcherknow, to—er—call upon you, Miss Ethel, but—er—you must say "may" first!

Ethel—Oh, do make it April first!—Truth.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting, but the following is the experience of a lady, well known in this city for many years, much of that time very seriously ill. Five years I was treated by one physician continually. I was in bed most of the time, subject to rotten on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could live but a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was inflated, as it seemed, with water. My kidneys paid no attention to it. Milbs' New Heart Cure, which I had a friend, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could perceive decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. In a few days the inflation so much more my ankles, somewhat like a pair of bone for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that the swelling was painful. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. I have recommended it to others since, and the result has been satisfactory.—Mrs. Morgan, 662 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is recommended as an excellent specialist in heart disease, treated by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well as what *not* to do. Thus we have learned to use

COTTOLENE,

the most pure and perfect and popular cooking material for all frying and shortening purposes.

PROGRESSIVE COOKING

is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches us *not to use* lard, hut rather the new shortening,

COTTOLENE,

which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cotolene Cook Book, containing one hundred choice recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

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The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

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HELENA.	PULLMAN
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Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

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Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Ove-hauled. Only first class Dollar a day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

No. 322 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the Job, by the foot or by the day.

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First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00

Surplus, - - - 10,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cleaned bring it to me with 25 cents and your name and address and I will have same done. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

RAZORS HONED.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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Attorney-at-Law

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A SCOUT'S ROMANCE.

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THE red autumnal sun was not more than an hour high when a little band of Confederate troopers, rounding at a sharp trot a curve in the road near Winchester, came suddenly upon an old negro man, crouched by the wayside, building a fire of leaves and twigs. He looked up in seeming alarm as they halted and saluted them with an obsequious "Good eb'n'n, Mars Cun'l. Good eb'n'n, gemmu'n," rising and doffing his tattered hat as he spoke. He was very ragged, very bald and as scared as he was both ragged and bald.

"Who are you? Where do you come from? What are you doing here?" demanded Captain Monroe, a large, sallow, saturnine looking man in command of the detachment.

"Ma name's Biddle, sah—Gus Biddle. Ah wus jist wukkin ma way ovuhlong, sah, f'm Shaw'sdale to d' Winchester, sah, fob to see of Ah couldn't find ma dah'ter's man Sam an git a piece fob to ky ma ole hair an line a mouffle fo' ot. Mighty hard'd times deso on a po' ole niggah, sah."

"What have you there?" asked the captain, pointing to a battered, handless old coffeepot standing by the thickening little fire.

"Dat's ma medicine tea, sah,'foh ma blood an do mizz'ry in ma stummick."

"Hand it up here." The old man obeyed promptly, and the officer, after sniffing its contents, with a look of disgust remarked, "Sassafras," as he handed it back.

"Yes, sah, an alder roots an duck an 'sang. It's a mighty good compoun'tion, sah."

"Luckiy for you it hasn't the smell of a Yankee coffee 'compoun'tion,'" growled the captain, who asked a number of questions, like a suspicious and siarwed cross examiner. They were all answered cheerfully enough, and yet he did not seem satisfied. "I think, I'll give you a good whipping anyway," he concluded.

"Oh, fob de Lawd's sake, don't do dat, sah! Ah'ze too ole an sick to stan it, cun'l."

"I wouldn't hurt the poor old fellow if I were you, captain," spoke up a bright, clever looking lieutenant riding by his side. "He hasn't done anything to deserve it, has he?"

"No, possibly not specially, but he ought to have it on general principles. Every nigger is a spy for the Yankees."

"Mars Cun'l, dem sto'-made Yankees buhn't Mars Gaines' place, wha Ah had a good home, an drobe me out on de cole wuhld an has'd wintuh a-comin on. Oh, Ah don't fabor no Yankees, Mars Cun'l."

The captain grinned grimly, then, turning away, replied indifferently to his lieutenant. "Well, Townly, have your way about it—let him go," and rode on with his troop. Before following them the lieutenant threw a Confederate bank note—the best money he had—to the negro, who caught it eagerly and with profuse gratitude continued calling: "Tank you, sah! Gawd bless you, sah!" as long as he could be heard by his benefactor.

* * * * * * *

The troopers stopped that night in Winchester, and Lieutenant Townly availed himself of the opportunity to pay a visit to the residence of the late Judge Chandler, where he was on the enviable footing of an accepted suitor for the hand of the only daughter, Miss Edith Chandler, a charming girl of 18. In the absence of the family the parlor he saw as he entered a girl loved over a TOWNLY AND EDITH.

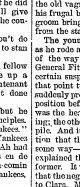


table and weeping almost hysterically. Thinking her Edith, he walked quickly toward her, but at the sound of his step she raised her head, and he recognized her as Miss Clara Farwell, Edith's cousin. She did not wait for him to address her, but fled in haste through a back door, still weeping bitterly. Hardly had she disappeared when Edith, who had been notified of his arrival, came into the room, and after their usual affectionate greeting and a little purely personal conversation natural under their relations as lovers he asked her sympathetically: "What is the matter with Miss Farwell? She was here, crying as if her heart would break, when I came in and ran away when I was about speaking to her. Has she a toothache?"

"A toothache!" replied Edith indignantly. "How like a man that idea is! Nothing but a physical pain stirs your beastly sensibilities. Poor Clara! She has heard that her father is killed, and she loved him very dearly."

"He was on the other side, wasn't he?"

"Yes, in a Michigan regiment, I believe. Oh, how sad is all this dreadful work of murder among fellow countrymen who should be brethren! All for a question of states rights! I'm sure the rights of the wives and children are a great deal higher."

"Don't let us get into a discussion on that now, dear Edith. Many a good and true man in the south thinks as you do and yet feels that honor and duty compel him to give his life to resist the invasion of his state. The man is not worthy of living who does not in his heart wish it were all well over. I am very sorry for your cousin."

"Poor motherless girl—tender, loving and helpless! The death of her father was her altogether alone in the world. She will always have a home with us, of course, while we have one, as she has had for three years past, since her father joined the army and sent her here. But her heart is broken."

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant Townly occupied the best guest chamber that night and saw nothing more of the unhappy orphan, nor indeed did he even think of her while in company with the betrothed, but when he was going to bed she recurred to his remembrance, and he recorded her a sigh of sympathy. At daybreak, having to join his comrades early, he arose and began dressing with soldierlike haste, but suddenly stopped short in his toilet and stood as if paralyzed, listening.

A girl's voice, fresh, strong and sweet, caroled and lilted, not in the set measures of any song, but in such an exuberant outburst of roulades, trills and flourishes of melody as seemed the upbubbling and outgushing of a purely happy heart, free from care and sorrow.

"My God," he exclaimed to himself, with a look that was almost fright, "that is Clara singing! I am sure of it! I know her voice!" He sat upon the edge of the bed, listened and gasped: "Great heavens, what an utterly heartless creature the girl must be! Has turned her brain."

Miss Farwell appeared at the breakfast table and demonstrated the possession of more spirits than all the rest of the family added together. The lieutenant looked upon her with icy disapproval, but she did not seem to be aware of it. Finally he said in his most solemn manner, "I learned last evening with sincere regret of your recent bereavement, Miss Farwell."

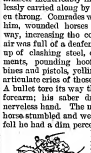
"About papa, you mean" she replied laughingly. "Oh, I guess it was not true. There are so many stories flying about now one never knows what to believe." And with that she seemed to dismiss the subject.

He had no appetite. Her callous indifference sickened him. Never before could he have believed her capable of it, and the hideous question forced itself upon him, "Are other girls like her, or is she an exceptional monster?" Soon he got up from the table and paused to glance out of a window into the back yard. There upon the wood pile, with a piece of corn bread in one hand and his "medicine tea" pot in the other, sat the old vagrant darky. He was eating his frugal breakfast and looking at the goose bringing the lieutenant's horse from the stable.

The young officer pondered gloomily as he rode and had gone full five miles of the way back from Winchester to General Fitzhugh Lee's camp before a certain suspicion occurred to him. At that point two widely distinct things suddenly presented themselves in juxtaposition before his mental vision. One was the mysterious girl merrily singing; the other the old darky on the wood pile. And it came to him as an inspiration that the purpose of the latter in some way—if he could only see how—explained the astonishing change in the former. It was by no means impossible that the negro should have brought news to Clara. Anyone was doubtless good for looking upon all of that race as, potentially at least, Yankee spies. Should he confide his suspicions to the captain, he would get himself laughed at if he was wrong and if right terrify and grieve the family by what might very well prove were the negro luckless enough to be caught. After much cogitation he concluded to keep his mouth shut, which under most circumstances is about the wisest thing a man can do.

* * * * * * *

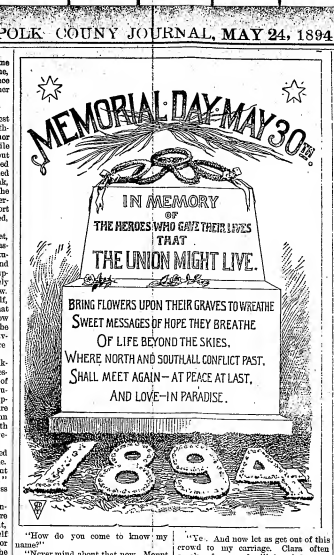
General T. W. Rosser's cavalry came from Richmond a fortnight later and joined General Early with the avowed intention of "sweeping the invaders out of the valley." Lieutenant Townly, deeming that "a consummation devoutly to be wished," since Winchester and Edith were in the debatable ground, obtained permission to serve with them as a volunteer aid on General Rosser's staff. When Sheridan gave up the project of a winter campaign in the mountains and fell back on Winchester, the Confederate cavalry harassed his rear so daringly that he determined to turn and give them a lesson on the danger of getting too close to him. The ensuing trouble at Tom's Brook Crossing eventuated in an order to reverse of General Rosser's programme. The sweeping was done, but his cavalry were the swept. They were scattered in a rout, some by way of Columbia Furnace to the mountains, others up the valley pike into the Massanutten country and many never stopped until they got into General Early's camp south of Mount Jackson. Lieutenant Townly became among those who took the pike. He had been sent to the front with orders, was there when the tide of battle turned, and found himself inextricably involved and helplessly carried along by the panic stricken throng. Horses were falling about him, wounded horses dropped in the way, increasing the confusion, and the air was full of a deafening tumult made up of clashing steel, clattering equipments, pounding hoofs, cracking carbines and pistols, yelling voices and inarticulate cries of those struck by death. A bullet tore the officer's right arm from forearm; his saber dropped from his nerveless hand. The next moment his horse fell and threw him heavily. As he fell he had a dim perception of a huge



Federal cavalryman aiming at his head a saber cut that would have slashed it like an apple had not another saber interposed, saving it off, so that the only weapon

TOWNLY RESCUED.

the flat of the blade. But even that was enough to fell him unconscious. The next thing he knew he was lying in a thicket, a little way off the road, and a man in blue, with a cap full of water, sprinkling his face, said to him pleasantly, "You're all right now, Lieutenant Townly, barring a hole in your arm, which I have fixed up so that it will do until you get to a surgeon."



"How do you come to know my name?"

"Never mind about that now. Mount quickly, if you are able. There's your horse. Take to the south, through the woods, avoid the road and ride like Sam Hill until you find your friends."

"But I'm your prisoner!"

"Not much. Come, mount."

"You have saved my life and"—

"And so we're even."

"I don't understand you, but I wish I could adequately express my gratitude."

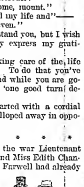
"Show it by taking care of the life you say I've saved. To do that you've got to get out. And while you are going remember that 'one good turn' deserves another.'"

* * * * * * *

The two men parted with a cordial handshake and gallooped away in opposite directions.

* * * * * * *

At the close of the war Lieutenant Calhoun Townly and Miss Edith Chandler married. Clara Farwell had already rejoined her father in the north and married there. Times were hard in the south, and Mr. Townly, who had four children and a little hope of building up a practice at home, deemed it expedient to seek fortune in New York. Entering



TOWNLY MEETS HIS RESCUER.

as managing clerk the office of a prominent legal firm, he worked his way up by ability and steadiness of purpose until in a couple of years he was admitted as a junior partner and could look with confidence upon a very promising future. Edith after a time enjoyed much social life in the metropolis, but often regretted that she had quite lost sight of her cousin Clara, whose home was somewhere in that indefinite region "away out west."

One spring when Mr. Townly was a stout, middle aged lawyer with an established reputation some legal affairs called him out to Chicago, and he took a pleasure jaunt of his business trip by taking his wife with him. In the latter city by the lake he had the good fortune to find a couple of old Virginian friends, who received him very hospitably, and among other endeavors for his entertainment introduced him in their Southern society, an organization composed almost entirely of men who had worn the Confederate grey. Genial good fellows he found them, free from sectional bitterness, as almost all are who fought their fight out on the field, and the most amicable feeling existed between them and the members of a Grand Army post which met in the rooms adjoining theirs. So perfect was the good understanding existing between the two organizations that when Decoration day was drawing near the post extended to the society a cordial invitation to join in celebration of the anniversary, and the society with pleasure accepted.

Mr. Townly accompanied his friends on the occasion and found himself in hearty accord with the prevailing sentiment of the day. Toward the close of the public exercises one of the post officers approached him, and in the interrogative tone, "Lieutenant Townly, I believe?"

"That is my name," replied the gentleman addressed. "I trust you will pardon my defective memory, but though your face seems familiar I cannot place you."

"Did you get back to camp all right from Tom's Brook Crossing?"

"Ah, now I remember! You are the man who saved my life there! Well, I am indeed happy to meet you again, even if you did leave a puzzle in my mind that has worried me ever since by saying that it 'made us even,' and that 'one good turn deserved another.'"

The Grand Army man laughed. "You shall understand today. But, first, to introduce myself, I married your wife's cousin, Clara."

"Oh, then you are Mr. Gooding?"

"Ye. And now let us get out of this crowd to my carriage. Clara often speaks of you and will be glad to see you at dinner."

"But my wife is at the Sherman expecting me."

"Edith here! Better yet. We will go and get her."

Mrs. Townly received the Chicagoan as an old friend, and when her husband looked surprised said, "He came courting Clara at the same time you were courting me." That puzzled him, and when he wanted to know how it changed they had never met under such circumstances Mr. Gooding said, "Wait a little, and you shall know, but only at my bonse."

* * * * * * *

When the cousins, now middle aged women, but with hearts still young, had embraced and cried a little together out of sheer happiness at their reunion, Mrs. Gooding introduced her two pretty daughters, who sang a medley of southern and northern songs appropriate to the day. While this was going on Mr. Gooding caused himself for a few minutes on a plea of attending to some neglected business. Presently an old negro shuffled in, carrying a seattle of coal for the grate fire.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed Mr. Townly, recognizing him at once. "Are you alive yet?"

"Yes, sah. Ah'm alive, yit—kain wuhf sumfin time Mars Goodin kem. Nebbuh bothah fob niggahs dan ma medicine tea." And he shoved the battered old coffeepot, which he carried suspended from a string about his neck. "Ma medicine, fuhr dis yeh coal do duhty up a body's hen's-ti."

"Jennie," said Mrs. Gooding to one of the girls, "get a basin of water for daddy to wash his hands."

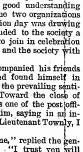
Mr. Townly opened his eyes wide at the astonishment to a degree, but it was not his business to interfere. The water was brought, and the old man, with his head bent over the basin, washed one of his hands, but his face, meanwhile talking:

"Ah know'd you, sah, do minute Ah seed you. Ah'd cotch a lickin dat day her fob you. Ah nebber forgot dat, sah. Ah'd cotch a lickin dat day an spoiled Lowell fob a chance to mek me eben."

Mr. Townly started, but before he could open his lips, with movements as quick as those of a "lightning change artist," the aged darky, by a concealed twist and wriggle, divested himself of his rags, as he already had of his complexion, and stood revealed as Mr. Gooding in a blue uniform.

"Holy Moses!" gasped the astounded gentleman, visibly the room rang with the laughter of the cousins, who had only by great effort restrained themselves to avoid the denouement.

"I was," said Mr. Gooding when a good opportunity for explanations offered, "one of Major Young's scouts, and this was my favorite disguise. In it I used



to visit Clara and would send my secret messages to Clara by a message from her father that he was alive and well, though rumor had him dead, and finally

TOWNLY IS SURPRISED.

her so happy that she promised that night to marry me. Here is where I had Hidden." He uncovered the bottom of the old coffeepot, showing a concealed tintype plate, sunglassed to receive pencil marks. "Many an important dispatch has been written in there, and I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the old pot today. When you saved me from a whipping, you saved my life, for if I had been stripped and my skin found white your captain would have hanged me at once. So when I rescued you it was no more than even."

J. H. CONNELLY.

A REMINISCENCE OF SHILOH.

Story of a Famous Battle by a Private Who Was There.

"Would you like to have a private's opinion of the battle of Shiloh?" asked a veteran of the civil war. Deceiving in affirmative response, he proceeded:

I was a farmer's lad in northern Illinois and joined the Fifty-fifth Illinois in its march south when I was 18 years old. My experience was that of every boy under similar circumstances. Buoyed up by enthusiasm and natural youthful spirits, I took kindly to the drill and in a short while considered myself a model soldier. I was admitted to be an excellent shot and took great pride in my target practice.

"In the spring of 1862, during the first few days in April, I had all the chance I desired for target practice and availed myself of it. As every one knows, Grant was in charge of the Union forces and had landed about 35,000 men down below the little Shiloh chapel at a place called Pittsburg Landing. The Confederates had been run out of Nashville and were concentrating all their forces at Corinth, a little place over the line in Mississippi, while Grant's object was to cut off their communications in western Tennessee.

People may say what they please about General Grant's intentions and plans and knowledge of the enemy at Shiloh, but I have never given him a private who did not admit that the attack by General Albert Sydney Johnston on the morning of the 6th was a well planned and complete surprise. I do not see how the Union army could have been surprised more perfectly.

Take our own regiment, for example. We were, most of us, cleaning our guns or sitting around talking. A few were playing cards, while others were telling them they had better be going to church. I was myself practicing at a target down by the creek, where a large crowd of the boys were watching me. We had been continuous musket firing since very early in the morning, but as this happened every day no attention was paid to it. Some of us were surprised at the surrounding we heard, and one man mentioned it, but that was all.

Presently a volley of musketry opened up right in our front, and not 30 yards from it over the front line of the rebels. Then it surprised! If you had seen our men running and dodging through the woods that morning, some without boots, some without hats or coats, some even without rifles and nearly all without guns, you would need no further evidence to convince you as to the completeness of the surprise. Why, we didn't have a single picket or guard out.

Well, at first it was simply a race, but as soon as the enemy was observed out, which was very speedily done, the race stopped, for the Confederates at once abandoned us in order to plunder our tents. This gave nearly all our men the time necessary to escape.

The Fifty-fifth had scattered in every direction, as had a number of other regiments. I found myself running along with a member of some Michigan regiment, and having been down at the creek washing when the enemy came up he had on not a thing except a pair of drawers. There were a few of the enemy still following us, and as bullet came whizzing along and scraped the inside of his arm he turned off to one side and ran off down the ravine, while I ran over a little open place as fast as I could to reach some timber. The bullets whizzed around me in quite a lively manner as I was going across the open, but as soon as I got under cover I determined to turn the tables.

It now became almost like squirrel hunting or a game of hide and seek. Away off to my right was a bluecoat, while opposite him as opposite me were several rebels watching a chance to pick us off. We were better shots than they were, however, and they showed their realization of it, after a few shots, by keeping behind trees. Presently I saw a head creeping out from behind the front tree in the opposite timber, obliquely off to my right, and just where he could get a good shot at the Confederate on my side. He did not see me at all, and for the first time since I entered the army I took deliberate aim at a single human being.

Firing as one of a crowd at another crowd is a very different thing from picking out an individual human being and deliberately taking his life away. This thought flashed through my mind, and I had no sooner raised my gun and taken aim than I at once lowered it again. It was too much like plain murder. And yet there he was raising his gun and preparing to kill my ally and my friend. If he had been close enough for me to be sure of "winging" him by breaking his arm, any one would have been made so easily, but he was so far away. What should I do?

All this rushed through my mind while he was raising his gun to his shoulder, and my decision was formed in a flash as I threw my gun to my shoulder and fired. He fired an instant after I did, but my ball had shattered his elbow, and by destroying his arm had saved the life of my bluecoat friend. My comrade took in the situation as the Confederate, with an oath, leaped into the open space, his arm hanging limp by his side. Waving his blanket as one would a red rag, I ran up into the bright morning sun, with a bullet hole through his head.

I soon found a regiment of my own color—they were Michigan boys—and we at once reported to General Veatitis, who was just coming up, telling him the situation and who we were. Before he had time to issue any orders, however, a perfect cloud of the enemy swooped down upon us, and we were prisoners, about 5,000 of us.

HARRY W. COCKRELL.

THE THIRTIETH OF MAY.

These are not all
Here by the wall
Is the grave of one who died in the war,
Though her body hadn't a wound or scar.
Her hope and heart was broken when
In a mass of men
Her lover fell in the front of fight
With the flag he bore.
Her life and her love together fled
When he was dead.
Any efforts left after? Let them fall
Here by the wall.

These are not all
Go look and call!
The boys that carry the evergreen.
Here's a grave you men hain't seen.
It's old man Brown's. His heart clean broke
Most as if he was womenfolk.
He had five sons—his wife was dead—

UNCLE JOHN IN THE CEMETERY AFTER THE DECORATION.

Nothin could keep him at home, he said,
And every last one of that whole lot
Had to get enlisted.
Th' old man hadn't no call, no pride—
Just us and God!
Lay the evergreen softly down
Over the grave of old man Brown.

These are not all!
Let lilies fall
Here on the mute wee small grave in the shade.
I can remember the day we laid
The captain's baby in the green spot.
Cap, he was shot.
And some fool soldier made haste to tell
The captain's mother the news, and—well,
Down she went in a faint—but fell
And it killed the baby. She lived on,
Health and reason forever gone.
Lay lilies here.
She died a year!
I went to the war myself that year.

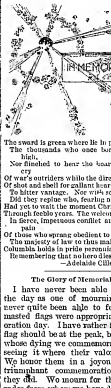
Put roses here.
This grave is dear—
She was my sister. The truest heart,
Always ready to do her part.
Give help or see.
Wasn't she?
Thundered at Sumter! She had but one,
And she died for him.
(With stronger men
He starved and died in a prison pen.
(We buy she had fed and clothed all blood,
And done for, as that he hardly missed
His father—dead when he was a child.
She never smiled.
She loved red roses when he was small.
Here let them fall.
We honor the soldiers. But they ain't all!
—Mrs. Melvin Adams.

Memorial Day Sentiment.

There is no danger that the real meaning or the true significance of Memorial day will be forgotten while thoughts of valor and patriotism have power to stir the soul of the American people.

It is indeed increasingly evident that this day, set apart in honor of the nation's heroic dead—whether they fought for the freedom of the colonies or defended American rights on sea or rolled around the Rebel flag when it was assailed—will find ever broader and truer observance as the years go by.

Honor for the brave dead, love of country, loyalty, reverence—these are the noble teachings which Memorial day emphasizes upon young and old alike. If such high ideals shall be sought and prized, as they should by the coming citizens of these United States, there is, there can be no doubt as to the glorious future of this republic of republics.—Boston Globe.



The sword is green where lie in peaceful rest
The thousands who once bore our banner high,
Nor finished to bear the hoarse, discordant cry
Of war's outriders while the direful quest
Of blood and death and hatred harvest pressed
To bitter vantage. Nor with pallid sigh
Did they relax their hold on life, but died
Had yet to wait the moment Christ has decreed
Enough freedom's years. Then welcome sudden fall
In fierce, impetuous conflict and the patient
Of those who spurn obedient to her call
The majesty of her dominion.
Columbia, holds in pride perennial,
Remembering that no sacrifice is in vain.
—Adelaide Cilley Waldron.

The Glory of Memorial Day.

I have never been able to think of the day as one of mourning. I have never quite been able to feel that half mantle of tears sometimes worn on Decoration day. I have rather felt that the flag should be at the peak, because those whose dying we commemorate rejoiced seeing it where their valor placed it. We honor them in a joyous, thankful, triumphant appreciation of what they did. We mourn for them as comrades from whom we have departed, but we feel the glory of their dying and the glory of their achievement has set them in an imperishable roll of honor.—Benjamin Harrison.

A Chance For Girls.

No, you won't be compelled to march in the procession, young ladies, if you enlist with the Daughters of Veterans, but you can stand shoulder to shoulder on the pavement or fill several rows of seats in the reviewing stands and cheer your favorite posts as they march along. You can wear pest colors, too, and flaunt them after the manner of girls doing on a college crew or baseball nine.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:05 p.m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Helena, and points north, at.....8:05 a.m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining car attached.

Round Home.

A. Grindeland and Gay Aubol were down from Warren Tuesday.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

T. G. Thompson is fixing things up in great shape at his place.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.80.

John Locken had $5,000 insurance on his life in the Equitable of New York.

Use Valley Roller Mills best patent flour—the best in the world—only $1.50 per 100-pound sack.

E. M. McCaslin was up from the Wolfs farm Tuesday, with a load of hogs for the market.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Another car load of cedar shingles just received.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Lewis Ellington went down to Fisher on Monday, to look after his farming operations at that point.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

The six-year-old son of Louis Duval was buried Monday.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lyons.

G. Krouse mabel, of Fertile, was doing business in the city Tuesday.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts consignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.
H. F. BROWN.

A. M. Childs went to Duluth this week on one of his insurance trips.

A. O. Tradeau, representing the St. Paul Pioneer Press, was in the city last week soliciting for that paper, and met with good success, owing largely to the recent reduction in the price of the Press from $10 to $5 per year.

This month you can get one dozen cabinet photos for the same money that it will cost for ½ dozen next month. CHAPIN.
[6-7]

Charlie Misner now has his shop fixed up in neat shape—newly papered and painted. It looks as slick as a whistle.

You can afford to build when prices keep pace with the times. A dollar is big enough now to cover up a pile of lumber. Try us and see.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

The little child of Mrs. Oscar Strand, died Monday and was buried Tuesday. Mr. Strand died a couple of weeks ago.

The drum corps is being re-organized for Memorial Day.

Wm. Martin and Henry Nolan have the contract of building a bridge across Burnham's Creek, between the towns of Crookston and Fisher.

J. E. Harris, the machine man, is convalescing from a serious illness.

A meeting of the Polk County Teachers' Association will be held at the court house, Crookston, June 2. All teachers earnestly requested to be present.
MISS BELLE F. KYLE,
Secretary.

The rooms on the second floor of the Merchants National Bank building have been re-papered and painted and will be occupied as offices by E. M. Stanton, Deforest Buckles and O. L. Hamery.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Frank Hertz received a 75-pound muskinge fish fishing boat yesterday, and will take it out to Maple Lake for the summer.

City Treasurer Christianson: If all the delinquent taxes in the city were paid up we would have probably $10,000 in the treasury.

W. H. Douglas, cashier of the Kittson County bank at Hallock, was in the city on Friday and took a Knight Templar degree.

B. C. Jorgenson, of the Town of Andover, last week collected $24 by subscription to purchase a cow for Christian Torgeson in place of one owned by the latter, which recently died.

Dr. Holte left Tuesday for Minneapolis, where he is to be married this evening to a Miss Loe. Mr. Holte has rented O. H. Luchau's house and is going to housekeeping as soon as he returns.

The pension examining board held a session on Wednesday afternoon to examine several applicants. Dr. Dampier being away, Dr. Just and Dr. Farley attended to the applicants.

The program in preparation for the next meeting of the Polk County Teachers' Association, Saturday, June 2d, promises to be an unusually interesting one. Teachers of the county are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Michel Brouillet and Eli Merril had a dispute over a claim, and the latter had Brouillet arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The case was heard before Justice Grossmann yesterday and the prisoner discharged, on the ground that no assault was proven.

Fishermen complain that fish do not seem to bite very well in the river. But very few pike and pickerel are being taken. It is broadly hinted that nets and fishtraps in the river below are responsible for the scarcity of fish in the river.

Rev. Squier left last Monday for a trip to Fargo, Detroit Lake, Minneapolis and other points to make final arrangements for speakers for the Detroit Lake Summer Assembly, which will commence July 15th, and continue till July 30th.

Edwin J. Murfin, manager and treasurer of the Griffith Faust company gave one day a pleasant call on Tuesday. Mr. Murfin says the last few days that tried men's souls and is one of those jolly good boys with whom it is ever a pleasure to meet.

Mine host Westerberg is taking down the old barn on the Sands property. He intends to build a large addition to the Scandinavian hotel, which will join the Sands house to the old hotel part. Westerberg must be doing a thriving business.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McArty have been called upon to part with their infant boy, about three weeks old. The little one died on Tuesday morning. The funeral occurred at the residence of Mrs. McArty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monroe, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Edgar Sherman, of Chicago, general agent of the D'Unger telephone system—the system which Crookston is to have—was in the city Tuesday, and was shown around the city by E. M. Walsh, the agent here. Mr. Plowman will return in a couple of weeks, prepared to put in the telephone system here.

It is getting better all the time, cloudy weather is really better than bright sunshine at this season of the year. Cabinet photos are only $2 per dozen this month, June 1st, they will be $3. Remember that the terms are strictly cash at time of sitting, from everybody.
[6-7] CHAPIN.

Geo. Vlae bought the 11 pigs that E. M. McCaslin brought up from the Wolfs place on Tuesday. They were Poland Chinas, October pigs and their combined weight was 2400 pounds. That is not bad for fall pigs and the grain that it took to make them what they are was better sold in that way than it could have been in any market we have had since last fall. You can't convince McCaslin that it does not pay to raise hogs.

There will be a district convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies in this city during the last week in June. The Crookston city union is making arrangements for the holding of the convention, and a program committee was appointed Sunday evening, consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. R. H. Batty, Rev. Daley, R. G. Woodman and W. L. Vannette. Miss Carrie A. Holbrook, state secretary, will attend the convention.

Si Plunkett will be at the Grand some time next month and Manager Hertz is negotiating for other first-class attractions for the season. Mr. Hertz is taking great pains to provide only first-class entertainments and always refuses to entertain propositions from such as are not of the very highest order. His efforts in this direction should be duly appreciated and meet with liberal encouragement and no doubt they will be.

Lots of hay coming into the market these days. It is selling at $4.00 per ton.

Miss Dina Arndt, of Fergus Falls, is in the city visiting her friend Miss Tillie Rauch.

Street Commissioner Creighton is around again after having a tussle with rheumatism.

Rudy Burkhardt, Will Hoch, Frank Montague and Dave Giese spent the Sabbath day at Maple Lake.

John Wyntt came home Saturday morning from St. Paul, where he attended a convention of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Henry Peterson pulled one of his pop engines out of the river on Monday in time to save his life. Henry is always very saving of his help.

E. M. Stanton has purchased John Crombs law library, and is now fully equipped to attend to the wants of all who are looking for law or trouble.

The best way to avoid scalp disease but falling out, and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose, Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Black Crook company on Friday evening had a good house and is a good company in the main. The audience seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

The copious rains of last week set vegetation on the east side to booming in great shape and was worth big money to the crops. They needed rain badly.

Harry Norrie is fitting up his old office on Main street adjoining the Germania house to be used as headquarters for the A. R. U. It will be fixed up in nice shape.

Elsewhere in this issue appear the articles of incorporation of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co., a concern organized for the purpose of operating a flour mill at that place.

A bicycle repair shop seems to be the one institution the city of Crookston as the one recently started by Hawkins & Co. is getting all the work in that line that can be properly taken care of.

A big moose walked into Warren last Friday and went into Snake river. A crowd held him there for an hour, but he finally got away, as no one wanted to shoot him on account of the game laws.

From the looks of things about four times the usual area will be sown to barley this year. Everybody seems crazy to get seed—and they are getting lots of it. Not much flax will be sown because it is difficult to obtain the seed.

T. A. Harris has contracted to move R. B. Gates' house and barn up on the ground that Mr. G. has just purchased, east of Mr. Crawford's place. Mr. Gates will put in 10 or 12 acres of potatoes this year.

A St. Cloud Dispatch to the Pioneer Press says:—P. J. McGuire of Crookston, candidate for state auditor four years ago, is again a candidate for that position and will make a canvass of the state before the convention meets.

H. A. Foss, editor of the Nye Neumanden, published at Moorhead, was in the city Monday. He seems to be booming Holston for congress, and Aaron Cooke's farm in Fairfax every time he came to town and finally began to covet the animal. Last Saturday he opened negotiations for him and just as soon as he found out how cheaply the animal could be bought he livested at once and became the owner. Mr. Cooke has a few choice young Jersey heifer calves that he would dispose of for cash or negotiable paper.

Judging by the way seed potatoes have been snapped up this spring that article will be a big item in the market next fall. Austin Larson says he has sold hundreds of bushels to farmers for seed and could have sold 2000 bushels, if he had had them. Everybody is planting all he can get.

Napoleon Rapin is going to give his family the pleasure of a summer's outing at Maple Lake, and has purchased the Barber cottage and now boat. Previous to making this deal he had purchased Hadyn Norrie's sail boat, so he is more than ready for boats. He will move his family out next month and let them remain at the lake all summer.

The Gibney Opera Company will appear before a Crookston audience on the evening of June 7th. This company is playing this week at the Grand in Minneapolis to crowded houses. It is one of the most popular companies ever in that city and Hertz is fortunate in being able to secure this attraction for his house. Lovers of the opera will thus have an opportunity of enjoying a rare treat.

J. G. McGrew came in on Saturday's N. P. train and kept right along to Grand Forks. He was in search of his son Willie, who had, a few days since, taken a notion to visit his old home and took a ride pass for Crookston. The lad had arrived here all right enough but just before his father came he had taken a notion to go elsewhere and had skipped out. Thinking he might have gone to the Forks, Mr. McGrew kept on to that point.

City council meeting to-night.

District court convenes next Monday.

The K. of H. expect to initiate five members tomorrow evening.

Roadmaster Dugan has a very lame leg, a hand car having run over it last Saturday.

Oscar Jenson received the contract for building a school house in school district No. 213.

J. R. Clements has returned from the land of oranges, Florida, to spend the summer.

S. C. Johnson has painted his feed store front and is now putting on as much style as any of 'em.

W. D. Bailey: I have my seeding all done with the exception of 25 to 30 acres yet to plow for barley.

E. B. Winship, of Fargo was up to visit with Mr. I. U. Jennings a few days. They were formerly neighbors in Racine.

R. N. Cochrane tells the JOURNAL that he has his farm all seeded in fine order with the exception from 50 to 75 acres yet to plow for barley.

Aaron Cooke received some flax from the Wells farm on Monday morning to sow on his place on section 9 Fairfax. Intends to sow 60 or 75 acres in flax.

O. S. Paulson, at one time a resident of Grand Forks, but lately of Seattle, Washington, was in the city on Monday en route to Seattle. He says the coast cities are dull, but he expects a reaction before long.

J. R. McKinnon: I made a mistake when I moved my business into that old building on north Main street. In order to do business you must have a good location in a place where business is being done.

Last week R. J. Montague sold a piece of land—22 acres—adjoining Jerome's Addition on the east—to Geo. Easby, who purchased it for R. B. Gates. Consideration, $653. Mr. Gates will probably start a market garden.

Carl U., youngest son of Peter Cornelius, died on Saturday evening of tubercular peritonitis at the age of 10 months. The little one had been ailing since some time in the winter. The funeral occurred at 2 o'clock on Monday Rev. P. T. Hillman officiating.

Pat Duffy was in on Tuesday with two fine milch cows for sale. He has a good many more like them at home, which is why he can afford to sell off the most profitable product of the farm at this time of the year. Pat says, "milch there's always money in cows."

Bill Erwin, the great criminal lawyer, will move to New York City to practice his profession. Bill is a native of Steuben county New York and came to St. Paul in 1878. He has the reputation of being one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the United States.

Ed. Rivlus came over on Saturday and purchased a thoroughbred Berkshire sow of Geo. Vine. George had several extra fine ones that he thought would be more valuable on some good farm than on the block just now. When Ed. brought his through town it seemed like every farmer in the county saw it and George had something like a hundred calls before dark.

J. P. Bullan has been noticing a fine full-blood Jersey bull calf on the Sands' farm in Fairfax every time he came to town and finally began to covet the animal. Last Saturday he opened negotiations for him and just as soon as he found out how cheaply the animal could be bought he livested at once and became the owner. Mr. Cooke has a few choice young Jersey heifer calves that he would dispose of for cash or negotiable paper.

Robert Stanton: "Was up Euelid way this week and never saw crops looking finer than they do at this time. They need rain up that way however. I notice what Richardson says about hogs becoming a drug in the market and I do not fully concur with him in his opinion. I should not be afraid to contract to pay $4 next fall and confidently expect pork will be higher than that. While hogs increase rapidly the shortage was too great to be overcome in one season and hogs will pay well for several seasons yet."

Warren Register: We are pleased to see the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead, formerly in congress from this district, favorably mentioned by several papers of the district for the republican congressional nomination this fall. Mr. Comstock is a strong man in all the elements required to make a successful candidate and an influential member of congress. He has been tried and proved. We must put up a strong man, a man who stands above and is beyond the prejudices and bickerings of small fry politicians who are inflated with their own hungriness, and the ridiculous idea that they are competent for the position and possess the confidence of the voters. If we make the fight with a man like S. G. Comstock as our standard bearer, we can win; but if we put up a small fry politician, we shall be beaten, and deserve the defeat.

Jas. Rosanen and wife were up from Fisher on Saturday.

Henry Nolan and Wm. Marin drove to Fisher last Saturday.

Dave Morrow and Tom Stewart, two prominent Maralı farmers were chatting with friends in the city last week.

A cold wave last week caused fruit growers a bit of uneasiness. So far we have heard of no serious damage resulted.

The grass on all unsold railroad lands will be sold at public auction June 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Rooms 35 and 36, Rockitt Block.

Col. Gorgas received a check for $135.00 as adjustment of the loss on Alderman & Sylvester's building that was damaged by fire awhile ago.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co. are driving as fine a span of matched black horses as one would wish to see and Larsen does solemnly affirm that he has to take no man's dust while on the road.

A. E. Brush and son were down from Angus last Saturday driving as fine a span of horses as one would wish to see. They were nicely matched, good steppers and would attract attention anywhere.

J. R. McKinnon has moved his agricultural implement depot from North Main street to the room in the McKinnon block, formerly occupied by A. Scave, where he will keep a full line of wagons, buggies and farm machinery, and would be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends and talk business with them.

Come and see us when you get ready to build. And if out of town, mail us your bill and we will make you satisfactory prices.
[5-6] STEWART LUMBER CO.

Veterans' Day

At First M. E. Church next Sunday. Morning sermon, "Paul's Marching Orders." Evening, Memorial sermon before the G. A. R. post, "What We Owe the Veterans." Special decorations and fine music.

S. C. Johnson has sold his branch store in Fosston.

Graham Manch drove down to Fisher on Sunday last with four lady friends.

The artesian well at Fosston—which Sam Dolmarl is driving—is down about 100 feet now.

J. P. Johnson and J. J. Stoverz were in from Mehlstedt Friday doing a little quiet work for county division.

W. B. Dawley is "making" the northern part of the state this week and spends considerable time at home.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

The First Sledgeride

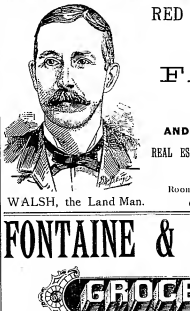
Of the season was taken by Uncle D. N. Taylor on Monday afternoon. He drove his thoroughbred roadster along Fletcher as prompt as you please, and looked as blasé and smiling as a basket of chips as he bowed right and left to the assembled thousands who crowded the sidewalks to see such an unusual sight. He had probably heard of the fact that ice formed on the pools for two nights which may account for the wholesomeness of the sky.

The vast facilities of J. C. Ayer Co. of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood-purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fourset Block.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " " " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" " Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.
— FONTAINE & ANGLIM. —

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1894. NO. 7.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Halor E. Dorn

Legislative.

Senator, 53d Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 53d Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Judson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Munn

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Deasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Rideout
Sheriff.....Atay Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Haserey
Court Com'r.....W. L. Averill
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Hinds
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Bhichert

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Blevins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eskstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	F N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	ote Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Barer	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Grendeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Milner	Euclid
Eden,	Nerl A Skeis	Gilby
Fairfax,	Ole Hunsbakack,	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J G McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gieason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gieeson	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gn Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J E Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Ivor J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Braaen	Hinpleal
Gentilly	H T Goudron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Defogno	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott,	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mcbeill,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendricksen	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Aarosen.	Zetterlie
Kerstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frosts.	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson.	Gentilly
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunella	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebraan,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemantson.	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mallema	Oretla
Lorch,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbert	Hast
Nebbi,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Nordeo,	H B Bardson	T. R. Falls
Northland.	M S Mercer	Northland
Numedal,	Hesme ? E Albne,	Tweed
Onstad,	W A Mavin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blesu	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hoskum	Fosston
R.L.V. village,	A P Temple	R. L. Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdwig Berli	R L Falls
Rein,	D C Hellock	Erlon
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockebury,	P Engleseal	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bookind	Roby
Rosebud,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Russia,	Grens Simonsen	Crookston
sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Steiner,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	T G Falls
Terrebonne,	F J Cormonck	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perreau	Terrebonne
Tilden,		
Tynsid,	A O Sterinson	Roby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Roby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos. Haddonton,	Maple Bay
Wylie,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Blunehart,	Oscar Wick	T G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Wanted.

A position in Crookston by a competent dressmaker. Call at JOURNAL office.

Plant in Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best trains service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day coach service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Mcnkeny county, Neb., says; "After trying your Hollen's Barb Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best thing on the market. I have seen horses cut so badly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, cured in fured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and can sincerely recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Largest Turn-out of Citizens Ever seen in Crookston on a Similar Occasion.

The Exercises at the Cemetery were Impressive.---This Address was Eloquent.

C. S. Speedley was Buried with all the Honors of the G. A. R. and Masons.

The 30th day of May, 1894, passes into history as one of the most successful events of the kind ever held in Crookston since Memorial Day was first observed in this city. The parade, which was organized according to program published in last issue (except the addition of the Masonic lodge as escort for the body of Judge Spendley, and a few minor changes rendered necessary by the funeral services), and it is thought that had all the carriages been in line the procession would have been two miles long. At 12 o'clock the G. A. R. Post formed at G. A. R. hall, and headed by the Queen City Band, marched up to the Masonic hall on Broadway, where the Masons formed in line and marched to the residence of the late Judge C. S. Spendley, and from thence, in grounds of honor, they escorted the remains to the Presbyterian church, where, after appropriate religious services, they joined in the Memorial procession and marched to the cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery the members of Col. Cobham Post circled around the grave where the G. A. R. burial rites were performed, the Post then gave way to the Masons, who performed the beautiful burial ceremonies of that order. Then the assembled multitudes repaired to the pavilion where the further exercises of the day—the Memorial exercises—were carried out as per program, and the march back to the city was taken, arriving at about 5:30. Although everybody seemed exceedingly weary, yet the universal verdict seems to have been that never before were the exercises of the day so solemn and impressive as on this occasion, nor better carried out to a successful issue.

A Veteran Gone.

Again has our community been shocked and saddened in the sudden death of one of our most prominent citizens—a man beloved for his many virtues by all alike, rich and poor, old and young—a veteran not only in the war of the rebellion but also of our county and city.

CHARLES S. SPENDLEY,

who died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:30 a. m. on Monday of a complication of diseases culminating in heart failure. On Thursday afternoon, May 24, while about his usual avocation down town he was suddenly seized with an attack of heart trouble. A physician was procured, and he revived sufficiently to be taken to his house, which he never left alive again. He had been in feeble health for a year, but such was his indomitable will power that he stuck to his post of business almost to the last hour. The loss of his infant son last winter was a severe blow to him which he never fully recovered and he never ceased to mourn the loss of the little one. Charles S. Spendley, son of William and Susan Spendley, was a native of Binghamton, Broome County, New York. He came to Minnesota in 1856, settling at Zumbrota, where he engaged in farming, in which business he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, in which regiment he served until October 1865, when he was discharged and returned home. When the first tocsin of war was sounded he repaired to Fort Snelling and offered his services to his country but at that time only the most rugged men were accepted and he was rejected, but later on, as we have seen, he was accepted and proved a brave and valiant soldier, always at his post of duty and ever ready and faithful in its discharge. In 1872 he came to Polk county and took a claim within two and one-half miles of the city. When Polk county was organized he was one of the judges of election and was the first judge of probate. In 1874 he was elected to the office of register of deeds, taking possession January 1, '75, and continuing for ten years, when he declined to accept re-election and for two years took a much needed rest from official life. In the spring of 1887 he was elected city justice, which office he filled up to the hour of his death. On February 17, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Elsie H. Newton, who with one daughter survives him. Mr. Spendley was one of the charter members of Col. Cobham Post No. 99, serving his post in almost every office within its gift as long as he was able to attend, was one of the post commanders, and the interests of the post, and of the old vets who compose it, were ever near his heart, and many is the comrade that he has cheerfully aided to secure a pension. He was a member of Crookston Lodge A. F. and A. M., and of Pierson Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. Though not a man of wealth as this world esteems riches, yet he had an inheritance that money can never buy, in the universal love and respect with which he was held by all with whom he came in contact. Always of a bright, genial, social disposition, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men, "None knew him but to love him, none mentioned but to praise," and in the hearts of all—especially of his old comrades in arms and members of the Post he loved so well, will his memory be kept fresh and green as long as memory shall last to the old comrades, as on each recurring Memorial Day tears will fall with the flowers that will decorate his last resting place.

A Model Farmer.

The JOURNAL, realizing that the basis of our prosperity in Polk county is agriculture, likes to get hold of instances wherein "pluck and muscle" have been a notable success and one was related us this week by a farmer who is too modest to allow us to use his name in this connection. He came to Polk county in '78 with just means enough to get himself and family located on a government claim. With a cow, a few pigs and chickens and the product of a small garden patch, supplemented, by what work he could find to do, he managed to carry his family through the year without running in debt. He also managed to break 10 acres the first year. The next season he went out and had 8 acres of his land sowed to wheat, the balance he planted to potatoes and garden stuff, cutting his wheat with the old-fashioned cradle, and before the rigors of winter set in, managed to thresh it with a flail. Meantime he had not neglected time as opportunity offered picked up a steer or so until he had four of them and by the next spring he had them well broken and in condition only for seeding. After seeding he hired a breaking plow and broke 20 acres more. He says he started in with a determination to pay no more debt, and always rigidly lived up to that determination; and while at times he had pretty hard sledding he now has a good farm, good team and farming utensils a good house and barn and does not owe one cent. Pays cash for everything and saves a little money every year.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms. [1-tf] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

The Meaning of Protection.

In my opinion, the word protection should be studied as to its meaning and application. It is a word that should be held dear to the hearts of every American, man, woman or child. It means, as I have I been taught, defense, shelter from evil, a passport whereby we may be being molested. It is very hard to explain to a man that is not informed what a cartel of commerce is. Still it is a writing containing stipulations, that gives aid and comfort to him in his everyday transactions. It covers his head, shoes his feet, clothes his back and feeds his stomach. Protection is the safeguard to American liberty. The plan that will vote against protection who is a laborer and agriculturist is certainly a deluded man. I am now almost 70 years old, have always been a protectionist and expect to be until time is no more with me.—Logan Williamson.

The wilson tariff bill is only in favor of importers. Many so called Democrats in congress voted for it because they do not know what is right, or for the benefit of the people at large in this country. How many senators will vote for it we do not know at present. The elections we had lately in different parts of the country prove, however, what the people think of the Wilson bill. It is not so much the Democratic or Republican party as the tariff question, but nine-tenths of our present congressmen and senators who vote for the passing of the Wilson tariff bill may consider it will their last term in office. I suppose the majority of the people at large will look upon them as traitors of the country.—F. Pryibil.

From the White House Nursery.

Grover, grocery, Groves,
What shall he rave over
Over the hill? That makes him ill.
Better try as a cackle Grover.

CITY COUNCIL.

Report of the Adjourned Meeting Held Last Thursday Evening, May 24th, 1894.

A Sewer to be Built on Sixth Street at an Estimated Cost of $4,100.

Supreme Court Decisions of Local Interest—Other Matters.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last Thursday night, with all the members of the board present.

The city engineer reported upon the cost of grading State street in Jerome's addition, and the report was accepted. Alderman Hult stated that the majority of the property holders along said street wanted the grading done and were ready to pay their assessments. The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for doing the work, and the bids will be opened June 6th.

The committee consisting of the Second and Third ward aldermen, which had been instructed to confer with a committee from the county board regarding the condition of a sewer from the court house to the river, along Sixth street, reported that it was the opinion of the city engineer that a twenty-four inch sewer pipe was all that was needed. The county board intended putting in a small sewer for the use of the county buildings only, and it is expected the county will pay the cost of a small sewer towards the construction of a large one. The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for doing the work, said bids to be opened June 6th. The engineer estimates the cost of the sewer at $4,100.

The city attorney reported that Fontaine & Anglim refused to settle with the city for $250 for use of their engine at the sewer last summer. Considerable discussion was indulged in without any definite action.

The finance committee reported that they were unable to determine which of the bids for doing the city printing was the lowest. On a vote being taken it resulted as follows: For the JOURNAL, Jennings, Bubu, Gervais, Wheeler and Hult. For the Times: Kirsch, Norrie, McGregor, Manley, Walsh and Morrissey. Times awarded the contract.

Dr. Watts was appointed health officer, and the chief of police and street commissioner were instructed to see that his orders were carried out.

The mayor and president of the council were added to the sewer committee appointed at last meeting.

Henry Nolan was awarded the contract of constructing sidewalks across the Sampson's Addition bridge, his bid of $239.92 being the lowest. The work is to be finished by June 20th.

At his suggestion the city engineer was instructed to place the survey monuments which were purchased some days ago. There were 60 monuments purchased, and only 15 of them placed in position. The work will cost about $100.

A motion was carried to enforce the bicycle ordinance, and the chief of police was instructed to close all saloons as soon as their licenses expired and were not renewed.

The matter of opening up Sixth street, from Ash to Alexander, in McDonald's Addition, was brought before the council by petition, and was laid over till next meeting.

Aldermen Kirsch, Hult and Jennings were appointed as a committee to look into the question of grading the streets or putting them in better condition, and report at next meeting.

Council adjourned to June 6th.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The case of Gresham B. Ward vs. J. P. Johnson, which was argued in the Supreme Court lately by Halvor Dickenson on behalf of Johnson, and Jenkins & Trent of Alexandria on behalf of Ward, has been decided in favor of Johnson.

Johnson was the victim of a "horse company" deal at McIntosh.

He had signed a joint note for $2500 with the distinct understanding that unless 23 signatures—each liable for $100—were obtained, the note was to be void. Only fifteen signatures were obtained, the note was transferred to an "innocent purchaser," Ward, who in due time sued Mr. Johnson to pay $750 as his share. This the latter refused to do, and suit was brought to recover. The case was tried before Judge D. B. Searle, who instructed the jury that they could not take into consideration the question of the good faith of the transaction, and as a result the jury found for the plaintiff Ward. Johnson appealed to supreme court, and that body has reversed the decision of the lower court on the ground that the signatures to the note were obtained by false representations and the note is therefore void.

Mr. Johnson has spent considerable money fighting this case, but it has not been in vain. It will have a wholesome effect upon people who have been too ready to buy questionable paper, at a big discount, and then push their claim on the ground that they are "innocent purchasers."

In the case of John McLennan vs. Wyman & Lemon and M. & N. Elevator Co., a new trial was granted defendant Lemon, but denied as to the elevator company. Ed. George counsel for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendants.

The Crookston Improvement Co. vs. Annie L. Marshall, et al., was decided in favor of the Improvement Co., of which B. Sampson is president. H. Steenerson for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendants.

To Teachers of Polk County

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teacher should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be published later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Supt.

Morris Items.

Everybody is done seeding.

Rain is needed badly here to insure good crops.

Rev. Pettit, who will be the pastor of the Morris, Fisher and Glyndon churches, will take charge next Sunday, June 3d. Rev. Pettit is spoken of highly by everybody who knows him.

Mr. James McDonald loaded a car of wheat the latter part of last week.

Pony racing seems to be all the go here.

Some farmers who have much mustard and wild oats are planting corn and potatoes. Wm. Skinner planted 40 acres of potatoes, Joseph Jurvis planted 60 acres of corn.

MARIAS PENCILER.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, May 28, 1894.

The school house is being papered.

The work has begun of putting a brick foundation under the church.

Strawberries and ice cream will be served at the church social, Thursday evening.

The town board meets in the office of the town clerk, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Benoit died at an early hour on Thursday last.

T. E. Bieyer came home this morning after being in Crookston since Monday. He will return this evening.

Nick Engel and Miss Mary Nelson drove to Crookston Tuesday, and were there united in marriage. They will make their home in this place.

The new church which was gotten up by the leading folks, will be their finest at the social Thursday evening.

Lewis Hancock and his sister, Ida, rode up from Crookston on their bicycles Tuesday evening.

Miss Olive Curtis, of Mentor, came home this morning and will visit the balance of the week with her parents.

Polk Co. Teachers' Association.

Following is the program of the Teachers' Association to be held on Saturday, June 2nd:

10:30 a. m.

Business Meeting—Election of Officers.

2:00 p. m.

Paper, Grube Method.....	J. F. Heiler
Paper, Practice.....	Andrew Morrison
Paper, Examinations.....	Marion Campion
Paper, Teaching Morals.....	Ida E. Bancroft
Paper, Denominate Numbers.....	B. R. Norwood
Paper, Memorizing.....	Ida F. Bruce
Question Box.....	R. W. Hitchcock

DISTRICT COURT

Convened Monday Morning With the Average Number of Cases on the Calendar.

Jos. Lajoie Indicted—Samuel Henderson Fined $50 for Grand Larceny.

The Runnells Divorce Case Comes up—Thos. O'Neill Discharged.

District court convened at the court house Monday morning, May 28th, at 10 o'clock.

The first order of business was the call of the grand jury. Twenty-one of the twenty-three summoned answered to roll call; the absent ones being excused from service. The court instructed them as to their duty and called their attention particularly to the fact that they should look after parties keeping houses of ill-fame and gambling houses in the county, and to bring such parties to trial. And also the parties selling liquor to Indians were to be looked after. L. H. Judson was appointed foreman.

A full quota of Crookston attorneys were present. M. A. Bradland, of Ada; F. H. McDermont, of Grand Forks; J. Walseth, of Fertile, were also in attendance.

A preliminary call of the calendar was then had. Sixty-five civil and six criminal cases appear. Several appeal cases moved on. About fifty jury cases are for trial. The petit jury is called for the third day.

After hearing a few motions argued court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

The afternoon was taken up in arguing motions and setting cases. The grand jury returned one indictment against Samuel Henderson. The charge is grand larceny in the second degree, the offense being that on the 19th of April last, the defendant entered the meat market of John Martin, in East Grand Forks, and stole meat to the amount of $18.00. Deforest Buckley was named by the court to defend the defendant.

TUESDAY.

The morning session was mostly consumed in the arguments of motions, demurrers, continuances, etc. The case of the State of Minnesota vs. Samuel Henderson, charged with grand larceny in the second degree, was taken up. The defendant plead guilty and his attorney asked the leniency of the court. The sentence passed was $50 fine, or in case of default, sixty days in the county jail.

At the afternoon session not much business was performed. Lawyer Watts moved an appeal case, Ole Kvamme vs. Nels Vebrem, on the calendar and asked the court that he be allowed to file an answer. Granted.

A. A. Miller then moved to strike out the answer in the case of Chas. P. Chase vs. John Meier and Christiana Meier, as sham. Ira C. Richardson appearing as counsel for defendant. This is an action on notes. The motion was denied. The case will go over till the December term.

Chas. O'Neill who was brought to the county jail two or three months ago from East Grand Forks on a charge of breaking into a saloon there and stealing some whiskey, was dismissed today; the grand jury failed to find an indictment against him.

The grand jury returned an indictment against Jos. Lajoie on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree. The charge is of converting to his own use the school funds of the district of which he was an officer.

The case of P. H. Runnels vs. Mary Runnels was brought up by defendant entering a motion for attorney's fees and alimony for her support pending the action for divorce. The court allowed defendant $100 attorney's fees and $40 per month for the support of herself and children pending the action.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning, Wednesday being a legal holiday.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure

F. J. Cheney & Co Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo O.
Walding, Kennan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials

THE FACE OF THE CLIFF.

CHARLES EDWARD MONTAGUE
AUTHOR OF "RACKRENTED," "THE HUMOR OF THE DOOMED," ETC.

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CHAPTER II.

The waves washed lonesomely on the rocks below. The night wind sighed in its dismal moods. The breath of the listeners came quickly and audibly. The. were no other sounds.

"I hear nothing," the physician. "but the wash of the sea."

"Hist! What's that?"

A faint cry, rising on the wind, mysterious, indescribable!

"A child!" cried the doctor, "or a dog!"

"Whatever it be, it has fallen over the cliff," said Maxey.

His sister shuddered, but her voice was very calm. "You forget the footsteps and the man I saw jump over the fence and run away. The snow is trodden and trampled all about us. There has been a struggle here where we are standing. I am afraid for what you will find down there. Stay with me, Julian, and let the doctor go down."

The doctor went down, and in a little while he came back again.

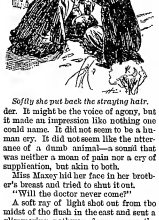
"There is something caught on a point of rock between here and the beach," he said hurriedly. "I could, by looking up, just see it between me and the sky—something which flutters in the wind. Maxey, you had better take Miss Ellen back to the sleigh. We need a rope and a lantern at once. I will run to the house you just passed. I shall return immediately."

No doubt of that, if he maintained the pace at which he set off.

Miss Maxey declined to go back to the sleigh.

"I am not a coward!" she said. "Something is suffering. Until it can be relieved, my duty is here. Hark, Julian! I hear it again."

Yes, again and again and again ere the good doctor appeared. It rose and fell like the pulsations on the beach below as the wind carried it, sometimes dying away into silence, sometimes welling up into loudness—a strange, forlorn sound to be listening to in a lonely place after dark. There was something unfamiliar—almost unearthly—about it that made its hearers shud-



Softly she put back the straying hair.

der. It might be the voice of agony, but it made an impression like nothing one could name. It did not seem to be a man or a woman cry. It did not seem like the utterance of a dumb animal—a sound that was neither a moan nor a shriek nor a cry of supplication, but akin to both.

Miss Maxey hid her face in her brother's breast and tried to shut it out.

"Will the doctor never come?"

A soft ray of light shot out from the midst of the flats in the east and sent a glimmering pathway down across the sea. They would have light enough anon. The moon was rising. Then came the sound of voices and footsteps hurrying up the road, and here were Dr. Lamar and two strangers with ropes and lanterns.

Miss Maxey stepped back several paces from the little band of men who were gathered upon the edge of the bluff. She saw them holding a consultation and making calculations. One of them hid down near the treacherous, ice clad edge of the bluff flat on his face, and crawled to the very verge, so that he might look over. A lantern on the end of a rope was then let down. After a few minutes it was drawn up. The man arose. Another, the smallest of the group, now submitted himself to be made securely fast to the end of the line and was lowered over the edge. Two of the men at the rope stood on the other side of the wall, with their feet braced against it. The third stood as near the edge of the cliff as he dared and used the line over the socks. He listened for the voice of the man at the end of the rope and repeated his instructions to the man on the other side of the wall.

"Lower! Lower! A little more. Steady! Hold fast! Now, pull! Steady! Pull! Once more! Now, again! Stop!"

Breathless, excited, Miss Maxey started forward. The man at the verge was already upon his breast, carefully reaching down to grasp the delicate burden. Again that strange, weird cry, louder and more at hand, a flutter of garments tossed by the wind, a final pull upon the rope, a gasp and a struggle, and a motionless object was laid down in the trampled snow. Everybody was bending over it, Miss Maxey among the first. The lanterns were held close down.

Softly she put back the straying hair from the face that she might look upon it, and she saw the features of a young woman cut so as to show by strong white and dark and beautiful like herself. The face was very pale, and it was slightly scratched and bruised, but there was no blood upon it there was something strained and unnatural in its appearance, but through all the harshness of the expression, all the ghastliness and pallor, the delicate charm of a classic outline, the regularity of chiseled features, asserted their presence still.

Miss Maxey saw all this with an added pang in her sympathetic heart. Somehow the very human thought that these things made the pity of it the greater obtruded itself even into Miss Maxey's sensible reflections. She sat gazing into the unconscious countenance alone, for the others had left her. The removal of all the men were taken in the task of drawing up him who had gone down to the beach, and then noticed that the unfortunate creature was well and warmly clad. Her clothing was of a modest and unpretentious character, but at the same time it did not indicate poverty.

"What a terrible thing!" exclaimed Miss Maxey in a burst of sympathy.

As she spoke the long lashes lifted. The dark eyes looked for an instant full into her own, and there came into the face a vague expression, a something, rather, that had not enough of intelligence in it to be called an expression, as if fear had laid the mold of his unsightly features upon it, and never stamped his image there forever. And from the tremulous lips came forth that strange, weird cry, more human than a moan nor a plea, not a human sound exactly, nor suggestive wholly of a dumb animal in distress.

"Poor child!" It was the voice of Dr. Lamar, who was bending over Miss Maxey's shoulder. "Poor child! A misfortune! This is a very serious matter indeed!"

CHAPTER III.
THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Ballavoice place is a very quiet street at all times. On a still day footsteps awake echoes there, not, because it is far from the busy center of the city, for it lends directly out of an important avenue through which there is much passing, but because it is not a thoroughfare. On two sides substantial brick houses present an unbroken front next to the street. On the third side a high picketed fence prevents it from leading over a solid pile of rocks, rising hilly to its level and known as a sea wall, directly into the river. Ballavoice place and all the streets in the other quarter of this is termed "made land," for the time was not long ago when the tide from the harbor flowed twice a day over the salt marshes 20 feet below the present paved and solid surface. Therefore it is that the houses have no cellars.

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"How does she seem today?" Julian Maxey questioned in a tone of deep anxiety.

"Just as she has been since we found her, just as she seems likely to be for the rest of her days—in a state of total eclipse." There was no air of jocularity about Dr. Lamar's manner. He was very much dissatisfied with the situation, although his concern was of a different nature from Maxey's. A medical problem that baffled him always aroused in him a grim antagonism that was far from humorous.

"You don't mean to tell me you are beginning to look upon this as a hopeless case?" Maxey exclaimed in consternation. Whenever Maxey got excited, his hair promptly exhibited a tendency to assume an erect attitude, and his uncle tie inevitably became awry. Lamar noted that he was now somewhat excited.

"I mean to tell you, as I have told you, that even partial recovery is very improbable."

"But you will not say impossible!"

"They are synonymous terms with most of us. For my part, I am cautious. There is the one chance in a million that always exists."

Miss Maxey had come into the room in time to hear this disheartening reply. She spoke up, with almost hysterical emphasis:

"And that one chance will save her. I believe too much in the justice of heaven to think for a moment that she will lie here and die with closed lips. I don't, I can't believe it. And even there is a God or any Providence in human events, the time will come when that poor girl will speak and denounce the inhuman monster who pushed her from the road!"

"You believe in poetic justice, Miss Maxey. Unfortunately for me, I am a practical physician and obtain my idea of human events from life and not from novels. The time may come, it is true, but to say that it will is to [illegible] a depth of confidence in my skill [illegible] which I hardly possess myself. This girl certainly cannot recover without medical aid, and it is utterly [illegible] to me that even if she does, the shock will reach her. That is how the matter stands at present."

"But the present is not the future," cried Miss Maxey, with a warm glow in her cheeks. Perhaps, in spite of all her enthusiasm, she felt it was because she spoke to. "Nothing can make me believe that she will die like this. God would not permit such a crime to go unpunished."

"Without discussing that, my dear Miss Maxey," replied the physician, smiling, "I need hardly remind you that there are other and much more obvious ways of accomplishing that end than by working a miracle in this poor girl's brain. And, by the way, Maxey, how does your part of the case stand?"

"Sit down," said Maxey. "Do you can spare a minute, I know, and of course you must be interested. We all are. True, I haven't much to tell you. There have been half a dozen reporters here daily and more or less detectives and police officers, but I rather think their interest is dying now rapidly."

"Shameful!" ejaculated Miss Maxey. "Just because of a few obstacles!"

"Obstacles!" echoed her brother. "I should say they were obstacles! Why, there isn't a shadow of light in any direction. I see nothing in the case now from a judicial standpoint."

Dr. Lamar had taken a chair by the window, where he seemed to be devoting his exclusive attention to the fine blocks drifting down the river. Miss Maxey had not seated herself exactly, but she had assumed an upright position on the sofa. She was eager, earnest and wholly absorbed in the subject of conversation.

An exceedingly sensitive and emotional creature was this Miss Maxey, and in a matter such as this, where her whole nature was aroused, she was a powerful friend and a most dangerous adversary. It was entirely at her solicitation that the poor waif of the cliff's cove chamber had been brought to the house. Miss Maxey listened to what her brother had to say with quick interruption and shining eyes. Ah, if Dr. Lamar had had the soul of an artist, he would have found something more inspiring to look at than the icy river.

"These are the facts," continued Maxey, tossing them off in the style of the center table with a paper cutter as he talked. "It is now the 16th of December. On the 13th was the 21st anniversary of the year. The evening of that day a belated sleighing party just after nightfall, discovered a woman's figure in the middle of a lonely road at a point where it runs along the borders of a rocky bluff. Investigation followed, and eventually results in the rescue of a young woman who was caught by the clothing upon a jagged rock that juts out between the top and bottom of an almost vertical section of this bluff. This young woman is so badly injured internally that she is incapable of giving the least clew either to her identity or to the strange position in which she was found. Nothing remains but to make a careful examination for the discovery of evidence in the case. This turns out to be exceedingly meager, but such as it is it all points one way."

"One of the pockets of the girl's clothes is found inside out, and she rest are empty. Her money and her valuables are lost jewels in her ears, although the ears are pierced. The dress of the unknown indicates that she was not in the middle class, but the refinement and delicacy of her face and hands, which are singularly white and free from any trace of hard work, are even stronger evidences that she is not an ordinary shopgirl, to say the least. This turning of the pocket and utter absence of rings or ornaments lead naturally to the conclusion that she has been robbed and thrown from the road. In substantiation of this, the snow is trampled just above the place where she was found and smooth all along the roadside. One of the sleighing party is positive that she saw a man leap over a fence and run across the field on the other side of the way. A close scrutiny finds footsteps leading into the field at the point indicated. They are followed, and after a short detour lead around in the direction of the city into the road again, where they are lost irreparably. In the absence of all other evidence we must suppose, then, that the girl was set upon and robbed by a person unknown and thrown over the bank to get rid of her. Let us suppose the police take this for granted as the outset."

"It is all they are good for, taking things for granted," commented Miss Maxey. "I can't see that they ever discover anything."

"Very well. So far it is all plain and natural. But where did the victim come from, and how came she upon the cliff road at that time? At this point we find ourselves utterly unable to form any plausible theory. There is not a single clew to her identity, not a crumb on the underclothing, not even an initial on the handkerchief. Suppose we are the police under the circumstances, what can we do? Nothing in the world except what they did do, photograph the girl and send her description, not omitting the smallest detail of clothing which she wore, and including the curious fact that one of the toes of her left foot is missing, broadcast over the community. The result is that the first day in it brought how the details are worn out with the footsteps of people whom only possible interest is that of curiosity, who come to see the victim under the pretext of attempting to identify her."

"And who stare and gawk about with open mouths until they have fairly to be pushed out of the room," added Miss Maxey.

"In short," continued the artist, "we are in danger of being turned into a museum for the exclusive patronage of all the idlers and deadbeats in the city. This clearly will not do, and we must get our medical adviser to declare a public inspection irritating and dangerous to the patient."

"I believe it did annoy her," said Dr. Lamar. "At any rate, it did her no good."

"And this is the strangest part of the mystery to my mind," continued Maxey. "After with all these [illegible] with the newspapers printing [illegible] talking and pictures and description [illegible], nobody appears to claim [illegible] all this time. It is as if she dropped down upon the cliff road from another planet. Whatever she has been people must have seen her; her friends must miss her. Then why are they silent?"

Dr. Lamar was still watching the ice blocks. Something suggested by Maxey's last words made him frown. He did not turn his head to answer:

"You exaggerate, Julian. Because this case seems all important to you and your sister and—so my perhaps, and because a few policemen and reporters call, and the rabble who read the newspapers look to your sister for the opportunity to gain them, you immediately think that the whole world has become excited over the mysterious affair. All, let me tell you, is a large word, and everybody cannot be thinking you dog! Imagine. How many thousand people in this very city today never read a newspaper and are too much occupied in their own struggle for existence to mind much about other people's! In your own case has not a week gone by, or ten, I'll warrant you nor more than half of the total population of this metropolis has ever heard of the mystery of the beach road."

Ellen sighed.

"The doctor is right, Julian."

"Perhaps. I am not disputing him. It is but a week yet, and there are peculiar circumstances. I am astonished at perfectly possible, under which a person might suffer such an accident as this poor creature has and not be missed for soon. Suppose, for instance, I were to announce to you that I was going away for a week or two and were to fall down at the end of the street and break my neck—"

"I should know all about it in two hours," interrupted his sister. "No, Julian, you have spoken about the friends, but you have not thought of the enemies. The blind in this case are willfully blind, Julian, depend upon it, willfully blind."

"Phaw," said Maxey, "that is going too far altogether! Better leave some other theory. Suicide is more probable."

"Ridiculous!" was his sister's comment.

"Very well, suppose this: Suppose that she has been known as long as she has as we see her now; that her friends had taken care of her, but that she had become a burden upon them; that in a moment of neglect she escaped and wandered over the edge of the bluff; that they knew if when it was too late, and forbore to interfere after the mischief was done, well knowing that it would make no difference to her and was willing to be bothered longer with her support. What different aspect would the case present then it does now?"

"A cruel, heartless theory, Julian, and you ought to be keener than that to get out of it yourself. What of the pocket turned inside out, the trampled snow and the man who ran away?"

"Appearances are often deceptive. Thieves are not the only people who turn pockets inside out. Men search for other causes than a guilty conscience. Besides, the fact that she was an idiot, and being known to the thief, would not prevent his waylaying her in a lonely place."

"You don't believe what you say, Julian. This girl's outer garments fitted her. They were made for her. Idiots are not provided with street costumes."

This was a climaker. Maxey, worsted, as usual, in an encounter with his sister, made an irrelevant reply and turned his attention, with momentary irritation, to Dr. Lamar.

"Do you think, too, that this girl had no friends?"

The same suggestion which had before caused the philosophic physician to wrinkle his brows again disturbed him in a similar manner. He suddenly bent a searching look upon the artist as he made the deliberate reply:

"For good reasons. I have more than once suspected it."

Lamar started. He became at once imbued with the suspicion which troubled Lamar. He grew excited at once.

"That is something I had not thought of. It would explain everything."

"Possibly," said the doctor, resuming his view of the river.

"And it would prove that I was something too hasty in allowing her to be brought here rather than to the hospital. If I possibly believed it, I would—"

"Julian!" Miss Maxey rose to her feet, with a flush in her face and a dangerous light in her eyes. She went on with increasing rapidity of utterance and unsteadiness of tones. The words came so fast they seemed almost to choke her.

"What you are saying is heartless, cruel, unmanly! You made me a promise, Julian Maxey. Do you think I have forgotten it? Do you think I will allow this helpless, innocent creature of whom one of these days you would blush to speak with the slightest disrespect—do you think I would allow her to go, after what has been, believing, as I firmly do, that a hospital would be the death of her? Oh, it does seem as if all the world were determined to turn the back on this poor, defenseless girl! I consider the refusal of Boston people to keep her in their house any longer when they knew it would be dangerous to move her utterly barbarous.

"It was brutal to think of sending her into a great, cold hospital where everybody is sick and dying and the doctors experimenting with the patients. Yes, Dr. Lamar, I'm very sure of it. I've been told so on excellent authority, and if it hadn't been for me she'd have gone there, too, and now—now after all you've said, Julian Maxey, for you to begin and talk about hospitals and—and—oh, it's too heartless, and I think you ought to be ashamed of yourselves, both of you, to sit here and—well, do what you will! Do your very worst! I shall not lift a finger to stop you! I shall not say another word to remonstrate!"

Just a trifle excited and hysterical, Ellen Maxey, but you look exceedingly well with the tears sparkling on your long dark lashes and your cheeks aglow.

Dr. Lamar turned with considerable haste from his scrutiny of the river, just she was gone before he had an opportunity to admire her.

"The theories!" ejaculated Maxey, with a faint sigh at the thought of his own subjugation. "Well, she will have her own way, that's all."

"Think so?"

"Oh, there's no doubt at all about it. When Ellen begins to act like Lady Macbeth, I know what's coming. But there's a good sister, Dunstan," added the artist feelingly, "and the best girl that ever lived. And then, I dare say, very many who she's quite right, quite right indeed."

"She causes you, however, to take a great responsibility," said Dr. Lamar gravely.

"I don't understand you."

"But you will before very long, for, mark my word, Maxey, the patient will make you tremble."

"Why?"

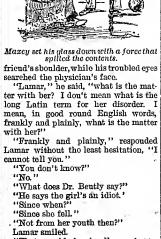
"What do you mean?"

"I mean," said the physician, "simply that. You don't imagine she will lie there always as now? You must have seen in the case of idiots a tendency to fall, to dance, to walk on the foot of the stairs with her neck broken."

Maxey arose nervously and went to the window to look out. Was it to hide? when his mind was troubled. He had raised his glass to his lips when that last word, that one word was a mass of pain nor a plea for mercy, but akin to both, suddenly escaped the lips of the patient. Maxey set the glass down with a force that spilled the contents.

"There! Why will she do that? Anything but that. It will give me the horrors. How she startled me!"

He crossed the room and put a hand that was by no means steady on his



Maxey set his glass down with a force that spilled the contents.

friend's shoulder, while his troubled eyes searched the physician's face.

"Lamar," he said, "what is the matter with her? I don't mean what is the long Latin term for her disorder. I mean, in good round English words, frankly and plainly, what is the matter with her?"

"Frankly and plainly," responded Lamar without the least hesitation, "I cannot tell you."

"You don't know?"

"No."

"What does Dr. Beatly say?"

"He says the girl's an idiot.'

"And you?"

"Since she fell."

"Not from her youth then?"

Lamar smiled.

"That would be hardly probable. Your sister stated it fairly. Idiots don't dress up in street costumes, in garments tastily made to fit them."

"Then do I understand this trouble is caused by a blow or by a shock?" thought by what you said the other day

THE BEST REMEDY.

Rosemary, Dec. 6, 1893.

DEAR ARAXTEE—I have never forgotten you during all my sufferings, and as you requested me to do so I have given your treatment and delight. I yesterday learned a number of the deepest importance to yourself. Your nephew, you have been deceived as to your parentage. Your real father and mother are known to me. I want to tell you all about it at once, but there are good reasons why I should not go to the house. You will understand this fully when you see me. I am engaging out in Somerset at present, but there are other reasons why we shouldn't meet at home. I have thought up a place that will be convenient for both of us to meet. You can remember the hotel at Cliff's Head, where you came with your mother two years ago last summer the road there is a seat, you will remember. Why can't you come out on the train and walk up the road and wait for me there about 6 o'clock tomorrow and Sunday night? I think seems hasty and very, very strange to you, Araxtee, believe me there are strange things to come, which I will tell you of. After you know what I know you will not be grieved, but again unless you wish. After all the trouble I have been to in this matter, and my own pain, I have no fear of any failure on your part in be at the place named. Your very true friend,

MRS. AGATHA G. HAPGOOD.

P. S.—I may be a little late, but I shall surely fail to keep my appointment.

Maxey read this remarkable epistle aloud in the presence of the man who had joined him in the hall. The excitable artist was aglow with enthusiasm.

"There, what do you think of that? Here is a woman with a name! You did right, my good man, to bring this document here. You were right in believing it important. You have done us all a great service. Send your letter by mail, good man, that I may be will bring me the envelope this letter was contained in. I'll make him a handsome present as well. I do not the bottom of this affair yet or my name's not Maxey. An unexpected good fortune, Lamar, and I can't see that this one that will throw much light on this obscure matter?"

Lamar frowned and replied cautiously: "I am not a detective, and I have not studied the letter, but it strikes me the wording is peculiar and the signature extraordinary. The name is explicit enough in all conscience. A woman writing a confidential letter like that to a friend does not often take so much pains to get in her full name, as if she were signing a check, and during these some crafty fellow hasn't thrown this letter in your way for the purpose of inducing you on the wrong scent."

Maxey looked a little bewildered, but he seized his hat and coat, without making a reply, and darted down the stairs.

"What very excitable people these Maxeys are!" thought the philosophic doctor as he went away. "And what a deal of trouble they take in this case! I wonder where Miss Ellen went to? How pretty she looked when her blood was up! She would be a valuable addition in crossing such a woman just for the picture one would get. But, bah, what am I thinking about? What is this to me?"

Nevertheless he sighed as he went back half a dozen times to work again. Till very recently this work had been his pride and his life. Now as he took it up it seemed a task, almost a burden. There was a woman's face—a handsome but not a welcome face—before his eyes night and day. Something was wrong with Dr. Lamar, something seriously wrong with him, something from which even his science might not save him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Bathe Plants.

Use a soft small rag or sponge. If in tepid water and rub each leaf gently on both upper and under sides. Tree stems do the same. A soft brush; good to use for rough leafed plants.

TAXING THE FARMER

A RECORD FROM THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

What May Be Expected From Southern Domination In Congress—Special Taxes Imposed Upon All Farm Products—A Tenth of the Yater Crop.

Business called me to Virginia last week, and of course I went to Richmond. There are a good many politicians in Richmond, and there are a good many free traders among them. They are all brimful of politics, but they seem pretty thoroughly disgusted because, with the large majority of their party in office, they have not been able to make a force bill out of the Wilson bill. They want to down the northern, eastern and western industries, and to down them quickly and thoroughly. They believe that free trade will kill all chance of future prosperity in these sections by preventing any American manufacturing unless at European wage rates, and they also believe that the income tax will squeeze out of these manufacturers and hardworking laborers a share of the earnings that they have been able to put by as the result of honest work and hard toil.

An income tax is about the only kind of a tax they believe in. As my friend, Mr. Screechorn, said, "We will take it out of them with an income tax."

"But won't they also in the south have to pay an income tax as well?" I asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "we can fix that. You see, our men will be in office as tax collectors, and if we put up a rich man or two, here and there, from whom some tax can be collected, then, you see, the rest of us in the 'poverty stricken' south needn't pay any tax. It won't hurt us to be called 'poverty stricken' then."

Friend Screechorn puffed away at his Virginia tobacco, smiling significantly, and said: "They do not really know what this income tax yet means up north, but they'll find out, though, after a bit. You see, it's called an income tax, but if you'll come along with me I will show you a copy of the acts of the First congress of the Confederate States, and then you will see what an income tax really does mean."

I accompanied my friend Screechorn to a very comfortable home. He took down from a shelf in his library a paper covered pamphlet that looked as if it had been well read and often used. It proved to be the statute for 1863-4 of the public laws of the Confederate States of America, carefully collated with the originals at Richmond, edited by James M. Matthews, attorney at law and law clerk in the department of justice.

The first thing I saw upon opening it was the tax which farmers had to pay by contributing one-tenth of their sweet potatoes was amended so that the payment might be made in the money value thereof, and that salt pork should be taken as the equivalent for the tax on bacon.

I remarked that I did not know that farm products had been directly taxed, and that farmers were compelled to contribute a certain portion of their crops directly to the government.

"Oh, yes," said Screechorn, "we taxed them on everything. A tax on income is only the beginning of it. Why, look here at chapter 64, pages 209-10, and here you will see a 5 per cent tax upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description; a tax of 10 per cent on the value of gold and silver ware, jewelry and watches; a tax of 5 per cent on all shares or interest held in banks, insurance, manufacturing, importing or exporting companies or railroads; of 5 per cent on all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by banks, corporations or individuals; a tax of 5 per cent upon all sweet cream, and 5 per cent upon all currency."

I looked in astonishment and said, "Why, everything one owns or possesses, either money, investments or personal property, seems to be taxed."

"Certainly," said Screechorn, "but see how we rub it into people who are in business. Here is an extra tax of 10 per cent upon all profits made by buying or selling all farm products and manufactures, and these taxes were in addition to taxes that came under profits as income."

"Jehoshaphat!" I cried. "Why, you rubbed it into everybody in every kind of business."

"Yes, sir, you bet we did," he answered, becoming thoroughly aroused, "and we'll rub it into them again, by ——! We need to tax as well all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations. How do you think the Wall street bankers would like to pay a 10 per cent tax on that business? How are these for cumulative taxes?"

B. TINNKEN.

Prince Bismarck's Opinion.

"The success (under protection) of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of the modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and extensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and bones to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory and has done all this by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt.

"Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

It is fair and pertinent to add that Germany has followed this advice to a limited degree and has found it very profitable and advantageous to her people and to her material interests.

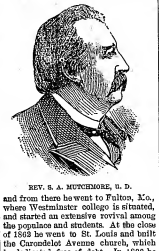
A PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN.

Moderator Motchmore Has Been Preaching For Thirty-six Years.

Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, who was elected moderator of the one hundred and sixth general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Saratoga, is pastor of the fashionable Memorial church of Philadelphia and one of the editors and proprietors of The Presbyterian, the weekly organ of the denomination in Pennsylvania. He has lived and worked in Philadelphia for nearly 30 years, serving three different churches as pastor, and two years ago was the moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mutchmore was born in Ohio of Scotch-Irish Revolutionary stock. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother was a daughter of Colonel Thomas McCune, who served under Washington. Dr. Mutchmore was a student in Ohio university and studied law for a year and a half at the University of Indiana, after which he graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., and studied theology at the Danville seminary. He began his active ministerial labors in 1858 as a home missionary in southern Kentucky.

The first settled pastorate to which the doctor was called was at Columbia, Mo., the seat of the Missouri university,



REV. S. A. MUTCHMORE, D. D.

and from there he went to Fulton, Mo., where Westminster college is situated, and started an extensive revival among the populace and students. At the close of 1869 he went to St. Louis and built the Memorial Avenue church, which he dedicated free of debt. In 1880 he took charge of the Cohokinik church in Philadelphia, added 300 members to it within a few months and built the handsome edifice in which the congregation still worships.

After spending seven years at the Cohokinik church Dr. Mutchmore was transferred to the Alexander church, where he paid a large debt and made great improvements, contributing $15,000 from his own pocket toward the funds raised for the purpose. During this pastorate Dr. Mutchmore started the Memorial church as a mission, to redeem a promise to a little girl on her deathbed who gave him her missionary box. The mission soon outgrew the parent congregation, and since 1881 the doctor has devoted himself entirely to its service.

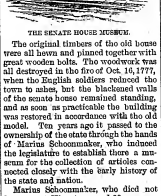
Dr. Mutchmoro purchased The Presbyterian in 1873 and has contributed to its columns ever since. He is the author of several books of travel and has a volume of sermons now in press entitled "Spiritual Volapuk."

AN INTERESTING MUSEUM.

The Old Senate House in Kingston, N. Y., Has Many Valuable Memorials.

Within the boundaries of the old colonial village on the Hudson that is now the city of Kingston stands a quaint stone house, erected more than two centuries ago, which has played an important part in the history of New York state. It is known as the old senate house, and within its walls on Sept. 10, 1777, after the adoption of the new constitution, the first state senate was organized, and there it met and legislated regularly for a month until its session were broken up by the approach of the British army.

The house was historic even then, for it was built by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck in 1676 and was superior to the ordinary structures of the period. The walls, two feet in thickness, were built of the ordinary stone found in the vicinity, and the rear was pieced out with large sized brick, brought from Holland.



THE SENATE HOUSE MUSEUM.

The original timbers of the old house were all hewn and pinned together with great wooden bolts. The woodwork was all destroyed in the fire of Oct. 10, 1777, when the English soldiers reduced the town to ashes, but the blackened walls of the senate house remained standing, and as soon as practicable the building was restored in accordance with the old model. Ten years ago it passed to the ownership of the state through the hands of Marius Schoonmaker, who induced the legislature to establish there a museum for the collection of articles connected closely with the early history of the state and nation.

Marius Schoonmaker, who died not long ago at Kingston, aged 83, was one of the leading antiquarians of the state. He was a deep student and the author of many works on local antiquities. He devoted the last decade of his life to building up the institution he had founded, and by his acumen and industry accumulated a collection so valuable that the Senate House museum has taken its place among the repositories of rare historic p... of the country.

Myrtle at Royal Weddings.

Near the flag tower at Osborne and bordering on the carriage entrance to the palace is a charming garden, which contains a very large myrtle tree grown from a sprig taken out of the wedding bouquet of the princess royal in 1858. Each royal bride has since carried a piece of myrtle from the bush in her bouquet on her wedding day, and two bits were sent to Coburg for the use of Princess Victoria Melita. Even the Duchess of Coburg had some of the myrtle from Osborne in her bouquet when she was married, the queen having sent the pieces all the way to St. Petersburg in charge of Lady Augusta Stanley.—New York Sun.

Rabbit Skin Jelly.

According to Figaro, a new and successful industry has been discovered in the selling of rabbit skins to confectioners for the making of calf's foot jelly. The hair is taken off and used for the stuffing of couches, manufacture of hats, etc.; then the skin is subjected to certain processes until the oils are extracted. It is said that over 5,000,000 skins are annually imported into England from Melbourne alone.

A Woman and a Clock.

A woman who would spring on an unsuspecting husband such a ghostly looking object as an illuminated clock deserves to lose it, as a Biddeford woman did. The husband awoke in the night and saw what he took for a bull's-eye lantern staring him in the face. He made a rush for the supposed burglar, and the clock is no more.—Lewiston Journal.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., St. Paul. [46-tf]

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAPIN.

Never Never Forget.

E very morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Hodge state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:30 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Group This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library couches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:30 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of crimp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hostetter's Pain Paralyzer is the best and never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quickly as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY.

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve forces; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, biliousness, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying the organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and liver. The nerve system is like a telegraph system. All the work done by the sending and receiving stations is performed by the nerves. The little white lines represent the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, town or city. Derangement of the telegraph instruments produces like confusion of the disorders arising therefrom may be read by the nerves.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and author of nervous diseases, and author of the unparalleled success of Dr. Miles' New Discovery, publishes the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Nervine is proved on that principle. It cures in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system. It wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing it respectfully sing.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, hysteria, mental debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5 express paid.

Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

Fastest

The only train affording a full business day in Minneapolis and St Paul and still reaching Chicago next morning in advance of all trains on other lines, is the Atlantic & Southern Express via the North-Western Line. It has Wagner Buffet sleepers and free reclining chair cars and leaves Minneapolis daily except Sunday, 8:45 p. m.; St. Paul 6:35 p. m.; arrive at Chicago 8:00 a. m. 6-tf

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BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS OR SORES

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That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our daisy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Nature soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and freshline of

Mackintoshes

just the thing for spring winds and rains.

THE BOSTON

One Price Clothing House.

Mossetin & Linoell Proprietors.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Rates. Interest Coupons collected in Exchange. Exchange and Custody Bonds and Coupons Issued. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. - - MINNESOTA

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTO

All work in my line promptly and carefully performed.

DR. PEFFER'S

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A reliable cure for suppressed or painful menstruation. Prevents miscarriage. Regulates the menses promptly. Invigorates those organs. Restores vitality. Takes place of all other pills. Ladies ask your druggist for Peffer's Female Pills. Take no substitute. Sold by druggists. Address, PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

They Wear Well

Because They Have the "Stuff" in Them.

They are made of good timber and done dry. We refer, of course, to the **RUSHFORD WAGONS.** They run so light you won't mind the load rounds. Call and see them, and also our well selected line of Buggies and Harness, Plows, and in fact everything in the implement line that thao merit.

MERIT ALWAYS WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert St., Crookston.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER.

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

A NEW Serial

NOW RUNNING IN THE

JOURNAL.

READ IT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If paid outside of Polk County the same must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Populist County Convention, June 24th, at Crookston.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Moorhead.

The annual camp meeting of the M. E. church of the Fergus Falls district will be held at Wadena this year, commencing June 20th, and closing July 2d.

The profits in the growing of cauliflowers must be enormous. A farmer last week sued a seed house in St. Paul for $600 damages because they had sold him three ounces of rutabaga seeds when he called for cauliflower seeds. The plaintiff claims he could have raised $600 worth of cauliflowers off of three ounces of seeds—which would have cost him about $1.

The Argentine republic in South America is becoming a strong competitor in the wheat markets of the world. Their exports now are about 60,000,000 bushels annually. With India, Russia and South America to supply the foreign markets with all the wheat they require, at prices which the American wheat grower cannot meet, it is needless for this country to produce any more wheat than is needed for home consumption. The price of wheat may fluctuate up and down as the years roll by, but the tendency is downward, and the wheat growers will be compelled to depend upon other products for a livelihood.

The Post-News, of Alexandria suggests the name of C. J. Gunderson, of Alexandria, for Congress, saying that we ought to put up one of our best men for that position." Well, that's all right. Alexandria has already furnished one of the best men in the state and he will be re-elected in the person of Governor Nelson, and while Gunderson is all well enough yet he is not a better man than S. G. Comstock, Halvor Steenerson or others who have been mentioned from other localities. It is a time when locality will cut fully as much of a figure as any thing else and this office should go to the locality that must needs the strength of it. Pass this thing around, boys.

An Outside Opinion.

This is what the Grand Forks Herald has to say of Minnesota's popular governor:

"Gov. Nelson occupies a unique position in Minnesota politics. Always strong and popular, he was never more so than to-day. He has given such excellent satisfaction as governor, and is considered to be so much in harmony with the people, that he will probably be re-nominated without opposition. Besides, he is the first choice of a large element of his party for United States senator. Gov. Nelson has achieved his high standing in Minnesota because of his stalwart ability, unimpeachable integrity, and unblemished character. He is pre-eminently a man of the people; plain, straight, forward and unostentatious, he is just what he pretends to be, and that is why the people of the state of Minnesota have confidence in him, and will continue to honor him as long as he will consent to serve them. If every state in the union had a Knute Nelson, they would at least have one public man who could safely be trusted to faithfully represent every public interest without prejudice to any—and who in the discharge of duty would not be swerved by a demagogic public sentiment, on one hand, or corporate cupidity and avarice on the other."

THE MODISTE.

In Paris new petticoats of silk or satin are made with deep flounce loops which reach quite to the knees.

Sleeves as small made very wide, no longer the least ruralsed, but drooping, the shape of cape collars and sleeve caps still further depressing their fullness.

A novel way of edging a dress skirt is to put a roll as thick as the little finger at the extreme edge, covering it with velvet—a monster piping, in fact.

Fine openwork cashmere stockings can now be purchased. They look almost as "dressy" as lace fronted silk and lisle hose, at the same time being much warmer.

A new ornamental shoe is made of fret-work in dressed kid or patent leather. A new slipper for bedroom or boudoir is of white kid edged with fur and lined with pink kid.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 22.

Civil service gets black eye in the house, the occasion being the amendment to strike out the paragraph in the legislative appropriation bill providing for the civil service commission. It gave opportunity for some stirring and not a few amusing speeches. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 109 to 71, amid great Democratic applause and Republican cries of "spoils."

The senate debated the metal schedule for eight hours. The duty on iron ore was placed at 40 cents a ton, and on pig and scrap iron at 50 cents. Some of the provisions of the McKinley bill were adopted.

Wednesday, May 23.

There was a vote in the senate taken virtually as a test of Democratic sentiment. When Mr. Gorman had finished his speech in defense of the senate compromise bill Mr. Teller moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote resulted, nays 36, yeas 38, a strict party vote, Senator Hill and the Populists voting with the Democrats.

The onslaught on the civil service commission was continued in the house. The opposition members denounced clerks of the civil service harem having been stricken out the next paragraph providing for the transfer to the civil service commission of clerks from the departments was stricken down by 138 to 124.

Thursday, May 24.

When the legislative appropriation bill was reported from the committee of the whole separate votes were demanded upon Mr. Hayes' resolution declaring the laws repealed authorizing the docking of members' salaries for absence, and upon the amendment striking out the civil service commission appropriation. The Hayes amendment was lost—104 to 124—as was also the amendment striking out the civil service appropriation—86 to 153. The legislative bill was then passed.

The senate continued consideration of the tariff bill. The finance committee agreed to accept Mr. Allen's amendment placing barbed wire on the free list.

Friday, May 25.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of private bills. Mr. Springer gave notice that he would call up the Rawlins bill for the repeal of the state bank tax law.

Kyle's Hawaiian resolution was debated half an hour in the senate without action. The tariff bill was then taken up and considerable progress was made on the cutlery schedule.

Saturday, May 26.

The lead schedule was considered by the senate. Mr. Hill's amendment to place lead on the free list was defeated—33 to 3.

The house discussed the senate bill, providing for a repeal of the state bank tax.

Monday, May 28.

The senate spent eight hours discussing the tariff schedule. The tariff bill places lumber in the rough on the free list. The debate was on Mr. Hale's proposition to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at the rates fixed in the McKinley law. Senators Frye and Hale of Maine, Perkins of California, and Mitchell and Dolph of Oregon, occupied a large portion of the time in support of Mr. Hale's amendment.

District of Columbia business occupied the time of the house during the day.

NOT LONG IN CONFERENCE.

Predicted That Ten Days Will Settle Senate and House Differences.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The tariff leaders in the senate do not expect to have another long tariff fight in the house when the bill comes back from the senate. On the contrary the belief is that 10 days will be ample to settle all differences between the house and senate. The calculation is that the senate will get through with the bill by June 5 or 6, so that the 10 days allowed for reconciling differences will permit the bill to go to the president for his signature before June closes.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, May 28, 1894.

WHEAT—Market weak and lower. No. 2 spring, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2, 58½c.

CORN—Quiet and lower. No. 2, 37½c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c.

RYE—Weak. No. 1, 48c.

BARLEY—Weak. No. 2, 46c; sample, 41@43c.

RYE—Weak. No. 1, 48c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, May 28, 1894.

HOGS—One load and a wagon bunch received, selling 5c @5.1c lower than Saturday.

CATTLE—Receipts, 400; nothing to offer. Firm demand for good butcher stuffs and feeders. Steers dull.

Prime steers, $3.90@3.95; good steers, $3.70@3.85; fair to good steers, $3.50@3.65; prime cows, $3.25@3.40; good cows, $2.75@3.00; comm n to fair cows, $2.25@2.50; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy calves, $3.00@4.00; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMB—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@3.50; wethers, $2.75@3.00; common, $2.50; $2.75.

Receipts, 200.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 28, 1894.

WHEAT—Ruled weak; by opened 49½c; highest, 50½c; closed, 50c; July opened, 50½; highest, 51½c; lowest, 50½c; close, 50½c; September opening, 45½c; highest, 46½c; lowest, 45½c; close, 46½c. On Track—No. 1 hard 50½c; No. 1 Northern, 49½c; No. 2 Northern, 48½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, May 28, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 50c; May, 50½c; July, 50½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 49c; May, 50c; July, 50½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 48½c; May, 49½c; July, 50c. On Track—No. 1 Northern, 49½c; No. 2 Northern, 48½c.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1894.

CATTLE—Higher. Prime to extra native steers, $4.15 @ 4.60; medium, $3.90@4.10; others, $3.45@3.75; Texans $3.25@3.60.

HOGS—Generally lower, stronger late. Rough heavy $4.25@4.50; mixed and packers, $4.40@4.70; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.50@4.75; assorted light, $4.40@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prices were steady; others weak. Top sheep, $4.25@4.80; top lambs, $5.00@5.35.

Receipts—Cattle, 13,500; hogs, 37,000; sheep, 18,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 28, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. Cash, 46½c; July, 46¾c; September, 47½c; December, 50½c.

CORN—Stiffer. Cash, 37½c; July, 38¼c; September, 38c.

OATS—Easy. Cash, 32½c; July, 31½c; September, 28½c.

PORK—Easy. Cash, $11.80; July, $11.65; September, $11.87½.

LARD—Easy. Cash, $6.82½ July, $6.72½; September, $6.60.

THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

The Iron and Steel Workers of the United States Talk Tariff.

A committee from our organization appeared before the ways and means committee of the house some time ago and gave reasons for not interfering with the McKinley bill rate of duties, and the arguments seem to have been unheeded by the majority of both the parties and the house of congress. We again sent answers to a list of questions to the finance committee of the senate, and although some changes were made in the metal schedules, or schedule C, the advances over the house bill were slight, and reductions were made on manufactured material that will work havoc with the wages of the workmen who are employed on those materials and in some instances will kill the manufacture of the article in this country entirely.

We believe firmly there should have been no change whatever from the McKinley tariff bill at this time of all others, and that the present rates of duty have not been given time to demonstrate their usefulness fully. Arguments to us have failed to stay the hand of the tinker. Perhaps votes in the future will be more effective.

M. M. GARLAND, President.
J. C. KILGALLEN, Secretary.

There was a man from Texas come,
With a wiley wanky noddle,
And all his talk was all about the sums
Tariff twiddle twaddle.

A Great Race.

The following is from the Burlington Hawkeye:

"There are two questions that have had a great run. It is a problem as to which will come out ahead. The horse which had the start is popularly known as 'McKinley Prices.' All the necessaries of life were to be increased in cost to the people of the United States by the McKinley tariff. It has been running since 1890. Wheezahorn on the track is it now? The other horse is named 'Better Times.' It was entered in 1893 and has been running one year. It was hacked by Cleveland and the Democratic party, and a great many workingmen staked their last dollar on the bag. Great anxiety pervades the public to discover what necessaries of life have been increased in cost by the McKinley tariff and in what respect the times have been improved by a Democratic administration. The race between the two horses is still on. They are running neck and neck, and the outcome is in painful doubt."

There is no doubt about the outcome. McKinley Prices is a thoroughbred, by Labor, out of Capital. The Times is a misnomer. He is a Rorer, by Fraud, out of Wild Bag. The race will be finished in November, 1894, when McKinley Prices will be leading out of sight, and the old Rorer's Wind Bag will have exploded. He won't be in it.

A Democratic Portrait.

"It takes a thief to catch a thief," and it takes a democrat to faithfully picture his own party. The New Haven Register, which even in these days of political uncertainty is always outspoken, Democratic, sketches the ownership and portrait of the southern Democrats in congress that we have encountered. They are, in truth, "men with a grievance against all that part of the world which is doing well; men who want what passes for a conviction that anybody who is shrewd enough to make money, and knows how to apply life and make his friends happy, and has the misfortune to look prosperous, is a proper subject for governmental highway robbery; men who reverse much quoted gospel words until they read 'To him that hath not shall be given, and from him that hath shall be taken away enough to supply him that hath not.' And these witless, and forced, great, bred children from the cave of Borons rough and ugly and scarred and hoof. Of their words no man listeth whence they come or why. And they swish and swash and mix things and overturn and never set up, and it takes a good executive or a country a long time to get over them."—Williamantic Journal.

What Is Protection?

My little boy (the query made)
"What is protection, pray?
I've heard you talk against free trade."
What could a father say?

I answered him: "It means, my son,
Just this, and this alone:
Our institutions should be run
To benefit our own.

"Affording work for those who toil
In factories and shops,
Assuring those who till the soil
A market for their crops.

"Our fathers fought to give this land
To freedom's holy cause,
We fight to make that effort stand
By wise protective laws.

"Protection is designed to give
To all the greatest good,
That brawny sons of toil may live,
And live as freemen should.

"Protection means that this shall be
Through years that come and go
A land of life and liberty,
Protection makes it so!"

—A. L. Bixby.

WILL GO TO SMASH

Provincial Government of Hawaii Short Lived, Says Claus Spreckels.

A REVOLUTION UNAVOIDABLE.

The Natives and Many Whites Opposed to the Present State of Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Claus Spreckels has very positive views about the condition of Hawaii, where the sugar plantations lie.

"The present provisional government," he said to an Associated Press reporter, "is bound to go to smash. There has not been a revolution in the islands, but there will be one, and no mistake, before long. The measures by which the queen was overthrown were revolutionary enough, but the whole proceedings were as quiet as a district school election.

"I was there at the time and witnessed every detail. When the sailors and marines from the Boston landed with their superior rifles and machine guns resistance was on the face of things so useless that

Nothing Could Be Done

by any party that favored the maintenance of the throne. What the armed Americans were withdrawn the provisional government organized an army of 200 Germans who had been employed on the plantations at $15 a month. The command is known as "the Dreibunders," and the troopers lie around doing nothing at $40 a month.

"I suggested the advisability of forming a republic in the beginning, but they were about ready to kill me for advancing such an idea. It was annexation to the United States or nothing. Since then they have written, asking me to come over and help them organize a republican government. I have told them that I was through with the whole business, and they could work out their own salvation.

Revolution Unavoidable.

"There are 14,000 voters on the islands, and the provisional government represents only 3,000 of that number. The natives, as a mass, and a large percentage of the whites are either openly in favor of the queen's house or, at all events, opposed to the present government. The natives are not to be despised. They are smart people, many of them highly educated, and their representative leaders are men of fine attainments—preachers, legislators and diplomats of no mean ability. A revolution under the circumstances is unavoidable. The overwhelming and able a majority is not to be kept down by a show of force that a little preparation could so easily overcome."

TRIENNIAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

American Physicians and Surgeons in Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The present week will witness a notable gathering of medical men in this city, drawn here for the purpose of attending the triennial congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. The session of the congress will be held in Metzerot hall until June 1. The formal programme of the congress, of the sessions, together with those of the 14 individual component associations and societies, which meet during the same time, has been issued. These individual bodies will meet in the forenoon, while the congress proper will be available in the afternoon.

Thursday evening the president of the congress, Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of New York, will deliver an address on "The Influence of Animal Experimentation on Medical Science."

This will be followed by a reception to the members and their ladies by President Cleveland and family, from 9 to 10 o'clock. On Wednesday evening a dinner will be given to the guests of the congress at the Arlington. A large number of notable physicians are present.

GODFREY KNOCKED OUT.

The Colored Heavyweight Defeated by Peter Maher.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the Casino Peter Maher, Ireland's champion, knocked out George Godfrey, the colored heavyweight, in the sixth round, after a rapid and battle seen in Boston for years. It was a complete victory for Maher. Godfrey was "done" or not, im the fact remained that at no stage of the proceeding did the colored man hold the upper hand. Frank Stevenson of New York was referee.

Colonel Laird Bond.

SIOUX CITY, IA., May 30.—Colonel S. M. Laird of Pierre, S. D., United States district attorney for the Dakotas, died at the residence of the brother of the deceased, one of the directors of the South Dakota soldiers' home at Pierre, and a leader in Republican politics of that state, this morning of heart disease on a Northwestern train at Orange City, while en route to this city.

A Mail Route to Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Congressman Pickler has applied to the postoffice department to have the mail service now existing between Milbank and Wilmot, S. D., extended to include Sisseton. It is understood the order to this effect will be made shortly.

Frye Goes to Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Frye's industrial army of 400 tramps camp after dinner to take the barges on which they have for Pittsburg. The Cincinnati regiment that has piloted the army here numbers 150, so that Frye takes up the river over 900 men.

Lowell Journal.

Married.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, and Robert Taber, formerly her leading man, were married at St. James Protestant Episcopal church in this city.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

Some Curious Things That Amuse and Astonish Men of Science.

Nature's freaks of fancy afford a strange study. People are constantly sending to the National museum supposed fossil animals and other oddities which are in reality more accidental forms carved by water. A pebble in a stream gathers about itself grains of sand until an odd shaped lump is made. A favorite shape for such lumps is that of a turtle with four legs, a head and tail, even the lines of the shell being sometimes distinct. Similar concretions of carbonate of iron and clay assume the appearance of petrified pecans. Break one, and you will always find inside a small spiral wrinkle shell, which has served as the nucleus. A queer counterfeit of this kind, forwarded to Washington not long ago, was an alleged fossil foot of a child, with a little stocking on, the latter showing signs of wear on the ball of the foot and on the heel. It was only a concretion, as was likewise what appeared to be a petrified oyster on the shell.

One eminent scientist has been racking himself of late by making imitation spider webs out of quartz fibres. It is found that that copper wire can be drawn to a fineness much less than the thickness of a hair—in fact, to the diameter of the one-thousandth part of an inch. But glass may be spun finer than copper, while with the finest spun glass is not so fine as silk. Quartz fibres, however, is coarse compared with the latter, but that can be obtained by melting quarts under a blowpipe and pulling it out. Such threads may be reduced to a thinness of one-millionth of an inch. Drawn to such tenuity, they are invisible under a microscope of the highest power. Yet they are stronger in proportion to their thickness than the best quality of hat steel. Enough thread like this could be made from a single cubic inch of quarts to go around the world 656 times. A grain of sand barely large enough to be visible to the naked eye would yield 1,000 miles of thread.

Obviously no practical use can be made of threads so extremely fine. Comparatively coarse ones were woven into cobwebs by the scientist aforesaid. They would not catch flies because they were too slippery, having no glues or other like real cobwebs. This difficulty was got over by moistening a straw in castor oil and gently stroking the threads of it; but then the webs proved flies fairly well. But a cobweb is incomplete without a spider, so it occurred to the experimenter to attract an arachnoid to his web by the buzzing of a fly. It was difficult to make a fly buzz to order, but a satisfactory imitation was produced by permitting a tuning fork to vibrate against the quarts fibers. This fetched the spider right away. The spider also amused himself with blowing bubbles. Of quarts, which looked exactly like the most beautiful soap bubbles.—Washington Star.

Sponge Fishing.

The Greeks are considered the principal sponge fishers, and it takes much experience, skill and hardihood to qualify a man for a first class place among sponge divers. Many of the most valuable specimens are found at a depth varying from 10 to 35 fathoms. To aid in this descent, the diver makes use of a triangular stone, with a hole in one corner through which a rope is spliced. On reaching the deep sea gardens, which the rock ledges are clothed with marine growths of every color, retaining a hold on his rope, dexterously breaks away the holdfast of the sponges and places them in a basket until a sufficient load has been gleaned, when a pull on the rope signals his companions above that he is ready to ascend, and he is then hauled to the surface, hearing his ocean treasures.—Exchange.

Manuscript of "The School For Scandal."

The printed version of "The School For Scandal" was prepared for publication by Sheridan. He always alleged that he could not supply one with which he was perfectly satisfied. Yet he made the attempt, and Mr. Fraser Rae has discovered in the copy containing his final corrections of passages in many scenes, which Moore must have overlooked, the documents of his disjointed labors which he then put into Mr. Fraser Rae's hands by Sheridan's descendants for the purpose of writing a complete biography of the great dramatist and orator. The manuscript is imperfect, yet enough is extant to show how effectively Sheridan could add a fresh charm to his polished phrases.—London Athenæum.

Rulers of Horses and Men.

It is instructive to compare the virago of the ruler of horses with that of the ruler of men. The horseman's face shows command in the month, the ruler sergeant's in the mouth and the eye. The last is undoubtedly the most effective. Napoleon's mouth, as those of many of our own species. Here we get a hint of the cause of that want of dignity, that element of coarseness, which is discernable in the countenances of some men and women who have much to do with horses. The higher and nobler method of expressing authority is outweighed by the lower and more animal one.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Are Men Getting More Vain?

A local philosopher, who makes a practice of observing other people's manners and commenting upon their habits, states that nearly every man now carries a pocket mirror. According to him, this habit has grown immensely of late, and nearly every man can be observed at frequent intervals pulling a glass out of his pocket and looking into the set of his necktie or the appearances of his whiskers.—Philadelphia Call.

Out of Order.

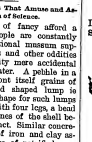
Little Girl—We has a new baby.

Neighbor—You have?

Little Girl—Yes'm, an its eyes open an shut, too, just like a grown up, something 'at ain't never goin to happen with our baby, 'cause our eyes don't always shut when you lay it down.—Good News.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, and constipation indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy.



Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Hackett, Ark., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have insisted many to use it."

Two years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and asked a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and buy a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 50 years old, but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 200 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread.—E. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS,

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.
City of Crookston—ss.

I hereby certify that application has been made in writing to the City Council of said City of Crookston, and filed in its office, praying for the establishing of additional streets in the said City of Crookston, and designating the width of the same, which said application is in the following words and figures, to-wit:

A. B. and C. Ayer, and E. C. Building known as the eastern block situate on Lot 7, Block 6, Fletcher & Rousson's Addition to the City of Crookston, Polk county, Minn.

And that a petition will be heard and determined by said City Council of the city of Crookston, on the 4th day of June, 1894.

Witness my hand and seal of said city, this 4th day of May, 1894.

(SEAL.) W. A. LANCTOT,
City Clerk.

6t2

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Inserting Rubber Cushions, Sorority Repairing. Work done on other makes and all kinds of Sporting Goods. Shop at Rasmussen & Moir' Hardware Store.

Any work done by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

BEDROOM WALLS.

Hangings For a Room to Lull the Senses to Rest and Induce Sweet Sleep.

The tendency of the time is to separate the bedroom from the work of the house; to give it lighter colors; to allow within it full scope for individual fancy and to hang it with lace and delicate stuffs to exclude all noisomeness and gloom, to make of it a nest, a place of rest, where pleasant dreams flourish and tender colors hold sway; to bring within its precincts of worth; to display there no articles of virtu, but to make of it a spot sweet, restful and soothing as a whole. And so its walls are hung with lighter colors than those of more formal rooms. They are made sometimes of canvas by its themselves.

The dado is altogether banished; the frieze is brought well down upon the wall; conventional flowers are allowed to trail about; graceful designs are sought. No attempt at subduing the walls into a mere background is made, but the fancy furniture stands against them and claims individual notice. The picture as a whole is made sweet and inviting. And if some few critics carp and say that it is wrong, let them build up rooms that are better suited to their needs and that offer more tempting repose, they will find their judgment and flowered papers do not make perfect bedrooms, by the sole parts of an attractive whole.

Often, less well suited to such rooms, can be found to serve where sleeping and sitting rooms are combined and where pictures will be hung or the whole service decorated. But, concludes Harper's Bazar, for the room that is to be a bedroom, that lulls the senses to rest, that is designed for a bedroom and bedroom only, the shiny flowered papers and the bright colors, yet tender tone are good despite the appearance of the sample that have their pronounces with a background only, which in all other rooms would be obeyed.

An Artist's "At Home."

Every season it is the rage to give new designs in embroideries, new appointments in table arrangements, and to have unique lunches and dinners, but the scene "tin" is served in his studio recently. Small tin crocker jar is handed at all informal affairs from beginner to least.

In fact it is there any variation to the monotonous tea served everywhere, it is manifest by compound which is "tea" for "tea." At such a one, presided over by a charming Austrian woman, the fortunates who were permitted entrance were handed tea on a Vienna drink. It was rich, well made coffee, elegantly served and a delicious bun, and a lamp of ice cream nearly the size of an egg tastefully placed in the middle of the cup or glass, as the case may be, for it is served in both vessels.

The compound is delicate, nourishing and cooling. With it was offered chocolate cake in wafer-like shapes, the two preparing so agreeable that few relinquished the temptation proffered by the gracious hostess of more than one cup.—New York Times.

TO TRADE AT HOME.

AN ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE NORTHWESTERN INDUSTRIES.

Leading Representatives of Surrounding Cities Meet in Convention at Minneapolis—Directors and Officers Chosen—Constitution Adopted.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23.—The first joint convention of the Northwestern Home Trade association met in this city during the day with nearly 100 delegates in attendance, including some of the leading representatives of Northwestern cities. G. H. Parker of this city called the meeting to order and John A. Wilkard of Mankato was named as temporary chairman. A committee of 10 was appointed on permanent organization. George H. Parker then made a brief speech outlining the main objects of the organization, and a number of letters were read from prominent Northwestern merchants, showing the unanimous favor with which the plan was regarded when it was properly placed before them.

Constitution and Bylaws.

At the afternoon session of the convention the committee on permanent organization submitted a constitution and bylaws, the provisions of which are as follows:

Article 1 provides that the name of the organization shall be the Northwestern Home Trade association. In the second article the object of the organization is explained fully as follows: "The object of this association shall be to promote loyalty on the part of the Northwestern people to Northwestern commercial products and a sentiment in favor of buying all classes of merchandise from home merchants."

The principal office of the organization shall be located in Minneapolis and a branch office may be located in each city or town at the discretion of the board of directors.

Management of the Affairs

of the association is to be vested in a board of directors, one of which shall be selected from each city having five or more general members, and one for each additional five or more members. Officers shall hold their places for a year, or until their successors are elected, and such funds and salaries shall be approved by the board of directors. The management of the branch offices for local work shall be vested largely in themselves, but they shall each pay $20 dues into the general association. The president of the latter shall be entitled to the same privilege as the general executive members. Active local members shall be subjected to ten day justice pronounced a judgment. A woman was summoned to answer a charge of withholding a pitchfork which had been lent to her by a neighboring gardener. She straightway declared that the fork had been the property of her late husband, and in proof thereof showed the justice her husband's initials, "M. W.," cut in the handle. The complaint demurred, and in turning the fork the other way asserted that the initials "W. M." were there. The justice was in a quandary and confessed his inability to determine which way the fork ought to be held in order that the letters, but the woman ruined her case by interposing, unasked, that although she knew the implement had been her husband's property, she wouldn't want to swear to it.

"Anyway," she added, "my husband died. He had a fork, and he didn't take it with him. If that isn't it, where is it?"

In the absence of better proof, judgment was given for the plaintiff.—New York Herald.

Night Air.

"It always amuses me," remarked Dr. T. L. Goodwin of Chicago, "when I hear people say that they are afraid to have their bedroom windows open at night, owing to the night air. What other kind of air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure air from without and foul air from within. It has been proved that a large number of the diseases we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut. An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. In large cities the night air is the best and purest to be had in any of the 24 hours, and it would be a great deal healthier to keep the windows closed during the day than at night. The absence of smoke, etc., tends to make the night the best time for airing the rooms."

King of Belgium's Bodyguard.

Under the Belgian constitution the king's valet is responsible to parliament for the safety of the royal person. He might, therefore, when the Belgian monarch has retired to his vasils a concher. The valet nurses the person him and locks himself in the antechamber, where he himself sleeps, by turning the key also of the outer door. If, therefore, a miscreant had any designs upon the person of the king, he would first of all have to force the door of the antechamber, overcome the armed resistance of the valet and then unlock the door of the royal chamber.—London Tit-Bits.

Swallowed Her Dead Husband.

The only case on record of a disconsolate widow swallowing the remains of her dead husband is that of Artemesia drinking a glass of wine in which the ashes of Mausolus had been stirred for that purpose. The parties to this remarkable transaction were brother and sister and also husband and wife. Mausolus was king of Caria and reigned about 300 years before Christ. After his death his remains were burned and the ashes disposed of as related.—St. Louis Republic.

Flattron.

"The Chinese are a very ancient race."

"Yes. You will discover in our American cities that they belong to the age of iron."—Boston Gazette.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL WOOING.

A Pretty Girl's Request That Crushed Her Enchanted Admirer.

The drummer was leaning up against the hotel counter talking to the clerk.

"You look worried about something," said the clerk.

"I am," responded the drummer promptly. "I saw the prettiest girl on the train, today I have seen in a dozen years of travel."

"What ought'er to worry you."

"Pretty women have worried better men than I am," ventured the drummer.

"Who was she?"

"Blamed if I know."

"Didn't get acquainted with her?"

"Of course not. You must think I get acquainted with every woman I see."

"You do, don't you?"

"No, I don't, nor do any of us. That's a vile slander on the profession."

"Did you try to?" asked the clerk, with a smile of doubt.

"No, I didn't."

"Then what's worrying you?"

"The way she treated me."

"What did she do?"

The drummer fired his half smoked cigar at the cuspidor viciously.

"Well," he explained, "after I had been gazing at her for an hour or so, I thought I'd try her with a newspaper. She declined it with thanks and a beautiful smile. Then I tried her with a new novel, with the same result. Then I sent over some nice fresh fruit, and it came back. Then I wanted to fix the window for her, and again the thanks and the declination. That lovely smile in what broke me up," sighed the drummer, "said I was sure if I had half a chance I would get acquainted. About 10 minutes after I had made the last offer the train stopped at a station, and she nodded for me to come over. By George, I was sure I had made a 10 strike, and I fairly flew to her.

"'Will you do me a favor?' she asked, with that same enchanting smile, as if I wouldn't have done her a million," and the drummer sighed again.

"'Certainly with the greatest pleasure,' said I.

"'Well,' says she, 'suppose you get off at this station and take the train for Detroit that comes along this evening. You make me dead tired where you are.'"

The clerk's eyes filled with tears, and the drummer went out and stood in the door gloomily.—Detroit Free Press.

Solomon Might Have Hesitated.

Solomon had to sit in judgment in many difficult cases, but wise as he was he might have hesitated before deciding the simple case in which a latter day justice pronounced a judgment. A woman was summoned to answer a charge of withholding a pitchfork which had been lent to her by a neighboring gardener. She straightway declared that the fork had been the property of her late husband, and in proof thereof showed the justice her husband's initials, "M. W.," cut in the handle. The complaint demurred, and in turning the fork the other way asserted that the initials "W. M." were there. The justice was in a quandary and confessed his inability to determine which way the fork ought to be held in order that the letters, but the woman ruined her case by interposing, unasked, that although she knew the implement had been her husband's property, she wouldn't want to swear to it.

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STRIKERS DEFIANT.

FURTHER SERIOUS TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK LIKELY.

Entire District Terrorized—Proposition to Arbitrate Not Acceptable to Interested Parties—Conference of Illinois Miners and Operators.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 29.—If trouble breaks out again, and it is impossible to see how it can be avoided, the results hid fair to be far more terrible than those already witnessed. The armistice declared Sunday was made use of by the sheriffs to increase their forces. Nearly 400 men have been enrolled in Denver and only await the slightest outbreak to be forwarded to Cripple Creek and to sworn in as deputies.

The strikers seem to have taken courage from the action of Governor Waite and affect to believe that the militia would tend to aid them in carrying out their purposes.

The Entire District Is Terrorized,

and the strikers, encouraged by the temporary withdrawal of deputies, are becoming bolder and more imperative and intolerant. All day strikers have been searching for arms and ammunition in the mining camps, and wherever arms, ammunition or provisions were found they were confiscated and receipts given for them.

No one about the camp except strikers are permitted to carry arms, and the strikers, who reign supreme, have issued the order that every able bodied man found in camp when the contest commences will be forced to carry arms in their ranks. The result is that many people are moving away from the camps.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

Colorado Miners and Operators Disagree on Leading Questions.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 29.—President Solomon of Colorado college and some other gentlemen interested in a peaceful solution of the difficulties between the Cripple Creek miners' union and mine owners, had a meeting in Cripple Creek Sunday. The miners agreed to hold a meeting and decide upon whether or not they would appoint a committee to meet a committee of mine owners to arbitrate the difficulties. After the meeting was held Calderwood, president of the miners' union, called J. J. Hagerman up on the telephone at 3:30 p. m. and informed him that the miners' union had appointed a committee to confer with the mine owners and wanted to know when and where a conference could be held. Mr. Hagerman suggested Divide and Mr. Calderwood agreed to the suggestion. Mr. Calderwood, in answer to a question, replied that the principal condition on the miners' side was that only union men should be employed and that the question would not be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Hagerman refused to consent to any such proposition and the question of arbitration is off.

Troops Ordered to Coeur d'Alene.

ROSSE, Colo., May 29.—One thousand miners, the combined Fremont county and Trinidad forces, marched through camp during the day. So far there has been no trouble. One hundred and fifty miners are working and the willingness to continue work is afforded protection.

Troops for Indian Territory.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 29.—An order from the secretary of war was received at Fort Leavenworth, for three companies of infantry to move immediately to McAlester, I. T., to suppress the mine troubles and restore to owners the property now held by strikers.

THE SPRINGFIELD CONFERENCE.

Illinois Operators and Miners Will Meet on Thursday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 30.—The conference of mine operators of the Central and Southern Illinois fields and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, called by State President Crawford of the mine workers, was held in this city during the day. State President Crawford presided. Operators representing about 90 properties were present. A letter much discussion a committee (consisting of Paul Morton of Chicago, Thomas Spellman of Danville, and Colonel John S. Lord of this city) was appointed, in accordance with a resolution passed to send invitations to all operators of Illinois to attend an operators' meeting to be held next week Thursday. A delegate meeting of Illinois miners will be held here the same day. The executive board of the United Mine Workers will be in conference with the miners, and they will submit a scale to the operators. President Crawford

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 23.

The Mississippi at St. Paul is receding and all danger is past.

The Ohio grand lodge Knights of Pythias is in session at Springfield.

General Bennett's division of the coxmonweal army has arrived at Seneca, Kan.

Governor Flower has signed the bill providing for a new system of rapid transit in New York city.

J. S. Kriese, a well known merchant of Bedford, Ia., committed suicide on account of financial trouble.

Henry Somerville, 50 years of age, a prominent resident of Dodgeville, Ia., was drowned while bathing.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies has approved the attitude of President Peixoto in regard to Portugal.

The Reading and New England railroad has begun turning hard coal in its engines, on account of the scarcity of soft coal.

The St. Paul city council is kicking on bills presented for stamping out the smallpox cases at Midway. Several of the claims they think exorbitant.

The California Populist state convention to nominate a full state ticket is in session at Sacramento. Over 300 delegates are present, some of them women.

Thursday, May 24.

Another case of smallpox has developed at St. Marys hospital, Duluth.

William Bickford, a pioneer of Goodhue county, Minn., died at Bowdle, S.D., aged 100 years.

The congressional convention of the First Minnesota district will be held at Winona Aug. 29.

Fire destroyed the warehouses of Archer & Howe at Henry, S.D. Loss, $6,500. Thought to be the work of tramps.

H. A. Taylor, editor of the Madison Journal, announces his candidacy for the Wisconsin Republican gubernatorial nomination.

California Populists in state convention demand the impeachment of Cleveland "for his arbitrary action in various matters to the detriment of the people."

Mayor John C. Koch of Milwaukee, who has been the leading candidate for the nomination for governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket, has announced his withdrawal from the race.

Friday, May 25.

Dobbins won the Brooklyn derby.

Lazzarone, the favorite, captured the Latonia derby.

The illness of Emma Juch has become quite alarming.

The Mississippi is higher at La Crosse, Wis., than at any time since 1881.

Representative Baldwin of Minnesota has introduced a bill to establish an assay office at Duluth.

Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky has left Washington for another round of speeches in his district.

The J. K. Gill company of Portland, Or., wholesale books and stationery, has assigned. Liabilities, $180,000.

The H. Witbeck Lumber company's dry kilns at Marinette, Wis., burned, with 150,000 feet of choice lumber. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

The attorney general has appointed Frank P. Van Valkenburgh of Milwaukee assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, vice C. S. Carter, resigned.

Saturday, May 26.

President Cleveland has returned to Washington from his fishing trip.

Governor Flower has vetoed the bill prohibiting the display of foreign flags on public buildings.

The house committee on public buildings has decided to erect the new Chicago building on the site of the present postoffice.

Robert Schubring was fatally injured in the Little Badger pulp mill at Kaukauna, Wis. He was caught in the belting of the machinery.

Bulletin: "Mr. Gladstone passed a quiet night, free from discomfort. His eye is progressing quite well, and his general health is excellent."

B. F. McCormack, formerly a member of the South Dakota legislature, now superintendent of the Anadarko Indian school among the Kiowa Indians in Oklahoma, has resigned. J. C. Hunt, now in charge of the school at Fort Bennett, S. D., will succeed him.

Monday, May 28.

C. C. Colgate of the well known New York family died of paralysis.

The marriage of Princess Josephine of Belgium to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen took place at Brussels.

Frank Barchard, manager of a disreputable resort near Huron, S. D., was shot and probably fatally injured in a quarrel with his wife.

The United States supreme court upholds the constitutionality of the assessment of railroad property by the Indiana state board of tax commissioners. The decision affects other states.

The house committee on public lands has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Lynch of Wisconsin effecting settlements on public land under what is known as the stone and timber act.

Tuesday, May 29.

The Presbyterian general assembly has adjourned. It will meet at Pittsburg next year.

The Upper Peninsular Chair company will remove its plant from Ironwood, Mich., to Marshfield, Wis.

The Prussian agricultural conference has opened at Berlin. Her Von Heyden, minister of agriculture, defended the government policy.

The steamer Greek, which has just reached New York from Glasgow, sighted no less than 81 icebergs, to say nothing of ice floes, in the passage.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 48,816 tons against 47,269 for the preceding week and 51,485 for the corresponding week of last year.

The Western Passenger association lines have reached an agreement on the question of eastbound emigrant business, which has for so long a time been troubling them.

SENATORS EXONERATED.

Bribery Investigation Committee Makes a Formal Report.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The report of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of attempts to bribe United States senators to vote against the tariff bill, and the charges of improper influences being used in connection with the sugar schedule, was submitted to the senate so far as concerns the attempted bribery of Senators Hunton and Kyle. The report, after reciting the facts of Butts' proffer of money to the son of Senator Hunton and to Senator Kyle, says:

The Facts Established.

"Your committee are abundantly justified in stating that the facts have been established by the evidence, notwithstanding the denial on the part of Charles W. Butts. There is no evidence to show the truth of Mr. Butts' statement to Senator Kyle and to Mr. Eppa Hunton, Jr., that a syndicate of bankers and capitalists had raised a sum of money to be used for the purpose of defeating the pending tariff bill, or that there was an agent of such syndicate in Washington, or that any money was in Washington for that purpose. Butts' denials that he made any such statement, or that he had any knowledge of the existence of such a syndicate, or that he was the agent or representative of any one. He further denies that he has any money himself."

COMMISSION HAS POWER.

Supreme Court Makes a Very Important Interstate Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the case of the interstate commerce commission versus Brimson, Justice Harlan delivered an opinion to the effect that the interstate commerce commission had the power through the courts to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers and books upon matters into which it was empowered by congress to investigate, declaring that such proceedings by the commission are judicial in their nature. The decision is of importance, as had the commission lost it would have practically no power left.

GOES TO OTTAWA.

The B. L. E. Votes to Meet Next in Canada—The Coal Strike.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—At the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention Ottawa was chosen as the next place of meeting—receiving 299 votes to Columbus 170—and the Canadians are accordingly happy. The office of third grand assistant engineer, now held by E. M. Mortimer, was handed over to Albert Hudson of Ottawa. By virtue of the position, Mr. Hudson will have charge of the arrangements for the next gathering.

NO SHOW FOR ANTI-OPTION.

Hatch Admits That the Measure Cannot Pass This Session.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Hatch has given up hope of his anti-option bill passing through congress during this session. He said that today until June 15 in taking up the bill in the house means that the measure will stand no show of passing the senate before the summer recess is taken. This outcome practically means that anti-option legislation is dead so far as the Fifty-third congress is concerned.

BANK WRECKERS GUILTY.

The Indianapolis Cases Result in Conviction.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—The jury in the United States court has returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Percival Perry, Francis A. Coffin and Albert S. Reed, on trial for wrecking the Indianapolis National bank. The attorneys for the defendants have moved for a new trial.

May Tax Railroads.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The supreme court decided in favor of the State of Indiana, in the Big Four and other railroad tax cases. It was held that the assessment of railroad property by a state board of tax commissioners was open to no constitutional objection, and the supreme court sustained the Indiana court. Justices Harlan and Brown dissented.

Sutherland Surrendered.

BROOKLYN, May 29.—Justice of the Peace Kenneth F. Sutherland of Coney Island, who was convicted of connection with the Gravesend elections scandal last November, and who disappeared early in April when threatened with arrest, has surrendered to the police authorities.

Wyman Granted a Stay.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Erastus Wyman's trial on the charge of forgery was postponed until June 11. The delay was granted on motion of Mr. Wyman's counsel.

Julia Marlowe Married.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, and Robert Taber, formerly her leading man, were married at St. James Protestant Episcopal church in this city.

Miss Wisdom to Wed.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Ellen Wisdom, daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury William Wisdom, and Bentley Wirt Warren, a son of the late William Wirt Warren of Boston.

Hangen for Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Representative Hangen, who returned from Wisconsin Saturday, is confident that he will be the next Republican candidate for governor in his state. He said that the nomination was an election.

Blueberry Crop Damaged.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., May 28.—A severe frost did much damage to garden truck, small fruits and wild berries. The blueberry crop is seriously damaged.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

N. J. Soderstrom of Hutchinson has assigned.

Montevideo is to have a town hall to cost $11,000.

Danish Baptists hold a state conference at Kasson.

A 5 foot vein of asbestos has been found at Moose.

The St. Paul School of Fine Arts has been incorporated.

The Maney countermarital trial is in progress at Fort Snelling.

A receiver has been ordered for the Fergus Falls Water company.

The Lake View house at Park Rapids was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000.

Two 9-year-old Polish boys fell out of a boat at Winona and were drowned.

Val Blatz, the Milwaukee brewer, died at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, Saturday.

The safe in the saloon of J. H. Roach at Maakato was tapped and $175 secured.

A large exodus of Scandinavians from Minneapolis to the old country is reported.

The St. Cloud chief of police killed one tramp and injured another in self-defense.

The Winona normal school graduated over 100 at the commencement this week.

The Second district Republican congressional convention will meet at Mankato July 10.

A new postoffice has been established at Nevan, Clay county, Lester H. Baker, postmaster.

Several indictments were found by the Otter Tail county grand jury for illegal liquor selling.

The American whist congress has selected Minneapolis as the place for their next annual meeting.

Mrs. Marit Holey died at Madelia aged nearly 104 years. She was born in Lesja, Norway, in 1790.

Eight thousand Sunday school children united in a mass meeting at the St. Paul Auditorium Sunday.

Charles E. McKean was elected president of the State Sunday School association at its meeting in St. Paul.

Ex-Alderman C. C. Heshaw of Minneapolis was drowned at White Bear Sunday by the capsizing of a boat.

The Minnesota world's fair commission held its final meeting and turned over a balance of $15,000 to the state treasurer.

Fifty-nine graduates received diplomas at the St. Cloud normal school commencement. Governor Nelson delivered them.

The Old Settlers' association held their annual meeting in the hall of the rooms in the state capitol last noon of Friday, June 1.

Adjutant General Muehlberg has granted permission to the Boys' brigade to use national guard tents during the brigade encampment.

Dr. S. G. Mitchell of St. Paul Park was treated to a coat of tar and feathers, for alleged undue fondness for a married woman of that place.

Mike O'Keefe and John Fitch, two of the ringleaders in the mob that assaulted Harry Moe and other Duluth men at Tower, are in jail at Duluth.

John Roche's liquor store at St. Paul was robbed in broad day. While one crook engaged the clerk in conversation another crook engaged the cash drawer of the safe, containing $170.

At St. Paul Samuel Robinson, railway news vender, indicted on two charges of selling and having in his possession books of an obscene character, plead guilty to the latter and was sentenced by Judge Kerr to nine months at the workhouse.

The state land sales this year have been unusually small. Those for May have amounted to 3,410 acres. The sales took place from May 14 to 19 inclusive, in the following counties: Wilkin, 680 acres; Otter Tail, 360 acres; Clay, 750 acres; Norman, 280 acres; Polk, 840 acres; Marshall, 200 acres; Pine City, 1,000 acres; Carleton, 700 acres.

The Birch Cooley monument commission has awarded the contract for the monument to be erected on that battlefield. The base of the monument is to be nine feet square, and the apex of the shaft will rise 30 feet above the ground. Rockville granite will be used, and the monument is to be completed and in place before September 2, the anniversary of the battle.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Minnesota Supreme Court Upholds the Anti-Scalper Law.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—The supreme court has handed down its decision in the famous ticket scalper case, reversing the district court of Ramsey county and sustaining the anti-scalper law of the last legislature that wipes out of existence railroad ticket brokerage in Minnesota. As the matter stands under the decision no one can sell railroad tickets except he be the authorized agent of a railroad company.

The anti-scalper law requires that before a person can engage in selling railroad tickets he must first have secured a license from the secretary of state, and that in order to secure this license he must file with the secretary of state a certificate of the railroad company for whom he is authorized to sell tickets.

A Stay in the Dart Case.

ST. PAUL, May 26.—The supreme court has made an order staying all proceedings in the case of the State of Minnesota against C. H. Dart, suspended treasurer of Meeker county, until June 4, 1894.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

They Hold a Meeting at New York to Urge "a Speedy Passage" of the Wilson Bill.

A meeting was recently held in Cooper Union, New York city, calling signed by 120 "business men of mercantile interest" to urge "upon the senate the immense importance of passing the bill without further delay," the object stated in the call being "a speedy passage" of the Wilson bill.

The American Economist looked up the occupations of the 120 "business men or mercantile concerns" signing the call and finds that Trow's directory gives 58 of them as importers of foreign goods. There are also eight "merchants," one "hats," one "lamps," one "china," one "trimmings," one "chemicals," who, while not designated as importers, are doubtless such and would make a total of 71 importers of foreign goods out of the 120 "who desire a speedy passage" of the bill to give American markets to their foreign manufactured goods.

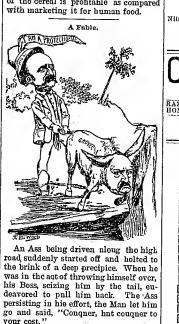
It was found that five of "the business men of New York" are not mentioned in the directory at all, while nine are "lawyers," one is a "chairman," one a "secretary," two "insurance," one "editor," one "treasurer," three "presidents," one "vice president," one "artist" and one "eating house."

It was further noted that the followers of the free trade Congressman Simms, a foreign manufacturer of china, glass, crockery and earthenware, are very numerous, comprising no less than 26, one half of those openly avowed as importers of foreign goods. It is not surprising that the speeches given at that meeting by these representatives of foreign goods were occasionally greeted with hisses, or that the name of ex-President Harrison was applauded.

That Dollar Wheat.

Farmers may well remember the fall of 1892, when, during the presidential campaign, they were told by the free trade party that all they need do in order to secure dollar wheat was to vote for Grover Cleveland and for every other candidate of the same political faith. Some farmers believed this dollar wheat promise and voted as they were directed. They are now reaping their harvest, as the March 12 report of the statistician of the department of agriculture points out in the following words:

"From the returns of the correspondents of the department throughout the great wheat surplus states indicate a new factor in the consideration of wheat—viz., the feeding of the same to hogs and other stock, a fact due, as declared, to the unprecedentedly low prices, the claim being made that this mode of disposing of the cereal is profitable as compared with marketing it for human food.



An Ass being driven along the high road, suddenly started off and halted to the brink of a deep precipice. When he was in the act of throwing himself over his Boss, seizing him by the tail, endeavored to pull him back. The Ass persisting in his effort, the Man let him go and said, "Conquer, but conquer to your cost."

The perverse generally come to harm.

BUFFALO, May 21.—A special to The Express from Olean says: A large number of houses were swept away during the night and outbuildings were carried away by the debris. The mills on only a few logs, but at Gordon's mill, which is owned by Bradley, almost the entire stock of logs is gone. Lumber was carried away by piles. The bridges of the Western New York and Pennsylvania were carried out. All stores are flooded. The people were driven scores of people from their homes and ruined all their household goods. At South Carrollton there is 20 feet of water in the canal pump station and it had to shut down as did every factory in the city. All the crops in the valley are ruined.

Scandia-American Bank
OF COOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. HENRICKSON, ... President
L. ELLINGTON, ... Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, ... Cashier
A. P. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier

MILLER & FOOTE,
TTY'S-AT-LAW,
Mci. ck. - Crookston, Minn

MOTHER'S FRIEND
LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.
My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. GOODRICH, Bethel's Point, Texas.
Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terrors and shortened labor. I have used it in my practice for years, and find it a most valuable remedy. MRS. L. M. AHERN, Collins, Ga.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "to Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
For Sale by all Druggists.

First National Bank
COOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct 1881
Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 10,000
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.
Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.
GEO. C. GIBBINS, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. R. SAWYER, Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, K. D. Chase, F. D. Childs
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H. STEENERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, - Minnesota.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you want a good Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and it will be honed and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.
RAZORS HONED.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Rockitt Block, - Crookston, Minn

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Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jerome Addition.

McKINNON BROS.,
Dealers in all the leading— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street - - CROOKSTON, MINN

$1.50
PER DOZEN
FOR THE BEST CABINET
Photographs
AT
P. E. Lynne's Gallery,
Robert Street Crookston.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BEAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

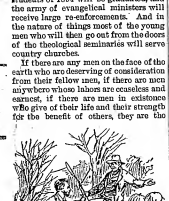
COUNTRY MINISTERS.

THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES OF 1894 WILL SOON SWELL THEIR RANKS.

Rural Pastors Are Devoted Men if There Are Any Such.—Their Small Monetary Rewards.—Funerals, Wedding Fees, Donation Parties.

Yet a little while, and the divinity students of 1894 will be graduated, and the army of evangelical ministers will receive large re-enforcements. And in the nature of things most of the young men who will then go out from the doors of the theological seminaries will serve country churches.

If there are any men on the face of the earth who are deserving of consideration from their fellow men, if there are men anywhere whose labors are ceaseless and earnest, if there are men in existence who give of their life and their strength for the benefit of others, they are the



AND GET A LOAD OF PUMPKINS.

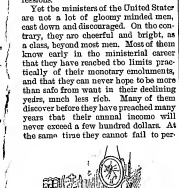
country ministers. If you have at any time spoken of these men as "working for their salaries" because from the force of circumstances they have to receive compensation for their services, my advice to you is to go away somewhere, alone with yourself, and blush for very shame as you never blushed before.

I do not mean to assert that all country ministers are perfect. They are all imperfect. If they were not, they would not be human, and so would not be available vehicles for the carrying to their fellowmen of the tidings of the gospel, the reception of which they and their supporters believe will bring peace to every troubled soul and eventually dominate the sin and with it the misery of the whole earth. But no one who has known country ministers as a class and has taken thought of the difficulties they meet in the way, the obstacles they have to overcome in the performance of their duties, their limited income and the things that are required of them will hesitate to indorse every word I have written.

Some of the theologues of 1894, who have friends or acquaintances to help them with their influence, will find pastorates in the larger towns and cities, where their income in dollars will be somewhat in keeping with the years of study and thought and labor that they have expended in preparing themselves for their life work, but the proportion will be small. In 1893 there were 16,449 Methodist Episcopal ministers in the United States. They received in the aggregate $10,898,916 as compensation for their services that year, or an average of a little over $620. The average paid to Baptist ministers is even less, being only $404, and the ministers of these two denominations are as well paid as any certainly. In the big cities and the prosperous towns and villages the average is higher, of course, but in truly rural localities it is correspondingly below it.

Even in the great centers of wealth and intelligence, where the salaries of ministers are large, they are far below the average income of men in other professions.

Yet the ministers of the United States are not a lot of gloomy mutterers who cast down and discouraged. On the contrary, they are cheerful and bright, as a class, beyond most men. Most of them know early in the ministerial career that they have reached the limits practically of their monetary emoluments, and that they can never hope to be more than safe from want in their declining years, much less rich. Many of them discover before they have preached many years that their annual income will never exceed a few hundred dollars. At the same time they cannot fail to per-



SIT DOWN AND HAVE A GOOD CRY.

ceive that in almost any other and more worldly pursuits, even if only moderately successful, they would be able to do better from a financial point of view, and yet the percentage of those who abandon the calling to enter one to which there is money to be made is so small as to be hardly in evidence at all.

If you cannot explain this, I can. The country ministers as a class are men whose lives are ordered according to a strict interpretation of what they conceive to be their duty. This, coupled with a trust in the power above that is positively sublime, is what keeps them at their posts. That their influence does not make for good for the betterment of their fellows is a proposition that is not borne out by the facts. Considered simply from a temporal viewpoint, leaving things spiritual out of the question, the labors of the country ministers in behalf of morality, of right living, of uprightness in business and of the practice of virtues in every life are worth to the community many times more than the cost.

For it is many remote communities the minister who keeps alive the aspirations of the entire population for those things which make for education and for edneation and for manners. It is the ministers to whom the family troubles, the financial tangles and the penitences of the entire neighborhood are carried. If there is a bright young man or a clever girl in his congregation who has aspirations for the education of the schools and the broader life of the world, wide world that looks so alluring to youthful eyes, and that may be reached perhaps through the college gate, it is the minister who is consulted. When there is sorrious sickness, the minister is called in, and when there is death it is he who attends the last services over the body of the departed one, and who comforts the living. When there are marryings—

When there is a wedding, the country minister is joyful. It is quite possible that there is some element of selfishness in his joy, for after the ceremony comes the fee, and though ministers do not subsist on fees alone they form a not to be lightly regarded fraction of the total yearly income. It is small wonder if some country ministers whose salaries are small occasionally preach from the text, "It is not good for man to be alone," nor that some ministers are prone to encourage the extreme development of the feminine trait of matchmaking in their own worthy spouses.

It will be readily understood by the discerning reader that the accomplished matrimonial bureau of the wife of a country minister may, by skillful use of her talents, help materially in keeping the flour barrel filled. It must be stated, however, while we are upon the subject of wedding fees, that they sometimes fall short of expectation. To ask for a $6 bill and to get a load of pumpkins or half a cord of cross-grained wood with a foot wood is a disappointment sord and one hard to be borne.

Next in size and sometimes quite equal in importance with the wedding fees of the country minister as an auxiliary source of income is the annual donation party. It is almost always held in the winter season and often at the minister's house. Sometimes his furniture and his carpets are a sight to behold on the morning after a vigorous donation party.

I have known a minister's better half, who was a careful housewife, to sit down and have a good cry (a feminine cry, that is) over it. In these times

"SNAP-AND-CATCH"-EM."

some people are so fond of quilting fin de siecle on discovering that the damage to her home belongings has been greater than the net result of the donation party. The personal popularity of the minister is pretty accurately gauged by the size of his donation and when it dwindles he might shout as well make up his mind that his usefulness is a thing of the past in that neighborhood, and it is time for him to go a-candidating. If he be popular with his church and the town built, where, though there can be no dancing at a donation, there is room a-plenty for those curious games known as "snap-and-catch-'em," "needle's eye" and "pillows."

It is the going a-candidating that tries the soul of the country minister. Maybe he has offended some member of his congregation by reason of the vice of stinginess, or perchance he has reproved a deacon's daughter for "sparkin her beau" before night in meetin," possibly the youthful exuberance of her companion; in the current couplet the minister's worn one has not comported himself aright; like enough the preacher's sermons seem stale and his congregation diminishes—then some cause it is evident to him that he must seek a "call" to a new field, and so he goes forth preaching "trial sermons," and his wife awaits anxiously until a church that will receive him has been found. Fortunate indeed are those ministers who succeed in pleasing one church for a whole lifetime in the manner that would by the day during the week among the farmers he preached to on Sunday, who cobbled in the winter and laid stone wall in the spring and autumn. I know another who sought to gain favor by doing a little trading in horses. He had a transaction of that sort one day with his leading deacon, and the next week the pastor went on a tour a-candidating.

I. D. MARSHALL.

INTERNATIONAL HYMN.

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where the wheels are tied,
Land where industries died,
And to the English side
Took rapid wing.

My native country, thee,
Land to which paupers flee,
Thy name I love;
I love thy Cleveland frills,
Thy no trade tariff hills,
Thy Grahams, Smiths and Mills,
Born free from thorns.

Let music swell the breeze,
Democrats, to your knees,
And swell the song!
Let those who brought this fate
Their malisons take straight,
And these years longer wait
To right the wrong.
—Albert Lea.

The Truth Leaking Out.

"There appears to be no doubt that the government will have a large surplus on its hands as the result of the operations of the new tariff during the first year. Most of the estimates of revenue which have heretofore been issued have taken no account of increased importations. The treasury officials believe that these will be very heavy during July, August and September, and that the customs receipts are likely to exceed for those months what they were under the prosperous months of 1892 under the higher duties of the McKinley law."

The above from the special Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin is confirmatory of what we stated only a few weeks ago. In making their "estimates of revenue" it has, of course, not been desirable for the free traders to draw any attention to "increased importations." The less said upon that subject the better. They will undoubtedly exceed anything we have known for very many years. It is well to remember, too, that every dollar's worth of these "increased importations" that may be sold in this country means correspondingly smaller sales of similar American goods made by American labor, and the smaller the sales of American goods the smaller will be the demand for American labor. There will be a large surplus of revenue in the treasury vaults, but no surplus, or evensufficiency, of revenue for the work people.—American Economist.

The Fox and the Mask.

A Fox entered the house of an Actor, and rummaging through all his properties came upon a Mask, an admirable imitation of a human face. He placed his paws on it and said, "What a beautiful head, yet it is of no value, as it entirely wants brains!"

A fair face is of little use without sense.

Had an Easy Job.

"Hello, Dan, what are you doing?" said a Blade caller, who looked into the open door of the sanctum, where Dangerous Blade was sitting at his desk, evidently enjoying himself at his work.

"Building a pyramid," he said.

"What kind of a pyramid?"

"Oh, a pyramid of the states which, by the spring elections, so far have shown their disgust at the Wilson bill and other tomfooleries toward free trade manifested by the Democratic party."

"Well, how do you make it?"

"It's dead easy. Look at it."

And he showed over the paper, on which the following appeared:

OHIO.
IOWA.
MAINE.
KANSAS.
INDIANA.
ILLINOIS.
MONTANA.
COLORADO.
NEW YORK.
NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA.
CALIFORNIA.
NEW JERSEY.
CONNECTICUT.
RHODE ISLAND.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
MASSACHUSETTS.
—Toledo Blade.

Hero They Come.

The following letter from the English firm of brass founders, Samuel Heath & Sons, to a Hartford firm is a fair indication of with what haste the English manufacturer is watching Democratic legislation:

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 30.

To the ——— Company:

We have your name given us as one buyers of tacks, and as we no doubt aware we are the largest manufacturers of all kinds of fittings for these articles in the world, we beg to say that if the Wilson bill passes in your country we shall be very glad to call upon you some time next September with all kinds of vases, mounts, spindles, set rails, brass, etc., etc.

We should be very pleased to hear from you, stating if you would then be in a position to favor us with an order if the present must with your approval.

Thanking you in anticipation, etc.,

[Signed.]

It doesn't take a spyglass to discern the fact that if the Wilson bill becomes a law the firm of Samuel Heath & Sons, one of the largest manufacturers in the world, intends to flood the country with its goods. The success of this effort means a corresponding decrease in the production of American firms, Englishmen—not Americans—place the tin that binds their cans on the markets of the United States.—Rockland (Me.) Daily Star

DEALING IN HUMAN HAIR.

How Makers of Wigs and Switches Treat Their Stock in Trade.

"Dealing in human hair is a peculiar business," said the proprietor of a wigmaking establishment to a reporter. "People do not understand the ins and outs of a business that must on its face seem so simple.

"The mere matter of obtaining hair with which to make wigs, switches and other hairwork to adorn beads poorly favored by nature seems easy, but it is not so. We have to exercise the greatest care in buying hair, it being absolutely necessary to know from what source it has been obtained. A great deal of hair comes from the ash barrels and garbage piles. You can see the material of this kind would not be at all desirable, yet people often wonder why one wig costs four times as much as another when in appearance both are the same.

"The reason from which the hair is obtained has a great deal to do in determining the price of the goods. If hair has been on a fever patient, the price asked is considerably lower than if it had been cut from the head of a healthy person. Hair receives discoloration gorme longer than anything else. That this is apparent is shown by the fact that even after hair found in uncertain places has been put through the severe cleaning process to which all the material used is subjected, still it does not command the same price as the healthy article. One would think that this process would kill all disease germs, but it does not seem to increase the value of such hair.

"When hair is collected, it is thrown into vats of boiling water, where it is left to boil for a considerable time. After that it is put through a chemical preparation, and then, after being combed out and sorted in sizes, it is laid away for a year. We never use any hair that has not been treated at least a year. Each box is marked with the date on which the hair was treated, the place from which it came and the price we have a full history of every bit of hair in stock.

"We meet some peculiar people in our business. You would soon be convinced that women cannot claim exclusive title to vanity if you were to watch the men who are bald as more difficult to please than women. They insist every time having their hair shaved just so, and their way invariably happens to be the only way in which it cannot be fixed."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Horse With a Mustache.

"Look dar, Bill. See dat horse wid a mustache!"

This explanation from one street gamin to another attracted the attention of a reporter and a few friends with him who were standing on the corner. Looking in the direction of the boys, he discovered that Letter Carrier Thomas Brown had driven up his little wagon to collect the mail from the box. Attached to it was a small sized sorrel horse, which had, sure enough, an elegant mustache about 2 inches long and as black as coal, which was in strong contrast to the cray of any dude. From Mr. Brown it was learned that the horse was about 6 years old, and had been purchased him from a negro. The negro raised him from a colt, and in early life he commenced sporting his mustache. To relieve himself of the bother of answering questions, the animal had had his whiskers trimmed, but Mr. Brown, since he became possessed of the animal, has permitted them to grow.—Nashville American.

Power of Imagination.

A curious case of "cure by suggestion" is reported from a large German hospital. A girl of 16 was under the impression that she had swallowed a frog, which was alive in her stomach and often jumped almost up into her throat. The doctors had vainly tried to cure her of this idea. One day, and quite rapidly dying, when it occurred to one of the medical men to put a tube into the patient's throat, a small frog had been placed. The lively creature jumped almost immediately out of its prison house onto the table in front of the girl, and a youthful student put it into spirits, labeling the bottle, "Extracted from a stomach." The moment the girl saw the creature a beaming smile spread over her pale face, she took food at once and speedily got well, is now completely cured.—Westminster Gazette.

Boiled Water.

To restore the flavor to boiled water, mix air with it—blow in, shake it thoroughly in a cruse or other open mouthed vessel that will put more surface to it when spilling. It takes away the flat, insipid taste that is objectionable.—New York Times.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment Cures Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Decay, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa, caused by Self-abuse or Excesses. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by WEST MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

VIGORINE Cures Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Lack of Nerve Force, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, Nervousness after Alcohol or Tobacco Habit, Spermatorrhœa, Impaired Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Self-abuse or Excesses. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by WEST MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

COTTOLENE
What is it
?
It is the new shortening
taking the place of lard
or cooking butter, or
both. Costs less, goes
farther, and is easily
digested by anyone.
AT ALL GROCERS.
Sold in three & five pound pails.
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
CHICAGO.
Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cotolene Cook Book, containing 44 luscious recipes.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
argo,
Grand Forks
and winnipe
TO
HELENA.
BUTTE.
SPOKANE.
TACOMA.
SEATTLE,
PORTLAND
Pullman
Sleeping Cars,
Elegant
Dining Cars
Tourist
Sleeping Cars
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Fer St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West
Crookston Superior. 7:34 p.m.
Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.
Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

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McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day House in the City. Good Sample Room in connection.
No. 302 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, Minn.

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MI ING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota, by virtue of the laws of said State, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby severally conceive as a body corporate and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business shall be the manufacturing of flour, feed and meal, and all other products manufactured from wheat, corn, rye or any of the cereals, and may buy, own and lease such land, water-power, machinery and other appurtenances as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on the operations of said manufacturing business and may buy, own, lease, and operate such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary in storing and handling wheat, corn, rye and other cereals required in the operation of the company's business and shall have power to maintain, operate, acquire, possess, own and lease such buildings, railroad tracks, water mains and machinery as may be necessary for the complete and perfect operation of the company's business in the manufacture of flour, feed, meal and such other products as are usually manufactured in flouring mills, and in all other business incidental to the manufacture of flour, feed and meal, and to the operation of such elevators, but shall however be limited to the business of manufacturing the articles hereinbefore mentioned and to the lines incidental thereto.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of the continuance shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be paid in at such times and in such installments as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability this said corporation shall at any one time be subject to is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: F. E. and C. L. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. Van Hooke, Kiledale, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first board of directors are as follows: Frank E. Cowley, Charles E. Heywood L. Van Hooke and Frank E. Cowley shall be the president and treasurer, and L. Van Hooke shall be secretary, and these shall be and constitute the executive board of said company, which shall be held on the second Monday of August, at which time directors have been elected and have qualified.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be and is hereby vested in a board of directors consisting of not three persons, who shall be elected by and from the stockholders at the annual meeting such year as the annual meeting of stockholders, and as the board of directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified.

The directors of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by and from the board of directors annually and shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors have been chosen and have qualified. The president shall be the executive officer of said company, and shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be found necessary, and shall have power to fill vacancies on the board of directors or any of the offices caused by resignation, death or other cause, and shall perform such duties as the board of directors shall require. Said board of directors shall meet annually for the election of directors or such other time as may be necessary to fill vacancies and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stock holders shall be held on the second Monday of August, in each year, and the annual meeting of the board of directors shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the stock holders. The number of directors for the board of directors may be increased to not exceed seven by the stock-holders at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock holders shall be held on the 12th day of January, 1895.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of May, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY. [Seal.]
CHARLES E. HEYWOOD. [Seal.]
L. VAN HOOKE. [Seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. S. LINDESMITH,
C. CROSBY.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison. }

On this 14th day of May A. D. 1894, before me personally came Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Heywood, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

C. S. LINDESMITH,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Morrison County, Minn.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Dickey. }

On this 16th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a County Judge within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Hooke, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

A. T. COLE,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA } ss
Department of Statistics }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 17th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book "E C" of Incorporations on Page 387.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

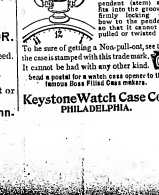
OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, }
STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 7th day of May A. D. 1894.

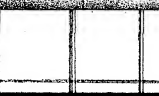
JOHN ARCHIBOLD,
Register of Deeds.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with



BOWS.
Here's the Idea:
Every Watch has a groove on each end. Scrolls are punched inside the pendant and bow. Bow fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.



To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade-mark.

It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the Inventors and Fine Case makers.

KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

| | For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at - - -

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894. NO. 8.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 9th Dist....Halor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 53rd Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 53rd Sen. Dist.....John D. Knox
Jason, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holson
Sheriff.....Henry Grandgeyen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Beeson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lomen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lloten
Third District.....M. E. Kresh
Fourth District.....C. F. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Beebe	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Erickson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Peterson	Bray
Bedger	N Swalrud	Mentor
Brandvold,	ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgian,	Henry Buver	Euclid
Bridel,	A P Plank	Warren
Brytland,	Halvor Grundseen	Fisher
Crookston,	R O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lorette,	Crookston
Columbus,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerugan,	Lindsey
Eastervills,	Charlie Aro	Bronbo
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nort A Stone	Otga
Fairfield,	Wm Hammelsbeck,	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fossey,	J O McCusker,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E Geauge	Fertile
Sis Forks	E J Hoose	S G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J H Johnson	S G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	H T Gondrue,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Bedford	L L Falls
Grove Park,	D T Elsbell,	Mentor,
Godfrey,	D T Elsbell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Frold Syverson	Lindsey
Highland,	Andrew Stordahl	Nelsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	S G Forks
Huntsville,	G Forks	S G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Bendt	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Northland
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Fosston
Lake Pleasant,	August Beaulie	H L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lesser,	Chas Mattson	Grotta
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbee	Hoot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Basdson	E. L. Falls
Northland,	H S Mentor	Northland
Nameloi,	Ireane F B Allne,	Tweed
Onstad,	W A Steele	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleau	Crookston
Pepper River,	J B Hibert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Benhom	Fosston
R L V, village,	A P Swalrud	R L. Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Ildwig Hoft	R L. Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Eden
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Rosine,	P Bonlind	Soby
Rosebud,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Rustic,	Geore Simonson	Crookston
Sanders,	Ella k Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	S G Forks
Tabor,	J J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edouar Perreau	Terrebonne
Tilden,		Tilden
Tyrnld,	A O Storicon	Soby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Soby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Hindal
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhuehart,	Oscar Wick	S G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Electric Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day coach service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. E. George,
Opera Block.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The City Council Met Last Night, But Little Business was Transacted.

Nine Ballots Taken on the Selection of a City Justice Without Result.

A New Hotel for Crookston Talked of—Recent Supreme Court Decisions.

City Council Proceedings.

Council met at the usual hour on Wednesday evening, and after reading the new bills, appointed a committee to act with a committee from the county board on Thursday, and taking nine ballots on city justice, without result, adjourned till Thursday evening to allow the members to go to the commencement exercises. I. C. Jennings, George Holt and George H. Palmer were the persons balloted for and the vote each time stood: Jennings 1, Holt 4 and Palmer 2, until the 5th ballot which was: Jennings 5, Holt 3 and Palmer 3. On the ninth it got back to the original combination and as appearances indicated that it would stay then indefinately, a motion to adjourn prevailed. What the machinations of to-day will develope it is hard to say.

A New Hotel.

For some time there has been considerable talk about organizing a stock company for the erection of a first-class hotel in the city, and it is said that there is good prospects of the project being carried out.

The plan is to get the business men to take stock in the enterprise and a meeting will be called before long to discuss the matter and get the enterprise started.

Crookston is one of the best—if not the best—point in the northwest for a hotel, and there is no reason in the world why a good, hotel—properly conducted—should not be a paying investment.

The trains on all the branch roads centering in Crookston as well as on the main line of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, all leave the city in the morning and arrive in the evening, so that the traveling men make this their headquarters while working a large territory tributary to Crookston.

Besides this, Crookston is the geographical and railroad centre of northern Minnesota, and is the natural meeting place of conventions and gatherings of all kinds. The sessions of the district court bring many strangers to the city, and the county seat also attracts many visitors.

In fact there are a thousand and one reasons why a first-class hotel is the one thing needed to fill "a long felt want" in the city.

Supreme Court Decisions.

In the case of Yellow Medicine County Bank appellant, vs. O. J. Tagley et al respondents, the appellant was granted a new trial. A. A. Miller counsel for appellant, and H. Steenerson for respondents.

In the case of E. C. Davis respondent vs. The Crookston Waterworks, Power and Light Company appellant, and Hugh Thompson intervenor, a new trial was granted on the question of whether the assignment of the account of Davis to Thompson was an absolute assignment, or only a conditional assignment for the purpose of enabling Davis to carry on the contract. The judgment which Thompson got in the lower court against the Waterworks Company stands, but the supreme court holds that the judgment cannot be secured by mechanic's lien against the power house. H. Steenerson counsel for respondent, R. J. Montague and W. F. McNally for appellant, and R. M. Stanton for intervenor.

A Journalist Weds.

An Sunday afternoon a quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. P. T. Scotland in this city, the contracting parties being Mr. C. T. Lannan of Mcintosh and Miss. Ingeborg Scotland. Only a few intimate friends were present, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. P. T. Hilmar. The young couple left in the evening for a wedding trip, and will soon for a short time at Detroit lake.

The groom is the editor and proprietor of the Mcintosh Times and is one of the leading business men of that ambitious village. By industry and integrity he has worked up a good business, and by his genial disposition and accommodating manner he has made for himself a host of friends, not alone in Mcintosh but all over the county. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. P. T. Scotland of this city, and has a large circle of friends here, who are loth to lose her company.

The JOURNAL wishes the couple happiness and prosperity.

AGAINST DIVISION

The Farmers of the Thirteen Towns Are not all Deceived by the County Division Schemers

The following article taken from the McIntosh Tribune shows that the division sentiment is not solid even in that vicinity. We quote it entire as it contains so many good reasons why Polk county should not be divided as yet:

As we have noticed in your esteemed papers, lately, some articles alluding to a resolution which we published in "Rodhuggeren" the 7th of April, this year, on county division, we feel it our duty to contradict some of the statements made in the articles mentioned, as they are absolutely false and misleading. The resolution was written by Lars E. Nelson, and passed at an alliance meeting in the Town of Knute Alliance, but as no quorum was present we all signed our names to the resolution, individually. We passed this resolution, not for giving either C. M. Beeson or any other man any office, but simply because we are opposed to county division, as we all here are of the opinion that it would be cheaper to run the district which now is Polk county, with one set of officers and one court house, than it would be to run the same district with four sets of officers, four court houses, and four county seats. This will prove true, if we elect to our county offices, men who will consider our interest are cared for—men who will work for the people and not for themselves, or any ring, as now is the fact with the majority of our county officers.

The writer in the Tribune from Erskine, says that certain small counties are run at a comparatively small expense than the vast Polk county. This may be true. But before we, the farmers who toil and cultivate the fertile lands of Polk county, will have any desire to quit farming and run for office, are willing to take this under consideration, or want "county Division" to answer then the following question: "Is it a general rule all over the state that a small county always runs with a comparatively smaller expense than a big county?" If in our power this satisfactorily we have no objection to division, if proper territory can be secured for each county. As for the argument that our farms would be worth so much more if we get a county seat nearer, we have this to say: If we intend to live on our farms, the only thing that can make them more valuable for us, is an extended market for our products and better prices—not a higher assessment for taxes as would without doubt be the only result of the increase of farm value near county seats. Of course the towns that would get the county seats would grow and thereby extend our market but that is not going a village for that reason would have to be taken out of the increase of the farmers in the county. We would also wish to see the real names of those great friends of the farmers, who are for division and we also suggest that they sign them as they can have the credit for their noble actions.

LARS E. NELSON, CARL HAST,
MARTIN BERSON, HANS HANSON,
CARL MAGNELL, C. C. NESS.

Peculiar to Itself

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost incredible. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident but the fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

The poisonous cats inflicted by barb wire, has caused the death of many a good horse whose life might have been saved by the use of Keller's Barb Wire Liniment. It is especially made to heal all cuts, sores and wounds quickly and thousands of farmers and stockmen have freely acknowledged it the best. F. L. Durand sells and guarantees this remedy.

DISTRICT COURT

Full Account of the Court Proceedings Since Our Last Issue.

The Jury Decide that Sheriff Grundgysen Keeps a Good Boarding House.

Nettie Johnson and Her Mars Again in Court—Nettie Wins the Heat.

The Grand Jury Are Dismissed, list Not Discharged—Routine Work.

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST.

Court convened at 9 a. m. the petit jury was on hand to begin work. The first case taken up was that of the Merchants National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D. vs. James E. Sullivan. This was an action to recover on promissory notes, the amount being eight hundred dollars. There being two cases of the same nature, the same plaintiff against the same defendant, it was stipulated that the second should abide the result of the trial of the first. The total amount involved in the two cases was about $2000. The defendant set up the defense that plaintiff was not bona fide purchaser of the notes in question. The affair in brief is about as follows: Doheny & Lyons, of Grand Forks carried on the business of dealing in "options" on wheat, or a "bucket shop" as some called it; dealing in "wind wheat." The defendant, Mr. Sullivan was one of the customers of Doheny, a patroniser of the "bucket shop" business. Sullivan staked his money on these margins and as in other games of chance sometimes he won and some times he don't win. He, as he said, "put up," until he had no more money, and then order to keep up his "deal" he gave his note to Doheny. Doheny & Lyons endorsed the notes and put them on at the bank as collateral security. When the notes came due the bank so notified Doheny & Lyons, who then asked Sullivan to pay the notes. Sullivan refused to pay on the ground that his agreement with Doheny was to the effect that the notes should not go to the bank for collection. Doheny told Sullivan that if he did not pay he would close out the "deal" in "margins" he then had with them. Sullivan claims that at that time he had an option on 20,000 bushels and wheat had gone up 7 cents per bushel, making him a clean profit of $1400. This he claims Doheny closed out. The jury, from the evidence in this action, brings suit to recover on the notes. F. H. McDermont and Mr. Bosard of Grand Forks and L. E. Gossman and A. A. Miller, attorneys for plaintiff. J. M. Cochrane of Grand Forks and R. J. Montague attorneys for defendant.

When the evidence was all introduced, defendant's counsel, Mr. Cochrane, moved the court to direct a verdict for the defendant on the ground that under the law in this jurisdiction and the undisputed evidence in the case there was no issue for the jury to find. The point raised was that the plaintiff under this law and evidence was not a bona fide purchaser of the notes. The court granted said motion and a verdict directed for defendant.

Priscilla H. Sheppard vs. Amy Grundgysen, is an action to acquire title to a team and dray owned by the defendant in East Grand Forks some time last fall, and to recover for the retention of the property. One Mr. Sharp swore out a writ of attachment against Mr. Sheppard, the husband of plaintiff. The sheriff attached the horses and dray; plaintiff replevined. Plaintiff claimed that the property was and is her property, her husband having no right or title in it. The case was given to the jury just before adjournment, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict on Friday morning.

FRIDAY

The jury in the Sheppard case brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff, that she is entitled to the property described in the complaint and assess her damages for the retention thereof at the sum of $60. Montague & Buckler and Mr. Bosard counsels for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller and E. O. Nash for defendant.

A jury was then called in the case of Edward Anderson vs. "W. E. Hovies and George O'Reilly. L. E. Gossman for plaintiff and Montague & Buckler for defendant. After selecting the jury the defendant gave the plaintiff $25 and paid the costs and the case was settled.

The case of Ole Ile vs. Tollef B. Landsverd and Levi S. Meyers was also settled.

J. Soloman & Co. vs. Dahl & Bergstrom appeal case, judgment of lower court affirmed.

The case of John Morrough vs. Levi Meyers et al, was settled.

In the case of O. J. Barnes vs. Stephen Duval and Sarah Duval, the defendant withdrew the answer and judgment was ordered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

In the case of First National Bank of East Grand Forks vs. John J. Enright and M. J. Enright, A. C. Wilkinson attorney for John J. Enright, withdrew the answer in the case and counsel for plaintiff, A. A. Miller moved for judgment for the amount claimed. It was so ordered by court.

A jury was then called in the case of John K. Swenson vs. Andrew O. Halland et al. H. Steenerson counsel for plaintiff and Montague & Buckler counsel for defendant.

The plaintiff sues to recover a horse, buggy, harness and 70 bushels of wheat, or the value thereof, taken from him by defendant. Plaintiff purchased a horse from defendant, giving his notes secured by a chattel mortgage. These seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the time of the payment of the balance. The plaintiff gave defendant some wheat to apply on the indebtedness, with the understanding that the balance should go over to the fall of '94. Soon afterward the defendant took the property above referred to. The case went to the jury just before adjournment.

SATURDAY.

In the case of Geo. B. Bradbury & Co. vs. Crookston Hay and Commission Co. the answer was withdrawn and judgment entered for plaintiff.

Ole Mortenson vs. A. M. Stevenson and Wm. Eudman, was next called; Wm. Watts counsel for plaintiff, and H. Steenerson counsel for defendant. This was an action to recover damages claimed to have been received by plaintiff on the night of June 19th, 1893. During the progress of the erection of the Van Buck, on Broadway, it is claimed that on the south end of the building next to the alley an opening on the outside of the main wall was dug for an entrance to the cellar. This was left unguarded, as plaintiff claimed, and that particular night he came home across the street (he was living then over the Crookston Plumbing Co. building) and he was going through the alley next to the building in question with a pitcher in his hand. Not seeing the opening he fell head foremost into it. Plaintiff claims he received injuries from such fall as will result in his being laid up for a week and suffers from the injuries to this day. He sued for $250. After all the evidence on the part of plaintiff was introduced defendant's counsel moved the court to direct a verdict for defendant, on the ground that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. Motion was granted.

The grand jury returned indictments against the car thieves as follows: Knute Grundy, grand larceny in second degree. He afterwards pleaded guilty. Nick Funk and Jas. Warring, grand larceny in second degree. Warring entered a plea of not guilty. Patrick Henry O'Brien, Nick Thoesen and Nick Ersinfield, grand larceny in the second degree; they pleaded not guilty.

The grand jury also returned an indictment against Jos. Patnode for selling mortgaged property. He entered a plea of not guilty. The case reported in our last issue against Jos. Lejambe instead of being for the conversion of school funds was for taking some blacksmith tools from Munn's shop in Crookston.

The change of assault preferred against Lawrence Lawson by J. S. Nichols of Fertile was dismissed.

Before adjournment the jury in the Svennes vs. Holland case was called in and asked if there was any possibility of an agreement, to which the foreman replied "not the 5slightest." This jury during Friday night in some way came across the proposed constitutional amendment giving the power of deciding a case to three-fourths of the twelve jurors. Thereupon they made up their verdict and informed the sheriff that they had agreed. He let them go. Saturday morning they came before the court and asked if three-fourths could make the verdict. They were informed in the negative and retired to further discuss the matter among

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

WE WILL CELEBRATE,

The Eagle Will Scream at Crookston on the Coming Fourth of July.

An Enthusiastic Citizens' Meeting Decides to Have a Grand Celebration.

The High School Commencement Exercises at the Opera House Last Night.

A rousing meeting of the citizens of Crookston was held at the city hall on Tuesday evening to consider the question of a celebration for the Fourth of July, 1894. Postmaster LePage occupied some leg-rockers and touched them off at 8 p. m. in front of the hall, and when the crowd gathered they all went into the hall, and after discussing the question pro and con for an hour, appointed the following executive committee to take full charge: M. R. Brown, F. E. Hertz, Fred Rauch, J. W. Wheeler, F. E. LePage, A. K. Austin and Martin O'Brien. The committee held a meeting after the meeting adjourned to organize and make further arrangements. Crookston will be right in the swim and have a royal celebration.

Commencement.

Wednesday night the friends of education gathered at the Grand opera house to witness the commencement exercises. From all walks of life they came and filled the house to its fullest seating capacity. It being an event that comes but once a year all were eager to see the young folks started in what Holmes calls the "Derby" race. The owners and trainers of these promising racers were anxious that they should appear at their best, and they did. This year there were but three graduates: Miss Addie Marin, Maurice Malone, (valedictorian) and John Sangsted. Where they will be at the next mile post in this race of life, facing a cold, cruel, selfish world for position and recognition, it is hard to conjecture. But at the word, "go" let us with our best wishes, kindest and most encouraging and helpful words make the course smooth and predict for them a successful future.

The exercises began at 8:30 with an invocation by Rev. Bisley.

Prof. Moore then made a few statements regarding the work of the school, its thoroughness, etc.; that the small number of graduates did not indicate the amount of work done. He said that the number of state certificates was the measure of the work done. This year about 300 state certificates will be received. Next year bids fair to send forth ten graduates.

In the course of his remarks the professor cited some three or four instances of success of the graduates turned out from the school during his term of ten years' here, claiming the success to be due to their being so thoroughly grounded. He did not think any man should be considered until it was shown that he has failed in some respect to perform his duty faithfully.

The time of going to press will not allow us to criticise the efforts of the graduates, or give the excellent program rendered. Suffice it to say that the graduates and those of the high school department taking part in the exercises performed the parts assigned them in a very creditable manner. Some of the graduates received an abundance of flowers, but the manner of presentation was not very graceful.

President Anglim presented the diplomas, and a trio by Misses Minch, Marsh and Tvedten concluded the exercises.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper are pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundations of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or a black. Hence its great popularity.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE FACE IN THE ROSENFELT.

CHARLES HOWARD MCKINNEY,
AUTHOR OF "THE MYSTERY OF THE MARKS," "THE PRICE OF A SOUL," ETC.

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CHAPTER IV.
THE LOCKED DOOR.

When Maxey in his usual spirits was ascending the flights of stairs which led to his apartments, he came up two steps at a time. But somehow a mental depression had so mysterious and intimate a connection with his powers of locomotion that when anything troubled him very much he was apt to content himself with the ordinary rate of progress. This afternoon his footsteps lagged on every stair. He looked at his letter-key abstractedly for several minutes before he placed it in the lock, and when he did finally perform this operation it was with a savage thrust, as though he wanted to stab the door. It was not a quite dark when the key turned and he went in.

"Ah!" said Dr. Lamar from his chair by the bedside in the windowless alcove room, looking out between the looped curtains as the artist entered. "Years have at last! I am glad you have come. Dr. Beatly has just been down from the hospital. He is almost as much interested in the case as your worthy sister, and don't be surprised if you see no carried away by the same craze. He says he thinks there's a slight change in the patient's mental condition."

"Does that mean good?" asked the artist.

His sister answered quickly:

"Of course!"

"Oh, possibly," substituted the cautious physician. "You must not let your wishes dictate your conclusions so largely, Miss Maxey. You will make a very probable disappointment much more keen by so doing. Now, I don't always say what I think, you know, but you are my friends, and I cannot feel like a professional man in this house, and I must tell you that this case is developing some of the most remarkable mental phenomena I ever met with. Whether they are symptoms of a curious brain disease or simply reminiscences of the normal mental condition of the patient, I am unable at present to decide. Dr. Beatly is as much in the dark as myself, and when Dr. Beatly hesitates in a case of this kind it is of little use to inquire further. We have been making some interesting experiments in your absence. And that reminds me that Miss Maxey said you want out for a specific purpose. Have they learned anything? What about the letter they found on the beach yesterday?"

"Learned!" echoed Maxey impatiently as his sister helped him off with his coat, after which it appeared that both his hair and his necktie were in a terrible state. "Learned! What could you expect of such an exasperating affair as this? Is there anything about it like anything else you ever heard of? Does anybody concerned in it do anything that a rational being would expect him to do? Not a bit of it. Maxey would, now, if the thing ever does come out, it will be just what nobody thought it was. But may I know what you have ever got going to know any more about it than we do at present. Our only hope is that the girl will get well enough to tell us, and she won't. I know very well she won't."

"But the letter, Julian," urged his sister. "Surely the letter"——

"The letter!" echoed the exasperated Maxey. "The letter is just like everything else—a mystery. The letter leads just where the footsteps in the snow did —nowhere."

"But even they gave us a hint of the direction the fiend went," said the sister. "Oh, I think they are acting terribly stupid in this affair! If I could get out now, I believe I could do something."

"I believe you could do wonders, of course," returned Maxey a little spitefully, for he was still suffering the keenness of his disappointment. "But I would like to be informed, for instance, what you would do in this case?"

"Do? I would hunt up that Mrs. Hopgood who wrote that letter if I had to question every man, woman and child in the city to do so."

"Of course you would, and so would anybody. That is just what the police did do. Only they were sane enough to look in the directory instead of attempting the catechising. Why, they had a gentleman in conversation with Mrs. Hapgood before the letter had been in their hands an hour."

"Then there is such a person" cried the doctor and Miss Maxey together.

"Oh, yes, there is, but she never heard of or saw the letter before, and, what is more, she is not acquainted with any Annette and has not a single friend or foe to her knowledge missing or to whom such a fiend could be a friend or such an accident possible. And as this Mrs. Hapgood is a very worthy and respectable old lady indeed, it is not easy to say she would lie about such an affair. You see, I couldn't believe it secondhand, and I have been to see her myself, and that's the result."

Maxey flung his gloves moodily on the center table and dropped himself with a disgusted expression into an easy chair, which his sister had wheeled in front of the grate.

"How very strange!" cried Miss Maxey.

"Well, isn't it in perfect keeping with all the rest? I was so exasperated to think it should turn out in that way that I hardly spoke to the old lady civilly. I know her, or rather know of her, too. She's a sort of an amateur artist, and I've met her before. She was quite upset and distressed at the idea that anybody should think of connecting her name with what she called that shocking affair and cried out: 'Oh, they won't put my name in the papers, will they?' I shoved her the letter, and she let me see some specimens of her handwriting. There was no sort of similarity between them. She's a well meaning old soul as ever lived, and I'm sorry I disturbed her. That's all. But it's terribly exasperating."

"But, Julian, dear," pleaded his sister, "there must be some mistake. There must be some other Mrs. Hapgood."

"Oh, without a doubt, dozens of Mrs. Agatha G. Hapgoods! Why, there isn't a Hapgood family in Somerset and never has been, and the old lady assures me that there isn't another Agatha G. to her knowledge in existence."

"At any rate," Ellen insisted, "we have learned one thing beyond a doubt. We know the poor girl's name. In good time we shall know everything. Annette will get well, I am sure of it."

But Maxey did not want to be comforted. He locked unutterable disgust and changed the subject.

"You mentioned that you had been making experiments, Lamar."

"Yes," assented the physician, "we have discovered something. First, the patient has a most remarkable power of visualization, and next she is very susceptible to the influence of music. She was so excited by Miss Maxey's fine singing this afternoon that she fainted."

"The dence!" cried Maxey, beginning to brighten up at once. "Either I don't understand you or I am doing the least in the world, or this means very good news."

"Possibly."

"Possibly! There you go again. You use that evasive word to avoid committing yourself on any subject just as soon as anybody asks you a direct question. Be candid, Lamar. Doesn't this mean that there is a bare chance of singing her back to her senses again?"

"To a certain point in that limited and cautious way I would answer yes."

Maxey became very much excited.

"Why not begin now at once and sing till she gets well?" he cried.

"No, no," said the sister. "That won't do. Both doctors have forbidden any more music at present and for to-night—besides, it's late."

"That is another medical humbug which they think of when they haven't any sublime at hand to fool with," muttered Maxey. "Absolute quiet! Stuff! And what's that other thing with the long name you are she's subject to?"

"Visualization? It means the power of retaining the image of an object after it has disappeared from the actual field of sight so vividly that its exact form is still seen. We all have it in a greater or less degree. In her it is exceedingly strong. Some people who have the faculty in a marked degree can close their eyes and call up at will the face of an absent friend with such distinctness that it is quite like looking at him. At least I have been told so. I must say my own impressions are very faint."

"Now you are getting into my field," said Maxey, who was very much interested. "That is a faculty possessed by some of our best portrait painters, notably Sir Joshua Reynolds. I never heard it called by that name, but it is obvious that the man who can keep a subject before his mental vision sufficiently, other things being equal, will make the best picture.

"Why, I went into the studio of a friend of mine the other day, and I was struck at once by a splendid portrait in pastel that he had just completed. 'How many sittings did you have for that?' I asked him. 'If I tell you and you should repeat it to anybody, I might not get my price for the picture,' he said. 'There were really about 20 sittings, but 18 of them were shams. After the first two I threw away my work when the subject was before me.' Don't you see this is just a case in point? At the first he had sketched the outline of the face, and, as he told me, whenever he wanted to sit down and work at it he had only to retire to the darkness of his mind, and he can really do his best work from that mental copy alone by himself. The presence of the real face distracts his attention and makes him nervous. He has the power. Well, if it is a mental faculty and one girl gets well, she is going to remember all about this time and these events since we found her in a series of pictures, I take it."

Lamar laughed. "Something after the style of a panorama, I suppose? No, Maxey, you reason too loosely. You don't weigh your own words. Remember all about it. Do you know what it is to remember? It is to recall something that we have once known. This poor girl knows nothing of what is transpiring around her and has not since the moment when she lost her senses on the rocks at the sea road. What never is known cannot by any possibility be remembered. No. Whatever may be the future of the patient, this present time will always be a blank to her."

Dr. Lamar spoke very positively.

"Well," sighed Maxey, "if she but recovers enough to explain who she is and how she came where we found her, I shall feel reasonably satisfied. Still I can't see what your visualization amounts to if she cannot carry a picture which she has seen now into the future, whatever be her condition."

"Ah, that is another thing!" said Lamar, "quite another thing from memory. That might be. She might carry the picture, but it would be a picture simply, unassociated with the succession of events. If she were a painter, and though she never knew you, she might paint your face and think it an idea of her own. Not very probable, I admit, but still it might be."

Maxey looked serious.

"What a curious fancy, that!" he mused. "I believe if she does get well, I will teach her the first thing to paint. Heigho, but she's not well yet!"

It had grown quite dark in the sitting room while they had been talking, and early evening of a winter's day had already come. Lamar all at once broke in a realization of the flight of time. He turned the face of his watch to the fire and exclaimed:

"What am I lagging here for? It is nearly 6 o'clock! If I didn't look out, this girl will ruin my business. Let us see how the patient is before we go. No, you need not trouble yourself to get a light, Miss Maxey. I have more eyes than one. Ah, sleeping quietly! That is good, very good. I shouldn't wonder, after all, Maxey—but, ah, who knows, who knows?"

"I will strike a light while you put on your things," said Miss Maxey.

"Oh, no. Don't, pray. I know how comfortable this twilight is. Never spoil it with a light if you can help it. It is the best time of the day. Well, Maxey, good night."

"No," said Maxey suddenly; "I think I will go out with you. I have got something to say, and besides I want to smoke. Since our new arrival that's prohibited here, you know. Ellen, you are tired, and if I were you I would lie down a little while. I shall not be gone very long. I am just going to the corner with the doctor. But really, if you will take my advice, you will lie down and rest yourself."

"Don't worry about me, my dear, good brother. I know my strength and my weakness. I shall not over x myself. It has not hurt me to be up a little nights. I feel as bright as Sunday now."

This statement was not quite in strict accordance with the facts of the case, but Ellen Maxey had scarcely closed the door behind her brother and the handsome doctor when she threw her tired body upon the bed. You listened to their footsteps going down stairs. You hear them becoming fainter and fainter till they are lost altogether. The deep voice of Dr. Lamar is still sounding in your ears. Do not deny the fact that it is exceedingly good music to you. You think of Dr. Lamar, and you wonder.

The great house is so still, and you are so very tired! What was that? Somebody at the door? No. A rat gnawing behind the wainscoting? A bird fluttering in the grate. The wind rattles the panes. There is no other noise to be heard. Even the fire is paling now—is going out entirely. You are sound asleep.

* * * * * * *

"Open the door! Open the door! Ellen! Ellen! Open the door, I say!"

Still the silence of the grave within. Julian Maxey was thoroughly alarmed by this time. Already he had stood in the hall passage and rattling for what seemed an age to him. There was another thing very strange about all this. Strange that Ellen, expecting his return directly, should lock the door on the inside. Stranger still that she should go out and leave the girl alone.

"Ellen! For the last time, Ellen!"

Maxey had a momentary idea of breaking in the door. Then he reproached himself of his bunch of keys. He thrust one of them into the keyhole. He twisted heavily in his excitement. Ah, the key was indeed on the inside. By dint of much rattling he managed to push it from its place and heard it fall forth on ominous clink to the floor. After many ineffectual trials he picked the lock. The obstinate door yielded at last to his touch. He rushed in. It was totally dark everywhere. He felt his way to the sitting room. The only light was the dim glow of the coals in the grate, which told him nothing.

He blindly groped his way to the center table, where he knew there was a matchsafe. In the obscurity he struck against a chair and overturned it. It fell with a startling crash, and in the instant of its concussion, startling as it were, out of the very sound itself, he heard again that low, tremulous utterance that was neither a moan of pain nor a plea for mercy, but akin to both, just as he had heard it borne on the bitter wind from the darkening sea that night on the rocks above the surging of the waves. There was something in the cry that completely unnerved Maxey, as it had always been his terror. Now, intensified by the circumstances, it assumed the potency of fate itself. His hand trembled so he made several futile attempts before he could strike a light. Finally the powder flash fire and he blazed up. Maxey touched a gas jet. In the glare that followed he saw the girl they called Annette sitting, perfectly white, upon the edge of the little bed in the alcove room, wringing her hands in the old nervous fashion, her fearful white face turned toward him, her dark eyes regarding him with dread.

But it was not this that chilled him to the heart, that made the color fade from his lips till they were ashen. It was the spectacle of his sister, Ellen Maxey, thrown down across her bed, a silk handkerchief twisted about her neck and her fingers clasping the ends in desperate energy. Her face was black, and when he spoke to her she did not move. His voice seemed to awake an echo in the place.

Nothing else but the wind rattling the panes, and faintly the grinding of the ice against the stones as the tide flowed to the sea.

CHAPTER V.
THE BURNED PAPER.

For once the genial Lamar lost his composure.

"For God's sake, how did it happen?" In a hollow voice Maxey made the reply:

"They were alone."

The physician was speechless. Maxey thought him horrified. On the contrary, he was amazed. When he found his voice again, there was but a single word in his vocabulary equal to the situation, and he used it.

"Impossible!"

Maxey did not need him, but went on in a hopeless tone:

"It was my fault, of course, entirely my fault. I allowed myself to be led by her girlish whim when I ought to have looked the matter squarely in the face and asserted my own will. I ought to have taken your advice, Lamar. I knew it—you foretold it all. You warned"——

Dr. Lamar interrupted him.

"Not of any such occurrence as this, Maxey. Never. Do you mean to tell me that you think the patient tightened that handkerchief around your sister's throat?"

"I tell you," said Maxey, "I left them alone—absolutely alone. When I came back the door was locked."

"On the inside?"

"On the inside."

Lamar swept a bewildered glance about the apartment, stared at the pale face on the bed in the alcove room, at the swollen features behind the torn drapery, at the professionally anxious face of the nurse, who was moving about between the two. He looked at the doors, at the windows, at the chimney pieces. He stepped from [illegible] where he had been talking with [illegible] to the center table and began very carefully to pick up his surgeon's case and put back into the case from which he had lately removed them. When he had completed this task, he tossed the key with a sudden snap, and turning to the artist with the positive energy of a man who has scrupulously made up his mind said:

"Maxey, you are crazy!"

His emphatic manner roused Coe young man from his stupor. From the moment when he heard the key fall from its place on the inside of the door as he broke in, everything had seemed forced to him like the illogical, haphazard happenings of a dream. If he had acted mechanically, as one in the emergency, he had done so mechanically, in a sort of instinctive fashion, without reflection. After exertion and nervous fear and the immediate excitement was over he found about in a daze. The physician's sharp tone made him start. He lifted his eyes from the floor, unclasped his hands, which had been locked behind his back, and passed his palm over his throbbing forehead.

"I believe you are more than half right," he murmured. "The blow was so sudden and unexpected that it crushed me. Lamar, you have always been the best of friends. We were boys together. I know you wouldn't deceive me about a matter of this kind. Tell me the truth at once. You have grave fears for Ellen"——

"No, I haven't," returned Lamar quickly. "I have no fears at all. She will be herself again with proper care in three days. Now, I will confess that there has been no danger. It was a terribly narrow escape, a terribly narrow escape."

"Escape from what, from whom? You said just now that I was crazy, Lamar, because I suppose what I have seemed to me the only possible suspicion a man could entertain. I come home, find Ellen alone, and I infer that the most monstrous possible creature had indeed fulfilled her prediction and brought terrible trouble upon us. And now you say"——

"Impossible," the physician interposed positively.

"Annette did not do it?"

"Annette could not have done it."

Maxey looked relieved. He glanced around the room with an air of suspicion and excitement. Then with characteristic impulsiveness he seized his hat and coat.

Lamar, who had been watching him with a look of grave concern in his hand, some features, laid his hand gently on his shoulder.

"What are you going to do?"

"Do? I am going to the police. I am going to have this matter investigated at once."

He stopped short, amazed by the expression which he saw in the physician's face.

"No, Julian Maxey, not if I can prevent it."

His serious, earnest gravity, the utter solemnity of Dr. Lamar's speech and manner, frightened the artist.

"What is it, Lamar? For heaven's sake, what are you thinking about?"

"I cannot tell you here. Let me see you in private."

A nervous trembling took Maxey all at once. He did not know why. He led the way to the front of the house. There was a dim light in the parlor. Maxey did not turn it up. He sat down close beside the physician on a sofa. Lamar did not seem to see his way clearly to what he wanted to say, and after a moment's silence Maxey spoke up excitedly:

"There's something on your mind, Lamar. I know it. There is something which you know and I don't know, so serious that you hesitate to tell me of it."

"No," said Lamar gravely. "I know nothing which you do not know—much less, in fact, than you ought to know. I only have waited to say what I have to say before you act. You have not told me everything—"

"Good heavens, how am I to tell you everything? We must question Ellen."

"I had rather not question Ellen."

Maxey was silent from astonishment. His sister seemed to awake an echo in the place.

"Why dear boy," said the physician in a low and not wholly steady voice, "can you say your sister has been entirely happy of late?"

"I am quite sure she has not!" cried Maxey impetuously.

"Do you know what troubled her?"

Maxey did not answer, but he became scarlet to the roots of his hair. The light was dim, but the change in the artist's manner did not escape the observant physician. Dr. Lamar became slightly embarrassed.

"I beg your pardon if in my anxiety for your welfare I have touched on a family matter."

"It is nothing to be ashamed of," blurted out Maxey, "but it is her own secret, and I have no right to mention it. She has never whispered a word to me. But I am not blind."

"Don't betray her, I beg of you," said the physician earnestly, "but when she recovers, if you have any power to remove the cause of her unhappiness, do so. I say this in all earnestness. She must not be allowed to mourn."

Maxey suddenly arose. For the first time the nature of his friend's suspicion dawned upon him.

"You believe this was a sister's own act?" he exclaimed in an unnaturally calm voice.

"I believe the handkerchief about her neck. I noticed it there this afternoon."

"She did!" cried Maxey, losing his calmness all at once. "She did, but don't you flatter yourself, Lamar, that the unhappiness I spoke of was of sufficient strength to induce the poor girl to take her own life. Not a bit of it, sir. Not in the least! Proposterous! It would have urged her rather to live. The idea! Why, there isn't a naturally more cheerful and contented person alive than my sister Ellen. Kill herself! I guess not! One of these days, Lamar, you'll see what a fool you've made of yourself in this your ground for believing Annette is capable! Enstrec, if I am crazy, you're a raving maniac."

The artist was pacing the floor excitedly and spoke as if he was addressing a multitude.

"Don't talk so loud," said Lamar, a little impatiently. "I am the last man in the world to wish to believe this theory. You know I would never mention it to any other than yourself. Nothing but a sense of duty and personal friendship would induce me to speak of it now. If it is true, it is necessary that you should be warned. If it is not true, you will forgive me for speaking of it. You believe, Julian Maxey, that Annette pulled the ends of the handkerchief your sister wore. Did the imbecile also lock the door?"

Maxey stopped as abruptly in his walk as if he had suddenly encountered a wall. There was complete silence for a full a minute, and then the artist spoke in a deferential tone.

"I am acting like a lunatic," he said quickly. "I have too little system. I envy those who have self-possession and ignore the other half. There is a significance in that locked door, quite other perhaps than I had imagined. We can't jumped to a conclusion. We undoubtedly are both wrong. Lamar, I am going to search the house. Will you come too?"

His manner was so much more calm that Dr. Lamar felt relieved of a great responsibility.

"You have recovered yourself, Maxey," he said. "That's how you should again at the first now turn in affairs."

Maxey accepted the rebuke quietly.

"You are right, Lamar. I do look my head too easily. But I have recovered more than my knowledge. I am afraid we have lost very valuable time."

Dr. Lamar arose with a new light in his eyes.

"Then you think"——

"That somebody may have been here in my absence."

This seemed a positively luminous idea to the physician. Bad as the alternative was, under the circumstances both men would be glad to accept it.

Nevertheless Lamar said doubtingly: "Do you suspect anybody?"

"No."

"Is there any possible motive?"

"To kill my sister! In God's name, how could there be?"

"What enemies have you?"

"None, I think, God!"

Lamar sighed. After all, was there much plausibility in the artist's suggestion? Had it once so turned upon his friend with a now question:

"Maxey, are you sure you have not been robbed?"

Maxey started.

It was thinking of that very thing myself. I have not missed anything, but I have been very much excited, and I cannot be sure. Lamar, I see it all. We went out, and the thief who had been watching his chance crept in. All that he had to do was to wait while we were looking for valuables he alarmed Ellen, who was asleep on the bed. She thought perhaps it was myself returning and called to him. To save himself he sprang upon her and choked her. When she became motionless he ran and locked the door, perhaps to make sure of not being interrupted, or, better still, because he heard me coming and was afraid. He could not conceive himself in one of the rooms, perhaps in the very place where we are standing. He waited till he heard me come in or till a suitable opportunity presented itself, crept through the two rooms to the door and got away unnoticed."

"Well done, Maxey!" cried Lamar, with something approaching enthusiasm. "You have devised at last a plausible theory."

He stopped abruptly, with an expression of doubt. His eyes rested on the floor, which closed immediately between the front parlor and the outer corridor.

"The obvious objection to your theory is that the supposed thief might have escaped through this door by simply turning the key in the lock. It was locked on the inside, was it not?"

"It was and is and will remain so until I get the leisure to bring a locksmith here to fix it. I tested the key off in the lock the other day and nothing will dislodge the stump."

Nevertheless Maxey tried the door. It was scarcely fast.

This was the only means of getting into the outer hall, except by the door which led from the little vestibule belonging to the suit, a passageway extending the width of Miss Maxey's sleeping chamber and connecting the large rooms with the back parlor. Maxey naturally saw no objection to his theory so far. Out of this private hall were three doors besides the outer door—one opening at one end into the sitting room, another at the other extremity into the rear parlor, and the third at the back into Miss Maxey's chamber. It would have been easy for the intruder, with this ample provision for his purpose, to have escaped observation until a suitable opportunity presented for his safe escape from the suit.

Maxey began his search of the premises by looking under a sofa and behind a bookcase. From this thorough beginning he went on in a most careful and methodical manner, peeping into closets, opening drawers to ascertain whether their contents had been disturbed and leaving no spot unvisited, the position of no carelessly thrown aside article unexplored. The search was fruitless. Not an atom of evidence to substantiate the theory advanced by Maxey could be discovered. Both men were disappointed and thoughtful when the tour of investigation was finished.

They stood at last before the grate in the room, with the nurse and the two sufferers, warming their hands. Once in a while Maxey's troubled gaze sought Dr. Lamar's face, but the physician's glance was downward and his brow contracted.

Lamar tapped his foot moodily against the fender and seemed wrapped in a brown study. Maxey longed for some word of encouragement or comfort from his friend, the physician. He had the greatest confidence in Dr. Lamar's carefully considered opinions, but this time the physician did not seem to have any opinion to offer.

Suddenly Lamar's attention was caught by something on the hearthstone. He stooped and picked it up.

"Have you been burning paper, Maxey?"

"No," returned Maxey quickly. "I have not."

"What is that?"

Maxey took from his hand the corner of a newspaper with a charred edge. He scrutinized it suspicion. Ordinarily he would have [illegible] such an object made contemptible [illegible] in the present emergency he was much interested. He pinched a pin if Lamar had handed it to him.

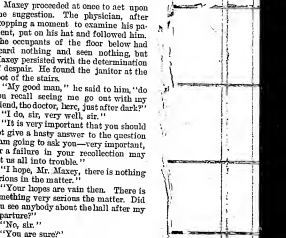
"Have you burned any paper in this grate, Mrs. Davies?" he asked of the nurse. "Think before you speak. It may be a very important matter."

"I have not had any paper in my hand since I have been here. That's easily settled."

"There has been a very large piece of paper burned here," said Lamar in a low voice. "See there, and there! The black ashes are all about."

The physician stamped his foot near the grate, and the little breath of air caused by the concussion scattered a rustle of light burned paper on the floor.

"It is the newspaper containing the story of our finding Annette," exclaimed the artist, with growing suspicion, "a



"What is that?"

paper which I was very anxious to keep, and which Ellen was quite as particular about. I left it here on the table. What do you make of it, Lamar? What would you do?"

"I confess I am in the dark. But I am very certain you want to save that scrap of paper and to keep the event in mind. If not now, the time may come when it will supply a most important evidence. And now, I would suggest that you question the people in the house."

Maxey proceeded at once to act upon the suggestion. The physician, after stopping a moment to examine his patient, got on his feet and followed him. The occupants of the floor below had heard nothing and seen nothing, but Maxey persisted with the determination of despair. He found the janitor at the foot of the stairs.

"My good man," he said to him, "do you recall seeing me go out with my friend, the doctor, here, just after dark?"

"I do, sir, very well, sir."

"It is very important that you should not give a hasty answer to the question I am going to ask you—very important, for a failure in your recollection may get us all into trouble."

"I hope Mr. Maxey, there is nothing serious in the matter."

"Our hopes are vain then. There is something very serious indeed. Did you see anybody about the hall after my departure?"

"No, sir."

"You are sure?"

"I am, because, you see, I was going down cellar at the time to look after the furnaces, and I staid below there for an hour. No sir, I am sorry I can't help you, but I haven't seen anybody. That's the fact of it, sir. I'd [illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Light of Love.

[FOR THE MESSAGE, BY MRS. E. M. STANTON.]

It was morning in my life-time,
And the world seemed, oh, so fair
There were bird-songs for my music,
There was fragrance in the air.
Dew and sunshine, breeze and blossom
Made this life so bright and gay,
That God's love, though all around me,
Shone unnoticed on my way.

It was twilight in my life-time,
Hushed was every morning song,
And the Nightingale's sad music
Caused sad memories to throng
Round the slumbering altar fires
I had kindled hours ago,
And the shadows of past failures
Flitted hither, to and fro.

Like a jaded, silver crescent
Mourning evening's early sky,
Seemed God's love to me that twilight;
But I felt his love was nigh.

It was midnight in my life-time,
And I sat with head bent low.
All was silent, save the tree-tops
And the dashing waves below;
And the sighing in the branches,
And the sobbing on the shore,
Like the Raven in his mutterings,
Answered only:—"Never more"

When I raised my eyes to Heaven,
Then God's love beamed on my sight,
Like the glorious, full-orbed planet
That, resplendent, makes the night.
And it flooded, with its mercy,
Every recess of my heart,
And the peace that settled o'er me,
From my life will ne'er depart.

There's a Valley, whose deep shadows
Are far deeper than midnight;
And the River, bowing through it
Never knows a ray of light.
But, when we have passed its portals,
And have stemmed the river's tide,
And our bark has cast its anchor
Over on the other side;—
Then God's love will burst upon us
Like the sun in all its strength;
Lighting up the beauteous city
In its breadth, and in its length.

Crookston, Minn., May 28, 1894.

Valuable Waste.

"Refiners of nitrate of silver for the use of photographers," said one of the profession, "have agents travelling continually about the country collecting the waste clippings of sensitized paper that accumulate in every photograph gallery. They buy all they can find and pay for it in new nitrate, allowing the photographer a good named price for his waste. The waste is shipped to the refiners, where the nitrate in the paper is separated from it by chemical processes and prepared for market again. This re-refined nitrate is as good as it was originally and is sold for just as much. The refiners, of course, make a big profit out of the waste, and the photographer is able to get a good supply of material for the scraps that would otherwise be of no use to him.

"When one thinks of the great number of photograph galleries and studios in the country and the fact that the waste paper of them all is closely gathered by the refiners at a price that will average $1 a pound, he may get some idea of the proportions of a business that is utterly unknown outside of the persons directly interested. Not only the scraps of silver sensitized paper, but those of the paper treated with solutions of gold are eagerly sought by the refiners, and the photographer is always very glad to exchange his accumulation of, to him, worthless waste for a neat stock of valuable nitrate."—New York Sun.

The Clever Brahman.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmans in India possess in localising thought, Purushotum Aor Telang said the other day: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country more child's play. An ordinary Brahman chess player could carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual game played by the Brahmans consists in checkmating with one pawn, designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various sounds and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triplo acrostic in Sanskrit in a given meter, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his argument on religion."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Got Even With the Preacher.

A lawyer of this city tells a story of how he got even with a preacher. It was on the occasion of his second marriage. After concluding the ceremony the minister took advantage of the privilege accorded him by custom of kissing the bride. While so engaged the groom suddenly imprinted a resounding kiss on the cheek of the minister's wife, who was standing immediately behind the wedding party.

The lady was indignant, and the minister asked for an explanation. Coolly enough and in a few words, the groom expressed the opinion that it was a poor rule that would not work both ways and that he had as much right to kiss the preacher's wife as the former had to kiss the bride.—Louisville Post.

Her Scheme Failed.

The latest instance of crime bringing its own punishment comes, on the authority of Dr. Leonard Guthrie, from Italy. An Italian woman had a husband, and the husband had the dropsy. But the dropsy did not work quickly enough. The woman put a toad into her husband's wine to poison him. But the poison which the toad's skin secretes has an active principle—phrynin —which much resembles digitalis, which is the best possible remedy for dropsy pending on heart disease. So, instead of killing her husband, she restored him to health.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Detective—Yes, I've got the description of the missing jewelry written down all right. Now, how much money did the fellows take?

Mr. Billus—I don't know exactly Maria, my dear, how much money was there in my pockets last night!—Chicago Tribune.

Wholesome Gingerbread.

Ginger bread is a most wholesome cake for children and indeed for everybody who likes it. It is baked in a flat tin and is made with half a pound molasses, 2 ounces butter, 3 ounces coarse brown sugar, three-fourths a pound flour, half an ounce ground ginger, an egg, a gill milk, half a teaspoonful baking powder, if liked a little allspice and cinnamon. Mix all the dry ingredients together, melt the butter and molasses together, add the milk; let it be warm, but not hot. Beat the egg, mix with the dry ingredients, then make into a smooth dough with the warm molasses and milk. Well grease the tin, and when partly baked brush over with egg or milk. This will glaze the top. To be cut into squares for serving.

In the Kitchen.

Mrs. Bonce tells the readers of Good Housekeeping that the wood of the kitchen doors and moldings should be painted to match the wainscot. As for floor coverings, there are conflicting opinions. Some housekeepers declare that the floors should be of spruce or pine, and if well laid can be weekly scrubbed and kept spotless without being covered. Others assert that a linoleum cover is desirable, while the looms woman invariably believes that a good oilcloth is all that is required for the room where the culinary art is pursued. Any of the three is suitable; all are in good taste and will be found satisfactory, provided the sink, washtubs and rangs have before them an oilcloth mat for constant usage to preserve the floor in those exposed portions. For the windows a linen shade is all that is required, but that should be kept in good working order.

A Nine-year-old Giant.

Gurley, in the Point Rock Valley, north Alabama, has a prodigy in the shape of a 9-year-old white child. Her name is Lizzie Beals, and her parents are among the best people in Jackson county. She weighs 192 pounds and is possessed of enormous strength. She can with the greatest ease lift and carry off an navvi weighing 226 pounds and can carry off a big man who could scarcely lift her from the ground. Her hair is very long, and she has regular, beautiful features.—Birmingham (Ala.) Letter.

Found His Wine Into the Sewer.

William Greene of Moorlands, Bickley, Kent, England, was generous, rich strong, a Christian man with a wide influence, a beautiful family—and a cellar full of rare wines. God spoke to him one day, and he was troubled about his wine and banished it from his board, and there it lay in the cobwebs and mast of the cellar under safe lock and key. And day after day God said to him, "What have you done with your wine?" And he answered once, "I have locked it fast and safe in the cellar, and so it shall be to the end."

"What end?" said the voice.

"Aye, what end? I am an old man. I shall die some day, and what will become of my wine?" And this is the gospel of wine cellars according to William Greene. Satan said, "Sell it," and then the voice said, "To whom?" "Or give it to a hospital, and be a benefactor, and get your name in the paper," and the voice said, "Wine is a mocker." "Or get the dealer to buy it back. The price is a little fortune."

But the voice said: "It is yours, and your word is the infinite law for that wine. Wherever it goes it will carry a message from you." "Give the money away," and the voice said: "No blessing of money can commute for the peril or woe of wine. No matter how wisely or kindly your plan or how how long you postpone the denonement, at last like a serpent it biteth and like an adder it stings."

And this is the way William Greene met the question: He emptied the cellar at Highgate and into the sewer broke 2,500 bottles of wine.—Exchange.

Rabbit Skin Jelly.

According to Figaro, a new and successful industry has been discovered in the selling of rabbit skins to confectioners for the making of calf's foot jelly. The hair is taken off and used for stuffing of conches, manufacture of hats, etc.; then the skin is subjected to certain processes until the oils are extracted. It is said that over 5,000,000 skins are annually imported into England from Melbourne alone.

A Woman and a Clock.

A woman who would spring on an unsuspecting husband such a ghostly looking object as an illuminated clock deserves to lose it, as a Biddeford woman did. The husband awoke in the night and saw what he took for a bullseye lantern staring him in the face. He made a rush for the supposed burglar, and the clock is no more.— Lewiston Journal.

Boy Character.

It is the greatest delusion in the world for a boy to get the idea that his life is of no consequence, and that the character of it will not be noticed. A manly, truthful boy will shine like a star in any community. A boy may possess as much of noble character as a man. He may so speak and so live the truth that there shall be no discount on his word. And there are such noble Christian boys, and wider and deeper than they are apt to think is their influence. They are the king boys among their fellows, having an immense influence for good and loved and respected because of the simplicity of living the truth.

Dear boys, do be truthful. Keep your word as absolutely sacred. Keep your appointments at the house of God. Be known for your fidelity to the interests of the church and Sunday school. Be true to every friendship. Help others to be and do good.—Child's Paper.

How to Clean Fluff.

A grease spot may be removed from plush if a little turpentine be poured on the place and rubbed dry with soft flannel. Brush the pile of the plush upand hang in the open air. A child's plush coat may be cleaned by using a teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water, applied with a soft sponge.

GRAFTING BY WHOLESALE.

Record Breaking Operation Performed by a Kansas City Surgeon.

Local surgeons discussed with much interest yesterday the account which was telegraphed from Chicago to The Times of the skin grafting operation being performed upon Mrs. W. W. Blake at the Mercy hospital. The dispatch stated that 72 square inches of cuticle had been taken from Mr. Blake's body and successfully grafted upon his wife's arms, and added that this was the largest quantity of skin ever sacrificed by one person for the benefit of another.

The latter statement is possibly correct, but a similar operation of much greater difficulty and magnitude has just been performed at the Missouri Pacific hospital in this city by Dr. George Hamel. The patient is a man named McCarthy, who was injured recently in a railway accident, and Dr. Hamel found it necessary to remove no less than 258 square inches of skin from various parts of the man's body and graft it upon his injured legs. Each piece of skin was about three inches long and from one to two inches wide. The operation has been successful in every respect, and although McCarthy is still in the hospital he is declared there by other injuries than to his legs. The quantity of skin used in this case is said to be much greater than any other known to surgical records.

McCarthy has been visited by many physicians, and his case has excited much interest. He will be discharged from the hospital within a few days.—Kansas City Times.

How to Prevent the Rusting of Screws.

Before using dip them in melted tallow or raw linseed oil. This will also prepare them to be drawn easily.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St'Paul. [46-tf]

Two dollars per dozen for cabinet photos is within the reach of every one who knows and cares for the very best work. CHAFIN.

Never Never Forget.

E very morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 8:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago is the North-Western Line's the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m.; St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 n. m.; Chicago 9:30 n. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and to many instances there is no time to hear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hallows Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all colics and cramps. Nothing cures colic in horses so quick as Hallor's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance of a young girl, now 15 years of age, but for whose timely action would probably have had but the entire use of her right side. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and shamden her mails as soon. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance; and our opinion but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We refer to Dr. Miles' Nervine. She received no less than eight bottles of the latter, and began she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she took only three bottles of Nervine she now tackles 98 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and smiles with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no wonder we feel grateful to the makers of Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her health.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. H. E. Bloom, Bloomington, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious maladies, such as

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They're Daisies

That's what they are. Spring is almost here, and so are our dalsy suits. Make it a point to be here, too, and make yourself look springy, spruce and stylish in one of our

SPRING SUITS.

Nature soon will be freshening up everything. A well-balanced man is nature's running mate, and freshens up, too. To freshen up properly come and look at our stock; it's a regular exposition of spring styles in fabric, cut, make and finish. If you look well at our stock, you will look well yourself, for to look is to buy the correct thing. We have a new and freshine of

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just the thing for spring winds and rains.

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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new combined safe and reliable female remedy. Prepared from Pennyroyal, Tansy, Apiol and Rue. Superior to all others. Ladies especially appreciate them. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1 per box. Pamphlet free. Address PEIXOTO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

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Because They Have the "Stuff" in Them.

They are made of good timber and done dry. We refer, of course, to the RUSHFORD WAGONS. They run so light you won't mind the bad roads. Call and see them, and also our well selected line of Buggies and Harness, Plows, and in fact everything in the implement line that thus merit.

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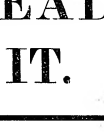
A. C. SCHMIDT.

A NEW Serial NOW RUNNING IN THE JOURNAL.



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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any citizen of Polk County. If subscription of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage, if not paid in advance \$2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Populist County Convention, June 30th, at Crookston.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republicnn State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

THE ST. PAUL Globe editorially advocates protection—for birds.

THE supreme court has declared constitutional the law passed by the last legislature requiring all passenger trains to stop when running through county seats. The law was passed in the interest of a few small villages.

DR. DR. HOLSTON desires to go to congress to realize things in that body. As a regulator he would be a howling success, and it would be simply cruelty to animals for his populist brethren to refuse him such a little thing as that!

HON. HENRY BURKHARDT, who is in the field for state treasurer is one of the leading aspirants for the position—if in fact he is not the leading one. He is well-known all over the state and a man eminently qualified for the position. The JOURNAL would be glad to see Burkhardt nominated.

CONVENIENCE men, crooks, thieves, bunco men, gamblers, pickpockets and other light-fingered gentry are flocking into St. Paul in anticipation of being allowed to do business under the democratic administration. The papers are filled with accounts of people being robbed in some form or other every day.

THE democrats are doing all in their power to legislate in the interest of England, but they are too slow even for Johnny Bull as witness the following dispatch from London:

LONDON, May 28.—The Standard this morning says: Craven & Craven, worsted spinners, of Bradford, have failed, with liabilities amounting to £200,000. Their assets are unknown. Several others are expected in the trade of the town has been half-ruined by the McKinley bill and the delay in arranging a new American tariff.

MEMORIAL Day is not a day for games and glorious amusements. It has a higher and a holier purpose —the remembrance of our soldier dead who gave their lives for their country on many a battle-field. Nor is the habit some have of decorating the graves of their dead, other than soldiers, in keeping with the object of the day. All such should be attended to before the performance of the ceremonies to which the day is dedicated and for which it was set apart by government. The habit of making it a day of amusement is reprehensible and unworthy true American people.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER DART, of Meeker county, who was suspended from office by Governor Nelson on account of irregularities in his office, has made three attempts to have himself reinstated by the courts, but without success. Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, in an opinion lately rendered, holds that the governor acted within his jurisdiction in removing Dart, and that gentleman will have to abdicate his position. He has one resource left and that is to apply to the United States supreme court direct: this he will hardly do. This is a case where the state executive steps in and saves the people from the corruption of their county officers. This man Dart had been allowing his friends to use the county funds, the public examiner found the discrepancy in his accounts and reported the matter to the governor, who suspended the treasurer, after an ineffectual attempt to have the matter settled. The county commissioners reinstated the treasurer, who then took the matter into the court, and the governor has been three times sustained.

THE lateness of the date for holding the republican congressional convention for this district—September 11th—does not seem to be in line with republican policy in the past. The other parties will have their candidates in the field long before that time—the populists almost two months—and will have a vigorous campaign started and a good deal of work done before the republicans get their candidate in the field. It will take a week or ten days after the convention to arrange a plan for the campaign and this will leave the nominee about two days for each county, provided he can stay in the field continuously—which is an impossibility. The seventh district is large and hard to cover and much work is needed on the republican side. Had the convention been held early, much work could have been done in the way of getting the records, the ability and qualifications of the different nominees before the people previous to the commencement of the actual campaign. The holding of a late convention conveys an idea of timidity and weakness, which belies the feelings of the republicans of the seventh district.

Only a few of the members of the congressional committee attended the meeting which fixed the date, and this may have had something to do with the unusual time fixed upon for holding the convention.

THE ST. Paul Globe, which is generally supposed to be good democratic authority, says that the democratic congress has gone over to the silver trust. During the last campaign they used to urge the people to vote the democratic ticket on the grounds that the democrats oppose all trusts.

SENATOR LOMMEN informs the JOURNAL in confidence that S. M. Owen will be the next governor of Minnesota and he wants to bet the cigars on it. The senator never made a wiser political guess than that in his life.

Poetry of the Campaign.

Said a young man of Princeton named Dunn,
I'm not in this contest for fun.
See the pine barons' wealth
Are we torn to our health?
If not, let us get out and run."

The head of the ticket is Knute,
The chieftain sent out to locate,
But no one is kicking
For he's known Viking,
His own hero he's not forced to irate.
—Minneapolis Journal.

There is also a man named McGuire,
Who on paid into wages made of wire.
His record's the strongest,
His head is the longest,
And the audience's chair he'll acquire.

Marais Items.

Rain needed badly here. The neighborhood has only had a little of those big rains.

Mrs. Robert Bain and family of Fisher have been visiting friends and relatives the past week.

Mr. Richard White went to the Queen City on Thursday to transact business.

Some one hundred and forty or fifty persons attended the Memorial Day exercises at the Marais church, given by the teachers and pupils of the Marais, Cummings and Mallory schools. Due respect was paid to the grave of the only soldier buried there—Joseph Robertson. Prof. R. R. Rowland had the church nicely decorated with flags, flowers and bunting.

Mrs. R. E. White and Mrs. D. Morrow were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Rogers Friday.

Rev. Petitt preached his first sermon Sunday last to a large congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hannum are rejoicing over a young daughter which appeared at their home Wednesday.

Miss Lena Ellingson, who died last Friday in Grand Forks, of consumption, was buried Sunday in the Marais cemetery.

John and James Morrow, Harry McKinnon and some other young men left for Thief River Falls to look up land.

MARAIS PENCILER.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

Our naval policy is one of the leading topics treated editorially in the Review of Reviews for June. In the same connection, projects of ship canal building in relation to sea-board defense are discussed. Other matters of general interest receiving comment in the "Progress of the World" department this month are: the Senate's tariff muddle, the Great Northern Railway strike and arbitration, the coal miners' strike, the rationale of Coxeyism, the New York Constitutional Convention, the last Friday in May temperance movement and news from the college world. English politics and social movements receive due attention also in this department of the magazine.

POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, JUNE 7, 1894

DISTRICT COURT.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

themselves with the result of a disagreement.

MONDAY.

The first case called was that of School District No. 103, Polk county, vs. Joseph Lejambe. A jury was called. The counsels not appearing promptly on time the case was passed at the foot of the calendar. Afterwards the counsels appeared and agreed that the case should be continued to the next term.

The case of Sarah Swift vs. H. B. Withers was next in order. Cause for plaintiff not appearing, the case, at request of defendant's counsel, was dismissed. Counsel for plaintiff, after appearing in the court room and finding his case dismissed gave his excuses for being behind time and moved that the case be reinstated. The court allowed him to serve papers on defendant's counsel.

In the case of S. C. Bagley vs. John T. Johnson being on motion by respondent, judgment was allowed to be entered for defendant; for return of property or the value thereof.

In the case of John D. McKinnon vs. Girard Falen et al, judgment was entered for plaintiff.

The case of Olga Butz vs. Martin Butz was next considered. This is an action for divorce. H. Steenerson counsel for plaintiff and R. J. Montague counsel for defendant. Plaintiff's counsel moved for attorney's fees and alimony for her support pending this action. Motion was denied. The case was set for trial for the first Monday in July at chambers.

The first order of business in the afternoon was the hearing of the counsel in the Swift-Withers case. The court allowed the case to be reinstated, and upon defendant's motion for continuance the case was continued until the December term.

The J. R. McKinnon case, which was disposed of in the morning in a similar manner, owing to the non appearance of counsel for defense, was reinstated and will be tried by the court at chambers at the adjourned term.

The case of Larson Bros. vs. Hans Morberg, appeal from justice court, was placed on calendar, and judgment of lower court for plaintiff was affirmed. The action is brought to collect a store account from defendant.

TUESDAY.

James Warring was brought before the court and entered his plea through his attorney, Mr. Beelken, of guilty.

A jury was then called in the case of Nels Olson vs. Andy Grundyson. Mr. Steenerson appearing for plaintiff and A. R. Holston appearing as counsel for defendant. This action is brought by plaintiff to recover damages alleged to have been caused by bad treatment and insufficient food while a prisoner in the county jail. The plaintiff was sent to the Polk county jail from Norman county on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. He was in jail here from March 18th, 1893 until Nov. 8th, 1893. Plaintiff complains that the food was insufficient and of inferior quality for a man to live on. That he lost in flesh during the twenty-five pounds. According to his own testimony it would appear that the sheriff did not keep even a second-class hotel. However the evidence on the part of the defense tended very strongly to show that the sheriff fed his boarders very well indeed. In fact the deposition of Jerry Herrick, part of which was read, would indicate that the food was good and of sufficient quantity and as good as \$3.50 a board at most. Herrick was in the same cell with Olson and testified as to the personal habits and conduct of Olson during his stay in jail. This would have been damaging to plaintiff's case but was ruled out by the court. The case was given the jury about 4:30 p. m., and in about ten minutes they returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

After disposing of the Olson-Grundyson case, a jury was called in the case of Nettie Johnson vs. Andy Grundyson; Montague & Bucklen attorneys for plaintiff, and H. Steenerson for defendant. This was an action in replevin. Steenerson Bros. had an old judgment against Bert Johnson, husband of plaintiff. Mrs. Johnson, it is claimed, owned a black trotting mare named "Maud J." This mare was entered in the races here last season, in charge of Thomas Hill. Mr. Johnson drove her in one race, and filled with pride over the fact that the mare won some premiums, he claimed that she belonged to him. Eli Steenerson found the mare attached and taken from those who had charge of her. The plaintiff replevined her, and brought suit in the last term of court to determine who is the owner. The jury decided that Mrs. Johnson was the owner of the mare and was entitled to the possession thereof. A motion for a new trial was made and granted. The testimony was about the same as given at the first trial. Mr. Johnson gave as his reason for telling it was his horse, that he was "ashamed to stand in the crowd and tell them it was my woman's horse."

The jury was out but a short time and brought in a verdict to the effect that the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the mare.

The case of Rasmus Johnson vs. Tobias Skjerping and Ole Larson was called next. This is an action to recover on two promissory notes one for $200 and the other for $43. The defendant gave his notes, and Larson signed as security. The defense set up is that usury was charged over and above the regular ten per cent. The jury thought the charge of usury well taken, and gave a verdict for defendants.

The grand jury was dismissed yesterday—but not discharged. It is thought that the judge suspected that gambling would be resumed at East Grand Forks as soon as the grand jury was discharged—and he didn't discharge them—and can call them together at any time. The judge is clearly no sport.

CARLISLE DENIES.

No Truth In the Statement That Another Bond Issue Is Contemplated.

CONDITIONS DO NOT REQUIRE IT.

Senators Agree on a Time to Vote on Amendments to Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It can be stated on the highest authority that the published statements that another bond issue is in contemplation are absolutely without foundation. Mr. Carlisle, when questioned in regard to the matter, stated that the subject of another bond issue had not been mentioned in cabinet and he had had no conference with the president regarding it. It is believed by those whose opinions are of great value that the question of another issue of bonds will not be considered until the cash balance and the gold reserve are much lower than they are at present.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business was $117,445,039, of which $75,456,106 is gold reserve.

OREGON ELECTIONS.

Republicans Claim Entire State Ticket. Legislature Very Close.

PORTLAND, June 6.—The most exciting election in the history of the state took place during the day. Lord (Rep.) for governor is undoubtedly elected by a large plurality. The entire Republican state ticket is possibly elected with the probable exception of Irwin for superintendent of schools. The legislature will be very close and the Populists may hold the balance of power in the senate though the Republicans claim they will have a majority in both houses.

Hermann (Rep.) is elected to congress from the First district from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. Ellis (Rep.) is in the Second district by a small majority.

PENSION FRAUD CASES.

Van Leuven and Kessel Plead Not Guilty to Bunco.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 6.—A special term of United States court was held this one day to dispose of demurrers in the Van Lnuven and Kessel pension fraud cases. Judge Shiras sustained the demurrer in one case in which Van Leuven is the defendant and in seven in which Dr. Kessel is sole defendant. However the cases are jointly interested. The majority of the indictments are sustained. Both defendants then pleaded not guilty. Their trial will take place at the December term.

A LYNCHING BEE.

Two Men Strung Up at Colfax, Wash., For Murder.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 6.—Colfax enjoyed a double lynching bee. Ed Hill and Fred Palmer, two inmates of the county jail there, were taken and strung up to a telegraph pole. Hill was charged with the murder of a prominent citizen several months ago, Palmer was also charged with murder and was awaiting his trial. Colfax is greatly excited and participators of the affair are very reticent.

Bridges Well Guarded.

ASHLAND, Ky., June 6.—Ohio strikers, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000, are expected down from the Wellston district to blow up the Norfolk and Western railway bridge. The railroad has stood 100 pistols ready for the Ohio river bridge alone, all armed with Winchesters, while the militia is held in readiness for odds if needed.

Diseased Beef.

SANBORN, Ia., Jan. 6.—There is quite a flurry of excitement at our little city. City Health Officer Johnson, from Sioux City, was called here to hold an examination on the carcases of two beeves killed and placed on the market by our consolidated meat markets. The beeves had large abscesses under the jaw and were without doubt lumpy-jawed stock.

A Mexican Cyclone.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Advices from Tampin, Mex., state that a terrible wind storm passed over the village of Valmain a short 20 miles back in the country, one day last week, destroying a number of store buildings and dwellings and killing 10 persons and injuring 15 others.

KILLED BY MILITIA.

INDIANA MINERS SHOT WHILE INTERFERING WITH TRAINS.

Four Men Shot From Ambush at the Powellton Mines in West Virginia, Governor Wallace Reported to Have Settled the Colorado Miners Strike on a Basis of \$3 For Eight Hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—A special from Sullivan to The Sentinel says: Parties who have just come in from Farmersburg report that the militia fired on the strikers and killed four men. News has just reached here that the strikers are burning the bridges behind the coal train. Herbert and Sam Wilsey, coal operators, have just come in from Shelburn to escape the mob of miners that was after them with a rope. Colonel Ross has just arrived from the south with five companies of militia. They are waiting here for orders and will probably join General McKee's command. The country in direction of Alum Cave is very wild and hilly and no operations will be attempted during the night unless the strikers take to the brush.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

Workmen Fired on From Ambush at Powellton, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 6.—A telegram from Montgomery states that as the miners at Powellton were leaving the mines several shots were fired at them from the surrounding timber, resulting in four men being killed. None of the men who did the shooting were discovered. The proprietor of the Powellton mines telegraphed the facts of the shooting to the governor, stating that he had asked the sheriff for protection, and asked if nothing could be done to protect his men. The governor replied that he had taken the proper course in calling on the sheriff, but that under the standing military act could only be extended when asked for by the sheriff. The governor said that he is determined to use every means to prevent violence and is determined to maintain the law at whatever cost. He has ordered three companies of militia to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Evan Powell, the manager of the Powellton company, telegraphed to Point Pleasant for bloodhounds to be used in running down the men that shot the Powellton miners.

SETTLED BY WAITE.

Colorado's Governor Brings About an Adjustment of the Cripple Creek Strike.

DENVER, June 6.—The strike at Cripple Creek has been settled. The conference began at 8 o'clock at the request of Governor Waite. As soon as the triumvirate assembled Governor Waite announced that he was authorized to act as the mutual friend and the consideration of the various points was immediately begun. The articles of agreement provide that the miners shall work eight hours a day, with 20 minutes for lunch; that they be paid at the rate of \$3 per day; that the mine owners, in employing men, shall not discriminate against either union or non-union miners.

At the conclusion of the conference Governor Waite issued a proclamation calling on all people in El Paso county, who were forcibly holding the property of others and who were bearing arms in violation of law, to deliver up such property and to lay down their arms. The sheriff of the county is called upon to go to Cripple Creek, El Paso county, and assist the sheriff in restoring order.

BRIDGES BURNED.

Strikers Stop Traffic on the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling Road.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—Not a train was moved on the Cleveland, Lorraine & Wheeling road during the day owing to bridges being burned by strikers. The strike seems this road has been the only source of coal supply to local manufacturing establishments and stores closed down. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate roads have also been supplied from the same source and many of their trains on these roads will be abandoned unless coal can be obtained promptly.

In the Hands of the Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 5.—Governor Altgeld has received the following telegram from the sheriff of Williamson county at Marion, Ills.: "I am powerless in the hands of 1,000 men and women, armed with gunpowder and guns. I am compelled to withdraw my forces at Carterville."

Miners Release Prisoners.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 5.—A delegation of citizens waited upon the leaders of the strikers and interceded for the release of Mr. Woods, who, they represented, had always employed union men and treated them well. Upon learning that President Vandewood of their union had not been arrested, the strikers released Woods.

Four Thousand Miners In Line.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A Commercial Tribune special from Wellston, O., says: Fully 3,000 miners visited town during the day and a monster demonstration was given with 4,000 men in line. Dr. Hoy and others addressed the miners, begging them to refrain from violence. The feeling against the railroad is great for hauling coal, on which hinges the result of the strike.

Coal From Wales.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Four thousand tons of coal from Cardiff, Wales, was brought into port by the steamer Cynthia, consigned to the Barwind-White Coal company. The coal is for supplying ocean steamers, and is furnished at a loss to the contractors of about \$2.50 a ton.

COUGHING BLOOD DISEASES LUNGS THROAT CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU! PREVENTS CONSUMPTION PNEUMONIA BLOOD POISON STOMACH TROUBLES SOUND SLEEP CLEAR SKIN HEALTH LONG LIFE MENTAL ENERGY STRONG NERVES AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

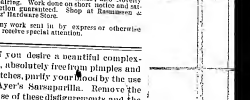
"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney troubles, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 120 pounds; I now gain beng of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would send me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market today." a

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

C. A. FISCHER.



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check Scoring Barrels, Broken Guns of all kinds; also Nearly Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Residence, four Blocks South of Bridge.

Any work entrusted by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

If you desire a beautiful complexion, absolutely free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Remove the cause of these disfigurements and the skin will take care of itself. In short you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The nip of a poisonous snake is but a slight remove from being more dangerous than the poison of scrofula in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the vital fluid, expels all poisonous substances, and supplies the elements of life, health and strength.

MISPLACED SWITCH.

Bad Wreck on the Wisconsin Central Near Merrill.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—A special to The Evening Wisconsin from Marshfield, Wis., says: Train No. 4 on the Wisconsin Central road was wrecked at 1:15 a. m., the cars taking fire and resulting in a terrible loss of life. Four persons are dead and four others missing. Supposed to have been burned to death, and from 15 to 20 persons are injured, some of them fatally. Among the dead are the engineer, fireman, brakeman and one of the Tweedy brothers. All are being cared for at Marshfield. A misplaced switch was the cause of the wreck. Engineer Jones, No. 4 jumped the track. The forward cars took fire at once and Conductor Gavin succeeded in uncoupling the rear sleeper, and another coach and saved them from burning. Everything else burned, except some mail and baggage.

Probably a Wrecker's Work.

The opinion strongly prevails in official circles of the road that the wreck was the result of criminal tampering with the switch at Marshfield. It does not appear that it could be out of place except by design. Reports with, and it is said that some wrecker has caused the terrible accident by a murderous act.

THE REBELS WIN.

President of Salvador Escapes to Savannah.

SAN SALVADOR, June 3.—A few scanty details of the fall of Ezeta were received later in the day in the following dispatch from Commander Thomas of the United States steamer Bennington:

LA LIBERTAD, June 4, 1894.—Secretary Navy, Washington: The revolution has been successful. The president of Salvador has escaped and left for home and has gone on board a German steamer, all ready to leave La Libertad. The brother of the president has been dead three weeks. This fact has been kept secret.

THOMAS.

Violated Game Laws.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., June 5.—Deputy Game Warden Jules Walters made a large haul of fishermen who were using a seine in the river, contrary to law. The violators were Adelbert Wheeler, Albert Wheeler, Warren Wheeler, Henry Crombie and Eugene Matthews. They were fined \$5 each and given six days each in jail. As it was the second offense imprisonment is mandatory.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. R. H. Battey's Patriotic Address, Delivered May 30th, 1894,

At Cemetery Grounds, Crookston, Minnesota, Before

The Greatest Memorial Day Assemblage Ever Known in Northern Minnesota.

A Mere Outline Only of the Eloquent Speech.

Soldiers, Civilians and Brethren:

It is both duty and pleasure that impels us to assemble here today. Since a year ago a rushing tide of events, greatly affecting the present and yet more to impress our future, has gone through American life. We however will not allow ourselves to become so excited by the rushing current of passing events as to forget to pay honor to our patriot dead.

Year follows year as links of a chain. The heart would be full of shadows, brooding over the losses of the past, did we live for this one life only. We have had three series of wars in this country. There were the colonial wars, which gave us land. There was the war of the revolution which freed us from England and gave us a flag and government of our own. Then the war with England in 1812 only emphasized our national independence and the war with Spanish Mexico in 1846, which unfurled the stars and stripes on the Rio Grande and staked out the full complement of territory of our nation on our southern and western borders. The third in the series of wars in our country was begun in 1861 between eleven southern states that had seceded from the Republic and the Republic itself, thus in prospective dismemberment, and it was that struggle of the sixties which gave us the great test of our national strength in the eyes of all other nations. When the struggle began, England jeeringly said, "now those states are fighting each other, brother against brother and we shall soon see the end" meaning thereby that her old American colonies would soon be returning to England's flag and dominion. France looked across the sea with bated breath doubting the further continuance among the nations of our Republic. Other nations over the sea lost faith in the future of our nation. But that war was to give our Republic inter-state unity, immigration from other countries, freedom of all races of men here, Republican character in all the world and leadership among all countries of the globe.

Thirty years ago to-day our beloved nation was in the dark days of that fearful civil war, known in our annals as "The Rebellion." In May and June 1864, General U. S. Grant was closing in all around Richmond, the metropolis of the Confederacy, with his Union army of 140,000 soldiers. Then occurred that dreadful four days battle of The Wilderness, one of the bloodiest struggles of the Rebellion, and but a few days afterward, June 3d, 1864, Grant threw his brave battalions against the outer entrenchments of Lee's forces at Richmond, and there, at Cold Harbor, in the brief space of half an hour, 10,000 union soldiers fell dead or wounded on the battlefield. You need not that I should recount many of those great battles. The four years of marching, fighting, suffering from heat, from cold, from hunger and from sore disease, have become a chapter of the eventful history of our country. Some of you here to-day, were brave soldiers then. Veterans of the rebellion, we salute you here and now for the heroism which thirty years ago saved our nation from the threatened and shameful ruin. The union army went not back to their covered homes in the north until they had broken the rebellion and saved this country. Not to revive a spirit of sectional animosity would I bring up the recollections of the sacred bravery and holy patriotism which our soldier-citizens exhibited to the on-looking world thirty years ago. But that eye of to-day and our children may, like Israel of old, keep aglow in the hearts of all a sense of responsibility and a flame of undying patriotism. Patriotism as an heritage of national greatness, of individual freedom, of associated privileges. We are the heirs of another generation. The brothers who fought and died on bloody fields for America thirty years ago had homes, factories, farms, churches, schools, steamship lines, railroads, gold mines, and leaving died they bequeathed their possessions to us. A man will sacrifice every possession to keep his own life. Our soldiers sacrificed life itself for the love they had for the principles of honor, freedom, and progress and their possessions of all earthly goods have we fallen heirs to.

Indeed, my friends, we have grave duties to perform as we face an unknown future. The providence of God forbid that we individually or as states or a nation shall cease to prize this, the garden country of all the earth. What nation can speak forth the glory of the oldest, strongest, noblest republic of the western hemisphere? What pen shall write the story of America's development that has been already, or of her undoubted future? Time never saw richer events, nor have the children of men beheld greater ideas, nor has the orb of day shone upon nobler men, nor has the queen of night looked forth upon sweeter homes at the midnight watch than these events, ideas, men and homes of our famous republic. It must be that our brothers and fathers caught visions of the coming glory of the American star of freedom when they left all else dear to them and went down into valleys of blood and suffered all things to save America the garden spot of the western hemisphere. And in passing I must remind you that the heroism of thirty years ago should be the heroism of to-day and of all the future. Nor was all the heroism in boots in that war. Tens of thousands of heroic wives whose courage rose with danger in every state of this union, gave the perfect test of their absolute loyalty and unswerving patriotism. I think it is no secret that our women have always held the highest place in woman's world in matters of education, convictions and public endeavor. But the test of their devotion to their country have never found American women lacking. How was it when our fathers and brothers enlisted and said "mother I am going to the war to defend my country." Why sir, ten thousand wives in 1862, from Maine to Mexico throughout the length and breadth of our national domain, choked down their heart beats and wept only in secret lest they should with feminine exhibits of tenderness deter their own beloved from enlistment. Then when the broad-volume and plowman had gone to war, for no one knew how long a time, how did mother and sisters do double duty at home. She did her own work and she also prepared the soil, sowed the grain, harvested the crop, marketed the grain, reared the livestock, all without man's labor. But she was nobly bearing such two-fold burdens as these while at the same time her sleep at nights was but wakeful dreamings. Her home she looked for a message from the war saying her husband and sons had fallen in battle, or what seemed worse had been captured by the enemy only to be tormented in prison.

All fellow citizens. I have remembered these things, and I announce boldly and cordially that I have read of no such heroines across the seas nor back along the line of the centuries.

But the hero often fell in bloody carnage and so five hundred thousand American women were transformed from loving, adoring, wives, mothers and brows heavy laden and self-dependent.

Sometimes the soldier husband did return to family wounded and helpless and ready to die. Others returned to find wife dead from overwork and his little children scattered in other homes for shelter and care. But turning away from the events and pathetic patriotism of that sad and departed time, I point you to the need and call upon you as made to excel other nations partly at least through the rich legacy which has come to us from that great civil war. Our American women in that dread struggle were taught by that unfailing teacher, experience, to explore and develop the hitherto unknown resources of woman's nature and capacity. Our virgin soil of unmeasured territory, west and northwest and southwest, had hardly been pressed by woman's foot when the war cloud burst upon us. After the war was ended and the spirit of bravery and heroism could no longer follow the fortunes of war then began in earnest western civilization. And no people in history has yet succeeded in describing the debt of this present age to the generation now nearly gone to the chambers of death. For not only did that war of the sixties sacrifice 1,000,000 of America's choice young men on the altar of their country, but it made generals of our citizens, and these generals of a once took rank as leaders of American life.

Gen. Grant soon after the war became president and he dwelt in peace as he had in war, as president of the republic he had helped to save.

But how shall we best and most honor our forefathers and our patriotic American soldiery?

First and always by exalting the influence of their noble deeds. If brave children were hidden to tell the children of enoh succeeding generation of the great deliverance of the sons of Jacob from Egypt, how much more should the children of America be told year after year down to the end of time, of the great fathomed deliverances of our people? The Jewish passover was left as their greatest Memorial Day.

But ours is a memorial day not of the freeing of 2,000,000 of slaves owning out of Egypt. Ours is the celebration of greater and grander events; events rich in blessing to all people. Second we are to honor the brave and patriotic dead by treating our opponents in our day as generously and justly as did our noble soldiers treat their enemies. You will do well to think of Gen. U. S. Grant on April 9th 1864, as he sat in the parlor of Mr. McLean that Virginian farmer listening to the pathetic proposition of the rebel Gen. Lee as he asked Grant to receive the surrender of 30,000 southern soldiers.

Gen. Grant in his generosity could hardly speak of war, he tells us in his autobiography. "What General Lee's feelings were I do not know. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly and had suffered so much for a cause, though the cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought." "We soon fell into conversation about old times. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. After some time Gen. Lee said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of getting from me the terms I proposed to give his army." This little incident indicates the true spirit of generosity which our union generals practiced toward their misguided brothers in gray, and we let us do toward our opponents. Would we perfectly and justly commemorate the devotion and patriotism of our dead patriots? Third, we shall keep this trust of honoring our valiant soldier dead by fighting bravely the battles for every good cause today, just as they battled bravely for the half of the great causes of their time. Fourth, we shall honor the old soldiers by toiling unselfishly for the good of future generations just as they did. How great their sacrifices for the then unborn generation composed of the young people about me to-day!

And that lends me to declare in closing that to exalt the spirit of our memorial service from year to year, to act honestly in our efforts to pay honor to the old Union veterans, we must be SELF-SACRIFICING. We must part with our money for the common good. We must give up our own ease for greater causes. Friends, too, must be given up for the right. Life itself, dear as that may be to us all, must be laid upon the altar of sacrifice if need be to protect, promote, honor and perpetuate the United States, the republic which we fondly gathered in its train of blessings to humanity a host of other American republicans. Old soldiers, I greet you again! We thankfully love you. I want, after this, that you shall have places of honor and that when Memorial Day comes year by year, we of the younger generation shall place you in the carriages of honor, we ourselves enter the foot path of march in honor of you and of the great army of dead who have already preceded you to the chamber of the dead.

I have not time left me to tell of the legacy my generation has received from the generation represented by those old soldiers. Our homes, churches, schools, farms, manufactures, yea, our republican government and the world encircling glory of America is our rich inheritance. Let me close by asking you all to teach these things to your children for ever.

Two Killed by Dynamite.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 6.—R. E. Crenshaw, a railroad contractor of Springfield, Mo., and Robert McConnell, a laborer, were instantly killed while at work on the Hot Springs, Little Rock and TEXAS railroad by a premature blast of dynamite.

Excursionists Injured With a Shell.

LONDON, June 6.—A party of schoolchildren near Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, picked up an old shell near an artillery camp and began rolling it along the ground. The shell exploded and killed three of the party and wounded a dozen more.

Street Cars Collided.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—A serious accident occurred on the Atlanta Traction Street Car line. Two cars collided, killing one motorman and mortally wounding another. Eight passengers were hurt.

Double Tragedy in Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 6.—Joseph Lozenski, a Polish Jew, shot his wife and then committed suicide. No one was in the room at the time and as both died instantly it is impossible to tell what was the immediate cause of the tragedy.

Sloane Requested to Resign.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The resignation of John D. Sloane, as inspector of steam vessels for St. Paul and Dubuque, has been requested.

Governor Renominated.

ATHENS, O., June 5.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, Republican, was renominated by acclamation by the Eleventh district convention.

ALONG THE FRASER.

DAMAGE ALREADY DONE ESTIMATED AT $4,000,000,

And There Are No Signs of Abatement. Some Think the Loss of Life Will Reach a Hundred—Many Town Entirely Under Water—Railroad Service Completely Demoral sed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 5.—Four million dollars will hardly cover the present loss by the Fraser river flood, and there is yet no sign of abatement. The waters are still rising and as the warm weather continues melting the snow in the Rockies, there is no immediate prospect of beginning the work of restoration. One prominent railway official thinks the loss of life will reach 100, though conservative estimates are not so high. Bridges, trestles, tunnels and tracking along the Canadian Pacific have gone and the company has over 2,000 men at the scenes of danger, working night and day. From Revelstoke to the sea, 500 miles, the railway is

Now a Watery Waste.

The last point above Vancouver which can now be reached is Ruby Creek, 62 miles distant. Thence all is water. Mission, Chilliowac, Hatzic and Laidley prairie and the towns of Centerville, Harrison, Langley, Chilliowac and Mission are all under water and most of the farm buildings is left standing. Fully 10,000 cattle have perished. The blockade was broken Saturday for the first time by a steamer from Ruby creek to Warner. Passengers on the delayed eastern train were brought down. Telegraph and railroad service are completely demoralized.

Vancouver Cut Off.

VANCOUVER, June 5.—The Fraser river is now four inches during the night and is still rising. Vancouver is shut off from the rest of the world except by steamer. All telegraph wires are down east and the Canadian Pacific railroad has stopped selling tickets.

STILL RISING AT PORTLAND.

The River Reaches the 33-Foot Mark. Much Distress Prevails.

PORTLAND, Or., June 5.—The river has reached the 33-foot mark and is still rising. Hundreds of persons, whose places of business are submerged, have moved out and established new temporary places. In the lower portions of the city, where a great many poor people live, the condition is most deplorable. Great numbers have been driven out by the invading waters and have taken temporary refuge wherever shelter can be found. Much distress prevails.

On the west side of the river the water extends almost to Washington street, within one block of The Oregonian building. The water has reached the first floor of Lipman & Wolff's, the largest dry goods store in the city. On the East side many of the elevated roadways leading to the river are submerged and the Madison street bridge at the south end of the city is the

Only Bridge Open to Traffic.

A rise of six inches more will shut off the gas supply of the city. The Union depot is two feet under water and the Northern Pacific depot at Albina are surrounded by five feet. The Southern Pacific is the only railroad running trains into Portland and they are compelled to stop at the south and of the city, being unable to reach either depots. The Union Pacific is hopelessly tied up both by rail and by boat. The Northern Pacific takes regular trips with the steamer boat Tacoma between city and Kelso, Washington. It is learned from persons arriving here by boat that the storm did much damage along the Northern Pacific between Kalama and Tacoma. Bridges and fences were blown down and at Centralia much demage is said to have been done.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Plan of a Non-Partisan National Commission Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The plan of a non-partisan commission to prepare a comprehensive code of laws restricting immigration has been informally discussed at a gathering of prominent Republican Congressmen. The members mat casually in one of the house clock rooms, but the discussion took such an interesting pirase, that about 20 members were drawn into it. The clock room doors were closed and the informal talk nearly developed into a caucus.

To Divorce It From Politics.

It was the general expression of such men as Messrs. Reed, Dolliver and Cannon that the immigration question should be wholly divorced from politics. In order to accomplish this it was suggested that congress could create a national commission of 15 members, representing all parties, so that every political effect of any restrictive code prepared would not be borne by any one party.

The commission would consider the entire immigration question, changing and adapting old laws and suggesting new ones. The case submitted would be passed on by congress, and in this way restrictive measures might be secured without exciting bitter party animosity.

Brewer Refused a Writ.

ST. PAUL, June 5.—Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme court, has denied a writ of error in the case of Ernest Dart, of Meeker county, who was removed by Governor Nelson. Justice Brewer says the governor acted within his jurisdiction, and that in any event the matter is not a federal one.

River Improvements.

HASTINGS, Minn., June 5.—Nehemiah Martin and M. C. Adams have been awarded a government contract of about $25,000 to furnish brush and rock to be used in improvements in the river between Lake Pepin and St. Paul. They will take the rock from the Hastings quarry.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. O. E. Jagulah
Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"O, I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I can say with all my heart 'Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly affected my hands and feet, mostly in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I thought I was free from my trouble, but shortly it returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would ha apparently well on going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without intensest pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended blistering which, though severe treatment, lessened the pain. During all my trouble I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsaparilla they would be surprised that they still got well and be happy. I have taken eleven bottles and also Hood's Vegetable Pills and can now work all day and do not have any rheumatic pains." MRS. O. E. JAGUIAH, Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alcide Fernier, an unmarried man, of Crookston, in Polk county, Minnesota, dated the 9th day of April, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May, 1891, at 1:35 o'clock p. m. in Book "G" of Mortgages on pages 280 to 283, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty-five cents, and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, and said mortgage containing a provision that in case default shall be made in the payment of said sum of money, or the interest, or the taxes, or any part thereof at the time, and in the manner, prescribed in said mortgage for payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same to the purchaser, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars. And whereas said mortgage contains the further condition that in case default be made by the party of the first part in the payment of the principal sum of money, or any part thereof, or the interest thereof at the time, and in the manner, prescribed in said mortgage for payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same to the purchaser, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars. And whereas said mortgage contains the further condition that in case default be made by the party of the first part in the payment of the principal sum of money, or any part thereof, or the interest thereof at the time, and in the manner, prescribed in said mortgage for payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same to the purchaser, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars. And whereas said mortgage has, and does now hold the same as security for said notes, and whereas, there is now claimed to be due and owing and payable on said notes and mortgage the sum of $388.55 on account of principal and interest.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described and the said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are the north east quarter of section number eleven (11), township number one hundred and fifty west in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated this 4th day of June A. D. 1894.

JOSEPH FERNIER,
Mortgagee.

ALLEY & KNIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Minn.

[3-14]

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equipped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, May 31st, A. D. 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Charles S. Spendley deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Ellen H. Spendley, the widow of said deceased resulting in the City of Crookston, in the county of Polk, representing among other things that said deceased died in the county of Polk on the 19th day of May, 1894, and that on the 28th day of May A. D. 1894, letters of administration of said estate were issued being an inventory of said property at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Elsie H. Spendley granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given by publication of this order in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Crookston, Minn., for six successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the English language.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of June A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BERGEN,
Judge of Probate.

[6-10]

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

POWHATAN'S TRIBE.

LAST REMNANT EXISTS IN THE PAMUNKEY INDIANS OF VIRGINIA.

A Town of 800 Acres With 150 Inhabitants. Proud of Lineage, They Accept White Persons as Equals, but Will Have Nothing to Do With Negroes.

How strange it seems that a remnant of the once powerful confederacy of Powhatan should actually exist at this day not so very far from Washington? This last fragment of a nation, which, at the time of the landing of Columbus, occupied all of the region hereabout, including a large part of Virginia and Maryland, consists of about 150 individuals. They call themselves the Pamunkeys and dwell at what is known as "Indiantown," which is situated on and comprises the whole of a curiously shaped neck of land extending into Pamunkey river and adjoining King William county, Va., on the south. The "town" consists of 800 acres and is almost entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by a narrow strip. The comparative safety afforded by the situation in time of war is doubtless accountable for the presence of the tribe in this spot. Very likely their survival is due to the protection thus given.

On the death of Powhatan he was succeeded by Opechanacanogh, chief of the Pamunkeys. The tribe was at that time the most powerful of the 30 warlike tribes which composed the confederacy. The entire nation had 2,400 warriors, and comprised about 8,000 individuals. Of this population 1,000 were of the Pamunkey contingent.

Powhatan was a chief of remarkable valor and judgment. The confederacy organized under the direction of his savage genius was one of the most notable among the many unions of native American tribes. The prominence of this aborigine of Virginia in the early history of this country is partly due to the fact that Captain John Smith was a writer as well as an explorer. Opechanacanogh himself was a man of unusual ability. His leadership in the massacre of 1622 made him the most dreaded enemy ever encountered by the colonists of that period.

The Pamunkey Indians, whose distinction it is to be the only Virginia tribe that has survived the encroachment of civilization, have excited the interest of the learned in ethnology, which has turned a bulletin describing them.

Oddly enough, their number has varied hardly at all during the last century. Jefferson, writing in 1781, estimated the population of Indiantown at 100, and How, nearly 70 years later, placed it at the same figure. No member of the tribe is of full blood. While the copper colored skin and the straight, coarse hair of the aboriginal American show decidedly in some individuals, there are others whose origin would not be detected by the ordinary observer. There has been considerable intermixture of white blood and not a little of that of the negro, though the laws of the tribe now strictly forbid marriage with persons of African descent.

The Pamunkeys have a great deal of race pride. Though they acknowledge the whites as equals, they consider the blacks far beneath their social level. Their feeling toward the negro is illustrated by their recent indignant refusal to accept a colored teacher who was sent to them to conduct the free school which the state of Virginia provides for them. They are very anxious to keep their blood free from further mingling with that of other races, and how to accomplish this purpose is a serious problem of theirs, inasmuch as they recognize the danger of too frequent marriages within the pale of consanguinity. To obviate this difficulty the chief men have been trying to devise a plan by which they may induce immigration from the Cherokees of North Carolina.

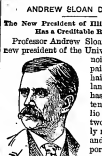
The Pamunkey Indians are not particularly strong and robust, perhaps because of frequent marriages between relatives. They are temperate, moral and peaceable. There is good feeling between them and their white neighbors. They are exceedingly proud of their lineage and love to tell how bravely and stubbornly their forefathers resisted the encroachments of the whites. Opechanacanogh is their hero. They take great delight in reciting the familiar story of how this noted chief, when old and infirm, was carried on a litter to battle that his presence might inspire his men to deeds of bravery. Aside from their mode of subsistence, there is nothing peculiar in their manners and customs unless it be an inclination to excessive use of gaudy colors in their attire. Their homes are comfortable and well kept. They all belong to the Baptist denomination and attend church on the reservation every Sunday.

They obtain their living for the most part in true aboriginal style. Their chief occupations are hunting and fishing, primitive dugout canoes being used. Farming they do on a small scale, but for manual labor they entertain a truly aboriginal dislike, frequently hiring negroes to attend to their little truck patches. Considerable numbers of raccoons, muskrats, otters and even deer are captured on the reservation. The skins are sold in Richmond and Baltimore as well as many of the fish they catch. They take shad, bass, herring and other fishes in large numbers by means of seines.

In the autumn they hunt reedbirds in a very curious fashion. They have what they call a "corn horse," resembling a peach basket in size and shape and made of strips of iron. Before they had iron clay was utilized as the material. The "horse" is mounted on a pole stuck in the marsh or placed upright in a boat. As night a fire is kindled inside it. The light attracts the reedbirds, and they fly around it, while the Indians knock them down with paddles. Every year white hunters visit the reservation for the purpose of shooting reedbirds, employing the Pamunkeys as guides.—Washington Star.

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER.

The New President of Illinois University Has a Creditable Record.



PROFESSOR DRAPER.

Professor Andrew Sloan Draper, the new president of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, though he hails from Cleveland, where he has been superintendent of public schools for two years, is really a New Yorker and filled the important post of superintendent of public instruction for the Empire State from 1886 until 1892. Most of his adult life has been devoted to teaching and the study and illustration of methods of education, and he has won national fame of a brilliant kind as an educator and conscientious public servant.

Professor Draper was born in Westford, Otsego county, on June 21, 1848, and graduated at the Albany academy in 1866. Taking up the study of law, he was graduated from the Albany law school in 1871 and began practice in that city. He also served as principal of one of the public schools, as professor in the Albany academy and as an officer of the Albany normal school, and in 1879 became a member of the Albany board of education, which office he held until 1881, when he was elected to the state legislature.

President Arthur appointed Mr. Draper a member of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and he sat in that court during the last year of its existence, when over 2,000 cases were tried. He was one of the most discreet and exegetic of judges, and it was largely due to his efforts that the court was able to dispose of such a great amount of business.

As state superintendent of public instruction Mr. Draper made some judicious changes for the betterment of schools, and educators are agreed that the state of New York owes to his wisdom, discrimination and skill some of the most important educational improvements in its history. Professor Draper is a sturdy man of medium height, with a deep bass voice and a very affable manner. He is a thorough man of affairs and completely devoted to educational work.

BENEFICENT ICHTHYOLOGISTS.

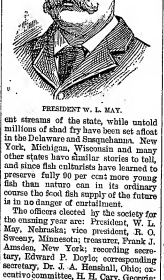
Men Who Make Two Fishes Grow Where None Grew Before.

The recent convention of the American Fisheries society in Philadelphia was of more than ordinary importance to the people at large. It was not merely a gathering of anglers to discuss the fisheries question from a sportsman's standpoint, but a meeting of the leading authorities in ichthyology, fish culturists and fish commissioners from all over the United States to consider the best methods of propagating fish for the increase of the food supply.

The good accomplished by the organization is very great and the possibilities of the future incalculable. As a body and as individuals its members have formulated and secured the passage of beneficent laws for the protection of fishes and fisheries. But for them it is entirely probable that the rivers and lakes east of the Mississippi would today be entirely depopulated of their finny inhabitants, and even in the waters of the more sparsely settled west the same danger was not unknown.

Before the formation of the American Fisheries society there was no fish protection were few and practically unenforced. The whitefish industry of the great lakes was practically abandoned, and the shad fisheries of the eastern coast had become almost worthless. Now, owing to the stocking and watchful work of the various fish commissions and to the great skill which they have acquired in the artificial propagation of almost every species of fish, the lakes, rivers and coast waters are becoming once more fairly well inhabited.

From the hatcheries of Pennsylvania alone within the past three months 80,000,000 whitefish and 50,000,000 pike have been deposited in Lake Erie, and over 4,000,000 of the different varieties of trout have been planted in the differ-



PRESIDENT W. L. MAY.

ent streams of the state, while untold millions of shad fry have been set afloat in the Delaware and Susquehanna. New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and many other states have similar stories to tell, and since fish culturists have learned to preserve fully 90 per cent more young fish than nature can in its ordinary course the food fish supply of the future is in no danger of curtailment.

The officers elected by the society for the ensuing year are: President, W. L. May, Nebraska; vice president, R. O. Sweeny, Minnesota; treasurer, Frank J. Amsden, New York; recording secretary, Edward P. Doyle; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. A. Henshall, Ohio; executive committee, H. H. Cary, Georgia; L. L. Hamilton, New York; Henry C. Ford, Pennsylvania; Calvert Spensley, Wisconsin; Charles F. Chamberlayne, Massachusetts; Hoyt Post, Michigan.

Inter-State Summer Assembly

OF DETROIT LAKE, MINN.

Season of 1894, July 15–30.

Interdenominational and Inter-State. Pleasure and profit For All. Lowest Rates. Best Accommodations.

REV. LEE W. SQUIER, Supt. of Instruction, Crookston, Minn.
REV. V. N. VERGIN, Pres., Fargo, N. D.
JOHN H. WEST, Sec., Detroit, Minn.

(From The Message for June.)

SEVEN miles below Detroit City is a tract of thirty acres, an isthmus between Lakes Sallie and Melissa. Through the river connecting these two lakes shouts may go in placid water at any time. The soil here is sandy, therefore never muddy. The ground is rolling; nature has thus provided most perfect drainage. On these romantic, lovely grounds is located the Inter-State Assembly. No more beautiful spot were ever chosen for a summer assembly. Nature might have made a better one, but she did not. This is the Bean-ideal!

A few special advantages:

1—Water.—The purest, coldest, can be had anywhere by drilling a well at small expense. Those the management sank last year supplied water in abundance and satisfactory to the most critical demands.

2—Bathing.—Parents need have no anxiety when the children go into the water among these benches; the slope is so gentle, the bottom so uniformly good, and underfoot so impossible that bathing along the shores is absolutely without danger.

3—Fishing.—In both lakes fish of many varieties abound. Bass, pickerel, pickerel. Lake Superior trout, and others too numerous to mention, furnish pleasure and profit.

4—Ease of access.—The Northern Pacific railroad, with its ready connection with other lines at terminal and junction points and its decent service, lands the passenger at Detroit City; connection is there made with the grounds by steamer, sailing across Detroit Lake into the canal and thence into Muskrat Lake, down through the lock into Lake Sallie and thence into Lake Melissa. This ride itself is worth a trip to the Assembly grounds.

DESIGN AND SCOPE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Upon this lovely isthmus the people began to assemble before the Assembly was thought of. Among those who came and those who first wanted to come to this ideal place for their summer rest, were those who saw here great possibilities for the development of the Chautauqua idea. Even in such a delightful spot as this, rest might itself grow lonely; the Assembly provides sociability. Recreation might become monotonous; the Assembly brings instruction. Pleasure might be surfeited; the Assembly adds profit. Amusements might become dull; the Assembly interjects thought. The purpose of the Assembly is to combine rest, recreation, amusement, pleasure, with such study and thought as shall "promote the interest of liberal education in science, art, literature and Christian culture."

To realize this purpose, approximately at least, this year, the Assembly is organized as a great school as follows:

1. Department of Elocution, Voice Building and Physical Culture—Marguerite Craig Knowles, of the Manning School of Oratory, Minneapolis.

2. Music, Vocal and Instrumental —Prof. H. W. Mayne, of the Crookston Normal College, Crookston, Minn.

3. Botany and Horticulture—Prof. C. B. Waldron, B. S., of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

4. Political Economy—Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson, Crookston, Minn.

5. Chemistry of Every-Day Life—Prof. E. F. Ladd, B. S., of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

6. Sociology and Economics—Prof. John R. Commons, of the Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

7. Geology—Rev. S. D. Works, Wahpeton, N. D.

8. Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene—Prof. T. H. Rinebaugh, M. S., V. S., of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

9. Science of Instruction.

10. Ministerial Training:
a—Methodist Theology: Rev. C. M. Heard, D. D., Pres., Monticello, Minn.
b—Congregational Congress: Rev. V. N. Vergin, Director, Fargo, N. D.

11—Popular Entertainment. (See, Outline Program.) From The Inter-State Assembly Bulletin.

THE summer months are come again. Northern Minnesota has charming lakes, and we may enjoy the attractions of her cool, shaded shores. The shadeless villages and the crowded cities of our state are dull and dreary places in which to while away the hot days of July and August. The program of exercises for the two weeks assembly embrace a choice variety of popular and ably conducted institutes, lecture courses, musical conventions, etc. The last month will be a rest oasis of profit and pleasure, of cultured fellowship and toil-forgetting rest, and refreshing to all who attend. We should also say to our readers that there are beautiful lots bordering right on the lake shore, near the assembly grounds, which can yet be had for very reasonable prices.

For information concerning the assembly address one of the officers named above, asking for the Assembly Bulletin. For information concerning railroad tickets to Detroit, address Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Humpty Grover sat on a wall,
Humpty Grover had a great fall.
All Europe's money and all Europe's men
Cannot pull Grover together again.

Grover's the Emancipator.

Our Grover he is mighty, he's great, he's good, he's wise;
He loves us, and he watches o'er our welfare night and day.
He is freeing us from labor; we're the apples of his eyes.
He is our emancipator, we who were protected then by prey.
He saw our toil, our greasy grime, our weary, sweaty plight;
He saw we had no leisure; that our backs were bent for hire;
He grieved, he mourned, he worried, he resolved our foes to smite.
He stopped the factry whistle, he put out the factry fire.
And now we're free to wander over hill and over dale.
In Europe will be done our work; which leaves us free from care.
We're gentlemen of leisure now; at us no boss can rail.
And relief foods and the sorghouse supply our bracing fare.
Our friend the jolly farmer, too, is happy and content.
Canadian hens will lay his eggs; potatoes he'll import.
We're all in Grover's clover, somewhat short of nourishment;
We're hungry, but we're happy, for our Grover holds the fort.
—Augustus Jacobson.

How He Wore His Shoes.

"I'll bet any one in the party," Colonel Jack Gambill said to a group of acquaintances one day, "that I did something when a growing boy out in old Tennessee that has never been done by any one before or since."

"What was that, colonel?"

"I wore out my first pair of shoes without both feet being shod at the same time."

"Explain."

"You see, it was this way. Shoes were a novelty to me. The secondary was slow, and I was impatient, as all boys are, for a new thing. He finished one pair of shoes on a Saturday and told me I would have to wait another week for his fellow. I couldn't stand that, so I put the one shoe I had got to such an extent that when I went for the other I had to leave the first one for repairs. I went on this way week after week, and somehow I never could bring that pair of shoes together on my feet. The family was too poor to think of buying me an additional pair. Odd thing, wasn't it, to have one foot shod, booted and paddling the hoof with the other? Boys'll do queer things sometimes."—San Francisco Call.

Scrambled Eggs.

Melt in a small saucepan a piece of butter the size of a small egg; into this break 6 eggs, put in a pinch of salt and pepper repeatedly, a little grated nutmeg and, if desired, a dessertspoonful of cream or fresh milk; stir this over the fire steadily with a wooden spoon till the eggs turn to a thick cream. Serve on hot toast. Fried asparagus tops, chopped ham or bacon, mushrooms, truffles, etc., previously slightly sauted in butter and made hot, are generally added to the scrambled eggs just before turning them out of the saucepan.

Boiled Water.

To restore the flavor to boiled water, mix air with it—that is, shake it thoroughly in a carafe or other open mouthed vessel that will not prevent it from spilling. This takes away the flat, insipid taste that is objectionable.—New York Times.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. HANI RICKSON, ... President
L. ELLINGTON, ... Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, ... Cashier
A. F. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block. - Crookston, Minn

MOTHER'S FRIEND
LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McCONAUGHEY, Bexar Co., Texas.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I drew the bundles. Miss L. M. ARRIS, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., For Sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct 1881
Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,000
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.
Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.
GEO. C. PERKINS, President.
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E. M. Walsh, Chas. S. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
Crookston, - Minnesota.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
SAGINAW HOUSE
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your razor and address and I will Hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Rockitt Bloc., - Crookston, Minn

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office on Jer on Addition.

$1.50
PER DOZEN
FOR THE BEST CABINET
Photographs
AT
P. E. Lynne's Gallery,
Robert Street Crookston.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BEAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

BROWN,
The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Rockitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
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McKINNON BROS.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Dealers in all the leading
McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.
N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
Choice FARM LANDS for sale on easy terms to suit purchasers.
Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

CROKER'S SUCCESSOR

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF TAMMANY HALL.

Something About the Four Prominent Aspirants—Which Three Heads Would Fit the Retiring Chieftain's Crown—Mc Quade, Gilroy, Purroy and Martin.

The recent retirement of Richard Croker from the leadership of Tammany Hall was an event of national interest as well as of local political importance

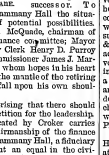
JOHN M'QUADE.

to New York city. Mr. Croker has long exercised an almost absolute control over the policies of the most powerful political club in the world, and his sudden retirement naturally causes considerable speculation concerning his successor. To

four men in Tammany Hall the situation is full of potential possibilities. They are John McQuade, chairman of Tammany's finance committee; Mayor Gilroy, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy and Police Commissioner James J. Martin, each one of whom looks in his heart of hearts that the mantle of the retiring chieftain may fall upon his own shoulders.

It is not surprising that there should be eager competition for the leadership. The place vacated by Croker carries with it the chairmanship of the finance committee of Tammany Hall, a fiduciary position without an equal in the civilized world. The holder of it is the custodian of funds aggregating millions, of which he keeps no accounts whatever, and for which he is responsible to no one. To a man who loves political power, too, the position is eminently desirable.

It seems to be generally conceded that the actual leadership will remain vacant for the present, or at least until after the fall campaign. Meanwhile Mr. John McQuade, who has for some years been treasurer of Tammany Hall, has succeeded to the chairmanship of the finance committee. Mc-



MAYOR GILROY.

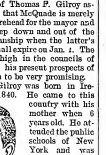
Quade has long been actively identified with Tammany, but is personally unknown outside of that organization. He was an aldermun a good many years ago and was a police justice under the Tweed charter of 1870, but lost his place when the reform charter of 1873 was enacted. Since then he has been a contractor and has made a fortune out of city work. He now lives in handsome style at 1336 Lexington avenue.

The friends of Thomas F. Gilroy assume to believe that McQuade is merely acting as a figurehead for the mayor and will quietly step down and out of the finance chairmanship when the latter's term of office shall expire on Jan. 1. The mayor stands high in the councils of Tammany, and his present prospects of promotion seem to be very promising.

Thomas F. Gilroy was born in Ireland June 3, 1840. He came to this country with his mother when 6 years old. He attended the public schools of New York and was graduated from the Free academy. He learned the trade of a printer, but soon found politics more to his taste. Through his connection with the Tammany Hall he secured a clerkship in the Croton aqueduct board in 1864 and was successively clerk in the county clerk's office and clerk in two district civil courts. He was appointed a deputy in the county clerk's office by James A. Flack in 1884, and upon the election of Flack to the office of sheriff he was made under sheriff. He held this position until appointed commissioner of public works by Mayor Grant in 1889. He was elected mayor in 1892 by the largest majority ever received by a Tammany candidate. Mayor Gilroy has a handsome wife and 10 children. He gets a salary of $10,000 a year.

HENRY D. PURROY.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy has long been a leader of Tammany Hall and is perfectly willing to succeed to the position of paramount chief. He is 46 years old and a lawyer, but has practiced more politics than law. He stood very close to John Kelly in the old days and served a good many years in the board of aldermen. Mayor Gross appointed him president of the board of fire commissioners, and he left Tammany Hall and attached himself to the Grace faction. A few years ago he returned to Tammany with a large personal following and was rewarded with the county clerkship.



JAMES J. MARTIN.

James J. Martin, president of the police board, is another of those who hope to succeed Mr. Croker. He, too, enjoyed confidential relations with the late John Kelly and has been a member of Tammany Hall and a city official nearly all his life. He was both in Ireland in 1848. He is very comfortably situated and draws a salary of $5,000 a year.

PROVOST PEPPER'S SUCCESSOR.

Charles C. Harrison Honored by the University of Pennsylvania.

When Charles C. Harrison recently consented to temporarily fill the office of provost of the University of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Pepper, it was upon the distinct understanding that he should be allowed to retire as soon as the trustees could agree upon another suitable man for the position. The true CHARLES C. HARRISON.

reason, however, hope that if Mr. Harrison does not find the duties of the position too onerous his love for the university may induce him to retain it permanently, and in this hope the trustees are heartily seconded by the faculty, the alumni, the students and by all Philadelphians interested in the welfare of the university.

Mr. Harrison has been one of the university trustees for a long time and has been chairman of the ways and means committee of the board since 1882. He was formerly the senior member of the paper-making firm of Harrison, Fraser & Co. and since his retirement from active business several years ago has devoted most of his time to advancing the interests of the university. He has been a liberal benefactor of the institution, and recently he and his two brothers endowed the John Harrison laboratory of chemistry in honor of their grandfather, who was one of the pioneer chemists of Philadelphia.

Born in Philadelphia May 8, 1844, Mr. Harrison received his early education at the Episcopal academy. He entered the university in 1858 and was a classmate of Dr. Pepper, the retired provost, of whom he has ever since been a close friend. Upon his graduation in 1862, Mr. Harrison being the honor man of the class and receiving the Henry Reed prize, Dr. Pepper invited the provostship or not, Mr. Harrison has announced his desire to devote the remainder of his life to the service of his alma mater.

The resignation of Dr. Pepper was caused by the fact that the duties of provost had become so onerous that he had to give up the position or retire from his medical practice. He will still retain his professorship and take an interest in the university's affairs. With his letter of resignation Dr. Pepper sent the trustees his check for $30,000 as a contribution toward the new wing of the hospital.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.

It Was Founded Five Years Ago by Colonel Thomas T. Wright.

The approaching meeting of the congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, at Des Moines, is likely to engender an interest and importance any of the five annual meetings of the society that have preceded it. Des Moines is the center of a large Scotch-Irish population, which may be relied on to supplement the enthusiasm aroused by an increased attendance of notable men from other sections of the country, and the local representatives have made arrangements that are sure to add an appreciable impetus to the fast spreading influence of the society.

The objects of the Scotch-Irish society are purely fraternal and historical. It is entirely nonsectarian and nonpolitical and includes in its membership men of all shades of religious belief and political opinion from every state in the Union, many of them eminent in politics, business and the various professions. Vice President Stevenson and Governors McKinley of Ohio, Knott of Kentucky, Jackson of Iowa, Northen of Georgia and Hogg of Texas are all members, and ex-governors, senators, representatives and lesser political lights too numerous to specify.

The society was organized at Columbia, Tenn., in 1889, by a convention called by Colonel T. T. Wright of Nashville, who thought the time was ripe for the formation of a society similar to the Scotch and Puritan historical associations, which should record and make history of the achievements of the Scotch-Irish race in America.

In the foundation and upbuilding of the republic this race was probably the most active of all. Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln, Sam Houston, Fulton, Greeley, Blaino and many other men noted in American history came of this stock, yet until the formation of this society the race was without a written history. Since then five volumes of the proceedings of its annual meetings have been published, and they make mighty interesting reading. The debt of the race to the founder of this society is not easy to measure, and it is best appreciated by the most eminent representatives of the blood. Such men as Robert Bonner, Dr. John Hall and Colonel A. K. McClure have been prominent in it from the beginning, and the first named has been president of the society from the start.

ENGLAND PREPARING

HOPES TO SECURE THE BULK OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Importing Largely of Raw Materials at Very Cheap Prices—They Acknowledge That They Are "Preparing For Increased Activity"—Free Traders Awakened.

The London board of trade returns for the first three months of this year present some features that are of particular interest to American manufacturers. In the British free trade country it appears that the value of the imports this year to March 31 was $84,000,000 more than during the first three months of 1893, an increase of 11.2 per cent. The exports of British and Irish produce, however, decreased by $3,120,000 during the same period, a falling off of 1.1 per cent.

The London Economist finds comfort in this large increase in the British import trade, stating that:

"The increase in the imports, apart from the exceptional movements in cotton and cereals, is to a considerable extent due to larger importations of the raw material for our manufactures. This goes to indicate that our industries are experiencing a certain quickening and are preparing for increased activity."

From the American standpoint this "preparing for increased activity" means that the British manufacturers are either preparing to defiance those great "markets of the world" that free trade theory would give to us, but which Great Britain largely controls, or else that she is "preparing for increased activity" in securing the American trade that our free traders desire to place at the feet of foreign countries by lowering our protective tariff.

Out of her total increased imports of $54,000,000, Great Britain purchased $37,000,000 more of raw cotton during the first quarter of 1894 than she did in the corresponding period of 1893.

It is a question how much of this raw cotton will return to the United States in the way of manufactured cotton goods should the Wilson bill become law. Certainly some of it will, and considerably more than we would otherwise purchase if the McKinley protective tariff were to remain undisturbed. It is well to remember that every dollar's worth of cotton goods imported means a dollar's worth less to be manufactured in the United States—a fact of direct interest to mill owners and to wage earners, both in the north and in the south.

So the interest of American manufacturers and labor it is well to look into the "preparing for increased activity" on the part of the British manufacturers in other textile raw materials as well as cotton, and thus we find that the imports this year to March 31, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893, were greater by the following percentages:

FOR THE TEXTILE TRADES.	—Per cent of Increase.— Quantity.	Value.
Raw cotton	18.1	7.0
Raw flax	16.1	19.2
Raw hemp	23.0	19.4
Raw jute	29.9	65.4
Raw silk	3.0	0.0
Raw wool	1.1	0.2

American manufacturers can form a very good idea, from the foregoing exhibit, to what extent this "preparing for increased activity" is being carried on in Great Britain. Large importations of raw cotton by 99 per cent, of flax by 16.5 per cent, of hemp and jute by almost 30 per cent each, and of raw silk by 3 per cent, within the brief term of three months, mean an almost corresponding increase in the output of the English manufactured goods, which have to be disposed of either in the "markets of the world" or in the United States. As England takes very good care that the former are always well stocked, it is but natural to suppose that she is "preparing for increased activity" in the United States.

But a still further very important point is to be noted in the foregoing exhibit. Where there has been an increase of 99 per cent in the quantity of raw cotton imported into England, the increase in value was but 7.1 per cent, and in the case of flax the increased value was 85 per cent less than the quantity, and in hemp it was 19.5 per cent less. In the case of raw silk the value has not changed, while in jute it appears to have advanced. Where the rate on material has been purchased much below the values of a year ago, the British manufacturer will have a still further advantage over the American, because he is well supplied with duty free raw materials, while we are not, owing to the uncertainty of our future industrial conditions through the tariff tinkering of the free traders.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

Ride a cock horse to Cleveland cross
To buy little Dorrit a galloping horse.
It trots behind, and it canters before,
Will David ride it through Grover's door?

WHERE ARE WE AT?

WHO CAN TELL WHAT THE TARIFF BILL IS NOW LIKE?

A Complete Record of Its Checkered Career Through Congress—It Shows How the Country Is Governed by Democracy, Procrastination, but No Legislation.

It is interesting to follow the career of the bewildering tariff known as the Wilson bill, to promote the delay of prostration, which is briefly given as follows:

1. The Chicago platform of the Democratic party denouncing protection as a fraud, condemning trusts and declaring for a tariff for revenue only.

2. The labors of the schoolteacher—Mr. Wilson—to revolutionize the great industrial and manufacturing interests of the United States, he never having been engaged in business and never having done a day's work in a factory in his life.

3. The demagogic address to congress by President Grover Cleveland, urging the policy of prostration, the destruction of American prosperity and striving to create strife between capital and labor on lines laid down in his message, and the creation of his income tax.

4. The work in the basement of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, including invitations to the free traders of the country to give their ideas upon an American tariff, hearings of foreign vegetables growers and manufacturers, and a partial hearing of American interests.

5. The discussion of the bill by the house of representatives, a number of the schedules changed and its passage forced by Czar Crisp.

6. Sent to the senate.

7. Referred to the senate finance committee and there taken in charge by the trinity, not one of whom came from an industrial state or had the slightest knowledge of the conditions or requirements of laborers or manufacturers.

8. The refusal of the trinity to grant hearings to American interests.

9. The unauthorized addition of one and no additional days were given to the trinity committee, creating a quartet and a quintet of discord for both United States.

10. The completion of a new bill by this varied numerical committee after granting private hearings to the Sugar trust.

11. The submission of this new bill in the senate.

12. Its dissension in the senate.

13. The opposition of leading Democratic senators thereto.

14. Its discussion in committee of the whole senate.

15. The construction of a new bill by protectionist Democrats, with the aid of the secretary of the treasury, unknown to the trinity committee.

16. The recognition of the interests of the Lead, Oil and Sugar trusts.

17. The abandonment of a tariff for revenue only.

18. The adoption of a policy of protection on a modified form, forgetful that insufficient protection is no protection.

19. The presentation of 403 proposed changes.

20. The reference of this latest conglomerate to the senate.

21. Next?

Good For Canadian Farms.

"As the Democratic party in the States are talking the Canadians quite off our agricultural products, and next summer farming will be more profitable than heretofore, the subscriber would hereby intimate that she is about to sell her fine farm."

The above advertisement was copied from The Weekly Patriot, published at Charlottetown, P. E. I., under date of March 15, 1894. The latter explains clearly holiveas that the Canadians pay the duty and that good times are coming for Canada.

Myrtle at Royal Weddings.

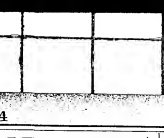
Near the flag tower at Osborne and bordering on the carriage entrance to the palace is a charming garden, which contains a very large myrtle tree grown from a sprig taken out of the wedding bouquet of the princess royal in 1858. Each royal bride has since carried a piece of myrtle from the bush in her bouquet on her wedding day, and two hits were sent to Coburg for the use of Princess Victoria Melita. Even the Duchess of Coburg had some of the myrtle from Osborne in her bouquet when she was married, the queen having sent the pieces all the way to St. Petersburg in charge of Lady Augusta Stanley.—New York Sun.

How "Turkey Red" Is Made.

An oil bath is prepared composed of 100 gallons of water and 50 pounds of oil—sufficient for 100 pounds of cotton—and in this bath the cotton is handled until thoroughly impregnated; then pressed out and dried at a temperature not exceeding 40 degrees C. For mordanting, a bath of aluminate of soda is made by dissolving 50 pounds each of alumina and 100 of soda from six to eight times their weight of water, the soda solution being slowly added to the alumate solution, and when all is added the liquor is made to stand at 0 degrees B. Into this bath the oil and dried cotton are entered, and turned over eight to ten times to impregnate the fiber; then allowed to steep in the bath over night, being next day wrung out and dried at a temperature of 40 degrees C. The mordanted cotton after being dried is worked for 15 minutes in a bath containing eight to ten pounds of chalk; then rinsed and dried.

How to Do Up Linen Shades.

After the shades are washed, starched and dried roll them down in thin cold starch, letting them lie awhile. Begin to iron at the lower edged end. Iron about a foot, and when perfectly dry tack on to the roller. When this is smoothly rolled, iron a foot more, and so on till all is done. All must be absolutely dry before rolling.



Before After Treatment

Is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agent only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hysteria, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Insomnia, all Desire, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by Indiscretion, Overwork, Worry, or Excesses. Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. Don't be a beat if hardly will write a positive guarantee to cure or refund money. WRITE COUPON STUBB, a certain cure for Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Blotches or Eruptions. Worst of blood and skin diseases. Don't let druggists impose on you and say they have something just as good because they make more profit. Insist on having VIGORINE or write for it. Sent by mail in plain wrapper, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to Dr. Green or Send for Manager. Correspondence solicited from druggists only. Agent for all local druggists. Address PERT MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Every dose will vanish their lost manhood, and will bring it to them in a perfectly natural way. VIGORINE Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Blotches or Eruptions. Worst of blood and skin diseases. Don't be druggists impose on you and say they have something just as good because they make more profit. Insist on having VIGORINE or write for it. Sent by mail in plain wrapper, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to Dr. Green or Send for Manager. Correspondence solicited from druggists only. Agent for all local druggists. Address PERT MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fourset Block
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and Winnipeg
TO
HELENA.
BUTTE.
SPOKANE.
TACOMA.
SEATTLE.
PORTLAND
PULLMAN
SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT
DINING CARS
TOURIST
SLEEPING CARS
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:54 p.m.
Crookston
Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Dreadod and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.
Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Tickets Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. H. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOUSE has been Refitted and Refurnished throughout. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.
No. 232 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - - Minn

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1878 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we the undersigned do hereby associate ourselves in a body corporate and hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporate hereby formed shall be and Lake Milling Co. The business of the corporate shall be the manufacture of flour and meal and such other products as may be found convenient from time to time; and to carry on business in the manufacture of lumber, both hard and soft, and lath, and buy, own and have sold land, water-power, machinery and other appurtenances as may be deemed convenient thereof necessary in the operation of the same forming business and may buy, sell, in or, and operate such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary to receive and handling the products of the farm, and to transact in the operation of the same, and such business and shall have power to maintain operate, acquire, improve, own and have such mill or mills, together with all other buildings, railroad tracks, water power and machinery as may be necessary for the complete and perfect operation of said business in the manufacture of lumber, flour, meal and such other products as may be found convenient for carrying said business, and do all other business necessary and incidental to its said manufacturing business. The functions of said corporation shall however be limited to the business of manufacturing, the articles hereinbefore mentioned and to the lines incidental thereto.

The principal place of the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of the corporation shall be the 28th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its existence shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be paid in at such times and in such installments as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that said corporation may at any one time be subject to is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: P. E. Lee, C. L. Hyde, Little Falls, Minn., L. Van Hecke, Kiendale, South Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first Board of Directors are as follows: Frank E. Cawley, Charles E. Hyde and L. Van Hecke; and Frank E. Cawley shall be the president, C. L. Hyde shall be the vice president, and L. Van Hecke shall be secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting of the stock holders, which shall be held on the 10th day of August, 1894, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be and is hereby vested in a board of five directors, each of whom five persons, who shall be elected by and from the stock holders of said corporation each year at the annual meeting of the stock holders, and said Board of Directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the board of directors annually and said officers shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be found necessary, and shall have power to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors as they may occur unless caused by resignation or by the removal of a director appointed by the board. The annual meeting of the stock holders shall be held on the second Monday of August, in each year, at the office of the company, and after its annual meeting of the stock holders, the number of directors on the Board of Directors may be increased to not exceed seven by the stock-holders at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock holders shall be held on the second Monday of August, 1894, at which meeting the undersigned hereby covenants and agree to take the 10th day of Aug. A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY. [Seal.]
CHARLES E. HYDE. [Seal.]
L. VAN HECKE. [Seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. S. LINDERMAN,
B. E. CARLSON.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison }

On this 11th day of May A. D. 1894, before me a Notary Public within and for said county, personally appeared Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Hyde, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

C. S. LINDERMAN,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Morrison County, Minn.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Hanley }

On this 12th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Hecke, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

A. C. CASE,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.
Hanley County, S. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Department of State }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 14th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book "E 2" of Incorporations on Page 387.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, } ss.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office and recorded on the 7th day of May A. D. 1894.

JOHN SWENSON,
Register of Deeds.

Going to Buy a Watch?
If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with
Non-pull-out
BOWS.
Here's the Idea:
The bow has a groove cut in each end. A collet runs down inside the pendent (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendent. The collet is made of hardened steel.
To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark,
It cannot be had with any other kind.
Send a postal for a watch case opener to the famous Boss Filled Case maker.
KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:12 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

The county board met yesterday. Weather somewhat cool for June.

W. R. Kelsey went to Fisher on Monday.

Julius Voelker is up from Fisher on jury duty.

C. C. Lawton was down from Mentor this week.

Chris Widenhoefler, of Fisher, is doing jury duty this term.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

Geo. M. Swift was in from Mentor on Monday to do a bit of courting.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the Californian wine house. (3-tf)

Todd Farden was in from Mentor on Monday as a witness in the *Swift* case.

T. A. Harris commences this week the work of moving R. B. Gates' residence up to the new site.

Go to the Californian wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Frank Brown: How is the flour mill running? Full blast; we have 50 cars of wheat on the side track to-day.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Myron H. Collins, after a pleasant visit with his son S. L., left for his home in Iowa on Friday evening of week.

S. L. Collins is mending his ways a bit—lenstwise he is laying a new sidewalk fornhust his business place on Main street.

Rev. R. H. Battey goes to the twin cities next week to attend the temperance convention. Will he come home at the week.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Frank Brown has purchased Frank Kermott's interest in the steam laundry, and will put A. A. Buckingham, of Argyle, in charge of it. Mr. Kermott will probably return to the drug business.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Brown.

The river drivers were paid off Saturday night—and trade was lively for a few hours.

I am prepared to make a few first-class farm loans at straight 10 per cent with no bonus. Call on E. M. Walsh, the land man, Fournet block, Crookston. [8-10]

Ed Martin attended the A. R. U. dance at Barnesville last Friday night, and reports the biggest crowd in attendance that he ever saw at a dance.

The grass on all unsold railroad lands will be sold at public auction June 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Rooms 33 and 35, Rockitt Block.

City Clerk W. A. Lauctet went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday morning, returning on Wednesday.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months. [5-12] ROBERT STANTON.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit. [47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

Awarded Highest Honor World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. C. Kelso was down from Halstock this week.

Tom Erwin, of Fisher, is doing jury duty this term.

The McKinnon Bros. start their ditching contract this week.

H. B. Budd was up from Elma on Wednesday doing some trading.

A little rain would do lots of good. One or two of Hick's showers are due.

B. M. Chesley was up from Ada on Wednesday looking over the political field a bit.

E. M. Walsh made a business trip to Chicago this week, returning Wednesday.

The street sprinkler makes its daily rounds, but Hicks does not get in his work.

Chris. Greenhalgh has sold Brown Beinet to a Fertile man at a long figure—said to be $800.

Agent Sharkey is enjoying a visit from his father and a sister and his uncle, from Floyd, Iowa.

All who desire fresh Jersey cream should address a postal card to Mrs. M. E. Bartlett, city office.

S. S. Chapin has disposed of his business interests at Argyle and has returned to the city for the present.

E. M. Walsh: Money is loosening up in Chicago. I secured quite an amount to loan out on good farm security.

Lovers of fine music should not fail to visit the opera to-night. No finer entertainment ever given in our city.

Of course W. A. Marin has worked hard enough for the pop cause to entitle him to an office—but of course he won't get one.

Morehead will pave a few streets in the business center with cedar blocks. It would be a good idea for Crookston to follow.

The business men and citizens of East Grand Forks turned out on June 1st, and built a fence around the race track at that place.

Aaron Cooke, on section 9, Fairfax has a few choice Jersey heifers for sale at prices to suit the times. Will sell for cash or bankable paper.

It is said that Henry Steege is figuring to acquire an interest in the Commercial hotel. Henry would no doubt make a model landlord.

Hans Jackson was in on Wednesday consulting with Chesley, Knudson and Lommen. Great matters seem to be at stake all of a sudden.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached at Barnesville on Sabbath last. He received a call from that church, but as yet has not decided to accept.

D. D. Horton came in on Monday with a scow that he had sold to Rudy Durston and now Rudy proposes to drink cream all the time hereafter —on the side.

T. B. McManus yesterday received his commission as deputy collector of internal revenue for the district —and our friend Kirsch is still a democrat.

Is it not about time the republican county committee issued their call for a county convention? Some counties have held their conventions already.

Mrs. H. E. Cooke has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to ride out to Fairfax on Monday afternoon, for a few days visit in the family of Aaron Cooke. She has had a severe seige but seems improving nicely.

A few changes in farm property indicates an awakening in real estate that is encouraging. It will not be long before the enquiry will cause prices to double, then everybody will wonder why they did not catch on before.

In April the firm of Peterson Bros. & Wurninger purchased Nat Hunt, a fall brother of Hans Nut, and the colt is expected to arrive in a few days. He is entered in the three-year-old race at the coming fair. Some say the sire of these horses has this spring showed a 2:12 gait, and the boys naturally expect something great of the sons of such a sire.

John Quinnell, a prominent French Canadian farmer of Mentor was in on Monday. By the way John is mentioned as a candidate for sheriff on the populist ticket and a worse choice might be made. John is a hard-working honest farmer and while he is not making a great scramble for the office is far better qualified to fill it than many a man who belongs to the seek'n the office to secure the nomination.

Jake Ills comes to the front with a fish story some what out of the usual order of things. He reports having killed one Mr. sturgeon with a pitch-fork, in Anderson creek one day last week. He saw the fish in the creek and the only thing he had to get the fish with was a pitch-fork which did the business with a good bit of exertion besides.

W. O. Wilson is enjoying a visit from his father, mother and a sister from Madison, Wisconsin.

The grain is pretty much all sown in Polk county with exception of perhaps a little barley yet.

John Sylvester Whitten and Miss Zelma Lichty, both of Devils Lake, were married on May 31st, by Rev. Squier at the M. E. church in this city.

Louis Fontaine took Joseph Nethier out to the farm of the former on Friday of last week where Mr. Nether is to put up a big stock barn for Mr. Fontaine.

Hon. H. Steenerson has bought the celebrated LaChapelle trotter, P. J. That looks like business, though he says he wants the horse for his dog to amuse himself with.

Children's day exercises at M. E. church next Sunday. Sermon to children and baptism of children in the morning; children's day festival of song in the evening.

R. S. Hurd, of Hallock, formerly of Crookston, was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia Arnold, at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, on May 31st, the Rev. L. W. Squier officiating.

The McGibeny opera company that opens up this evening in the opera house has just finished a week's engagement each in St. Paul and Minneapolis playing to crowded houses every night. It is said to be one of the finest troupes on the road and Manager Hoyt deserves great credit for getting this company here. He should be rewarded by a full house.

John J. Ellingson was up from Wellsville on Saturday in the interest of a county road to be laid out between the Red River country and Crookston. This road would be of vast importance to our commercial interests and this city should be ready at any time to take hold and do all in her power to further the project and no doubt our business men would gladly do so.

It begins to look like Halvor Steenerson intends to enter the congressional race next fall—at least we saw him out on the streets one day behind LaChapelle's famous trotter P. J., scoring for position. Hobston should have got Doc Robertson's trotter or some other equally good racer and joined in—to make it interesting.

Dr. C. E. Dompier returned on Friday from a trip to Mexico, where he went to recreate a few weeks. The farthest point he visited was Corsova, and while in Mexico he witnessed an old-fashioned bull fight, wherein two men were killed, and several horses and a number of men and horses badly wounded. The Dr. says it was an interesting sight as a relic of barbarism. He enjoyed the trip very much.

The readings given by Miss Lootta Swanton at the opera house last Thursday evening were much enjoyed by those present. Her readings took quite a wide range—from light to heavy, from humorous to pathetic. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Masons.

T. M. Nelson was up from Fertile on Wednesday. Mr. Nelson has recently had the misfortune to lose his right eye by disease and the other eye was threatened though it is now probable that it will save to it's right again and in this hope his friends will all join with him.

Pops were around thicker than bees on Wednesday. This about slates! Why the G. O. P. in its palmiest days was not in it with the pops for sunite-making. They profess to believe in the idea that the office should seek the man—and every pop seems to think he is the identical man for office.

T. A. Harris is raising the old Sherman house preparatory to laying a foundation put under it. We learn that J. R. Clements the owner, intends to raise the old part as high as the addition, thus making it all three story, and will thoroughly remodel the whole structure and make a first-class hotel out of it. He will also add a brick building facing Robert street for store purposes. The erection of a new building would be a much wiser move.

On the 12th inst. will be witnessed a production of "Si Perkins" by the Inimitable Burton-Coleman Company. This company has won great praise from the press and people all along its route. The company is first-class and is going right ahead despite the hard times, because they possess real merit and on that account receive a paying patronage. Their orchestra, directed by Prof. S. V. Downs, is composed of twelve skillful musicians. It is the strongest ever presented to the public by a traveling company. One of the most necessary features for a first-class performance is the best of music rendered in an artistic manner —especially is this so in Si Perkins, running over with songs, dances, catchy music, where good music is absolutely necessary. Be sure and see the street parade; you will enjoy it.

The Cleveland house is doing a big business in these days—what with the district court and the big drive just in they have all the boarders they can accommodate.

D. D. Horton informs the JOURNAL that Maple Bay is getting up the biggest kind of a celebration for July 4th. They hope to get the road-bed that is all ready for ties and iron completed in time for the great event.

At the receivers sale of the Red River line of elevators the bid of Van Dusen was the highest and will probably be accepted by the court to which the bids have been submitted. Van Dusen has conducted the line since the failure of the Red River Valley company.

Rev. L. W. Squier tells us that he will soon have ready for distribution the "Assembly Bulletin," a pamphlet descriptive of the Detroit Lake summer assembly. It attended a meeting of the trustees at Detroit this week, and orders were given for the enlargement of the grounds and buildings of the assembly.

Among the varied features to be introduced during the performance of "Si Perkins," which will be presented by the Burton-Coleman Company at the opera house on the 12th inst. is their olio of specialties, and the famous "Si Perkins" orchestra, directed by Prof. S. V. Downs, which is sure to be entertaining. Of the play itself we need only to say that for laughing purposes there are no better, and this has been proven by the large audiences it always attracts. The parade given by the famous Pughtown farmer . . . . is great; be sure and see it.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman w . . . from Rockport, Utah, under date of May 31, 1894. "Gents—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in decaring it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts, sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock with out it." Mr. J. R. Clements, the proprietor of the Commercial, has taken charge of the house for the present.

J. R. Clements applied to the council on Wednesday evening for permission to raise the old part of the Sherman house to the same height as the new part and make a flat roof, covered with tin. The application was referred to the city attorney with instructions to report upon it at the meeting Thursday evening.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance Policies, Good Securities, Interest, Time and Reasonable Fees. Correspondence attended to cheerfully in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county references. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

o o CROOKSTON. o o

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Monday Evening, June 12.

The Funniest Man on Earth,

SAM J. BURTON,

And the Charming Comedian,

MISS LILLIE COLEMAN.

In the new

oooooooooooooooooooooooo

o **«SI PERKINS,»** o

oooooooooooooooooooooooo

A Superb Scenic Production.

A Hip! Hurrah! Hilarious!

SENSATIONAL COMEDY. DRAMA.

A Roaring, Rousing, Rally Of Fun, Laughter and Yells.

PROF. S. V. DOWN'S SOLO ORCHESTRA of twelve skilled musicians, is the strongest ever presented to the public by a traveling company. One of the most serious, yet fascinating features for a first-class performance is the best of music rendered in an artistic manner—especially is this so in SI PERKINS, running over with songs, dances, catchy music, where good music is absolutely necessary.

See the Street Parade at Noon by The Pauns

PUGHTOWN FARMERS' BAND

FREE CONCERT

At front of Opera House, 45-7 o'clock p. m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Battey has labored hard to establish a church at Mentor, and has been ably seconded in his efforts by the people of that locality.

A Rustling Landlord.

The grand jury yesterday found indictments against A. J. and M. J. Stoeser, the former the flighty landlord of the Commercial, and the latter his sister. Miss Stoeser was arrested last night, but A. J. is said to be in Chicago, where he is reported to have married a woman with some money, and he hopes to be able —with aforesaid money—to straighten out his financial difficulties here. The indictment is for grand larceny in the second degree, and Miss. Stoeser is implicated on account of allowing her brother to use her name in business transactions.

The cause of the indictment is briefly about as follows: About two months ago Stoeser made a deal with Henry Steege whereby they were to form a sort of partnership and purchase the Palace hotel furniture, and Steege was to conduct the Palace and Stoeser the Commercial. Steege was to put up $600 and Stoeser the experience, and each was to share equally the profits of the two hotels. Steege innocently gave Stoeser the money, but when the latter tried to get a lease of the Palace the owner refused to lease it to him. Stoeser drove on to the Sioux and has been scandaling Steege of since. The matter was brought to attention of the grand jury, with the result above stated.

A letter from Stoeser simmers, that he will return soon and "square up everything."

Mr. J. R. Clements, the proprietor of the Commercial, has taken charge of the house for the present.

A Rousing Dance will be given in the vacant store room to the Fournet block next Tuesday evening. Good music will be provided, and a good time guaranteed to all who attend.

The populist legislative committee met in this city on Wednesday and fixed upon Friday, July 6th, as the day for holding their legislative convention.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 2nd.

Eriksen, Ole Sawyer, Nora C.
Lindman, I.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEUAGE, Postmaster.

To Teachers of Polk County

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teachers should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

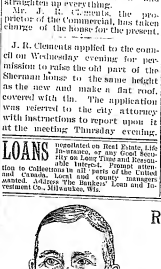
A. A. LOMMEN, County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs, address, ROBERT STANTON, Crookston Packing House, Crookston, Minn. [7-12]

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [42tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.



RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

WALSH, the Land Man.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894. NO. 9.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor..... Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor..... David M. Clough.
Secretary of State..... S. P. Brown
Attorney General..... H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Halvor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 56-1 Sen. Dist.....E. E. Leamen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacbson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court..... J. J. Elliot, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court..... Nils Jensen.

County.

Auditor..... C. V. Webster
Treasurer..... J. T. Beardsley
Register of Deeds..... John Amundson
Attorney..... A. R. Holmes
Sheriff..... Aray Grundyson
Judge of Probate..... C. M. Bowen
Supt. of Schools..... A. A. Lommen
Surveyor..... O. L. Blamery
Coroner..... Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District..... John E. Oppegaard
Second District..... Aaron Linden
Third District..... M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District..... C. P. Dewey
Fifth District..... A. C. Bhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor..... John Cromb
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk..... W. A. Lanctot
Office in Mckinnon Block.
Treasurer..... Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block.
Comptroller..... E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournet Block.
Assessor..... C. H. Nix
City Attorney..... Holmes Buckius
Office over Merchants National Bank.
City Engineer..... George Ralph
Office in Fournet Block.
Street Commissioner..... Jos. Creighton
Chief of Police..... Louis Gouyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large..... J. W. Wheeler
First Ward..... I. D. Jennys, Geo. O. Bah
Second "..... J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norrie
Third "..... Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
Fourth "..... N. S. Gervais, Fred Hull
Fifth "..... E. G. Norlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wiekstrom	Bray
Badger	S Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	ale Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Bierer	Euclid.
Briskel,	A P Fitik	Warren
Bygland,	Halvor Sunderson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Dandsville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid,
Eden,	Ovet A Sadle	Gilo
Fairfax,	Wm Hinnebakek,	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWaters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gn Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J P Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Gordon,	John Hanson	Hingdal
Gentilly,	H T Goudron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	E L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Nikelell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred Sorenson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Arneson	Nelleville
Kerstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Nunsville,	G H Frank.	G Forks
Kentsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Kutnson,	Goldrush
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	H L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Sebeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenston,	Fertile
Lowell,	Chas Mathieson	Gretis
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Lotsbville,	Benjamin Dalbee	Hoot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Bacerbon	T. R. Falls
Northland.	M E Mercier	Northland
Numedal,	Hennie E Albue,	Tweed.
Garnad,	W A Morin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blenn	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hanksun	Fosston
R.i.v, village,	A P Johnson	E L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hdolp Biril	E L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Erlan
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockbury,	P Englestad	St. Hilaire
Reome,	P Rowland	Nelsy
Rosebud,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Rustic,	Owen Simmons	Crookston
sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	James F Sullivan	Northland
Silver,	St. Hilaire,	St. Hilaire
Silsteen,	J L Johnson	Wanger
Sullivan,	Ingebret Larson	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Carnousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Elonor Perrone	Terrebonne
Tilden,		
Tynsid.	A O Rostrom	Neby
Vineland.	John Thompson	Neby
Winger	Albert Johnson	Hindal
Woodside,	Thos Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wrenbus,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh.	T R Falls

The poisonous cuts inflicted by barb wire, has caused the death of many a good horse whose life might have been saved by the use of Hallo's Barb Wire Liniment. It is especially made to heal all cuts, sores and wounds quickly, and thousands of owners and stockmen have freely acknowledged it the best. F. L. Durand sells and guarantees this remedy.

DISTRICT COURT.

Warring and Thoosen, Two of the Car Thieves, will Have to Go to Stillwater.

Funk, O'Brien and Ersahledi Acquitted for Lack of Evidence to Convict.

The Calendar Will Soon Be Cleared—Only a Few Cases Left to be Disposed Of.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH.

After a verdict was received in the case of Rasmus Johnson vs. Tobias Skjerping and Ole Larson, a jury was called in the case of C. E. Harrington vs. Colman Keeley. Wm. Watts attorney for plaintiff. R. J. Montague attorney for defendant. This action is brought by plaintiff to recover for two horses and about one hundred bushels of wheat, claimed to have been sold to defendant through defendant's son Mike Keeley.

It appears that in the spring of 1889, plaintiff sold Mike Keeley two horses for $300 and 100 bushels of wheat at 90 cts per bushel. Plaintiff claimed he received as part payment on the above, one yoke of oxen valued at $70 and $100 cash. Defendant claims that he did not buy the stuff nor did he give his son Mike, who was then a minor, authority to buy them for him. Defendant refused to sign notes for the payment of the horses. His son Mike's first year of farming was a failure and he could not pay for the horses. Mike Keeley then went to work on the railroad, leaving the horses with his brothers. Defendant claims he wanted plaintiff to take back the horses and return the steer to the boy. This was done and defendant had to feed the horses. The case consumed the afternoon.

In the afternoon the grand jury reported that it had completed its labors. The Court instructed them to adjourn until the third Monday in September, at which time they should meet again if not otherwise instructed. If not needed they will be so advised by the clerk.

The last indictment returned was against A. J. Stoeser and Miss Mary Stoeser, the charge being grand larceny in the first degree. A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties. Miss Stoeser was arrested and placed under bonds for her appearance. The bond was fixed at $600 and Chas. H. Sanke went on the bond. A full account of the facts in the case was given last week.

THURSDAY.

Counsels summed up the Harrington-Keeley case and it was given to the jury. A verdict was soon returned in favor of the defendant.

The criminal calendar was then moved. The first case being that of The State vs. Joseph Lejambe, County Attorney Holston prosecuting and H. Steenerson defending. A jury was selected and the case begun in the forenoon.

The defendan is charged with grand larceny in the first degree. It is charged that on the night of March 28th last, defendant entered the blacksmith shop of Munn and Flintrault and stole therefrom five steel plowers, five hammers, eleven fire tongs one horse rasp and one plow tile valued at $25. Lejambe was arrested, tried and placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury, which found an indictment against him. The defense set up was, that defendant found a sack of tools on the street Crookston on the crossing between First National Bank and Wallace's corner. He put the tools in his buggy, drove to a friend's house near Gentilly, remained all night and started on home. On the way, Peter Patenaude, who was with him and defendant talked about the tools and defendant consulted to come back and find out whose tools they were. He put the tools under the bridge near Gentilly and came on to town. They remained there until the Saturday following, when, from the instruction of Lejambe, Chas. Lejambe, one Patenaude and O. Langevin found them under the bridge aforesaid. In the meantime Flintrault had found his lost tools at the fair ground, as he claims from Lejambe's telling him they were there. The tools Lejambe claims he found and put under the bridge were produced in court. They consisted of two hammers, six tongs, three pinchers, file and rasp. The case occupied the attention of the court all the day.

FRIDAY.

The Lejambe case was resumed and completed and given the jury shortly before 12 o'clock.

The State of Minnesota vs. Victor Fontaine was next called. It is charged that on January 26th last at Fosston, the defendant assaulted one Wilhelm Sundsdahl, seriously injuring him "breaking his face."

It appears that this complaining witness, Sundsdahl, was pretty drunk, while in the waiting room, where several persons were waiting for the train to start. Among them being several ladies, two of whom Mr. Fontaine was talking with. Mr. Sundsdahl was in the rooms and as County Attorney Holston puts it having his "bible full of whiskey" and wanting to assist Mr. Fontaine with entertaining the two ladies, went over that way and as he approached in a staggering manner with arms somewhat extended towards the ladies, Mr. Fontaine knocked him down a couple of times after which the agent took a hand in the row and Mr. Sundsdahl was unceremoniously ejected from the waiting room. After being put out he staggered around against one thing and another and finally fell off the platform onto the track between the platform and the cars then standing on the track. Whether this was the cause of the broken bones in his face or the blows from Fontaine's fist no one is able to say.

The jury returned a verdict of petty larceny in the case of State against Joseph Lejambe. The indictment was for grand larceny.

The jury were out but a short time and brought in a verdict in the case against Victor Fontaine of "not guilty." A. R. Holston for prosecution and A. C. Wilkinson for the defense.

SATURDAY.

The trial of the men charged with robbing the Great Northern freight car here during the strike was the next order of the business.

Nick Funk and James Warring were indicted together. Warring plead guilty and Nick Funk] not guilty. A jury was then called to sit in judgment of Nick Funk.

Considerable time was taken up in selecting competent jurors. Very little evidence was taken before adjournment for noon.

The case is so well known that only a brief mention of the facts now is necessary. During the strike on the Great Northern road here, cars loaded with merchandise were left here on the track in the yards. On or about April 23rd, it was discovered that two of the cars had been opened and some of the goods taken. New investigation followed and the supposed guilty parties located and arrested, and some of the goods recovered from the houses of the parties arrested. The grand jury investigated the matter and found indictments against five or six parties: Nick Funk, James Warring, Patrick Henry (Dick) O'Brien, Nick Thoosen, Nick Ershfield and Knute Grindly. Grindly, Warring and Thoosen pleaded guilty.

Funk's case was the first to be tried. E. A. Young shipping clerk, for Winston, Farrington & Co., Minneapolis, was the first witness called. He testified to having shipped goods to different parties in North Dakota.

J. F. Perkins, receiving clerk for the Great Northern at Minneapolis, testified as to receiving the goods from Winston, Farrington & Co.

N. Peterson, forwarding clerk, forwarded the goods.

William Jordan checked the goods out.

Leonard McLean next testified to having sealed the cars, 4410 and 1326; the cars into which the goods were loaded.

D. B. Barstow, conductor, next came on and testified that he hauled the cars to St. Cloud; that the cars were sealed when he received them at Minneapolis.

Grant Mason, another conductor, brought the cars in question from Barnesville to Crookston, and testified that the seals were all right when he received them, and as far as he knew they were all right when he left them on the tracks here on April 15th.

A. C. Wilkinson testified as to the Great Northern leasing the road and cars operated on this line.

W. W. Fegan, that on the 22d or 23d of April he found cars 4410 and 1326 open and some canned goods, lard, sugar, tobacco, pickles, coffee, syrup, catsup, crackers, raisins and soap missing.

James Warring was next called and told his story; that he saw Funk break open and containing merchandise; I looked in and saw it; that was about 5 o'clock in the evening, they agreed to come at night and get some of the stuff; they came about ten or eleven; Warring got in car, carried goods out to Funk who stood on track watching; they carried goods to Funk's house, put it in cellar; few days after they divided it, Warring taking half to his house. After taking stuff to Funk's house they went down town, had a drink and went home; that Funk told him he (Funk) put his canned goods in a sack and threw them in the river.

The two cases of the State vs. C. L. Combgs were continued until the December term.

MONDAY.

A. J. Stoeser and Miss. Stoeser, against whom the grand jury found indictments, came before the court and entered a plea of "not guilty."

The Funk case again taken up.

Chief Gouyea came on and told of arresting the man Funk, of searching his house, not finding anything, and of afterwards finding the goods in Warring's house.

A. F. Noble, special agent for the Great Northern, testified that he went with Gouyea to make the arrest; that they found the goods as marked them, identified the mark on the goods.

The goods, consisting of nine bottles of catsup, part of a cheese, two cans of tomatoes, 3 cans mushrooms, one can of baking powder, keg of nails, two pairs of two butts of tobacco, two cans of soup, were in the court room.

Warring also testified that sometime about this time, (he could not fix dates), Funk brought some soup to the Minneapolis brewery while they were working there.

Charley Probst and Michael Palen testified as to the extra fine soup on that particular occasion. Probst fixing the date at the 17th or 18th of April.

John Kyle, policeman, testified that he saw the men, Warring and Funk together, on the night of the 17th, between 11 and 12 o'clock; that they looked as though they had been working; that Funk invited him over to Hoch's saloon to drink, that Funk never spoke to him before.

The state closed its case and defendant's counsel moved the court to dismiss the action on the ground that the state had failed to prove facts sufficient to sustain a verdict against the defendant at that time overruled the motion. Counsel for defense then opened his case to the jury and court adjourned.

After convening at 2 p. m., the court stated that he would reconsider his ruling made before noon and then the question of dismissal discussed. After hearing the argument on the question at issue, His Honor stated that he had given the question some thought during the noon hour and looked up the law bearing on the case, and as there was no positive evidence but that of Waring, going to prove Funk's connection with the theft, and that testimony not being corroborated, and testimony being that of an acknowledged criminal, and as stolen goods being found in his possession, he thought insufficient facts were before the jury to convict the jury, and the motion to dismiss the court was granted, and Nick Funk was allowed to go free. This decision caused considerable surprise, and of course some disapprobation with the prosecution.

After dismissing the Funk case a jury was called in the case of Dick O'Brien.

Funk, O'Brien and Thoosen were indicted together for grand larceny in the first degree. Their attorneys counsels demanded separate trials, which was allowed.

Some of the goods were found in O'Brien's house among which were one can of lard, one jar of lard, seven packages of matches, a large can of sugar about four or five pounds of "Newsboy" tobacco and a lard can cover and part of a can under the floor.

O'Brien explained that the matches belonged to Ersahledi who was then occupying a room in his house, and were found in his trunk. The lard in the place he claimed Mr. Fegan that his wife made. On the stand he claimed that his wife bought it of Mr. Delnard who was then in the butcher business. And the sugar

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.]

CITY COUNCIL.

Minutes of Two Meetings of the Council. Held on the 7th and 12th Insts.

George H. Holt Elected to Succeed Justice Spendley, on the 71st Ballot.

A Letter From Manager Murphy in Regard to Supplying Artesian Water.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council, held June 7th, 1894, the following business was transacted:

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the granting of State street, asked that the bids be opened at this meeting, and allowed further time. Report was accepted and committee given until next meeting to make their final report.

A petition from a number of citizens was read, asking that the ordinance relative to bicycles be changed to exclude certain streets of the city. Same was referred to a committee of three composed of Aldermen Wheeler, Norrie and Gervais to report at next meeting.

The bid of Henry Nahm for the construction of the Sixth street sewer was accepted and contract awarded to him, the work to be completed by August 15th, 1894.

The city engineer reported the bridge on the cemetery road to be in very bad condition, and the city clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for repairing the same.

The city engineer reported the sidewalk on the west side of Main street, between Second and Third, in a bad condition.

Alderman Wheeler was appointed a committee of one to draw contract with Mr. Peterson for water at stock yards for use of herd.

The city clerk was instructed to notify the proper officials of the Great Northern Railway to, that a sewer was to be constructed on Sixth street, as requested by the company.

Aldermen Watts was appointed a committee to draw contract for the rental of the centrifugal machine used by the city, to A. B. & A. C. Merrill.

Bill of J. W. Kelley for $29 for boarding paupers was allowed and ordered paid.

Liquor bonds for N. Rapin, Knute K. Austin, Wm. O. Wilson, Henry J. Nicklason, Alfred Brosseau, Michael Merell, A. R. & E. K. Austin, Ole Lunch, P. Burkhardt, C. C. Hoch, Fred Reyer, E. Rolsch, J. J. Moistad, Wanterstarter & Schmunk and Berzinski Brothers were approved.

The city engineer was instructed to look up the matter of certain pipes belonging to Mrs. Dan McDonald with a view of purchasing the same for the city.

On motion a refunding order was issued to Alnin Clements for $27.42 on Second street grading.

The city attorney made a verbal report on the matter of the application of J. R. Clements for permit to make certain alterations on the Sherman house property, stating that an ordinance was in existence providing that such matters be settled by arbitration.

Geo. H. Holt was elected city justice to succeed C. S. Spendley, deceased, on the 71st ballot.

At the regular meeting of the city council held on Tuesday evening the petition of J. R. Clements to raise the roof of the old Sherman house was rejected.

The Crookston Gas, Light and Heating Co., asked further time for the completion of their plant, and were granted an extention of one week.

The committee to look up the matter of a supply of artesian water for the city made a report. An offer from W. J. Murphy was received to use artesian water provided the city will sink the wells and furnish connection with the power house. The committee was authorized to confer with artesian well diggers.

Lampe & Smith were awarded the contract for grading Sixth street.

The city assessor was allowed $50 for clerk hire.

Tom Young secures the contract for building bridge on the cemetery road.

The pay-roll for May—$954.88 was allowed.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Col. Cobban Post, No. 90, G. A. R., held on Friday evening, June 1st, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe, our Great Supreme Commander, to remove from our ranks our beloved comrade, Charles S. Spendley, whose funeral obsequies were duly celebrated by this Post on its body on Memorial Day, May 30th, 1894; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the Divine will, we recognize that in the death of comrade Charles. S. Spendley, we have lost a comrade whose loss will long be felt, whose memory we will long cherish and with feelings of sadness and tenderness we say:

"This grows the rasks,
And far apart they sank."

So few are left and these just hastening to the same bourne from whence no traveller returneth.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to each of the local papers and to the widow of our beloved comrade and that the chaplain be a committee to carry out these instructions.

School Board Meeting.

The school board held a session on Wednesday evening and selected teachers to fill the required number —Miss Tillie Fortier and Miss Olive Sweiten. The vote on superintendent still stands 3 for Moore and 3 for no more, and the question will have to be decided by the district at its next school meeting. Two of the members go out and if they are re-elected it will be conclusive evidence that the district does not want Moore returned. As the principal, the man who was elected at a previous meeting wants a higher salary than the district offers and the board has another man in view.

Supreme Court Cases.

The case of Valentin & Co. vs. Teddy Richards et als., an action brought to recover $2,000 in a house case was handed down on Tuesday in favor of defendants. Montgomery & Buckius for plaintiff, and Wm. Watts for defendants.

The case of Isaac W. Welsh, of Detroit, in this county, vs. W. H. Fisher, action for payment for goods furnished said Fisher. In the district court Welsh secured a verdict in his favor. The case was appealed and the supreme court decision sustains that of the court below. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and Barr & Catlin for defendant.

The People Want Him.

Thief River Falls Press: Despite his repeated refusals the friends of Hon. Halvor Steenerson are still urging his candidacy for congress from this district. If Mr. Steenerson can be prevailed upon to make the run he will be elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the State of Minnesota. And why not? There is not a man in the state better fitted for any position than is Mr. Steenerson.

The Why and Wherefore.

There is nothing marvelous in the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla should cure so many diseases. When you remember that a majority of the disorders "flesh is heir to" are due to impure or poisonous condition of the blood, and that Hood's Sarsaparilla is an effective and radical blood purifier, the whole thing is explained.

Besides its blood purifying qualities Hood's Sarsaparilla also contains the best known remedies for stomach tonics, diuretics, kidney remedies and liver invigorants, and is thus an excellent specific for all disorders of these organs, as well as for a low condition of the system, or That Tired Feeling.

A Grand Feature

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and gives it a coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[5-tf] A. GRONOR, Opera Block.

An Englishman's Ambition.

The London dispatches announce that the destiny which Lord Rosebery mapped out for himself when at college has been fulfilled. He married the richest girl in England. Miss Hannah de Rothschild; he is prime minister of England, and he won the derby with his bay colt Ladas, the winner of the Newmarket stakes on May 26.

THE FACE OF O'PENEL.

CHARLES HOWARD MORTAGUE.

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membered it. If I had "I don't forget easy, and little by little the t... Rose, there was a friend of yours here this morning asking after you, and I could repeat his whole conversation."

"Repeat them, please," said Maxey quickly.

"The man came here to the foot of the stairs. 'It's too much trouble to go up,' he said, 'but have you seen my friend Mr. Maxey to-day?' I have," I said. 'How is he looking?' was his next question. 'Looking fine, sir,' says I. 'And that invalid of his, that they found on the rocks, how is she coming on?'"

At this point the janitor's face became troubled, and he looked a little confused.

"Well," said Maxey, "that's very important. What was your answer. Tell us exactly."

"Maybe I told him more than I had any right to tell, but the fact is, sir, I was in a hurry and wanted to be rid of him. Says I, 'Oh, she's all right.' 'All right?' he says. 'What do you mean?' 'I mean they're doctoring her up,' I says, 'and they'll soon have her out of it.' I thought he looked somewhat astonished, and I said to him, 'If you want to know any particulars, you'd better go right up and see the gentleman himself, sir,' I said. 'Some other time,' he remarked and turned square around and walked out."

Maxey and Lamar looked at each other. There was an interrogation in both glances.

"Did you ever see this lazy friend of mine before?" questioned Maxey.

"Only once, sir. That's how I knew when I saw him he was a friend of yours. He came day before yesterday and asked me the same questions."

"And wouldn't go up?"

"He was averse to climbing, sir."

"Can you describe him?"

"Well, he was a man, I should say, about 40, with small eyes, near together, shaky eyebrows, smooth face and a hook nose. He wore a handsome pin in his shirt front. I don't know as I can say much more definite."

"This means something," cried Maxey, with a touch of his former excitement as they remounted the stairs.

"And to think that our plans are tied! If only I might ask Ellen two little questions!"

Lamar made no reply to this, but as soon as he reached the room he went to the bedside, felt the patient's pulse and exchanged a few words with the nurse.

Ellen lay with her face swollen, her throat well bandaged, breathing with great pain and difficulty. The physician turned from an earnest scrutiny of her face to the artist. The emergency seemed so grave to him that he resolved to permit a matter which ordinarily he would have been too cautious to countenance.

"You may ask her just one question."

Maxey threw himself on a knee beside the bed and put back the hair from his sister's forehead with a tremulous hand.

"Ellen! Ellen!" he murmured.

A slight motion of the head indicated that she heard him.

"Don't try to turn your head, dear. Don't exert yourself to answer me, but tell me, if you can, who did it?"

The head nodded slightly in the negative, and the fingers made an unsuccessful attempt to frame an answer.

"Think, Ellen! Did you turn the key in the door?"

Again the negative motion of the head. Again the lips moved. Maxey put his ear close down and caught the pain fully whispered words:

"I don't know—I was—asleep—I heard Annette cry—and then—I felt—myself—grow faint".

"There, there!" cried Maxey, starting up. "You have told me enough, dear. Don't try to talk any more. Lamar, I tell you there is something wrong here. This must be placed in the hands of the police. Unless my instinct deceives me this dastardly attack on my poor sister is intimately connected with the matter that kept us waiting that cold night on the sea-wall."

Maxey had passed from the bedside and drew Lamar into a corner near the window, a window that looked out over the dark, lonesome river. The black tide flowed on silently beneath the thickening lace. A chill gust of wind from the sea passed the house with a rush. The windows rattled ominously in the sash. The artist started.

"How searching the wind is tonight! Ah, here is the mischief! The sash is not shut tightly at the bottom."

Abstractedly he closed and locked the window and came away.

"Yes, yes," he muttered. "It is better to go to the police at once."

Not to the police, good Maxey, not to the tardy offices of human justice—for not in that direction lies the thing of which you are in search, but down there—down there where the lonesome river flows silently beneath the thickening ice and all is cold and dark.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REPLY.

It seemed indeed that the artist's prediction that the mystery of the sea road would remain a mystery forever was destined to be fulfilled. The days came and went, and there were no developments to encourage a faltering and disgusted police. It was the strangest thing because a full description of poor Annette had been published in all the papers, and there had been a deal of interest in the matter. But public interest is to be kept alive must be fed, and one morning the city editors of the several dailies awoke to find a choice collection of new material for interesting reading and straightway pigeonholed the old till duller times. And so the poor creature with the wounded intellect was forgotten.

A very rich man had suddenly and completely disappeared under circumstances so suspicious as to warrant the most shocking speculations. And the newspapers did not spare their readers' feelings. The reason was simply that the newspapers had learned from long experience that their readers did not desire to be spared—in fact, would be rather inclined to resent any such forethought on the part of the newspapermen. For this and the other good reason that the supplemental mystery of the assault on Ellen Maxey never got into print at all the matter dropped.

And so Maxey's great double mystery remained in spite of his almost frantic attempts to dispel it. No new clews appeared, and the old ones, like the footsteps in the field at Somerset, led nowhere. The police were discouraged, and even Dr. Lamar gave it as his opinion that time spent in looking into this matter was time wasted.

Miss Maxey fulfilled the physician's predictions by getting well in a few days, but the poor, frightened face that looked forth from the pillows in little above room was as pale and pitiful as ever. The excitement with which, as a power for good, which promised so much in the beginning, justified Dr. Lamar's simple and beautiful idea of bringing her back to her lost world.

The thought was too poetic for reality. In vain did pretty Ellen Maxey sing her sweetest songs. The wan face still turned with the same mute terror upon her surroundings, and the eyes never ceased the restless search for the horror that did not come, and the small, white hands continued to clasp and unclasp themselves as of old.

But one day there was a change in the symptoms. A peculiar spasmodic action of the muscles of the face and limbs began to manifest itself. When Dr. Lamar saw this, his face lighted up with a sudden hope.

For a long time he had been very grave. He had given caution as a continual abstraction and had even been occasionally seen with his umbrella under his hand in the most unmistakable indication that he was becoming absent-minded. Never before had he met with a case which interested him so persistently as this. From the hour when he knelt beside her in the snow by the sea road with his flask in his hand and Annette in a "very serious matter" the patient had never been wholly out of his mind.

It made him angry to think that the information contained in this first statement of his impressions of the case as he knelt over Ellen Maxey's shoulder and saw the white face looking up by the light of the lantern was about the sum and substance of all he had been able to learn since, but such was the fact. What more could he say with any certainty today than this? To be sure, he had puzzled older men than he, but that was small consolation to a mind like Lamar's. The greater the obstacles the more determined he became to overcome them.

If Lamar will be the death of this problem or it will be the death of me," he said to himself, and with this conclusion he had set to work to save his own life. He saw the patient so often that he photographed every look and action she was accustomed to make upon his mind. Not the movement of a muscle, not the twitching of an eyelid escaped him. He went about studying every one of these apparent trivialities and trying to account for it.

Just as Maxey threatened up every scrap of evidence which promised to throw any light on the great double mystery which entirely confused the police, so the physician, constituting himself a medical detective, looked upon the various symptoms of the girl's condition as so many clews to the great pathological mystery which was baffling him. During the weeks following the discovery of Annette he reread almost his entire library on brain diseases. Afterward he borrowed from a friend.

One night he came across a passage which startled him. It was the particular statement of the symptoms of a patient in a German hospital who died with a strange malady that completely mystified the physicians. The result of the post mortem examination appended gave him the secret cause of his death. It was a cerebral complication, the chief factor in which was a tumor in the brain. A footnote suggested that this abnormal growth had probably been caused by a fall.

Perhaps it was because he watched with a new idea in his mind, but it was the very next day, when Lamar renewed his observations at the bedside of the patient in Ballavoine place, that he detected the spasmodic symptoms for the first time. The result was that he became convinced. He could scarcely conceal his delight when he came to take his departure.

Miss Maxey was a quick reader of faces, and of his face in particular. She stopped him at the door and said shyly, but determinedly:

"You have some good news for us, but you are so afraid that we shall be disappointed that you hesitate to tell it!"

"Oh," said Lamar, "but I think I have located her disorder. However, I am not an authority in this matter. I shall bring some friends here, with your leave, this afternoon."

He smiled so pleasantly to himself that Ellen was delighted.

"Surely, if this be true, you will know just what to do to cure her!"

"Cure! I said nothing about curing. No. It is necessarily fatal in its results."

She flashed one look of horror and indignation into his face and turned away without a word. Poor Dr. Lamar forgot to smile on his way to the street. But a moment before he had felt a glow of professional pride in what he ventured to hope was the success of a daring diagnosis. As he emerged into the sunlight an intimate friend caught his thought, from his crestfallen expression, that he had met with a severe defeat.

However, this did not prevent him from calling on some of his fellow physicians, and that afternoon a council of grave and dignified men stood around the bedside of poor Annette. If it had cost the artist anything, that little consultation in the back sitting room would have proved an expensive luxury. But fortunately for him Dr. Lamar was his friend, and there was sufficient interest in the case to make these wise and highly paid individuals in black coats think it worth their while to have a hand in it for their own information.

While they were present the artist and his sister were excluded from the room. When the meeting was over, Lamar called them in. They found the physician rubbing his hands in a state of unmistakable elation. In fact, his spirits were so slight that he somewhat obscured his vision. He did not seem to notice Miss Maxey's presence, and when Julian asked him how the case stood he burst out with an enthusiasm which would have done credit to the artist himself.

"I was right! I was right! They have agreed with me exactly!"

Miss Maxey suddenly burst into tears and left the room.

"She is overjoyed!" cried Maxey.

"Unfortunately, no," said the physician, biting his lip in vexation. "I ought to have known better. I told her

"I was right! I was right!"

this morning that if my diagnosis was correct the disease was necessarily fatal. You must tell her, Maxey, that I made a mistake. I thought so at the time, but I find I was mistaken. There is not a chance in a thousand that by submitting to a dangerous operation which will be very likely to either kill or cripple her the patient will recover. Without that operation she is doomed to suffering and death."

"What an alternative!" cried Maxey, aghast.

"I am sorry it is not in my power to offer you a better one, but in the present state of science I cannot. There is a relentless substance, no bigger than the end of my little finger, remorselessly eating its way into her brain. It is inevitable that it will do its work. It will do it fatal work. The only way to check it is to remove it. That is a rare and dangerous experiment, which very few of indeed in old books, such as Sir Astley Cooper's compilations of 60 years ago, but so rarely resorted to in practice that I did not know until today it was successful by accomplished very recently in England. There is scarcely a precedent for that operation. Now you understand the case. It remains for you to say whether the patient shall go to the hospital where he operated upon or remain here and die."

"Would the operation, if successful, restore her to her mind and memory?" questioned Maxey eagerly.

"It does not follow at all. The very matter that has confused and baffled all our calculations is the exact opposite of the symptoms. Beside the epileptiform symptoms arising from the tumor, which, by the way, must have been growing along in its dangerous work before the accident at the beach road, there are the psychical results of a certain cerebral disturbance. Perhaps the mental trouble was the consequence of the fright and would have been overcome by time for the work of the tumor. All this is conjecture. The possible result remains to be seen. Shall I go on or not?"

Two hours later Maxey gave his reply: "Go on."

CHAPTER VII.

MAXEY MAKES A RESOLVE.

Maxey rebd the letter in the fading light by the window, while the messenger who had brought the note to his rooms waited, cap in hand. It was as follows:

HOSPITAL, Dec. 9, 1884.

The girl has spoken. Her name is Dyo. Her father lives in Flood street.

JAMAR.

Short, epigrammatic, to the point.

"There will be no answer," said Maxey.

He heard the door close behind the retiring messenger and began to pace the floor, his hair erect and his head askew, while his impatient thoughts traveled over the wide range of possibilities which the information in the doctor's letter seemed to open before him. Surely now he was on the verge of the most important revelations, and yet he hesitated for the moment how to act in the emergency.

It was a question to him whether it were better at once to intrust this matter to those whose business it was to investigate crime or to attempt the investigation by himself, alone and unaided.

In the first case there would be the experience and educated acuteness of a gentleman playing his cautious. In the second case there would be the native shrewdness of a novice whose heart was fired with an enthusiasm, and whose mind was stimulated by an interest, for the intensity of which Maxey himself was sometimes in the rare moments when he indulged in self examination, at a loss to account.

While the artist was still debating with himself this problem Miss Maxey came in. She cried out almost before she opened the door:

"Oh, Julian, have you heard from the police?"

"I have. Annette has spoken. She has told her father's name."

Miss Maxey uttered a glad cry and somewhat astonished her brother by impulsively throwing her arms about his neck and kissing him.

"I am so glad I could cry," she exclaimed. "Who will get well, Julian. She will get well in spite of everything. Tell me the rest at once. Who pushed her from the road? Why did he do it? Why didn't her father answer the advertisement?"

"My dear sister, you forget that she must still be a very sick girl. It is a terrible operation to survive. Dr. Lamar told me something about it. Ugh! They have to go into the very brain itself."

Miss Maxey shuddered.

"Don't, Julian—please don't!"

"Forgive me. I forgot your sensitiveness. Let me come to other things. I want to know what you think about a certain matter that has been troubling me. Shall I put this new clew in the hands of the police, or shall I undertake to investigate it by myself?"

"By yourself, in the name of all that leads to success. How many times I've told you to do the police! And what have they done for us? Julian, we have found them. We know what they can do. Let us do it ourselves, and it will be well!"

"Yes," assented Maxey, "if I fail!"

"Why, then we shall see what I can do."

This was so good a joke that both of them—so ignorant are we of that which even a few days may bring forth—both of them laughed.

"Still I think you are right, Ellen. Our private affairs have been sufficiently discussed in the public prints already. It is about time that we again relapsed into obscurity. The police includes the press. That is my first objection, and that decides me. I will go on alone—at least till I encounter something that looks too big for me to cope with. Yes, I'll do that, and I'll begin at once."

So Julian Maxey, the artist, putting on his outer garments, set forth from his lodgings in the gathering dusk of a December evening to begin the investigation of a very tangled skein.

"Dyo! I am very positive I never heard that name before," he said to himself as he went along.

He was hardly probable that there is more than one family of that name in the city."

Maxey blamed himself for this fact as well as to save himself the trouble of undertaking a lengthy task in Flood street, where he went into a store and looked at a directory. He was very much disappointed, though not a great deal surprised, when an attentive perusal of the names beginning with Dy showed him that no such person as Dye was recorded in this neighborhood. The possibility of a man's having made a mistake occurred to him and led him to devise some curious combination of letters which he thought might be susceptible of a similar pronunciation. But his success was no better than before. Digh, Dygh, Dyr and similar barbarous expedients met with the same disheartening fate. Clearly there was nothing to be had to engage into Flood street and question the inhabitants.

Fortunately this was not an extensive avenue, but it made up in the density of its population what it lacked in length. There was more humanity here to the square foot than in 10 streets out of any average dozen in the city. So the artist street stretching between two brilliantly lighted thoroughfares, easy of access and not a thoroughly respectable, but pervaded with a general air of dilapidation and thronged with a most heterogeneous collection of people.

"Cheap lodging houses," thought Maxey as his glance wandered along the line of signs. "Cheap lodging houses."

"Truly I have undertaken a serious task. I may as well begin at the first house and go through to the end. I shall never find out anything by random questioning."

Maxey did not at all overestimate the magnitude of his undertaking. If he were not an ordinary errand or in an ordinary mood, he would have retired in disgust ere he was half through. He rang at every house bell in the street and followed each ring with a more or less tedious inquiry into the presence of the inmates of that house before he met with an encouraging response. At the door of No. 40 he got the usual answer to the ever-present urchin, who answered his summons, and received the customary reply:

"No such person here, sir."

"Sure?"

"I am sure," said the boy, "but I will ask pa if you say so."

Pa was a small, wiry man, with a sly face, who came up from the basement with a broom in his hand, as the overgrown urchin called to him. He looked at Maxey with no small degree of curiosity while the artist repeated his inquiry.

"I am looking for a man named Dye."

"Well, sir, you won't find him here. What did you want with him?"

"You won't find him here."

"In view of the fact that he does not live here," returned Maxey sharply, "I don't see what difference it makes to you."

"Nobody of that name lives here, true enough, but there are two rooms to let on the top floor to any upper floor. That is why I asked."

"Oh, that is why you asked! Very well, sir. Let me see the landlord at once, and pray tell him that my business is pressing."

The sly man surveyed Maxey with increasing curiosity and answered in a confidential tone: "Well, sir, you see I'm the landlord. What can I do for you?"

"Isn't there a place where I can speak to you privately without fear of being overheard?"

"To be sure there is!" exclaimed the sly man, with great alacrity. "Come right in."

In a minute or two Maxey was closeted in an unpretentious parlor with the landlord. The artist began by taking a card from his pocket and passing it across the center table. The sly man seized upon it with avidity and devoured it.

"Julian Maxey, artist. Happy to meet you, Mr. Maxey. My name is Belfry."

"Mr. Belfry," said Maxey, after a momentary deliberation, during which he had keenly scrutinized the landlord's face, "I have here an affair of some business, and business which is quite as private and confidential between you and me as it is important. I desire information, and for it I shall pay liberally."

Evidently the artist had made a felicitous beginning. There was no mistaking the radiance that lighted up the sly man's face at the mention of the last word in detail.

"Oh, don't mention it, sir! If I can be of any service to you, Belfry is your man."

"Thank you. Now I will be explicit. I want to know all about this lodger of yours who calls himself Dye, every possible detail connected with him, but I do not want him to know that I have made any inquiries concerning him. I desire to keep my interest in this matter entirely to myself."

The sly man's face visibly elongated at this announcement.

"But the first place," went on the artist, "who is Mr. Dye?"

"May I be blessed if I wouldn't give a tenth of a hen's nest myself. He's been living from what I have seen of him and of the people who inquire after him, he is a mighty curious and mysterious sort of individual."

"What do you mean by the people who inquire after him?"

The habitual sly look became a shade slyer.

"Well, you, for instance. There has been nobody else to speak of, with one exception, which doesn't matter, and never mind, for as that was confidential between me and her I am mum. But you're going to move, eh? I may say that a man giving his name as Leander Dye came to this house one morning something over two years ago and wanted to hire rooms. But being that there was that about the looks of this man that made me think of track events that never could be collected, and being that Belfry is a poor man and must live, I said at . . . [illegible] shabby gentleman that I w... looking for respectable, and if he wanted it to come here I could inquire into a few months' rent in advance. He gave me such a start then that I haven't got over it yet, for he threw me a roll of bills as big as my fist and counts out the money at once. That's the first I knew of that individual. He took the rooms at sight, and I dusted out, and he moved up a couple of trunks, and I didn't see no more of him for days."

"Was he alone?"

"Pretty much, only he had a woman with him."

"Was she young or old?"

"Middle aged. She wore a veil. He called her his cousin, I remember that was. Belfry is still undecided about him. He has kept a lodging house long enough to know a lodger when he sees it. I think I may remark that of Belfry and modest. I would mention that this woman wore a veil that concealed her features; that she got out of a hack at the door and went straight up to her rooms. Nobody got a good look at her, though drivers persons to my knowledge tried. All I can tell you about that personage, Mr. Maxey, is that she wore the clothes of a female and was of a melancholy disposition."

"How do you know that?"

"Because the partitions are not over thick, and the lodger in the next room heard her crying."

"Was he heard?"

"You are surprised, Mr. Maxey, at that lodger's stupidity. So was I. The man was an ass. Why, he didn't even take the trouble to put his ear to the wall. When I talked with him about it he answered and expressed my feelings plainly in a pitying smile, he could not see it even then. 'You don't know what you've missed,' says I. 'That's what he,' says he. 'If I got out of bed to listen every time I heard a woman squall, I shouldn't sleep at all. Women are always crying.'"

"Well, and what became of this man Dye?"

"As I was telling you, Mr. Maxey, he was invisible for two days, and then one night I saw him coming down stairs with the key of his door in his hand. 'Mr. Belfry,' he says, 'business calls me out of town'—them were his very words—'my daughter has taken her opportunity to go and visit friends of hers in the city. Unfortunately she went away in a hurry, and I forgot two things—to leave the key to the rooms with her or to give her my address.' And thereupon he handed me the key and fetched out of his pocket this very identical bill which I showed you now, Mr. Maxey, and went his ways."

Mr. Belfry passed over for the artist's scrutiny a crisp, new $20 bill.

"Then I was to give to the woman should she come back in his absence; but, as you have gathered, I guess, I have never set eyes on either of them from that day to this, which, if I do say it, in the estimation of Belfry has all the ear markings of sky-canary on the face of it."

"Mr. Belfry, you referred to another inquirer after Mr. Dye. Did I understand you it was a woman?"

"Very like, Mr. Maxey. Do you know her?"

"Well," returned Maxey in a noncommittal way, "what if I do?"

The landlord's left eye closed and opened in a suggestive manner.

"Nanso begins with F, oh! Pretty well up! Something of a stunner for looks?"

Maxey's blank face almost caused the sly landlord to smile, but he hit his lip and went on:

"Oh, well, if you don't come from her, I shouldn't feel at liberty to speak about a confidential matter, of course. That wouldn't be proper, not unless I felt and believed that I was working in a good cause. A man's conscience might sometimes lead him to do something which, generally speaking, he mightn't be close to do."

Belfry deliberately took a $10 bill from his pocket and placed it on the table.

"You are working in the best of causes," he said. "Let us know all about the lady. I know I am trespassing on your valuable time, Mr. Belfry, and I simply want to show you that I have no mean to overlook the fact that time is money."

"Oh, don't mention it, Mr. Maxey. I shouldn't think of charging you anything for my time and style, and I would like to feel sure that you are on the right side and that all is confidential between us."

"Rest assured of all this, Mr. Belfry."

The sly landlord's glance rested alternately on the bank note on the table. He seemed to have entirely forgotten its presence.

"The word of a gentleman ought to be enough for me, Mr. Maxey, and I will conceal nothing. Within about three weeks a certain mysterious female has rung my bell in most hour times. She always comes in the night pretty late, alone and with a dowdy shawl on and a good, thick veil over her face. But don't think I'm an idjet, Mr. Maxey. After being in the lodging house business for 20 years I am used to sly canary a little. She's no servant girl, for people like her can't pick up the ways of servant girls so very easy, and they only mince the matter when they try to pull the wool over the eyes of so old a bird as Belfry."

The sly landlord chuckled and continued:

"First two times she acted nervous and only came to the door and seemed to be entering up her real voice. The next two times she was nervous, but she came in. The last time she got a little excited and was boldness and left a letter to be delivered to this man Dye immediately on his return, to save herself the trouble of calling again, she said."

"A sealed letter?"

"Oh, bo, of course, of course, Mr. Maxey. Don't think she would tell Belfry any of her business. Oh, no! She was mighty careful, I tell you, but she brought me this envelope all sealed and directed in as pretty a little hand, as nice as you please."

"I suppose," began Maxey hesitatingly, "I suppose it would be scarcely meeting the eye to open that letter."

The landlord responded promptly:

"Oh, no, certainly not. And besides it—it would be of no use, you see. I think—in fact, I—I kinder guess what's in that letter."

"Guess? How? I don't understand you."

The sly landlord winked so profusely that he actually succeeded in simulating Maxey's limited knowledge of human depravity into a comprehension of his obtuseness.

"Oh, I see. You mean you have allready opened the letter."

"The letter was as good as ever it was," returned Mr. Belfry evasively. "It is sealed up as good as before, but a man keeping a lodging house can't afford to countenance any underhandedness, you know. I like to know the nature of any mail I'm carrying. Belfry is cautious, or he's nothing."

Maxey smothered his secret contempt and smiled.

"Well," he questioned, "and what did the letter say?"

"The letter said," replied Mr. Belfry, marking off the words on the tips of the fingers of one outstretched hand, "the letter said: 'Leander Dye—Come to me in the evening at 16 Livingston street. Come for your own interests and fail to come at your peril. I have some money for you. The sister.' That was the only document. What do you think of that?"

Maxey was silent.

"As for me," went on the sly landlord, "all these circumstances look queer."

"What did Mr. Dye leave in his room?"

He left two trunks locked and nothing in them but old clothes, one of them women's and the other men's. There wasn't much finery. His rags ain't up

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CROP O' KISSES.

From her side I go a-singin in the mornin cool an gray,
When the dew shines in the furrow an the hills climb into day,
An I kiss her at the partin—she's the sweetest thing in life—
Like a "cue" to kiss my sweetheart 'fore my sweetheart was my wife.

It's kind o' "goodbye" kiss, though it's kissin mighty soon,
An I say, "I'll make it last me till the shadders point to noon,"
An the kiss larks sing "He kissed her," an the winds sing "So did we,"
When some wild rose comes a-climin an jes' steals her kiss from me.

Then the plow stands in the furraw, an my dreamin eyes I shoot
As I look where last I left her an I sing across the field:
"Here's the winds a-laughin at me, here's the lark a-singin shi,
He's kissed her, kissed her, kissed her, but the rose has stole the kiss."

Then with all the birds a-singin an a-twitin me so sweet,
I lose sight o' all the grasses roun the corn blades at my feet,
An my horse looks roun a-wonderin till he almost seems to say,
"Will you make a crop o' kisses or another crop o' hay?"

An I don't know how to answer, for I'm thinkin, too, in I were
Like a feller jes' a-walkin from the middle of a dream,
An horse is out o' harness, with his mane a-flowin free,
An the roan that stole her kisses—well, she kissed him as me.

—Southern Magazine.

Origin of "Cases Pending."

"Cases pending," said a gentleman the other evening to a number of gentlemen as they sat watching the smoke form the Havanas curl upward in graceful clouds. "Now, there is a term in legal parlance you hear every day, and yet how many of you know how it originated?"

Not one knew, and he continued:

"Centuries ago in Germany, when people were just beginning to seek redress at law, the courts had not the intricate machinery and manner of keeping records they now have. Still the cases multiplied, and they used to write them down on a sheet of paper. These in time accumulated, so they stuck them on a long wire which hung over the judge's table. They used to take them off at the bottom of the pile, while the clerk always put the fresh ones on the top.

"Then there was always a pile of cases hanging over the judge's table, and so the term 'cases pending' naturally came into use."—Philadelphia Call.

Adulteration of Rubber.

The adulteration of rubber is something remarkable, and in order to make it weigh more heavier, white lead or most anything is used. The consumer is attracted to the product because it is cheap, but he pays just so much more per pound for the heavy minerals compounded. Insulating men use a very cheap rubber coming from the eastern coast of Mexico and Nicaragua. It sells for about 15 cents per pound and can hardly be called rubber. Chicle is very cheap and used in the manufacture of chewing gum. The whole subject is one of price, and as you cannot get something for nothing you cannot get lasting mechanical goods or a preparation which will not pay weight for weight for the rubber supposed to be in them.—Hardware.

The World Is Washing Away.

An interesting calculation has recently been made public through one of the many publications of the French Academy of Sciences. It is to the effect that, taking into consideration the wear and tear on the solid land by ocean lashing, river erosion and wind and weather, to say nothing of probable volcanic action, the world will by the end of the year 4,500,000 be completely washed away, and the ocean will roll over the present foundations of our great continents.—London Standard.

Expensive Warfare.

The cost of firing one of Krupp's 130 ton steel guns is £650, or, adding the cost of the projectile, £800, about $500 for each shot fired. The gun costs £99,000, and it can only be fired at the most 00 times. Two shots a minute can be discharged, so that if it were fired continuously it would become valueless in about half an hour. The gun has a range of 16 miles, and the projectile weighs 2,000 pounds.—London Court Journal.

Used to It.

"Well, Jennie, I hear you and Tom have fallen out."

"Yes. I gave him his quietus last evening. He really thought I would have him, when I was only flirting."

"How did he take his rejection?"

"Oh, easily enough. You know he is used to taking negatives. He's a photographer."—London Quiver.

Chinamen, when they refer to their wives—which is as seldom as possible—speak of them as "My dull thorn," or "The thorn in my ribs," or "The mare one of the inner room." Children similarly are styled "insects" or "worms," much as we say "chicks" or "cubs."

It is said that no book has ever been printed which did not contain typographical blunders. The nearest approach to perfection is "The Lusiad," printed by Joza Souza in 1817, which has but one, and that an accident caused by the press.

It is said to be a fact in natural history that in tropical regions a certain bird, whenever it finds a small snake, will perforate it with its bill and kill it, after which it will impale the body on a thorn of a thorn apple tree.

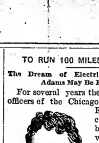
A Brooklyn deacon has invented a money sieve which sorts out the pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters which he collects in the church contribution box.

The number of marriages performed throughout the world each day is estimated at 8,000.

TO RUN 100 MILES AN HOUR.

The Dream of Electrician Wellington Adams May Be Realized.

For several years the efforts of the officers of the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway company have been directed toward the advancement of a system of rapid transit which they believe will revolutionize railroading in America, and now work has begun, and the construction of a road connecting St. Louis and Chicago will probably be pushed to completion. Under its charter the company is empowered to construct a practically straight line between those points.



WELLINGTON ADAMS.

The road will be double track, standard gauge, with 72 pound rails laid upon hard wood ties, with rock ballasted foundation. All bridges will be of standard steam railroad construction. There will be no railroad or country road crossings at grade. The line will pass over all railroads, and the country roads will be thrown over the tracks by means of bridges. The road will be operated from four electric power stations, each located at the mouth of a coal mine owned by the company and situated along the line. Fifty sections of five miles each will constitute the electrical divisions of the road. Behind each section having a car upon it there will be a dead section, on which it will be impossible for any car to run so long as a train is upon the preceding section, rendering it impossible for two trains to be upon one section at the same time, thus making a most complete and perfect block system.

It is the intention to run passenger, express and mail trains at the rate of 100 miles an hour, these cars making no stops between the two cities and making the entire distance in three hours, whereas it now takes all day to accomplish the journey. The motor passenger cars will be constructed of steel and will be long and low, the top of the car being but nine feet from the rails, and the front will be semiwedge shape to lessen atmospheric resistance. The rails will be fitted with mitered joints, doing away with the shock and click that prevail in the present methods.

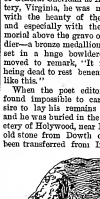
The originator and general manager of the scheme, Dr. Wellington Adams, is a Chicago electrician well known throughout the west to financiers and railroad men, and the prospects are that we shall soon witness a great advancement in railroad travel.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY'S GRAVE.

A Huge Bowlder With a Bronze Medallion of the Poet Marks the Spot.

When a boy in his native town of Dowth, Ireland, John Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, carved his name on one of the stones in the wall of the ancient church at that place, and it was his wish that when life's journey had ended he might sleep in the old burying ground which surrounds it, with the stone he himself had carved to mark his last resting place. Later, when he visited the grave of General Sheridan at Arlington cemetery, Virginia, he was much impressed with the beauty of the surroundings and especially with the artistic memorial above the grave of the great soldier—a bronze medallion of the general set in a huge bowlder—and he was moved to remark, "It is worth while being dead to rest beneath a memorial like this."

When the poet editor died, it was found impossible to carry out his desire to lay his remains with his own, and he was buried in the beautiful cemetery of Holywood, near Boston, but the old stone from Dowth churchyard has been transferred from Ireland and set



BOWLDER OVER THE GRAVE OF JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

into the massive rock which fitly marks his grave, and a bronze medallion of the poet has been sunk into the face of the monument directly over the spot where his body reposes.

The medallion of O'Reilly is beautifully executed in relief and is the work of Sculptor John Donoghue. It is a work of art, and Mrs. O'Reilly and the friends of the poet regard it as an absolutely faithful likeness. The placing of the stone from Dowth in the bowlder faithful as nearly as possible O'Reilly's wish. It is a block of yellow sandstone 16 inches long, 4 high and 7 deep. The letters "J. B. O'R." are plainly discernible and are quite regular in outline, but time and exposure have nearly obliterated the date of "90."

The immense rock above the grave is a part of the ledge underlying the burial plot, is pentagonal in shape, 12 feet in height and weighs in the neighborhood of 70 tons. Around its base are planted 100 trees from Dowth castle and two others from the grave of Martha Washington. The scenery around the grave is wooded and rugged and is considered the handsomest spot in Holynood.

War on the English Sparrow.

The ornithologist of the agricultural department has issued his annual appeal for the destruction of the English sparrow. He says by far the best way to fight the pest is by the destruction of its nests and young. Fully 90 per cent of the nests may be reached by means of a long pole with a hook on the end.

1894			JUNE.				1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

A Point for Chief Arthur.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The court of appeal has decided to hear the Jenkins case, refusing to certify it to the supreme court. Attorneys for the Northern Pacific refuse to go on with the case. They claim that briefs were not filed in the specified time, and will probably appeal to the United States supreme court.

Wholesale Grocers Fail.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 3.—Steele & Walker, the largest wholesale grocery house on the Missouri river, has gone into the hands of a trustee. The failure grew out of the recent failure of A. N. Schuster & Co. Liabilities and assets large, but not yet known.

Train Robbers Broke Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., June 5.—Sylvia Young, Rigler and brown, train robbers lately captured at El Reno, have broken jail at Pond Creek. All officers of the southwest are after them. They are well armed and it is expected will fight to the death before being captured.

Continued the Jenkins Case.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The appeal of the labor unions and employes from the decision of Judge Jenkins refusing to dissolve the Northern Pacific injunction was continued till next Monday. The attorneys were not ready to argue the case.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most safety and comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and routes and for sleeping car berths, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address W. W. Teesdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, St. Paul. [46-tf]

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Badger state Express via the North-Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 arriving Milwaukee 9:00 p. m.; Chicago 9:35 p. m. It has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the year between these cities. [46-tf]

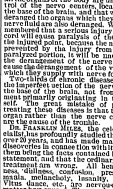
Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library coaches and leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:50 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hostetter's Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Hostetter's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.



No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the nerves are the seat of the spinal cord, and hence the life of the brain and so much of the nerves is in the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a demonstrated fact primarily originating in the organ itself, but from the fact that when the nerves in these centers which control the organs are destroyed, paralysis is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the destruction of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself, but from the failure of the nerves controlling it, and diseases in that they treat the organs rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. Franklin Miles, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied and treated the over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statements. He has the ordinary methods of treatment on trial. All headache, dizziness, "dullness, confusion, brain fag, sleeplessness, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principles. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle will benefit. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. **S.S.S.**

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Old ulcers and sores, and ulcerous eruptions yield to its healing power. It cures the poison and builds up the system with fresh, rich blood, as the doctors and patients testify.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, June 4th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Charles S. Spendler deceased:

It is ordered that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county;

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Ebbe H. Spendler granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county;

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of June A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. Dewey,
Judge of Probate.

(5-10)

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Adolf Forman, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Joseph Kelso, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1893, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk aforesaid, on the 1st day of June, 1893, at 10:15 o'clock p. m. in Book "G" of Mortgages on page 99 of said, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and ninety eight dollars and fifty five cents, and no action or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and by reason whereof the mortgage contained the power of foreclosure shall be made in the payment of said sum of money, or the interest, or the taxes, or any part thereof at the time and in the manner, therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, and by reason of such default said party, his heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell with the appurtenances, and convey the same to the purchaser, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with all charges and costs and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, as therein and herein mentioned; and whereas the said mortgage contains a power that the same shall be sold by the party of the first part in any of the premises of said mortgage described, at the front door of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns or his attorney is declare the whole sum thereby specified to be due. And whereas the whole sum of principal and interest is now due and payable and has not been paid, and whereas one note of $500 which became due October 28th, 1893, one note of $25 which became due October 28th, 1894, and one note of $10 which became due April 28th, 1894, and secured said mortgages has and does hereby so declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due. And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and is justly payable on said mortgage and debt the sum of $398.38 on account of principal and interest.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described and the said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure by proceedings described in said mortgage and so to be sold are those certain real estate and premises situate in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as the south half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter (s½ ne¼ ne¼) section number eleven (11), township number one hundred and fifty (150), north of range number forty-three (43), west in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1894.

JOSEPH KELSO.
Mortgagee.

AILEY & KOZEEY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Hallock, Minn.

(6-14)

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

DR. PEFFER'S

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieve suppressed or painful menstruation. Best regulator for female system. Ladies, insist on having Dr. Peffer's Female Pills, or send for particulars. Beware of dangerous imitations. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, $2 per box, or trial box 6, by mail, 50 cents. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS and OILS and GLASS AND WALL PAPER

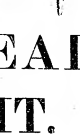
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

A NEW Serial

NOW RUNNING IN THE

JOURNAL.



READ IT.

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County it must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Populist County Convention, June 24th, at Crookston.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

A WEAK ARGUMENT.

The county divisionists are hard up for reasons to offer the taxpayers as to why Polk county should be divided. One point they dwell on is that small counties can be run more economically in proportion than large ones. Norman county is held up continually as an example of a small county which is run economically. Norman county is, however, an exception, and we are ready to admit that if the affairs of Polk county were administered as economically as those of Norman county, we could make a better showing for this county.

But last week the McIntosh papers attempted to make a comparison of Polk county with several smaller counties throughout the state as regards several expense items and the result was as follows:

Expenses of	Bds. C.	Jus. C.	Coron.	Print.	Total expense	4½ per twp.
Polk, 70 Tw.	$5,440	$1,955	47	$1,813	69	$9,309 70
Norman 37	2,695	69	1,455	75	1,550	50	1,961	50
Houston 17	1,833	80	171	72	446	17	716	50
Douglas 36	1,934	47	350	26	554	50	731	16
Norman 37	1,168	68	191	70	337	80	523	13

Now, to make a comparative table we should find the total of these expenses of each county, and then the cost per township. The following will be the result:

	Total expense	4½ per twp.
Norman	$9,309 70	$250 40
Houston	5,325 99	313 29
Polk	9,309 70	133 51
Douglas	7,965 49	184 32
Norman	5,480 11	150 67

It will thus be seen that even on their own showing the divisionists have no strength in their argument in favor of small counties. With the exception of Norman county, Polk will compare favorably with any other county in the state, and when compared with Stearns and Douglas —two of the counties selected in the table—Polk county is "way ahead.

If the divisionists expect to win they must give the people better reasoning than they are doing.

A RECEIVER NEEDED.

The State of North Dakota furnishes an excellent example of the effect of populistic statesmanship.

The populists have been in control of the state for about a year and a half and have brought its affairs to such a condition that if it were a private corporation a receiver would be appointed. Although the tax levy is up to the maximum, and but few bills outside of the salaries of the state officers are being paid, there is a deficit of $175,000 in the state treasury. In order to grind still more taxes out of the people the state auditor has instructed the assessors to assess all property at its full value. Thus, instead of trying to reduce the taxes of the people, these "reformers" are devising ways and means to increase the taxes.

The state institutions—which were equipped and operated by the republicans—are seriously crippled for want of funds and it is said that all of them except the hospital for the insane and the penitentiary will have to shut down, as the state cannot furnish funds to pay even the employes. In the midst of this ruin, these state officers are congratulating over the state on free passes, setting up plas for another election. Well, if they can go before the people with such a record as they have made and be re-elected, the people, as well as the state, should be taxed into bankruptcy.

SHOULD BE CHANGED.

The following letter from Capt. Donaldson explains itself. We believe that it expresses the sentiment of the majority of the members of the congressional committee. The convention should be held not later than the last week in July. The republicans should take an aggressive stand—as they always have—and not a weak, timid, wait-till-we-see-what-the-other-fellow-we-do policy which is one of the sentiments expressed by a late convention.

It is said a movement is on foot to have the committee meet in St. Paul during the state convention, and change the date of the congressional convention to an early date, so that farmer delegates can attend, and thus allay the suspicion that the politicians want to control the convention. This is as it should be.

NORTHCOTE, Minn., June 9, 1894.

ED. JOURNAL:—The copy of the JOURNAL containing an the action of the committee of the Seventh congressional district at hand and noted, and as a member of that committee I beg to say that I did not attend the meeting at Fergus Falls, but I wrote a letter to its chairman, Hon. Swanson, Strain, and suggested that either Crookston, Moorhead or Fergus Falls would be the most convenient point to call the convention, and that any time from June 20th to July 30th would be a suitable time for the farmers to attend. In my opinion it would have been much better for all concerned if the convention had been called for the last half of July, as at that time we all have plenty of spare time, while we are all crowded busy in the middle of September. This is a year when the republicans should make no mistakes, and if good nominations are made, Minnesota's next delegation to the 54th congress will consist of seven statesmen, none of whom will identify himself with "Coxey's tramp army."

Very truly yours,

H. W. DONALDSON.

EAST Grand Forks Courier: "It is hard now sometimes for a man to know where he is at." This is true as to the position of the editor of the Courier concerning division. A few weeks ago he was in favor of division, now he is against it. But the aforesaid editor must have known "where he was at" when he gained the information contained in the following paragraph taken from the same issue of his paper:

"What a strange coincidence—just as soon as the grand jury convenes at Crookston a special assessment is levied on the madams doing business in this city."

If the above is true, Editor Duffy of the Courier should expose the individual or county official, who levies these assessments—otherwise called blackmail, or blood-money—instead of performing his duties and rooting out the evil. We believe the above statement is of sufficient importance, and made with sufficient emphasis, to warrant an investigation by the grand jury, and Duffy should be given an opportunity to prove this broad, but-looted assertion.

At a meeting of republicans lately held in Washington, the question of the appointment of a non-partisan committee to report a code of laws to restrict immigration, was favorably discussed. It would be a blessing to this country if more restrictions were placed on foreign immigration. For years the steamship and railroad companies of this country have kept agents in Europe to induce immigration to America, until portions of the country have become over-populated with foreign laborers and the condition of the laboring man is little if any better than it is in Europe.

We have a vast, productive country, which as yet only partially developed, but it requires capital and time to develope it. But millions of men are now out of employment, and labor is a drug on the market. Until such time as this country is in need of more laborers, it should protect foreign immigration and turn its attention and taking care of its own poor. We should have more of the sentiment of "America for Americans," rather than "American for the whole world."

The sugar trust is to be protected, and the growers of sugar cane and sugar beets in this country are to be discouraged.

The sugar schedule of the Wilson bill as adopted by congress imposes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above 16 Dutch standard, and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty, admitting sugars from the Sandwich islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents per gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The present duties goes into effect January 1st, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date.

S. M. OWEN, who has always had the respect of men of all parties, is proving himself a demagogue and becoming a politician of the Donnelly stripe. The unemployed of Minneapolis have been holding meetings, and Mr. Owen has been addressing these gatherings. Instead of offering them something practical—something that will meet their needs—he gives them political harangues—tells them that populism will relieve them—and lays the blame for the present hard times and consequent lack of employment at the door of both the old parties. In heaven's name will Mr. Owen tell us how the republican party is in any way responsible for the present condition of the country.

THE honest of populist organs has been "economy in the administration of affairs" and now they advocate closing the Normal schools in North Dakota in order to "economize." What a reflection upon a government when its financial management brings it to such a pass. And the pops have only been in power in North Dakota a very short time. If they begin to close the public schools in a year or two, it would not take them long to wind up the affairs of government if they continue in the same ratio.

IN another column will be found the call issued by the republican county committee for a county convention to elect delegates to the republican state convention. Owing to the fact that the date for holding the congressional convention in the Seventh district will undoubtedly be changed from September 11th to some time in July, this call should have embraced in its objects the election of delegates to the congressional convention also—as has always been the custom here and elsewhere.

A STATE farmer's institute for Marshall county, will be held at Warren on June 22d and 23d.

THE congressional committee on buildings has recommended an appropriation of $1500,00 for a new government printing office, and $300,000 for grounds for the building.

THE Minneapolis boss, Mike Doran, seems to be losing his grip. At any rate it is said that Holbrook, the new democratic appointee as postmaster at Minneapolis is said to have been the choice of others beside the boss.

Who will be the democratic nominee for president? Someway the dems do not seem very enthusiastic on this subject. We don't hear any hurrahs for Cleveland.

Marsh Items.

Everybody doing road work.

Saturday's rain seemed to miss this neighborhood—it followed the the rivers, and more went east.

Miss Maggie Robinson, of Grand Forks, is visiting friends here.

A large collection was taken up in the Marsh church last Sunday, "Children's Day," which is to aid the home missionary work. Some exercises were given by the children, which were very entertaining.

Dr. Marshall, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign missions, will lecture on Saturday afternoon at the Marsh church.

John and James Morrow, Harry McKinnon and the other boys returned home Saturday from their trip to Thief River Falls hardly disappointed. They say the land is not the best in some places.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White and Mrs. Wm. Rodgers went to Crookston Saturday on business.

Mr. Wm. Cameron and family left for their future home in Fosston Thursday. Mr. Cameron intends running a livery and feed stable.

He Got Turnip Seed.

There is a gentleman in Alexandria who involuntarily started a farm. It happened this way: His front yard was as barren of grass as Bill Nye's head is of any hirsute adornment. With a view to having it green and pretty he went over to the agricultural department and begged some lawn seed, which were willingly given him by Secretary Morton. He then returned home, and with much satisfaction and expectation planted them. Pictures of a beautiful green lawn and neighbors green with envy were conjured up before his fanciful mind, and he watched the heaving sunshine and refreshing April showers with the deepest interest.

In a few days the sprouts began to show above the earth. But they were very curious looking sprouts, and they seemed about as much like blades of grass as a spade is like a pick. The gentleman began an investigation. The sprouts began to grow with rapidity, and in a few weeks there was more prospect of having a vegetable garden than a lawn. Authorities were consulted, and after a time it was discovered that Mr. Morton had made a mistake. Instead of grass he had presented the Alexandrian with turnip seed.—Washington News.

He Knew Boys.

The boy had applied for a job.

"We don't like lazy boys around here," said the boss. "Are you fond of work?"

"No, sir," responded the boy, looking the boss straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, ain't you? Well, we want a boy that is."

"They ain't any," said the boy doggedly.

"Oh, yes, there are. We have had a half dozen of that kind here this morning to take the place we have."

"How do you know they are?" asked the boy.

"They told me so."

"So could I if I was like them, but I'm different. I ain't a liar," and the boy said it with such an air of convincing energy that he got the place.—Detroit Free Press.

His Condition.

Old Doctor—So you think my daughter's happiness is safe in your hands, sir?

Young Doctor—I know she loves me, and I do not see how I could live without her.

Old Doctor—Well, you are a young man of good character, and I will give you my consent on one condition.

Young Doctor—Name it.

Old Doctor—It is that when she is ill you won't try to doctor her yourself. —London Answers.

Republican County Convention.

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 7, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention for Polk County, Minnesota, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Crookston, on the 29th day of June, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 12 delegates to represent said county at the Republican State Convention, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., July 11th, 1894.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one delegate for every twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for Governor, at the general election in November, 1892.

The several voting precincts are entitled to representation as follows, viz:

Andover	2	3d ward	3
Angus	2	4th ward	3
Blackdune	2	Garfield	1
Bray	1	Garden	1
Badger	1	Gentilly	1
Brandsvold	2	Gervais	1
Belgium	2	Grove Park	1
Brisbe	1	Godfrey	1
Bygland	1	Hammond	1
City of Crookston—		Helena	2
1st ward	4	Hill River	1
2d ward	3	Huntsville	2
3d ward	3	Hubbard	2
4th ward	6	Keystone	1
5th ward	4	Kertsonville	1
Columbia	1	Klug	1
Chester	1	Knute	1
Emmrsville	1	Lake Pleasant	1
Euclid	1	Lambert	1
Eden	1	Liberty	1
Fairfax	2	Lessor	1
Farley	1	Lavell	1
Fanny	1	Louisville	1
Fisher	2	Nesbit	2
Fairview	1	Norden	1
City of E. G. Forks—		North	2
1st ward	1	Northland	1
2d ward	1	Nmedal	1

Onstad	1
Parnell	1
Poplar River	1
Polk Center	1
Queen	1
Red Lake Falls—	
Village	2
Township	1
Reis	1
River Falls	1
Rocksbury	1
Roome	2
Rosebud	3
Russia	1
Shiecheart	1
Sanders	1
Sandsville	1
Village St. Hilaire	2
Sletten	1
Sullivan	1
Tabor	1
Terrebonne	1
Tilden	1
Tynsid	1
Underwood	2
Winger	2
Woodside	1
Wyandotte	2

By order of the County Committee.

P. J. McGUIRE, Chairman.

W. A. ROBERTSON, Sec.

Artistic Cotton Gowns for Ladies.

The materials for these gowns are the staple Scotch ginghams, light weight Zephyrs, heavier Chambrays and the Madras cottons. The new patterns show small figures, corded flues, stripes and dots. Some of the ginghams are more elaborate, and have interwoven white designs to imitate tambour embroidery, raised satin bars dots or stripes and some a crepe-like surface. Colors are light and dainty. Their style of making is similar to that of the cloth dresses, and very frequently the elaborate ginghams are shown with the dark color used as trimming. Dainty muslin, too, is in vogue this year, in lettings and fancy patterns. The Mc-Dowell Fashion Journals from which these fashion items are taken, contain a great variety of models for all sizes of these materials. Their coupon patterns, moreover, which are so popular, show many new designs which are unique in point of artistic style and in perfect stability. Of these fashionable publications, "La Mode de Paris" and "Queen of Fashion" cost only $3.00 each year or 25 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $2.00 per annum or 30 cents a copy. "La Mode," finally (journal which has no superior and no equal in this country, only costs the trifling sum of $1.50 per year or 15 cents a copy. The above first mentioned publications offer $1.00 worth of coupon patterns, and "La Mode" fifty cents worth of patterns as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer, do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

MRS. Harrit A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was for years a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief until she began to take Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

"Is this hot enough for you?" is a silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from heat, ten to one you will find on inquiry, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the scalp that serenate and dries, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundations of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.

Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo. O.

Sold by all druggists, 75.

Pinet In Your Memory,

That the North-Western Line offers the best train service from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Sioux City, Duluth and Superior, and is the only line running pullman sleepers to all these cities, besides affording first-class day train service. Try this line also to Ashland. [46-tf]

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and have used more of it since operating, and have used none of it since the sale of the notice, on said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid thereon the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars ($548.75-100) and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as and covered by said mortgage viz: Lot number twenty-six (26) in Schumacher's Addition to the original townsite of Melrose, according to the plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds for said Polk county, and lying and being situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, public sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said County and State on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1894, at (10) ten o'clock, a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars, interest and taxes if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

L. ELLINGTON, Mortgagee.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [6-13]

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1240 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

Repair Guns, Revolvers, Check Lamps Patents, Rebuilding of all kinds; also Novelty Repairs. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Wold Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

MORTGAGE SALE.

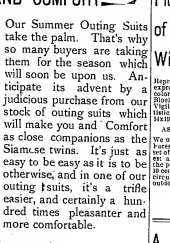
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1892, made and executed by Jens O. Rinde and Ingeborg Rinde his wife, mortgagors to Ellington Bros., mortgagee and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and recorded in book 31, of mortgages, on page 383, by reason whereof no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described as and covered by said mortgage viz: Lot number twenty-six (26) in Schumacher's Addition to the original townsite of Melrose, according to the plat and survey thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds for said Polk county, and lying and being situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, public sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said County and State on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1894, at (10) ten o'clock, a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars, interest and taxes if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

L. ELLINGTON,
Mortgagee.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Mortgagee [6-13]



FOR EASE AND COMFORT

Our Summer Outing Suits take the palm. That's why so many buyers are taking them for the season which will soon be upon us. Anticipate its advent by a judicious purchase from our stock of outing suits which will make you and Comfort as close companions as the Siamese twins. It's just as easy to be easy as it is to be otherwise, and in one of our outing suits, it's a trifle easier, and certainly a hundred times pleasanter and more comfortable.

Our stock of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishing Goods IS COMPLETE, And our Prices the Lowest.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL,
PROPRIETORS.

Pictures of Sport With Rod and Gun

Reproduced in 2 colors from originals painted expressly for the purpose. They are three water colors, each containing in Part I fishing at Black Island; Quail shooting; and one elk, Vigilant and Valkyrie II. sailing. All are artistic, beautiful and rich in effect. For frames $2.00. Price of set, 50 cents.

AS "FOREST AND STREAM" PREMIUM.

We will send the sportsman's favorite journal, Forest and Stream, one year (price $4.00) and a set of four pictures (a $2.00 value) for $4. Or four set and Stream 4 months and choice of two of the pictures for $4. This is a rare offer. Send 50 cents for specimen copy of Forest and Stream, circular and catalogue of the best books on outdoor sports.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,

P. O. Box 2832, New York City.

A. H. DUNLAP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

DR. PEFFER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieve suppressed or painful menstruation in 24 hours. Never known to fail. Perfectly harmless. Save money. Ask druggist for them. Beware of imitations. Take no other. Sent by mail, sealed, on receipt of price, $2 per box, or three boxes, $5. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Genuine only when bought of PEFFER CHEMICAL CO., Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand' Crookst n.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the County Commissioners Held June 6th.

Numerous Iron Bridges Contracted For, and Others Inspected.

$15,000 of 6 Per cent. County Bonds Sold—$2,500 Disbursed.

The board met June 6th; all members present.

Item 18 in the personal assessment of S. L. Dobson, Crookston, was ordered transferred to the assessment of lot 7, block 12, Fletcher & Houston's addition.

The board entered into a contract with the Great Northern Railway Co. in regard to the construction of a bridge across the Lowell ditch, where the road crosses said ditch.

The board will hear at the next meeting the petition of C. S. Richardson and others, who ask for the organization of a school district out of part of districts 143 and 119. The individual school petitions of Chas. Charlebois, Michael Quinnell, Edwin Niel and Frank Hanson will also be heard at next meeting.

Commissioners Hilmebart and Linden reported having inspected the iron bridge across the state ditch in Hubbard township, and found the same all right, and that the Wrought Iron Bridge Co. was entitled to the contract price of $1785. The bill was ordered paid.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, twp. 151, R. 43, were organized into a new school district to be known as No. 88.

The petition of Silas H. Kennedy to detach his farm from school district 111 and attach it to district 109 was rejected.

$100 was allowed Fairfax township for grading county road bet ween section 6 and 5, township 149, range 46.

$300 was appropriated to Gurfield township in building a bridge across Sand Hill river near the mill dam of Kunkel and Hoss.

The personal assessment of G. Halvorson, in Crookston, for 1893, was reduced $150.

The board then revised the list of uncollected personal taxes of 1893, and ordered citations issued against the following persons:

Peter Tunstad, Andover.
Jennie Miller, "
L. Lauzebrigbe, Hebbet.
J. B. Cogswell, Crookston.
E. S. Chapin, "
A. Hanson, "
Frank Jerome, "
Iona & Kitsleben, East Grand Forks.
F. W. Hancock, "
Hattie King, "
North Dakota Elevator Co., E. G. Forks.
W. B. Houston, "
C. C. Lewis, Higdon.
G. G. Bower, Erskine.
H. Bowers, Reis Lake.
W. C. Smith, "
Frank Nelson, E. G. Forks.
L. Buxton, "
Henry O. Hogan, "
John Lewis, Fosston.
John Bellief, Earley.
M. Mcgillivray, "
John Glenn, "
Thos. Saunders, Grand Forks.
E. J. Severns, Hill River.
Berg & Nelson, Hiledun.
John Nelson, "
O. M. Frank, "
Olaf Brandvold, Lovell.
Gust & Gerberg, R. L. Falls.
C. L. Mcgillivray, "
C. Mcgillivray, "
Thos. Dahl, "
J. Severson, Soome.
L. O. Stanland, Sabten.
Barnard & Sarsed, Keystone.
Hugh Comrie, "
G. Bjorge, Melntosh.
A. & S. Miller, Nesbit.
Saml Dahlen Elevator Co., Nesbit.
Saml Thoreson, Northland.
Peter Wyse, "
N. D. E. Co., Crystal.
Henry Smith, Polk Centre.
N. D. E. Co., Parville.
N. D. E. Co., Fairfax.
Ed. Thomas, Steelton.
Mark Congdon Parley.
Wm. Hamilton, "
Tom Stenhouse, "
Wm. Wynn, "
Joseph Brewster, Fisher village.
Saunders Bros., Grand Forks.
J. H. Gosling, Garfield.
J. Christianson, Red Lake Falls.
N. D. Elevator Co., "
E. Bennington, Reis
C. Bennington, "
N. D. Elevator Co., Tilden.
John Cryan, Steleton.
Mrs. Nettie Johnson, Sullivan.

The taxes against the following persons were ordered cancelled:

Joseph Genereau, Rydund.
K. F. Jonson, Crookston.
W. J. Burr, "
A. Halvorson, "
M. B. Hayes, "
H. E. Erickson, "
M. L. Pratt, "
Mrs. C. wyall, "
Louis Labell, "

$600 was appropriated out of the road and bridge fund to be expended in the opening of a road commencing at the northwest corner of section 21 —151—46, running north along the west line of sections 30, 19, 18 and 7 of said township until the same intersects the high way commonly known as the old county road, at a point between said section 7 and 12—151—45, said expenditure to be conducted under the supervision of the commissioner of the fifth district.

A petition from residents in Keystone township, asking for an appropriation to open up a ditch originally constructed by the railroad company was read, and upon investigation the board found that they had no authority to expend public funds for such such purpose.

Klisch, Linden and Hilmebart were named as a committe to investigate the condition of the bridge between sections 1 and 2, township 152, range 50, with power to act.

The road and bridge committee reported having examined the bridge on the county road between sections 3 and 4, Fairfax township, and found the same in fairly good condition.

That they together with the supervisor of Fisher township, had examined the bridge between sections 1 and 36, Roome and Fisher townships and found the same unfit for travel, and recommended that $500 be appropriated out of the road and bridge fund to help said town construct a new bridge at said place, and that said new bridge had been constructed according to agreement. They had also inspected the ferry boat at Louisville and found it constructed according to agreement. The report was accepted.

The following road and bridge appropriations were made: To Fanny township $150; Tilden $75; Brandsvold $75; Gentilly $100.

The motion of Commissioner Oppegaard to appropriate certain amounts in favor of Knute, Klug and Woodside was defeated—Klisch, Hilmebart and Demers voting no.

By a unanimous vote $1439 was appropriated out of the revenue fund to aid the city of Crookston in constructing a sewerage sewer to connect with the court house grounds said amount to be due when said work is completed and accepted by the city council.

It was moved by Kirsch, seconded by Demers, that the official publication of the commissioners' proceedings be set in solid "brevier" type, and the matter be measured as "nonpreil". Carried.

The following bids for the issue of $15,000 Polk county 6 per cent bonds were presented:

J. D. Cleborn & Co., Minneapolis $16,000 at 6 per cent.

Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis $1500 at 6 per cent.

W. J. Hayes & Son, Cleveland, Ohio, $16721 at 6 per cent.

Parson, Leach & Co., Chicago, $12300 at 8 per cent.

On motion the bid of W. J. Hayes & Son was accepted; the bonds to mature in ten years.

The amount of $250, or as much thereof as is necessary, was appropriated out of the road fund to grade that portion of Sixth street between Broadway and Ash street, adjoining the court house, said work to be supervised by Commissioner Kirsch.

The board granted the petition of John B. Iren and others for the construction of a ditch, commencing at the quarter post on the south line of section 28—148—48, and running northwest through the towns of Tabor, Farley and Sandsville, and appointed the following viewers; M. R. Brown, J. J. Ide and John Driscoll, who are to meet at the county auditor's office on June 11th, preparatory to entering upon their duties.

Commissioner Kirsch was authorized to investigate as to whether the proceedings connected with the laying out of Fisher and Sand Hill river county road, were completed, or if such road can be legalized by any supplementary proceedings at the present time.

The personal assessment of Thomas Logan in Tynsid township, was reduced $40, and taxes paid in excess were ordered refunded.

Commissioner Kirsch was instructed to purchase transportation for Mrs. Martha Christenson., residing upon unorganized territory township 152—42.

Martin Pederson of township 151—41 was allowed $5 per month for the keeping of an old man named Quale.

The assessment of a building against lot 3, block 2, Red Lake Falls was ordered cancelled.

The application of Cyprien Gosselin for exemption in the assessment of lot 40, block 3, Red Lake Falls was referred to the council of Red Lake Falls for recommendation.

The chairman was authorized to procure materials for the fixing of the vault floors.

The petition of Peter Brandsberg and others, asking to be detached from district No 44, and attached to district No. 70, will be held at next meeting.

It was moved by Kirsch, seconded by Demers, that the bills of A. R. Holston and Adolf Bydni, for printing, allowed at last meeting, be reconsidered.

Motion carried, Linden and Oppegaard voting no. On motion of Kirsch the bills were then laid on the table.

The board decided to enter into a contract with the Wrought Iron Bridge Co. to build two bridges, one at the point where the Fisher county road across said ditch, and one at the section corner between sec. 14, 15, 22 and 23, twp. 150-47, the cost of said bridges not to exceed $636 each. The wooden bridges to be erected across said ditch are to be built under the supervision of the road and bridge committee.

Bills amounting to $2,328.57 were allowed, consisting mainly of court expenses, hospital expenses and county commissioner fees. Bills amounting to $614.92 were allowed for books and stationery.

DISTRICT COURT

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

be testified his wife bought that of Cleary Bros. George Yue testified that the lard was steam manufacture mixed with cotton seed oil, and not home made lard. Nick Thoreson refused to testify because he did not want to convict himself.

TUESDAY.

The case against O'Brien was finished and given to the jury about 10 o'clo k; Ed. George and E. M. Stanton counsels for defendant, and A. R. Holston for the state.

The case against Charles Lejeune, charged with petty larceny—wrongfully using $10 of the funds of school district 105—was dismissed by County Attorney Holston on account of not having sufficient evidence to convict him.

A jury was then called in the Thoreson case: Ed. George and E. M. Stanton defending Thoreson.

About the same character of evidence was introduced regarding the goods slipped and the finding of the car open, as in the other cases. Some goods were found in defendant's house—a can of lard, a sack of sugar, a package of matches and a plug of two of tobacco. After his arrest, trial and commitment, Thoreson sent for A. R. Holston and A. C. Wilkinson, by Mr. Noble, and in the presence of these witnesses made a written statement to the effect that he took 100 pounds of sugar and 30 pounds of lard; that Nick Eraldield took it out of the car; that he was watching; O'Brien was with him all went together: after I went up to O'Brien's house. Dick had some "Newsboy" tobacco. Dick had sack of sugar—100 lbs. Me and Eraldield went back again and each got a pail of lard. We didn't break the car seals. Mrs. Dick O'Brien brought me two pieces of tobacco and package of matches; said I might as well have some of it; didn't want it all found in my house. I met Eraldield and he told me the car of merchandise was there open. Told me in the day time. We went in the night about ten o'clock. O'Brien went ahead, we followed. I saw a stranger on the truck, didn't know him. Just before the noon adjournment the jury in the O'Brien case returned the verdict of "not guilty."

AFTERNOON.

Thoreson was put on the stand and said he found the sugar and lard on the truck of the Great Northern about ten o'clock on the night of April 17th or 18th, that he bought the tobacco and matches from the store between the postoffice and the Scandia Bank. He claimed he had been promised by Mr. Noble that it would be better for him to acknowledge what he had taken and that he then would help him if he would tell all.

He claims the statements he made to Holston, Wilkinson and Noble were all untrue that he made them with the intention of getting out; that he was not under oath and that he did not have to tell the truth then. The case was given the jury about 3:30 p. m. After remaining out one hour they brought in a verdict of "guilty of grand larceny in the second degree", and recommend the defendant to the mercy of the court.

The case of State vs. Nick Eraldield was next called. The county attorney objected to trying this case with the same jurors who were on the O'Brien case and did not want to call talesmen from the crowd, so a special venire for fifteen men was issued; returnable at 9 a. m. Wednesday. One juror was selected from the number yet undrawn and the O'Brien jurors were excused from service.

WEDNESDAY.

A jury was secured from among the fifteen jurors summoned this morning for the trial of Nick Eraldield. The evidence relative to the goods being shipped from Minneapolis and arriving here was submitted by counsel for defense, the several employes of the Great Northern who had testified having returned home. Two butts of tobacco (about four pounds), and six or seven packages of matches were found in Eraldield's trunk at O'Brien's house. Eraldield testified that last November he took a party of North Dakota men up to the Red Lake reservation; they had provisions, tobacco, matches and whiskey; they intended to stay three weeks but stayed only seven days; they gave him the matches and tobacco in question; that he "swiped" it on a farm three or four miles from Crookston until in April he came to O'Brien's, his tobacco and matches were furnished while on the farm; he knew nothing about the lard and tin can.

After being out a few minutes the jury in the Eraldield case brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Lieut. Mauley, who has been tried by a court martial at Fort Snelling for killing Capt. Heidburg at Fort Sheridan, has been acquitted, and will be suspended from duty for one year. The killing was found to be in self-defense.

THE STRIKE SETTLED

MINERS AND OPERATORS CONFER AT COLUMBUS, O.,

And Agree on a Scale to Take Effect Monday—Rope Exposed to Similar Action Will Be Taken in Other Districts.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—Miners and operators in this district have agreed to a compromise and work is to be resumed on Monday next, on condition that the new scale is approved by the national board. The conference began in session all day and about 6:30 p. m. the scale committee announced that an agreement had been reached and was being drawn up. The compromise was on a basis of 60 cents in Ohio and 69 for Western Pennsylvania. The agreement is not to take effect until next Monday, June 18, the miners desiring to have a week to submit the matter to the various districts, as much opposition to the compromise is expected and the miners will have to be prepared to accept it.

The Agreement Ratified.

At the joint conference in the evening the agreement was ratified. A. A. Adams, president of the Ohio Miners' union, who was a member of the scale committee, refused to sign the agreement. The settlement, however, is final. The scale agreed upon is as follows: Pittsburg, thin vein, 69 cents; thick vein, 69 cents; Hocking Valley, 60 cents; Indiana bituminous, 80 cents; Indiana block, 70 cents; Streator, Ills., 62 1-2 cents for summer and 70 cents for winter; Bloomington, Ills., 77 1-2 cents for summer and 86 cents for winter; La Salle and Spring Valley, Ills., 72 1-3 cents for summer and 80 for winter. Coal in Pittsburg district going west on the river after April 1.

Pay the Same Mining Price.

as that paid by the Pennsylvania Gas and West Moreland Coal companies. The scale of prices will be in effect and used both parties thereto beginning June 18, 1894, and continue until July 1, 1895; provided, that the above named scale of prices for the Pittsburg districts shall be generally recognized and observed. The operators and miners shall co-operate in their efforts to secure an observance of said price, and if, during the period covered by the agreement, recognition of the prices herein named cannot be secured, either party to this agreement may call a meeting of the joint board of arbitration and determine whether the agreement has been willfully complied with to warrant its continuance.

Speedy Settlement Expected.

While it has been announced that the agreement reached by the operators and miners in their joint conference in this city is final, its effect upon the strike remains to be seen. The fact that fully a week will intervene before the agreement is taken effect leads to the belief that the determination of the miners to accept no compromise can be nullified, a majority of the delegates left for their homes immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and those who could be seen were confident that the agreement would bring about a speedy settlement of the strike. E. W. Bent of La Salle, Ills., wee of the opinion that the settlement in Northern Illinois would follow the action of the rest of that state to come into line.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Operators Flatly Refuse the Demand Made by Miners at Pumeroy, O.

PUMEROY, O., June 13.—The conference of the operators and miners here left matters in worse shape than before. Forty delegates, in attendance, representing the 18 mines in the district met only the operators from the Ohio side appeared. They refused to vouch for West Virginia operators. It was shown, however, that those represented a lot more than half the output and the conference went on. The miners stated, in answer to questions from operators, that in case of satisfactory settlement work would resume as soon as approved by wire by the national board. Miners then made a proposition of mining for 2 1-2 cents per bushel, an increase of one-fourth of a cent over last year's rate. The operators flatly refused to consider the proposition and left the conference without any settlement.

AFIRE IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Further Accounts of Fires in Michigan Several Buildings Burned.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—A special to The News from Bay City, Mich., says: The woods are afire in all directions. In Sidnaw five buildings, including the Central Ryan hotels, were burned. Loss $10,000.

A special from Rockland says: At Robbins, Ontonagon county, a store and five dwellings were burned, including the telegraph office.

Forest and Forest Officers.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—At the Forester's convention an all night session for the election of officers was determined on, and about 9:30 the first officer was elected in the person of Thomas H. Cannon of Chicago as chief ranger. Prof. J. Callen of Milwaukee was re-elected as vice chief ranger; Dr. T. F. O'Malleara to question: that he "swiped" it on a farm three or four miles from Crookston until in April he came to O'Brien's, his tobacco and matches were furnished while on the farm; he knew nothing about the lard and tin can.

After being out a few minutes the jury in the Eraldield case brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Lieut. Mauley, who has been tried by a court martial at Fort Snelling for killing Capt. Heidburg at Fort Sheridan, has been acquitted, and will be suspended from duty for one year. The killing was found to be in self-defense.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, May 29.

The bill to repeal the state bank tax was taken up by the house, and Mr. Cox of Tennessee opened the debate for the friends of unconditional repeal. Mr. Johnson of Indiana followed with an argument in favor of a substantial, stable currency. Mr. Black of Georgia spoke in favor of the bill. Adjourned until Thursday.

Senator Kyle withdrew his Hawaiian resolution with the understanding that a vote should be reached on the Turpie resolution. Vest offered a substitute for the Turpie resolution. A motion to lay the Vest resolution on the table was defeated, 18 to 38. The tariff bill was then taken up and Senators Pettigrew and Proctor spoke against it.

The report of the bribery investigating committee to the senate asks for the punishment of correspondents Edwards and Shriver, who refused to give the source of their information regarding the sugar trust.

Wednesday, May 30.

Both houses adjourned for Memorial day.

Thursday, May 31.

After the passage of the Hawaiian resolution the senate took up the tariff bill. The finance committee's amendment so as to place all kinds of lumber on the free list. The sugar schedule was then taken up and Senator Sherman of Ohio made a speech.

The house continued the consideration of the bill repealing the tax on state banks.

Friday, June 1.

The senate bill providing for carrying out of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration for the protection of seals in Behring sea was passed by the house, after which the Brawley repeal bill was taken up.

The senate discussed the sugar schedule. Mr. Manderson was the principal speaker.

Saturday, June 2.

The house spent the day in committee of the whole on the Brawley repeal bill. The senate discussed the sugar schedule of the tariff bill.

Monday, June 4.

The Brawley state bank tax was discussed in the house by Representatives Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) and Rayner (Dem., Md.) for the opposition, and by Representatives Cobb (Dem., Ala.) and Outs (Dem., Ark.) in favor of it, and the bill was agreed to a senate joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the sugar investigation committee. The final vote on the state bank question will be taken at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Speeches on the sugar schedule were made by Messrs. Allison, Jones, Hunton and Hoar. It was finally agreed to vote on the sugar schedule amendments Tuesday.

CONVICTES WERE CUTE.

Fourteen of Them Escape From Deputy Marshals at Helena.

HELENA, Mon., June 3.—Thirty-five Convicts who helped steal a Northern Pacific train at Bozeman, near the Idaho line, three weeks ago, and who have been under military guard at Aries since their capture, were before Judge Knowles for sentence for contempt of court. Two were discharged and the others given 30 days in the Missoula county jail. While being taken back to jail after sentence 14 of them escaped through the connivance of sympathizers.

They were being marched along in squads, the streets lined with people. When a deputy's attention could be attracted a convict would step into the ranks and a Cozzyite step out and mingle with the crowd. Several prisoners also made good their parents of them enabled the others to change places with friends in the outside. There is no prospect of catching the runaways. The whole crowd came from Washington state.

Silver Commission Adjourns.

BERLIN, June 5.—The silver commission which was convened in February last, has concluded its labors without arriving at any decision.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, June 4, 1894.

WHEAT—Market strong, higher. No. 2 spring, 58@c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 58c. No. 2 red, 58c.

OATS—Market firm. No. 2 white, 36@c; No. 3 white, 37@c, 36c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 52c; sample, 50@ 52c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 49@c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 4, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 58@c; July, 58@c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 56@c; June, 57@c; July, 57@c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 54@c. No. 3 Northern, cash, 54@c. No. 2, 52@c. On track—No. 1 Northern, to arrive 59@c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4, 1894.

WHEAT—June close, 56@c; July opening, 57@c; highest, 57@c; lowest, 57@@57@c; close, 57@c; September opening, 58@c; highest, 58@c; lowest, 58@c; close, 58@c. On track—No. 1 Northern, 56@c; No. 2 Northern, 57@c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 4, 1894.

HOGS—5 lower. Yards cleared early to packers. Quality good. Sales at $4.95@4.96.

CATTLE—Quiet. Butchers, steady and in good demand. Sales and

Prime steers, $3.85@3.9; good steers, $3.65@ 3.85; prime cows, $3.50@3.60; good cows, $2.75 @3.00; common to fair cows, $2.25@2.50; veal calves, $3.00@4.00; heavy calves, $3.00@ 4.00; stockers, $1.75@2.75; feeders, $2.50@3.25; bulls, $1.00@2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Steady.

Minneapolis ..12,0.4,46 lambs. 2,75@3.75 common $1.50@2.25.

Receipts: Hogs, 1,200 cattle, 10.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1894.

CATTLE—Market active. Prices to extra native steers, $4.40@4.90; native cows, $2.10@3.45; others, $2.35@3.10; Texans $3.30@3.35.

HOGS—Market steady and 5c lower. Rough heavy $4.90@4.95; mixed and packers, $4.90@4.95; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.95@4.98 assorted light, $4.90@4.95.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime sorts steady; others slow. Top sheep, $4.40@4.45; top lambs, $5.25@5.35.

Receipts: Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 40,000, sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

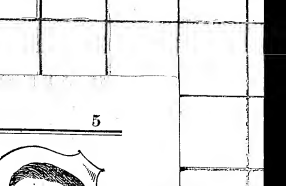
CHICAGO, June 4, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. Cash, 54@c; July, 58@c; September, 57@c; December, 60@c.

CORN—Steady. Cash, 37@c; July, 38@c; September, 37@c.

OATS—Easy. Cash, 33@c; July, 32@c; September, 29@c.

PORK—Steady. Cash, $11.67; July, $11.72@c September, $11.82@c.



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Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured

A Chicago Clergyman's Faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I **was threatened with cancer,** and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age and **I work like a tiger.** And I **know** that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic troubles,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as also with female weakness. In two years she has used about three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and today, and for the last six months, she seems like a new being. We are

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained. With grateful acknowledgment to C. I. Hood & Co." Rev. O. H. Power, 324 Mercer street, Chicago, Illinois. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per box.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, May 30.

The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned.

A list of aristocratic lady nihilists has been found at St. Petersburg.

The Upper Peninsular Chair company will remove its plant from Ironwood, Mich., to Marshfield, Wis.

The wedding of Emma Juch to Assistant District Attorney Wellman of New York, is set for June 26, at Stamford, Conn.

A child of Attorney Crozier of Oshkosh, Wis., has been missing since Saturday. It is supposed to have been kidnapped by gypsies.

The Prussian agricultural conference has opened at Berlin. Her Von Heyden, minister of agriculture, defended the government policy.

The Democratic convention of the Fourteenth Missouri district unanimously renominated Congressman Marsh Arnold.

Thursday, May 31.

The Southern immigration and industrial congress met at Augusta, Ga., Wednesday. There is a large attendance.

It is now almost certain that Yale will send an athletic team over to England to compete with Oxford some time in the month of July.

Ex-Premier Gladstone continues to very good health, and his eye is steadily improving. No further daily bulletins will be issued by his physicians.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe Wednesday on the steamer New York were the Princess Colonna and her children. The princess says she expects to be away from America six months.

Chauncey P. Williams, president of the National Exchange bank of Albany, N. Y., is thought to have been drowned while fishing in the Adirondack mountains, his boat in which he set out having been found capsized.

Friday, June 1.

Gold shipments Thursday amounted to $2,000,000.

The fishing schooner J. R. Edwards, with all on board, was lost off Sable island.

Robert Hall, originator of the Broxburn oil works, the largest in Scotland, is dead.

Mrs. Samuel Rapheel of Brooklyn has given birth to four children, three boys and a girl.

Captain Nathan Peters, the oldest Freemason in the United States, died at Amesbury, Mass., Thursday.

An explosion, followed by fire, in a New York tenement, caused the death of one child and serious injury to four others.

The president has approved the act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the Otoe reservation in Nebraska and Kansas.

Saturday, June 2.

Professor W. D. Whitney of Yale college is at the point of death.

July wheat again touched low water mark at New York, going down to 57 5-16 cents.

The triennial congress of American Physicians and Surgeons at Washington has adjourned.

In the New Thames Yacht club race the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia, beat the Iverna.

Colonel Edward Mason of the Third United States infantry has been brevetted brigadier general.

The Cripple Creek banks, fearing a riot, have shipped to Colorado Springs and stored in safety vaults $100,000.

Congressman Haines says that W. C. Whitney will be the Democratic candidate for governor of New York this fall.

The monthly debt statement issued Friday shows a net cash balance in the treasury of $117,464,935, of which $78,693,267 in gold reserve.

Monday, June 4.

The Field Columbian museum in Chicago was dedicated Saturday.

The damage by floods in Bonhker county, Colo., is estimated at $375,000.

Nebraska's anti-lottery law has been declared unconstitutional, owing to a technical defect.

The Knights of Pythias expect 12,000 delegates to attend their Washington conclave in August.

The daughter of Lieutenant Governor Brockmeyer of Missouri eloped with A. J. Walsh of St. Louis.

Mr. Gladstone's eye has so far improved that the bandages have been removed. He is now wearing dark glasses.

Tuesday, June 5.

Pullman strikers are in core straits for food.

G. W. Wilson, inventor of the Wilson sewing machine, died suddenly at San Jose, Cal., of heart disease.

R. W. Ransom, an old resident of St. Paul and partner of the firm of Ransom & Horton, furriers, is dead.

The terms of 32 presidential postmasters will expire this month. Most are in New York, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Mrs. Anna Tisdell Raum has secured a divorce from Green B. Raum, jr., son of the ex-commissioner of pensions. Non-support and desertion were the causes of the suit.

Visible supply: Wheat 59,393,000 bushels, decrease 1,935,000 bushels; corn 7,409,000 bushels, decrease 132,000 bushels; oats 7,000,000 bushels, decrease 341,000 bushels; rye 252,000, decrease 49,000 bushels; barley 190,000 bushels, decrease 2,000 bushels.

Wednesday, June 6.

Prince Bismarck's health continues poor.

Mayor-elect Smith of St. Paul took the oath of office Tuesday.

Orders for gold for shipment at New York amounted to $1,725,000.

Premier Crispi and the rest of the Italian cabinet have resigned.

Joseph Haworth, the actor, is seriously ill at the city hospital in Boston.

The Arkansas river is rising again, and bids fair to go higher than at the time of the last flood.

Secretary Carlisle denies that another bond issue is contemplated at present or any time, unless the reserve becomes much lower than it now is.

Bernard Altenbrunner, who murdered Annie Sauper at Jersey City, claims to have been visited by his victim's ghost. He was evidently badly scared.

Judge Nelson Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Germany, is seriously ill at his home at Tea Neck, Englewood, N. J. Mr. Phelps has been in poor health for some time past.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her two children, a nurse and a maid, left Washington at 9:45 a. m. in a special car on the Pennsylvania railroad, for Gray Gables. At New York the party will take a boat for Fall River.

Thursday, June 7.

Roseberry's colt Ladas won the Engish derby.

Wheat went up 1 1-8 cents at Chicago Wednesday.

The Brazilian Government is taking steps to prosecute several Englishmen who are accused of aiding the revolutionists.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Wednesday was $116,084,500, of which $75,000,237 is gold reserve.

Charles W. Pike, commission merchant at San Francisco, has assigned. Liabilities, $83,000; assets, $93,700, of which $60,000 is insurance.

At the same elections committee has decided the contested election case of Watson vs. Black from the Tenth Georgia district in favor of Black, the contestee.

All departments of the Reading Iron company, with the exception of one pipe furnace and the sheet mill, have been obliged to shut down owing to the scarcity of soft coal.

The state department has received further advices from United States Minister Baker corroborating the press dispatches concerning the overthrow of the government in San Salvador.

Friday, June 8.

Professor W. B. Whitney of Harvard college died at 10:30 a. m.

James A. Wright of the shipping house of Peter Wright & Sons, Philadelphia, is dead.

The South Dakota Sunday school convention at Miller, has adjourned after a two days session.

Dr. Thomas A. Jamison of West Superior has gone to Scotland to establish his claim to heirship in an estate said to be valued at $70,000,000.

Fire originating in the house of Jefferys, Coombs & Co., at Fort Worth, Tex., destroyed the entire block in which it was situated. Loss heavy, with only partial insurance.

Saturday, June 9.

The Cotton Belt has suspended local trains from lack of fuel.

The Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Chas Harvey, D. D., bishop of Bath and Wells, is dead.

The French government has decided to transfer the French consulate general from Quebec to Montreal.

Chief Justice Coleridge of England, who has been seriously ill for some time past, passed a very bad night and is much exhausted.

Roswell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company, was aboard the steamship Campania from Liverpool.

At Rawlins, Wy., Judge Knight sentenced Frank Howard, who killed Charles Horn at Dickson, to hang Nov. 23. Thomas Morrison, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Albert Peterson at Carbon, was given 40 years.

Monday, June 11

Electric cars were run for the first time Sunday, at Green Bay, Wis.

A dispatch from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, states that the government troops have defeated the insurgents near Belotas.

Mrs. Dalton, wife of Bill Dalton, the outlaw, died at Perry, has admitted that her late husband was the leader of the Long View bank robbers.

The extensive nail mill of Ellis & Lessig at Pottstown, Pa., was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames originated from the gas producers.

Mrs. Alice Ramsay, a niece of Andrew Jackson, died at Russia, A. T., of pneumonia. She was a field nurse during the late war, and was born in 1846, in Algiers, La.

Tuesday, June 5.

The thermometer registered 93 degs. in Boston Monday.

The trial of Erastus Wiman has begun at New York.

The cash balance in the treasury is $116,818,621, of which $78,373,326 is gold reserve.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ward of the African Methodist Episcopal church died suddenly at Jacksonville, Fla.

Disputes announcing a local outbreak of cholera in Russia are not regarded at the marine hospital bureau as disquieting to the country.

As a result of the mediation of Mr. Asquith the delegates representing the striking cab drivers of London and the cab owners have accepted a compromise.

The eastbound shipments from Chicago last week were 83,007 tons, against 46,417 for the preceding week and 35,705 for the corresponding week of last year.

Bennington (Vt.) society is all agog over the marriage of Miss Jennie Mayo, a society belle of Middlesex, to Thomas Strong of Castletown, Vt., a negro hotel porter.

Colonge For May.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The monthly statement of the directors of the mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States during the month of May, 1894, was $9,120,450, of which $8,445,450 was gold and $675,000 was silver. The silver coinage was entirely of half dollars and quarters.

Cricketz Eating Crops.

LANDERS, Wy., June 2.—Landers valley is threatened with destruction by the Mormon or Utah cricket. Many of these are 2 1-2 inches long. They devour all before them.

Breeding Pleads Guilty.

St. Louis, June 2.—J. S. Breeding, the lawyer who flooded the country with bogus Wells-Fargo money orders, pleaded guilty in the criminal court and was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis grocers have a sugar war on hand.

Burglars got $4 from the Milwaukee depot at Preston.

The Mankato normal school graduated a class of 72 on Thursday.

A thousand tons of coal was shipped East from Duluth Monday.

From 40,000 to 50,000 Twin City people visited Como Park, Sunday.

Captain Harries has succeeded his duties as internal revenue collector.

The annual camp meeting at Annadale will be held from June 29 to 27.

Herman Dickman of St. Paul, accused of incest, has received a 10-year sentence.

The monthly report of the state treasurer shows a cash balance of $1,050,545.70.

The Catholic Order of Foresters is holding its eleventh annual grand convention at St. Paul.

The wife of Judge Collins of the state supreme court died at St. Cloud Thursday, aged 42 years.

Two sonners from Fort Snelling were injured in a street car accident at St. Paul on Memorial day.

Two brothers named Donath lost their lives in a well near Paynesville, being overcome by noxious gas.

Farmers and dairymen met at Thief River Falls Saturday to provide means for the establishment of a creamery.

The bridge across the St. Croix river on the Grantsburg branch of the Duluth road was badly damaged by fire.

The manufacturing plant of R. R. Howells & Co. at Minneapolis was burned Saturday night. Loss $130,000.

For the assistance of worthy students a loan fund has been raised at Winona, to be administered by the authorities of the normal school.

At Hopkins, the 12-year-old daughter of George Hamm was seriously injured by falling through a window glass, cutting her arm and severing an artery.

Plans have been submitted to the state board of corrections and charities for new lock-ups at Wabasha, Barnum and Stewartsville and for a county jail in Big Stone county.

The Duluth, Mesabi and Northern railway has filed a map with the secretary of state, showing the route of the extension to the Adams mining camp. This line is designated the Adams branch.

The body of Ferdinand Louck was found in a haystack near Adrian, where it had lain since last December. He was evidently murdered, his skull having been crushed. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive.

The supreme court, Judge Canty writing the opinion, has finally decided the celebrated Pine county case, illegally brought to compel limited trains on the St. Paul and Duluth to stop at Pine City, holding the statute valid.

Before adjourning court at Grand Rapids Judge Holland sentenced the following prisoners: Comarnache, robbery, five years; Wm. Stone, assault, two years; Wm. Middlemist, robbery, one year; John Preston, robbery, four years.

The Populist convention of the Seventh district has been called at Moorhead, July 1. The basis of representation is one at large for each county, and one for each 150 votes (or fraction) in 1892, making the convention a little over 100 delegates.

Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of the People's church St. Paul, has been appointed by the governor as the official representative of the state to visit the prisons and penal associations of Europe and Mr. Smith will travel in his capacity of a member of the state board of corrections and charities. He started on the trip Friday night.

Twenty-two of the employees of the state grain inspection department have been temporarily dismissed in consequence of the reduced amount of business in the department and the abnormally light receipts and shipments. All of the employes laid off are experienced men, and will be reappointed as soon as the business of the department will warrant it.

The state capitol commission, after several days hard work has prepared a set of instructions in the form of a prospectus to guide architects in the preparation of plans for the proposed new capitol building. The prospectus will be advertised, and the chances for favorable plans will be open to the architects of the whole country. The plans will be opened Sept. 15.

The farm of M. Altmann, in West Newton, five miles north of New Ulm, was the scene of the largest wedding celebration ever held in Southern Minnesota. The occasion was the marriage of Joseph Altmann to Mary Reinhart. Over 1,000 people were invited and nearly all were present. The festivities lasted for one day and were carried on well into the morning of the second day.

St. Cloud stores will closest 6:30 p.m. hereafter.

Faribault county veterans are in camp this week at Minnesota Lake.

Mary Baker, a servant girl, was drowned at White Bear lake, Sunday.

Fire originating from a gasoline stove destroyed Arnsdorf's Laundry at Stillwater.

Leonidas Merritt has axed the Biwabik and Missaba road for $30,000 for services.

Fire in the Tibbetts House barn at Preston destroyed the barn and burned eight horses.

Patrolmen Bunker and O'Brien of St. Paul were assessed $300 for making a false arrest.

John Day Smith of Minneapolis is making an active fight for Fletcher's seat in congress.

Minnesota has lost another considerable slice of land through interior department decisions.

Mayor Rustis has closed the Theatre Comique at Minneapolis because liquor was sold to a minor.

The work of laying the foundation for the Cathedral Redeemer monument at Montevideo has begun.

John E. Ward, a well known St. Paul newspaper man, died Sunday of inflammation of the bowels.

Fires destroyed 1,000 railroad ties and 20 cords of wood on Great Northern right of way at Fosston.

Burglars took a considerable quantity of cutlery from the hardware store of A. A. Cody & Son, at Dover.

The St. Paul school board has decided to abolish German instruction in all grades below the high school.

Professor Logger of the state experiment station will attempt to wipe out chinch bugs around New Ulm.

Fire at Mankato destroyed three small wooden business buildings. It is supposed to have been incendiary.

The 11th annual convention of the American Natural Association of Masters of Dancing is in session at St. Paul.

Mrs. Maud Graham, of Minneapolis, secured a divorce at Wahpeton and married Clinton Nickells within an hour.

Meeker county commissioners have appointed C. H. Dart county treasurer in place of his son, W. H. Dart, who was recently removed.

The government crop report gives the condition of wheat in Minnesota as 99 and the acreage 87. North Dakota condition is put down at 97.

Ramsey county Republicans endorsed Governor Nelson and Judge Gilfillan and instructed delegates to the state convention for Dar Rees for clerk of the supreme court.

A destructive fire took place at Minneiska, burning four stores buildings were destroyed and several others badly scorched. Gentzkow Bros. are the heaviest losers.

The jury in the case of William Conway, charged with the murder of Harry M. Walraven at Mankato, was out only 15 minutes and then returned a verdict of not guilty. The accused was immediately released after an imprisonment of nine months.

Governor Nelson Sunday honored a requisition from the governor of South Dakota for the custody of John Franzfelt, charged with burglary in the third degree, committed in Brown county, S. D. Franzfelt has been arrested and is now in custody.

A farmer who was held in the city jail at Virginia until an officer from Houghton, Mich., could arrive, cut his throat and made good his escape. He was wanted there for highway robbery. His pal is now serving a 10-year sentence in Michigan.

The Hubbard and Palmer and the Minnesota and Western elevators at Scotton were burned Thursday, loss $20,000. No fire was set by an incendiary, and was the fourth attempt to burn them in three days. A notice was posted on one of them stating that the elevators would be burned for revenge.

John E. Layne, indicted with William Conway for the murder of Harry Walraven, committed last fall, has been released from custody. Judge Lawrence dismissed the defendant, addressing him thus: "Mr. Layne, the people of this community entertain a very strong suspicion against you, and your presence in this community will be tolerated most grudgingly."

Ten Years in Prison.

GLENCOE, Minn., June 4.—At a special term of the district court, J. H. Rieger, charged with selling stored wheat, was sentenced to two years in state prison. An appeal was taken to the supreme court.

Russian Colony.

HURON, S. D., June 4.—It is expected that a colony of between 20 and 30 families of Russians will be located on the Jim Potter county within the next 90 days.

It Was Loaded.

ANTHO, Wi., June 4.—Joseph Conacher, a farmer six miles south of the city, accidentally discharged a gun. The ball passed through his heart.

Minnesota Firemen.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—The annual convention of the Minnesota Firemen's association is in session at Century hall. A parade of the Minneapolis department was a feature of the day.

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SALVADOR KICKS.

President Guttierez Wants the Refugees on Board the Bennington.

DEMAND MADE ON CONSUL POLLOCK

Captain Thomes Action Discussed by the President and Secretaries.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, June 13.—The newly organized government is making desperate efforts to secure the surrender of the refugees aboard the United States steamer Bennington after making formal remonstrance against the extension of asylum in the late vice president and his staff. President Guterrez has made a demand upon Mr. Pollock, the American consul here, for the surrender of the men. For the time being he waives entirely the question of right of asylum, and charging that these officials of the late government have been guilty of robbery and embezzlement, demands their surrender under article 2 of the extradition treaty negotiated with the United States in 1870. Consul Pollock consulted over this new phase of the case with Commander Thomes of the Bennington and then informed the government that he could not meet the demand.

Had Instructed to Do So

by the Washington officials. He was served with extradition papers, regularly drawn, and then cabled an account of the affair to Washington. So far he has not had a response. Meanwhile the refugees are being detained on the Bennington, and will not be permitted to take passage on the coasting steamers to a port of safety. The refugees insist that this move of Gutierez is nothing more than a pretext to obtain their surrender, when he will promptly avenge himself by punishing them for political reasons. The impression is general, however, that they must be surrendered, as all due legal forms have been observed in making the demand, but the United States consul will probably require a guarantee that the refugees shall be tried only on the criminal charges specified.

Thomes' Action Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Captain Thomes' action in affording asylum to fugitive officers of the defunct Ezeta government on board his ship, the Bennington, at La Libertad, Salvador, has very much embarrassed the government. For the third time since news of the action reached Washington the matter has been the subject of earnest consultation between the president and secretaries Gresham and Herbert.

POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER.

The Insanity Hearing of Assassin Prendergast Is Delayed.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Additional complications may arise in the case of Assassin Prendergast. The present question was to continue the hearing until September, when the trial was to come off. Judge Chetlain is not sitting in the criminal court and the case came before Judge Payne. When the continuance agreed on was submitted to him, he refused to enter the order, saying he knew of no reason why a continuance should be granted. The matter went over temporarily.

Judge Payne said later in the afternoon that he would not consider the motion for the continuance until after a case now before him is disposed of. An agreement has been reached by the counsel on both sides and State's Attorney Kerin said that a hearing of the insanity case will go over until Nov. 12.

THE SULTAN'S DEATH

It Occurred on June 7, but Has Been Kept Secret.

TANGIER, June 13.—It is now known that the Sultan died on June 7at Tadla, between Morocco and the Beni Blanen. Measures have been taken here to prevent anticipated disorder. Sensational rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the sultan's death, and the populace are becoming excited.

FIVE WOMEN FOUGHT.

Knives and Pistols Freely Used—Two Mortally Wounded.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 13.—At Breeden, forty miles south, five young women and a man fought, and in the melee, knives and pistols were used, and Mrs. Lizzie Maynard was killed and Jennie Morris mortally wounded. It is thought that the affair originated from jealousy.

Minnesota River Improvement.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Representative Kleiber has introduced a resolution calling on the chief of engineers for certain information estimated in relation to improving the Minnesota river from Chaska to its mouth. The banks of the river are said to be caving in and it will be necessary to construct riprap walls.

Defeated Duncan Ross.

NEW YORK, June 13.—At the Academy of Music Ernest Roeber, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler of the world, defeated Duncan C. Ross, the champion all-around athlete, in a wrestling match. Roeber won three straight bouts.

Will Jail All Coxeyites.

DENVER, June 13.—Sheriff Burchnell, from now until the commonweal movement subsides, will arrest and imprison as vagrants all Coxeyites entering the city. There are several hundred of them headed for Denver from the West and Northwest.

Earthquake in Spain.

MADRID, June 13.—An earthquake took several districts of Andalusia Monday. In the towns of Granada and Murcia many houses were destroyed and several persons were killed.

HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

The New Republic Comes Into Existence by Its Promulgation.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 13.—The steamer Arawa from Australian ports left Honolulu on the 2d of June, when the new constitution of Hawaii was the daily newspaper conversation and debate. It had just been promulgated and published. It contains many features peculiar to itself. In first section, dealing with the rights of persons and property, recognizes God as the supreme ruler of the universe and declares for universal equity and liberty of the press and Hawaiian subjects. Any newspaper, however, which advocates restoration of the monarchial government or any speaker taking the platform in the interest cause, or suggesting force to accomplish a change of government, shall be considered a traitor and treated accordingly.

The Right of Habeas Corpus

is declared to be vested in all men, and only to be suspended in time of national peril. It is not available to persons who forcibly enter the country illegally. The right of trial in all cases is decried and slavery forever prohibited. Whenever a slave entered the territory of this republics the constitution enacts, "he shall be free." Article 11, 12 and 13, relating to the powers of taxation and appropriation vested in the legislature, of eminent domain, and military subjection to law, follow closely the lines of the American constitution.

BANK TAX REMAINS.

Brawley's Repeal Bill Defeated in the House by a Big Majority.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The state bank tax repeal bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 102 to 176. This vote was on the Cox amendment providing for unconditional repeal. The affirmative vote was entirely Democratic. The negative was cast by 88 Republicans, 76 Democrats and 9 Populists.

A viva voce vote on the bill was then taken and the bill was defeated.

TROOPS PREVENT TROUBLE.

Colorado Militia Take a Position Between Deputies and Strikers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 9.—Late in the afternoon the militia marched up Bull hill and camped at Altman. The strikers are ready to surrender to them. The volunteer deputies are scattering for home, only paid men remaining, and their force will be small by this evening. Sheriff Bowers has stated his willingness to accept the situation and will only endeavor to make arrests. Calderwood, president of the union, has not been seen since the visit of Governor Sunday. "General" Johnson decamped during the morning, and Smith, who was then in command, left when he saw the deputies endeavoring to come up the hill. Other leaders have flown to the mountains and caves. The miners to be arrested will be given a military escort to Colorado Springs, where they will await trial.

Leaders Surrendered.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 9.—Six leaders of the strike have surrendered to them officers of the miners' union, have surrendered to the military authorities, and have been placed under arrest by each. The sheriff has warrants for their arrest on the charge of assault to murder. Three of the men have surrendered work and a number will resume operations in a day or two.

FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

A Special Train Will Leave the Twin Cities July 15.

ST. PAUL, June 8.—The Minnesota Christian Endeavor Union will go to the Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland with a special train of sleeping cars, starting from Minneapolis at 2:20 p. m. July 10, St. Paul at 3 p. m. Winona at 5:40 p. m., La Crosse about 7 p. m. and Cleveland the next afternoon. After June 15 sleeping car berths may be reserved by applying to W. M. Farrell, New York Life Building, Minneapolis. All who intend going should notify Mr. Carroll at once, or not later than July 1. Railroads have allowed one fare for round trip from Minnesota and Dakota points, to connect with the special Christian Endeavor train at St. Paul.

Nineteen Get Ninety Days.

HELENA, Mont., June 6.—Nineteen commonwealers from the state of Washington were sentenced to ninety days in jail. They took part in a gang which stole a Northern Pacific train at Heron a few weeks ago, and have since been under military guard here. Forty-four more of them will be up for sentence later. All of the prisoners refused to sign a pledge not to steal Northern Pacific trains. They will be imprisoned in the Missoula jail.

Warrants For Horse Killers.

CHADRON, Neb., June 6.—Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of the parties riding and owning the four horses killed in Thursday's 100-mile race. The opinions as to the cause of the horses dying are various. Some think it was over riding, while others believe it was from the effects of stimulants. The members of the local humane society swear vengeance on the managers of the race and the parties connected with it.

Cleveland Indisposed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Cleveland has been somewhat affected by the debilitating weather of last week and is indisposed. The regular public reception was abandoned, and Dr. O'Reilly was called upon for a prescription which is expected to restore the president to his usual health shortly.

Oregon Under Water Falling.

PORTLAND, Or., June 9.—The river here has fallen about 4 inches in 24 hours. In Eastern Oregon and Washington a lower temperature is prevailing, and the Columbia at Umatilla and the Snake at Riparia, are reported to be slowly subsiding.

MORE MOB VIOLENCE.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COKE DISTRICT.

One Dead and Many Wounded—Indignities Offered "Black-s"—Workmen Precipitate the Trouble — State Troops Fired Upon.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 10.—The time is ended and again the armed deputies in the coke region have made a killing. One striker killed, two others dying and a fourth shot through, is the result of the battle at Lemont. There were six deputies on one side and a mob of strikers on the other. Unbiased testimony is to the effect that the mob not only proved 1 tut compelled the deputies to fire on them, after the strikers had compelled them to retreat and had fired several shots at them. The circumstances leading up to this

Latest of the Many Troubles

of the coke region were developing since Saturday afternoon. Four American workmen, John Delaney, Oliver Atleby, John Britt and James Farlough, who live at Leisenring, have been working at the Frick Coke company's works for some time. They come to New Haven, where they were to take the Leisenring electric road for home, where they have not been for a month. As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven they were surrounded by a mob of

Several Hundred Strikers.

The strikers first beat the four men and then put tags on them, bearing the inscription "blacklegs," also covering them with chalk marks. They then marched their prisoners to all the works on the line from New Haven south, holding them up as decorated samples of "scabs" for the revilings and abuse of strikers everywhere.

The Frick Coke company was informed of the perilous position their workmen were in and Field Deputy Matt Allen and six men were sent to New Haven on the evening train. They were misled by false information and it was daylight when the squad of tired deputies reached Lemont,

Where the Fight Took Place.

They had been joined by Superintendent Slater of the Leisenring plant, who had helped in the all night hunt. Just long after daylight the men began to assemble on the commons by the hundred. They engaged in the wildest demonstrations and it was thought that they then had the four captives in their possession. When the deputies were discovered the mob raised a howl and surrounded them. Many of the strikers had revolvers and all carried clubs. They moved against the deputies, who retreated under a shower of clubs and stones. Rifling up to the

Advancing Crowd of Miners,

Deputy Allen told them to go back, saying he did not want any trouble, and that there would be trouble if he or his men were attacked and injured. The answer to Allen was a general rush, when one of the strikers covered him with his pistol and fired. The shot was a close shave for the top of Allen's head. The deputies opened fire together, and the strikers started to it and fought savagely. The first shots were fired by them and they fired as coolly and as rapidly as did the deputies and they kept closing in on the men, who were

Working the Winchesters

until they were driven to the extreme end of the company's ground, where they made a stand. By that time three of the strikers were down and several others were wounded. The strikers began at once a carry away their wounded.

Deputies have been going through all the houses in the vicinity, but up to a late hour not a trace of the four men held as prisoners by the strikers has been seen and it is feared that they have been murdered by the strikers in revenge for loss of the men in the battle. Twelve arrests have been made and at least 200 more will follow.

IN ALABAMA.

Six Railroad Bridges Destroyed In as Many Hours.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 13.—During the night three more bridges of the mining district were destroyed by fire and dynamite. All these acts are charged up to the striking miners. So after the Memphis express on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad had passed over the high trestle bridge that spans Chickasaw creek, near Carlson hill, one end of the bridge was blown up by dynamite which had been placed under the abutment. The train narrowly escaped. Two hours afterward, on the same road, three miles farther west, a fire was set to both ends of a long wooden bridge and several bents of it were burned before the flames could be extinguished by watchmen who discovered the fire. During the night a bridge on the Galbraith branch of the road was burned, making a total of six bridges destroyed by incendiaries in this district within as many hours.

WAITE GIVES ORDERS.

Deputies Must Obey or Force Will Be Used.

DENVER, June 10.—Governor Waite, in response to a telegram from General Brooks, commanding the troops at Cripple Creek, informing him that the deputies were advancing on Bull hill ordered the following telegram sent General Brooks:

If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey orders and are acting in defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; are only armed marauders and you must treat them as such. Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection notify me, and I will call out enough militia to force the order.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, June 5.

The house continued the debate on the state bank tax repeal bill. A vote will be taken Thursday.

Besides voting on the sugar schedule the senate spent the time on a few measures of only local importance.

Wednesday, June 6.

When the senate took up the consideration of the tariff bill Mr. Jones asked leave to withdraw the compromise amendment on the tobacco schedule which made the rate on leaf wrapper and unstemmed $1.50 and $2.50 respectively and restores the house amendments, in which the rates are $1.25 respectively. This was done, and the other Jones amendments to that schedule were passed. The next schedule was agricultural products and provisions. All live animals, not especially provided for, were made dutiable by the bill at 20 per cent.

Thursday, Jun e 7.

The agricultural schedule of the tariff bill was debated in the senate.

The house considered the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Friday, June 8

The house continued the debate on the Indian appropriation bill, the senate continuing debate on the tariff schedule under the five minute rule.

Saturday, June 9

In the senate the agricultural schedule, which has been hanging fire for several days, was finally disposed of, wool schedule H (spirits, wines and liquors) was entered upon. The feature of the consideration of the bill was the withdrawal in many instances of the Jones compromise amendments, allowing the committee amendments of the original house provisions to stand.

The house passed the Bean bill for the trial of criminal cases in the district of the state where the offense is committed. Debate was then continued on the Indian appropriation bill.

Monday, June 11.

The house considered District of Columbia business. No quorum was present and no bills were acted upon.

The senate made more progress on the tariff bill during the day than during any previous three weeks of the consideration of the measure. Sugar, molasses, spirits and wines, cotton and flax, jute and hemp manufactures, comprising 19 pages of the bill, were disposed of. The entire cotton schedule, 8 pages of the bill, was finished in 30 minutes—The Republicans made no opposition to the amendments proposed to this schedule, maintaining that the rates, though reduced, were so arranged as to afford the cotton schedule the most "scientific" ever prepared.

LARGEST EVER HELD.

Ohio Republican Convention Finishes Its Labors.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—The Republican state convention, which finished its business with a single session, was one of the largest in number of delegates ever held in the state, and the proceedings were not only harmonious but were satisfactory to all Republicans interested. The platform was a ringing one and declaration in favor of silver than in any former platform by the Ohio Republicans, but on the whole it was conservative. It was the sentiment to take a more advanced view as regards silver. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster was the leading spirit on the occasion, after he had been chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and his speech was received with great enthusiasm. The nominations were as follows: For secretary of state, John A. Schaak, judge of the supreme court; C. E. Grice, board of public works, and O. T. Corson, school commissioner.

Meyer Sentenced For Life.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer was this afternoon brought before Smyth to imprisonment in Sing Sing prison for life. Dr. Meyer was convicted of poisoning Ludwig Brandt.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MILWAUKEE, June 11, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower and irregular. No. 2 spring, 58c. No. 1 Northern, 60@61 July, 57@58c. CORN—Steady. No. 3, 34c.

OATS—Firm and active. No. 2 white, 43@44c. No. 3 white, 42@43c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 58c; sample 49@54c.

RYE—Lower. No. 1, 69c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 11, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 62½c; June, 62c; July, 63½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60½c; June, 59½c; July, 60½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57½c; June, 57c; July, 57½c. No. 3, cash, 57½c. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 60½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11, 1894.

WHEAT—June sales, 60¼c; July opening, 59¾c; highest, 60¼@60½c; lowest, 59¾c; closing, 59¾c; September opening, 57½c; highest, 57¾c; lowest, 57½c; closing, 57¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 2c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 57½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 11, 1894.

HOGS—10c lower. Range of prices: Light, $5.05@5.15; rough packing, $4.80@5.00; mixed, $5.00@5.10; heavy, $5.00@5.15.

CATTLE—Not enough offered to make a market. Good demand for butcher and feeding stock.

Prime steers, $3.65@3.90; good steers, $3.00@3.25; prime cows, $2.75@3.00; good cows, $2.30@2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.25; top veal calves, $3.00@3.25; heavy calves, $2.00@2.50; stockers, $2.00@2.75; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.40@2.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull.

Muttons, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00; common, $2.50@3.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 1 0 cattle, 300; calves, 0.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts 18,000. Unchanged. Export steers, $4.50@5.00; Texans, $3.00@3.75. Prime to extra native steers, $4.75@4.85; medium, $4.25@4.50; others, $3.60@4.15. Texans $3.00@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts 48,000. Active, little mild a shade higher, advance mainly on light. Rough heavy $4.85@4.95; mixed, $4.90@5.00; packers, $4.95@5.00; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5.00@5.05; assorted light, $4.90@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime sales steady; others slow. Top sheep, $4.40@4.50; top lambs, $5.00@5.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1894.

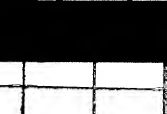
WHEAT—Unsettled. No. 2 cash, 58½c; July, 59c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 40½c; July, 41c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 31c; July, 31¾c; firm.

PORK—Higher. July, $12.10.

LARD—Higher. July, $6.70.



NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee by authorized agents only, to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Lost Manhood, Confirmed Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Hysteria, Dizziness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Loss of Power, Impaired Memory, Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which leads many to Insanity, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, 1 package $1, 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists, or send by mail. Address, Nerve and Brain Treatment Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

VIGORINE Cures Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Restores Fire and Vigor to the Sexual Organs. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Vigorine is a positive and wonderful nerve substitute or tonic. Sent postpaid in plain wrapper to any address, $1 per package, or 6 for $5. Guaranteed to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Address, VIGORINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Former Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

Hi, There !

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broad-way - CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO

HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg.	8:35 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

H. BERKHART, Proprietor. H. C. BERKHART, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Refitted and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

No. 203 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE FALLS MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 34, Chapter 76 of the General Statutes of 1878 of the State of Minnesota and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Falls Milling Co. The principal business of the company shall be the manufacture of flour, feed and meal, and all other products manufactured from wheat, corn, rye or any of the cereals, and may buy, own and lease such grain, water power, machinery and other appurtenances as may be desirable, convenient or necessary for the manufacturing of said flour, feed, meal and other products, and may buy, own and lease such elevators, warehouses, mills and other buildings as may be necessary for storing and handling wheat, corn, rye and other cereals required in the operation of the company's business and shall have power to maintain operate and conduct the same and lease, hire and sell or rent, together with all other buildings, railroad tracks, machinery and appurtenances as may be necessary for the complete and perfect operation of the company's business. The manufacture of flour, feed, meal and such other products as are usually manufactured in flouring mills, and the sale of such products, and incidental to its said manufacturing business, and the purchase of wheat, corn, rye and other cereals for the purpose of manufacturing the articles hereinbefore mentioned to be its principal business.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its continuance shall be forty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, to be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be issued and paid up in such time and in such installments as the board of directors may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that said corporation shall at any one time be subject to is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: F. E. Ward, P. D. Hyde, Fisher, Minn.; L. Van Hecke, Ellsworth, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first board of Directors are as follows: Frank E. Cooley, Carlos S. Ward and L. Van Hecke; and Frank E. Cooley shall be president, Carlos S. Ward, secretary and treasurer, and L. Van Hecke, vice president. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders which shall be held on the second Monday of August, 1894, and each year thereafter, at which meeting a board of directors shall be elected by the stockholders, which shall be held on the 10th day of August, 1894, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

The government of the corporation and the management of its affairs shall be and is hereby vested in a board of directors, consisting of three persons, who shall be elected by ballot at the stockholders of said corporation each year at the annual meeting of stockholders, and said board of directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and L. Van Hecke, vice president. The directors annually shall elect a president for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The board of Directors shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be found necessary, and shall have power to fill vacancies on the board of directors or in the office of president, vice-president, secretary or other executive officers appointed by the board of directors and shall have power to call a special annual meeting for the election of directors and officers as aforesaid and until successors have been chosen and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the second Monday of August, 1894, and each year thereafter, at which meeting a board of directors shall be annually elected by annual meeting of the stockholders. The number of directors constituting the board of Directors may be increased to not exceed seven by the stockholders at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the 10th day of August, 1894.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals this 10th day of May, A. D. 1894.

DIANE E. CAWLEY, [Seal.]
CHARLES T. HALL, [Seal.]
L. VAN HECKE. [Seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. S. LINDELOW.
J. B. CRAIGIE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Northern. }

On this 10th day of May A. D. 1894, before me a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Hall to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] A. T. COLE,
Notary Public.
Pickney County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Northern County, Minn.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Pickney. }

On this 10th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Hecke to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

[SEAL.] A. T. COLE,
Notary Public.
Pickney County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Department of State. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 11th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in Book "C" of Incorporations on Page 98.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, } ss.
STATE OF MINNESOTA. }
County of Northern.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 11th day of May A. D. 1894.

JOHN ANUNDSEN,
Register of Deeds.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the new famous

Non-pull-out

BOW,

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

MADE BY

Keystone Watch Case Company,

of Philadelphia,

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily.

One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. The manufacturers will send you a watch case "proof free.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:05 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 8:05 a. m.

Trains having Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining car attached.

Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

A lovely shower on Saturday afternoon was worth thousands to the growing crops.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

Times are not so wonderfully bad but that a circus threatens to visit us some time this summer.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

The McGibney opera company drew a fair house and the entertainment was highly appreciated.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

O. H. Myron was up from Ada on Friday chatting with friends in the city.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

Alderman & Sylvester are repairing their store building that was damaged by the fire.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Bacovy.

Rev. J. G. Smith has decided not to return to the city, and his family will leave for their new home in Cleveland Ohio, in a few days.

I am prepared to make a few first-class farm loans at straight 10 per cent with no bonus. Call on E. M. Walsh, the land man. Fournet block, Crookston. (8-10)

Chas. T. Lamman and bride returned on Saturday morning from a brief wedding trip.

Thos. H. Stevens, of the Warren Register, was in the city last Friday and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

Don't let it escape your memory that Crookston is going to get up the biggest celebration for the coming Fourth of July. For the best time anywhere come to Crookston.

The weather for the week has been hot enough to satisfy the most insatiations fiend. Too hot for the best good of the crops some allege.

Westerberg's new addition will add largely to the facilities of the Scandinavian hotel.

Knute Anstis is decorating the front to his business place with a coat of fresh paint.

Frank Brunet, who has been confined to the house with rheumatism for so long is able to be about a little. He is trying to arrange for a trip to Hot Springs, Ark.

E. M. McCuaig was up from the Wells farm on Monday. Reports that Saturday's shower did a vast amount of good to the crops down there.

New classes in shorthand, bookkeeping, penmanship, elocution and physical culture will be organized at the Strawbridge College Monday, June 18th.

Dressed hogs cared and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months. [5-12] ROBERT STANTON.

For Sale Cheap.

One due driving mare, cutter buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit. [47-tf]

D. N. TAYLOR.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Thief River Falls will celebrate July 4th.

Fede Godfrey was in from Maple Bay this week.

Harry and Tim Bitver drove down from Euclid on Monday.

McIntosh has decided to issue bonds to buy fair grounds.

Engineer Craig Hunt is enjoying a visit from his mother and sister from Winnipeg.

The wife of John McLennan died at Angus last week, and was buried at Euclid on Saturday.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has laid a new sidewalk in front of his hotel property (the Minnesota house) on Main street.

Harry Norrie left Monday evening for Chicago, where he will attend the first general convention of the American Railway Union.

Mrs. Martha Johnson, who has been visiting her sister in the city, and Mrs. Goodwin Leppert left for Devils Lake on Monday morning.

Send your children to the Strawbridge school this summer. The rates of tuition are very low. Regular and special classes. Term begins Monday, June 18th.

Windom Citizen: "The salvation of Minnesota is in dairying." And choice dairy butter selling at seven cents per pound! It strikes us as rather slim "salvation."

Chas. G. Rapp drove down from St. Hilaire on Friday of last week and said that crops along the road seemed to be needing only a nice shower to put them in elegant shape.

Krohn & Renne have engaged the services of a professional cook in their new restaurant and everybody says their cooking is clear out of sight. We can vouch for its excellence.

The sale of hay on railroad lands on Monday was well attended and the bidding spirited. It sold at from $5 to $7 per forty. This indicates that farmers anticipate a shortage of the hay crop this year.

Si Perkins' car came in from the west via the Great Northern on Sunday evening. The company is returning from a trip to the coast and got in ahead of the washouts just in the nick of time.

Tom Harris got the Gates cottage on its new site on Monday morning. It occupies a very commanding position upon the top of the knoll where it can catch the gentle summer zephyrs and bowling winter blasts.

H. B. Budd, of Edna writes the JOURNAL: "I have 50 bushels of flax seed left that some good farmer ought to have to sow. To close out I will accept $1.50 per bushel free on board at Edna. Who wants it?"

Miss Mabel Holt left for St. Paul on Tuesday evening to attend the Rebekah convention at St. Paul, as a delegate from Crookston lodge, after which she will go to Hammond, Wis., to visit an aunt for a week or so.

Thief River Falls Press: John Bolton, a brother of Dr. Bolton, and an old settler from Middle River, was in the city Saturday. He brought in a large black bear skin which brought $17 and says it was a lucky shot, as the meat and all netted him in the neighborhood of $35.

McIntosh Tribune: L. J. Evenmoe, of Lessor township, was in McIntosh Tuesday and gave the Tribune a pleasant call. Mr. Evenmoe has killed eleven wolves since January 1st, 1894, amounting to $88 bounty, a record that can probably not be beat by any one in Polk county. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Lessor township.

Prof. McCrillis, of Fosston, has sold his interest in the Thirteen Towns to his partner, A. W. Foss, and it is said he would like to be a candidate for county superintendent on the people's party ticket next fall. The professor must have stumbled into a political revival meeting lately and experienced a change of heart.

Our report of the balloting for justice last week closed with the ninth ballot. On Thursday evening the council got down to business again, after a little routine work and on the 71st ballot Geo. Holt received the necessary six and was declared the justice elect. The vote was made unanimous and the council adjourned at midnight.

As E. M. Divine was coming into the city on Saturday with a load of wheat, the wagon reach broke and Ed. in some unaccountable manner managed to get thrown beneath the wreck of the wagon, and received various and sundry bruises, from the effects of which he was obliged to go about wearing a cane and looking like an interesting invalid for several days.

The contract for putting in the new sewer from the court house to the river, was awarded to Henry Nolan at the council meeting on Thursday evening. Mr. Nolan at once sent in his order for pipe and upon its arrival the dirt will commence to fly all along the line from as many shovels as he can hire to do the work. He is to have the sewer completed by August 15th.

A. J. McArty returned Sunday from Winnipeg.

Said to be 92 in the shade on Monday.

The thunderstorm Monday did not develope.

Fred Durand returned from the Lake Tuesday evening.

Miss Lottie Anglin returned from school at St. Paul this week.

Angus Mefsane came down from Euclid on Tuesday with a fine lot steer for the market.

Aaron Cooke finished sowing flax on section 9, Fairfax, on Monday. Will have about 25 acres of flax.

Si Perkins' hand was the source of a vast amount of amusement for the kids on Tuesday. It was as good as a circus.

The Salvation Army had a sociable at their barracks on Monday evening. A change of management has taken place.

John Wyatt has been having a siege of quinsy ever since Memorial Day. He was not able no be out that day and since has been confined to his bed.

Dr. A. A. Just left for Denver, Colorado, on Monday evening to attend homeopathic convention after which he will recreate for awhile, returning about July 1st.

M. C. Malone goes to St. Paul this week to represent the Odd Fellows of Crookston in the Grand Lodge convention. Frank Crowley goes along to see that he keep straight.

John Ristow was before the pension board on Monday for examination. John lost an eye in the service of his country, and the democratic administration seems anxious to know if he has got another yet.

Henry Nolan expects to be able to commence work on his sewer contract next Monday, when he will be able to furnish work for an army of laborers at good wages considering the times, at all events he will pay cash for the work.

George Young, A. C. Schmidt and L. E. Gossman left for St. Paul early this week, to represent the Crookston fire department in the convention in that city. An important affair at home prevented Chief Ranch from attending.

City Justice Holt, and City Clerk Lamont have rented the rooms over the Scandia American bank in the McKinnon block, that were formerly occupied by Lee and Herfert, and have taken possession. A better location for the city clerk could not be had in the city.

When Tom Young reached the N. P. depot on Sunday evening with the mail (as he supposed) he found the mail sack had been left at the postoffice and the train was only a short distance away. Jumping onto the dray Tom piled the bud and in in just four minutes (he says) he was back from the postoffice with the mail just in time for the train.

H. B. Budd drove down from Edna on Monday with an agent for the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator company, who is looking the ground over with a view to building a line of elevators along the Great Northern road. The company had a bid in for the Red River Valley elevator line and failing to get that line, are contemplating building one of their own.

The Strawbridge Business College and Normal school closes for the summer vacation to-day. Prof. C. M. Titus will go to Valparaiso, Ind. to perfect himself in Normal school methods. This school is just closing a very successful term and already the prospects for the fall term are most flattering.

J. Bailey cameln on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of having a cancer removed from his mouth by Dr. Dunlop. Four years ago such a cancer was removed from the same spot by a doctor who is not now a resident of this city and it seemed all right until last winter it began to appear and grew with great rapidity.

Sheriff Grandjean returned from Chicago on Monday having in custody A. J. Stoeser, of the Commercial hotel, who was last week indicted by the grand jury and arrested in Chicago on a telegram from our sheriff who at once went after his man. Stoeser claims to be able to make a satisfactory explanation of the affair and we are satisfied to let him do so before we comment further on the case.

Ole H. Bjorn purchased Chris Houston's four-year-old Star Bashaw colt last Saturday, and now considers himself right in it with the flyers. A full brother of this colt a year ago last spring netted Chris $250 cash and was sold later in the season for $800—having developed remarkable speed. Ole is not saying how much the colt cost him, but it was a long figure—and the colt is worth it, as he shows signs of good speed. He is a fine animal and Ole is justly proud of him. Looks like he weighed about 700, but actually tips the beam at 1060.

Bicyclists should respect that sidewalk ordinance far enough to obey it. If it is obnoxious they should have it modified.

Mrs. E. P. Pierce and Mrs. Wm. Watts went to Warren on Wednesday morning to attend the Presbyterian Missions convention.

The city board of equalization meets at the city hall June 25th at 9 a. m. All who have a kick to make on their assessment should be on hand to register it.

At 3 p. m. on Tuesday, at the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Tillie E. Roach was happily united in marriage to Albert H. Gnath, a prominent young business man of Fergus Falls, the Rev. Mr. Kuring officiating. A number of valuable presents attested the good will of friends and relatives on the happy occasion. Only a few near friends, with the relatives, witnessed the ceremony and sat down to the bridal dinner which followed. The happy pair left on the Great Northern train in the evening for their future home in Fergus Falls, accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends.

AN EXPERIMENT IN THIEVERY.

The Greasers Did Not Calculate on the Plunder Being So Heavy.

At the time Geronimo was massacreing people for ammunition and stirring things up generally along the border of old Mexico and the states I was with a party of American engineers who were constructing a branch of the Mexican Central railroad not far from the border and directly in old Geronimo's territory.

Down there the Indians and the poorer class of Mexicans are inveterate thieves and will steal anything they can manage to carry away without being detected. They will steal a thing totally regardless of whether it is of earthly use to them or not.

Our party had missed a quantity of tools, supplies of railroad iron, etc., and could not imagine how the thieves could utilize the material unless they were building a little railroad for their own amusement. Night after night we placed guards to watch for them, but it seemed they always knew when the guards were on the lookout and refused to attempt a foray on those nights. So we concluded that the culprits were members of the camp and knew all that was going on. After arguing at that conclusion we made it a practice to collect all portable property into convenient groups and guard it carefully.

In the outfit we had a large steam pile driver, a heavy piece of machinery—difficult to transport even under the most favorable circumstances—which for a modern necessary to guard, never for a moment thinking the thieves would attempt to make away with it. But, as subsequent events showed, we had underrated Mexican cunning and

It may be well to explain that a pile driver is a sort of derrick varying in height from 60 to 75 feet. It weighs several tons and is held in an upright position by strong guy ropes. This pile driver was located in advance of the camps and probably a quarter of a mile from the nearest.

One bright moonlight night the camp was aroused by an unearthly noise and a heavy crash, the disturbance seeming to come from the direction of our pile driver. We immediately surmised some devilment, knowing, as we did, that the "greasers" were none too friendly to "los gringos," as they called the Americans. Four of us hastily arose, buckled on our revolvers, and with a winchester apiece moved on the enemy. When we reached a knoll a few rods from and overlooking the location of the disturbance, we "limbered up" our artillery and cautiously peered over the knoll, expecting to see a band of Indians or "greasers" doing some sort of malicious work and were fully determined to annihilate the rascals on sight—no more than would have the whistling of a few bullets around our heads.

The Mexicans had attempted to steal our pile driver and had brought a team of burros to drag it away. They of course placed the team in the wrong position, cut the guy ropes and the pile driver fell squarely across the backs of the poor little burros, smashing them as flat as tortillos (pancakes).

After that our pile drivers were safe in Mexico.—Chicago Record.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100% PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Steam Threshing Outfit for Sale.

Second hand Straw Traction engine and Minnesota Chief separator for sale at a bargain. Everything is in first-class condition. To a responsible party long time will be given. Apply to or address,

[8-10] I. B. WELTER, Edna, Minn.

Why Women Should Vote?

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson the President of Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association and Superintendent of Franchise W. C. T. U., will deliver a lecture at the Baptist church Friday evening June 15th at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Nelson is the widow of a soldier and spent many years among the freedmen of the south. Her strength lies in her practical, solid common sense presentation of why suffrage is woman's right and how her enfranchisement is in the interest of purer and better laws.

Lecture free.

Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt received a telegram from her daughter Miss Mabel Arnold, who is safe from the washouts at a little place in Montana, called Thompson, impatiently awaiting the repairs on the roads so that she may come home. She has had quite an experience on her homeward trip from Vancouver, B. C.

Jas Greenhalgh, Sen., received a Seattle paper this week containing an account of the shooting of Ben McKinney, well known in Crookston—of one time on the police force—by a fellow gambler named Dave Black, at Tacoma, Washington, on May 29th. The two were partners, and had made some money at Seattle, which McKinney kept. Black wanted his share, and on McKinney refusing, he pulled a revolver on him to bluff him. McKinney struck the gun down. It was discharged, and the contents entered the latter's leg, making an ugly but not fatal wound.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman writes from Rockport, Utah, under date of May 12, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Heller's Barb Wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in decaring it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock with out it." R. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE OR LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE.

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Meeting To-Night.

To-night at the opera house will be held a very important meeting when the new hotel project will be discussed. Every business man in the city should be present, prepared to help the matter along to a successful termination. If there is anything that Crookston needs at present it is a hotel, and now is the best time to secure it. Let everybody turn out.

Eet up.

Came upon my premises, in the town of Onstad, on or about May 24th, three steers, two red and one red and one, all about 3 years old. Owner can recover by proving property and paying charges.

[9-11] SIVERT HANSON.

To Teachers of Polk County.

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teacher should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMES, County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address,

ROBERT STANTON, Crookston Packing House. [7-12] Crookston, Minn.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I can now proceed to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
30 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	15
All Package Coffee, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	.28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	1.00
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21 1894. NO. 10.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....H. M. Gough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Halvor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 1st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, R. H. Chorley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....C. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court .....Nils Jhnus.

County.

Auditor.....C. V. Webster
Treasurer.....T. Beaudry
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Sheriff.....Amy Grandmeson
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lamson
Surveyor.....O. A. Hamery
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

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First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Ritschcat

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Crowe
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in Nicholson Block.
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block.
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournier Block.
Assessor.....C. H. Nix
City Attorney.....Deforest Buckler
Office over Merchants' National Bank.
City Engineer.....George Selph
Office in Fournier Block.
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G. H. Holt.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jos. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Mat Lonis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. C. Jennings, Geo. O. Sahn
Second.....A. B. Forster, W. B. Norris
Third.....Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
Fourth.....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
Fifth.....R. G. Nardecia, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Ewing	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Berry,	Albert Wiskstrom	Berry
Badger	P N Savalend	Mentor
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Bolsjon,	Morry Bover	Euclid
Brisjet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Oliver Grundeon	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot.	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardsville,	Charlie Aas	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Minor	Euclid
Eden,	Yori A Steele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Hinmichbach	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fossum,	J O Nelson	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gentilly,	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city	J B Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Jeor J Ingebretson	Fertile
Gardon,	John Hinson	Hingtel
Gentilly,	R T Gendron,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Jeforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E J Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond,	Ernest Hamm	Crookston
Higdem,	Ola Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Jenson	Seibertie
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Hanneville,	Jos Forks	Gentilly
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Steinton
Emma,	Lars P Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brandle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehrou,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Nettesen	Orotia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbee	Hoot
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Boye,	T R Falls
Nordon,	H D Reardson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mesmer	Northland
Numedal,	Hesme r E Alison,	Tweed
Onard,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bleen	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Robert	Brooks
Polk,	Chas. Peterson	Polk
Queen,	Hans S Honkom	Fosston
R. L. V. village,	A J Falls	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Bjalg Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallick	Elma
River Falls,	John Petrson,	St. Hilaire
Rocksbury,	P Englesond	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boaklad	Kelly
Rosebud.	John E Juverud,	Fosston
Reis,	Oven Simmon	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sieben,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	T R Falls
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edenor Perrine	Terrebonne
Tilden,		
Tyrnld,	A O Stortroen	Nelsy
Tacland,	John Thompson	Nelsy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Winger
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Wanshak,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Third River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

The poisonous cuts inflicted by barb wire, has caused the death of many a good horse whose life might have been saved by these of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. It is especially made to heal all cuts, sores and wounds quickly, and thousands of farmers and stockmen have freely acknowledged it the best. F. L. Emmond sells and guarantees this remedy.

DISTRICT COURT.

Warring, Grindy, Thessen and Jes. Lejambe Receive Their Sentences.

The Two Latter Sent to Stillwater Penitentiary—The Others go to Jail.

A. J. Stoeser and Sister Acquitted—The Jury Discharged—Court Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 13.

State of Minnesota vs. Joseph Lejambe; A. R. Holston prosecuting; A. C. Wilkinson retained by School District 103, and H. Steeserson defending. The defendant is charged with grand larceny in the second degree.

In April, 1890, the defendant was appointed to fill the unexpired term of treasurer of school district 103, this county. In July following, at the annual school meeting, another man was elected. This man failed to give sufficient bonds, and consequently did not qualify. Jos. Lejambe held over until the next year; at least no one else was appointed. At the next annual meeting defendant was re-elected. He promised to give bonds, but failed to do so. He held the office, receiving and paying out the money of the district until in February, 1893, when a special meeting of the board was called, at which time he was re-elected. He did not put up bonds, and Mr. LeMay, who appeared to be the chief inctotum of the district, and who had been keeping Lejambe's accounts since his appointment to office, complained that his accounts were short $298.30, consequently had Lejambe removed from office, and in March, 1893, arrested and brought before a justice at McIntosh, and bound over to the district court. His case was postponed from the December, 1893, term of court.

Patrice LeMay was the first witness called by the state. He testified that he had been clerk of district 103 since its organization; that he kept the books and accounts for defendant; that upon defendant's orders he drew some money from county treasurer, and showed how it was accounted for. The books of the clerk and treasurer of the district were introduced to show that moneys were received and disbursed. LeMay was on the stand all forenoon and until Thursday noon.

Thursday afternoon the cashier of the Red Lake Falls bank was put on the stand. He testified that he paid the $200 check to Lejambe. Mr. Matthews, deputy treasurer was called and showed the receipts for various amounts of money paid to district 103 during defendant's term of office as treasurer of said district.

The defense claimed that he turned the money over to Leavy soon after it came to him. That he did not sign all the receipts showing moneys received; did not know who signed his name that Leavy attended to everything. The evidence was all in and the case argued to jury before adjournment. The court allowed the the jury to go until morning before charging them.

FRIDAY.

After the jury in the Lejambe case had been instructed, that body then retired to settle the question at issue, "guilty or not guilty."

State of Minnesota vs. Ole Osberg west taken up. The defendant is charged with having sold whiskey without license. It is claimed that on the 8th of November 1893, at Erskine, the defendant sold one-half pint of whiskey to Jens O. Rude, for which he received 25c. Both parties are farmers, Osberg in the Town of Knute and Rude in the Town of Godfrey. Defendant claimed he was running a feed mill at Erskine and that he never sold any whiskey.

The case was given to the jury at 10:30.

The jury in the Lejumbe case found the defendant guilty of grand larceny in the second degree, as charged in the indictment.

The jury in the Osberg case were were out about long enough to take one ballot and returned a verdict of "not guilty." This was the shortest proceeding on record in this court. The defendant was arraigned, plead "not guilty," a jury was selected, the evidence introduced, case argued, jury instructed, a verdict returned acquitting the defendant, all in forty-five minutes.

There being another indictment against this same defendant Osberg and one Ole Osby, jointly, for selling intoxicating liquor without license, the case against Osberg was dismissed on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the indictment. It seems that Osby kept a place in Erskine where he sold "soft" drinks and some of the drinks got a little "hard."

The Great Northern car thieves were then brought before the court to receive sentence.

Jens Warring was first brought in. The court, in consideration of his pleading guilty, and his aiding the authorities to locate the others, would not impose the greatest sentence the law provides, but that he pay a fine of $100, or be confined in the county jail for 90 days.

Knute Grindy next came forward and received a like sentence. He too had confessed the crime.

Nick Thessen came forward. His attorney asked the leniency of the court in his sentence. The court, before pronouncing sentence, referred to his confession, and then going on the stand and denying his confession, stating that if he had not perjured himself by such contradictions he would impose upon him the same sentence as upon the other two. The judge then proceeded to give him fifteen months in the Stillwater penitentiary.

Joseph Lejambe then came forward to hear what his doom for petty larceny would be. He got $60 fine, or in default, sixty days in the county jail. In the other case against him for embezzling school funds, the jury having brought in a verdict of grand larceny, his counsel asked for a stay of judgment until he could have time to procure bonds and move for a new trial. This the court granted.

The next case called was the State of Minnesota vs. A. J. Stoeser and M. T. Stoeser; A. R. Holston prosecuting and Ed. George and L. E. Gossman defending. Counsel for defense asked for separate trials and it was granted. The case against A. J. Stoeser was tried first.

P. J. Russell was first called. He testified that he made out the papers, the article of agreement and the bill of sale conveying the half-interest in the Commercial hotel business and furniture, etc. to Henry Steege. That he asked Stoeser in the presence of Steege if there was anything against the property and the reply from Stoeser was that Steege was on the street from Reckitt block) "I owe a man across the street $300." The papers were duly signed, the money paid over. He also stated that a note for $600 signed by A. J. Stoeser and Mary Stoeser, payable to Henry Steege August, 1894 was made and delivered to Mr. Steege. This note was given to secure Steege for the return of his $600, if he did not want to continue the contract; it being set forth in the agreement that upon thirty days notice before August 1st. the money would be returned.

Mr. Steege was called and said that Stoeser represented to him that the mortgage to J. R. Clements had been paid; that he was told by Stoeser that he owed Nicholson but $35, Justend of $300 as Mr. Russell spoke about that the agreement conveyed to him the half interest of the business and furniture; that no mention was made of the $300 note. He was given over to Leavy soon after the case was opened

THE FACE AT THE CASEMENT.

BY CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.
AUTHOR OF "THE CONFESSION OF CLAUDE," "THE POINT OF A PENCIL," ETC.

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for over two months, you understand."

"I understand. What sort of a looking man is Mr. Dye?"

"Bilfry's notion of it is that he's some very badly run down parson. Belfry may be wrong, but that's the way he sizes up L. Dye. He might have been enjoying himself too much and the congregation got down on him. It's my experience, Mr. Maxey, after years in the lodging house line, that most of the reverses of this world can be traced, more or less direct, to shy-canery. If a man's down and you go hunting around in his records for the reason of it, 40 to 1 you'll run against a piece of shy somewhere, and bigger rather than little, generally, too. That's Belfry's ultimatum."

The lady landlord might have moralized for half an hour if the impatient Maxey had not interrupted him:

"I understand all about that. But what I am after now is Mr. Dye. Can you tell me the exact date of his coming and his disappearance?"

Mr. Belfry referred to a greasy pocket diary.

"He came on Dec. 7, Mr. Maxey, and he went on Dec. 9."

Maxey's hair rose at once, but he controlled himself and went on:

"Very well, Mr. Belfry. I now have a proposition to make to you—one that may prove exceedingly profitable to yourself. If you will by hook or crook —gentle means if possible, forcible means if necessary—bring that Mr. Dye to my rooms the day he sets foot within this house again, or failing to do that keep him a prisoner until I can be sent for—if you can do this, I will reward you most liberally. Meantime I shall probably see you again very soon."

Maxey, having transacted his business, arose to go. The landlord's eyes rested abstractedly on the $10 bill lying on the table, but again he did not seem to see it.

"Belfry is always glad to accommodate a gentleman," he said. "I want no pay for what I do. I'll see that the rascal is kept for you or brought to you for the sake of helping a gentleman in trouble. It will be all right, sir. Trust Belfry. If he ever sets his foot in the house again, you will know it, if you are at home, within 10 minutes."

"And be sure," cautioned Maxey, "that he sees me before he reads that letter."

The sly landlord chuckled and delivered himself of a comprehensive wink.

"I'm not an idjet," he murmured, "whatever I am, and I'm somewhat used to sly, Mr. Maxey—sly for short, you understand."

"By the way," suggested Maxey, turning almost on the doorstep as a thought occurred to him, "of course you don't know who lives at 16 Livingston street?"

"Oh, don't I, though! I may mention that Belfry looked that up at once. She's a widow, and she's very rich and very stingy. Her name is Forsythe."

There was a ringing in the artist's ears as he went out into the lighted street again. All the way back to Bellavoine place four little words of the sly landlord were sounding in his mind:

"Her name is Forsythe."

Was it possible that this was the lady whom Lamar was to marry?

CHAPTER VIII.
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

They made an armchair of themselves by interlocking their hands and arms, Maxey and Dr. Lamar, to carry her up the long flights of stairs to her new home, this pale, sly girl whom the carefully driven carriage had just brought to the door of the house at the end of the quiet street.

How different from the ominous roll of the departing ambulance was the coming of this jaunty carriage! When Miss Maxey had listened to the first from the parlor window, high above the street, for somewhere heart felt as if a chill breath from the icy river had touched it. Now she waited at the top of the stairs with a rose in her hair.

Modern science had alone made this arrival possible. For the second time within the short period of a few weeks brain surgery had won another brilliant victory. But there was that about this second and more recent miracle which not even Lamar himself could explain. That the result had exceeded his most daring hopes he had acknowledged, at least to Maxey. To rescue from the grave a trembling paralytic victim, who realizes full well his doom, and himself give the word which authorizes the dangerous operation as his last fearful chance, is great indeed; but to flood a face the fullest, freest light into the darkness worse than death that eushrouds an intellect is something far greater than to raise at once out of the region of human achievement into that unfathomed realm of nature's mysteries where the wisest are as children. No. Lamar was too scientific a man to believe this triumph all his own, too honest to claim it as all his own, but nevertheless the world would count it his. Henceforth he would be great among his fellows.

The victim of the cliff road was still in a very sensitive and precarious state. Her memory of even recent events might fail her at times in the most alarming manner, but her pulse was normal, her appetite good, and every day would show a change for the better —every day away from the hospital, surrounded by sympathetic faces, kind voices and the quiet of a home. So they all believed. So had the carriage come.

This was scarcely the same young woman before had been carried by these four strong arms from the street to the artist's rooms. That form had been submissive and limp. This shrank in maiden modesty from mute contact. That face had been distorted with the hideous nightmare of perpetual fear. This gloved with all the sweet, shy, womanly emotions that rise in the breast of a young girl when necessity compels to cling in this bold fashion to strangers of the other sex. She obeyed their instructions for the most arms almost with a trembling reluctance that was too spontaneous to be counterfeit. I know not what philosophy Dr. Lamar thought, but to Julian Maxey the tremulous touch of that almost transparent little hand was a vague revelation of the possibility of a joy to come greater than any he had ever known.

It was toilsome, climbing the long flights of stairs in this slow, steady fashion, but it wound to Maxey in his present ecstatic frame of mind, with a tender sun such as this to carry, he would willingly have kept on mounting forever. As for the palpitating burden herself, she was troubled with more sentiments than one. This removal, her destination, her new friends, were so many mysteries to her. The truth had purposely been kept from her for a specific reason, and she had been informed only that she was to be taken to a more secluded place than the hospital, where she would be surrounded by brighter influences and would get well the quicker.

Notwithstanding her weakness and her trepidation at finding herself in the arms of the strange men, she was seen to glance with an expression of interest and curiosity upon the house and the entrance into which she was being taken. In spite of Dr. Lamar's assurance to the contrary, Maxey hoped that she would recognize the place and its inmates without a word to aid her. This was the object of his silence to her. In pursuit of the same end of an experiment,

Miss Maxey, waiting for them in the corridor, held the door open for them to pass in. The girl looked at her in a mute, questioning manner, without a shadow of recognition, that thoroughly disappointed the artist's sister. The doctor's strong toes were the first to break the silence.

"The stairs are your new friends, Miss Dye. Here your home is to be as long as you care to make it. From the time you expressed a desire not to be taken back to your father they resolved to bring you here."

"They are very good to me," said a faint voice. "But do they know that I am a poor girl without money to pay them for their care?"

"They know everything that is necessary."

Miss Maxey had drawn a great chair in front of the fire and had made it doubly easy with pillows. The comfortable, feminine touch was in a state of order and neatness wonderful to behold. Everything was in readiness for the reception of the patient. They placed her in the chair, and Maxey sighed as the clinging hand left its warm nestling place on his neck. Then the head sunk back from her, and she looked about, first at the strange faces of the artist and his sister and then at the various objects which went to make up the character of the room. Her glance wandered to the windows, with the fine prospect far away and the ice clad river underneath, to the huge, picturesque bookcases, even to the little white bed in the inner room, the curtains of which had been purposely drawn back that she might see it.

Maxey could not conceal his disappointment. She was the picture of the stranger. But there was another sentiment in the artist's mind, even stronger than this. In the anxious days when his face which now looked up from the pillows in the easy chair lay on the bed in the sleep from which it could not be awakened, he had with an insufferable feeling of regret and pity at his heart. The delicate outline of the oval face and the classic features, despite the unnatural expression which distorted the countenance and stood in the relief shadow, had whispered a sorrowful story of a lost radiance that would have dazzled the eyes of the beholder. And now, as the artist saw this face again, lit up with the light of reason and changing with the varying thoughts, despite the pale hollow though it was, he realized, with the keen interest of a student of the pleasing in nature, that the reality was even stronger than he had pictured it, and he was content.

"She will be beautiful."

There was a deeply troubled look in the dark eyes, as they finished the momentary survey of the apartment and came back to rest on Miss Maxey's face. The pale lips murmured something which sounded to her hearers like, "I do not understand."

At any rate, Dr. Lamar took it upon himself to say again:

"These are your friends, Miss Maxey and her brother, who took care of you in your illness. You are to stay here with them as long as you like, to make your home with them, if you will, until you are well, strong and able to go where you desire."

"Going?" whispered the voice, a slight color coming into the face. Dr. Lamar understood the delicate shrinking of a sensitive nature, and feared that it might have a tendency to retard her convalescence. The unscrupulous man lied:

"Not in the least. Your father has secured them to take charge of you during his absence. He was obliged to go away."

"He is not my father," she returned in a clearer voice. The sound of that voice made Maxey's heart beat faster. The accents and intonation were a revelation. They could have been the product alone of refinement and education.

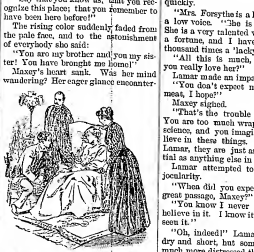
A joyous thought seemed to arise suddenly to the poor girl's mind, a thought that made her eyes glisten and her face flush quick. She looked eagerly first into Maxey's face and then into the face of his sister. Something seemed to tremble on her lips, but she forbore to utter it. The artist, who had been watching her every movement, started forward.

"Say that you know us; that you recognize this place; that you remember to have been here before!"

The rising color suddenly faded from the pale face, and to the astonishment of everybody she said:

"You are my brother and you my sister! You have brought me home!"

Maxey's heart sank. Was her mind wandering? Her eager glance encountered



"You are my brother and you my sister!"

ed their blank and amazed looks, and the trembling joy faded at once from her face.

Ellen spoke up quickly:

"Let it be so, dear Amrette. We will be brother and sister to you henceforth."

"Then you are not really so? No, no. I should have known better."

"And you don't recognize the room at all?" Maxey said in a tone of regret.

The dark eyes looked about in a lingering perplexity. She said at last falteringly:

"I cannot say, but in my forgotten childhood, which I have tried so hard to remember—"

"I don't mean that," interrupted Maxey. "I mean since you have been sick."

The dark eyes turned toward him in wild amazement.

"Was I not taken to the hospital?"

"You were brought here. You were placed in that little bed there. My sister attended you, and so you remained for weeks. Now, don't you remember it—just in a faint, vague way, I mean?" returned Maxey.

The dark hair moved on the pillow as the head shook.

"It is all strange to me," she said. "I must have been very sick."

Dr. Lamar looked triumphantly at Maxey, who was evidently disappointed.

"I can remember faces faintly, coming and going, as in a dream."

"Reminiscences of the hospital after the operation," communed Dr. Lamar in an undertone.

Maxey sighed.

"I must give it up," he said. "You were right."

The physician did not reply. His attention was taken by the patient. A gray pallor was creeping into her face. Her eyes closed wearily.

"No more of this," he said authoritatively. "This conversation has been too much for her. Get her to bed, Miss Maxey."

"But we have found out nothing," expostulated the artist. "It is already two weeks, and you have allowed nobody to question her. Meanwhile we do not know how important it may be in the cause of justice it is thus we should have this crime explained."

Lamar looked at the artist in stern silence for a moment, and then with a sudden movement seized him, as if he had been an unruly schoolboy, by his coat and led him from the room. When they were in the back parlor, he released him and said with a contemptuous flirt:

"Do you want to undo all that has been done? The girl remains here only upon condition that you obey her physicians's orders. These orders are that you shall absolutely refrain from bothering her or even hinting of the past in any way until you have my permission. I will tell you plainly, it may be for weeks."

"So long!" said Maxey in consternation. "You know I would be the last to do anything which would tend to her injury. But it does seem a shame, by Jove: it does seem a shame!"

He began to pace the floor with his hands behind his back.

"I have my suspicions," he continued. "If you know them, you would be as impatient as I am."

"I doubt it," returned Lamar, "but by and by you will tell them to me, and we shall see. Before that happens, I want to settle your mind on one point. Mrs. Forsythe does not know and never heard of this man Dye. It is useless and ridiculous, of course, that she should be told to satisfy you. I have asked her."

"But it is she who lives at 16 Livingston street."

"And it is also her servants who live there!" exclaimed Lamar impatiently.

Any reverence to his intended bride always had a depressing effect upon the physician. He folded his hands behind him, turned his back on Maxey and looked gloomily out of the window at the river. The artist crouched like a child and laid a friendly hand on his arm.

"Old fellow, I have offended you."

"Nothing of the sort," returned Lamar. "You did simply right. How could you know that the suspicion of the lodging house keeper in Flood street was preposterous? You never saw her."

Maxey was well aware of that. If there was any matter on earth in which he felt he was able to rely on his friend's confidence, it was this matter of his engagement with the Widow Forsythe, and no his esteem and regard for the man were too great to permit him to neglect an opportunity, such as this, to counsel him.

"Eustace," he began hesitatingly, "I wish I could feel that you wouldn't think that I was presuming on your friendship."

Lamar turned his head away very quickly.

"Mrs. Forsythe is a lady," he said in a low voice. "She is very handsome. She is a very talented woman. She has a fortune, and I have been called a thousand times a lucky dog—"

"All this is much, Eustace, but do you really love her?"

Lamar made an impatient gesture.

"You don't expect me to talk sentiment, I hope?"

Maxey sighed.

"That's the trouble I was afraid of. You are not much wrapped up in your science, and you imagine you don't believe in these things. But I tell you, Lamar, they are just as real and essential as anything else in our lives."

Lamar attempted to force a tone of jocularity.

"When did you experience your last great passage, Maxey?"

"You know I never had one. But I believe in it. I know it, because I have seen it."

"Then, indeed!" Lamar's words were dry and short, but somehow he looked much more distressed than indifferent.

Maxey went on earnestly: "Eustace, it has been your province on many important occasions to give me advice, and you must acknowledge that in however bad grace I accepted it I generally acted on it. I can't expect you to take mine, but I am sure you will be going to advise you. If you marry Mrs. Forsythe for her money, you will regret it all the days of your life."

Lamar turned upon him almost angrily. "Who told you that, Maxey?"

The artist smiled a little stiffly:

"Nobody. I inferred it from what you said. You do not love her. Don't marry her."

"Love her? No. But, what is more to the point, I esteem and respect her. That is enough. Maxey, this is not an agreeable subject to me. Don't let us refer to it again. My mother has set her heart on this match, and even if I were convinced of its unadvisability I could not honorably retreat now. If there was a chance that I had a little romantic feeling for Mrs. Forsythe, and if time and a better acquaintance with her have cause me to overcome it, why, that is my affair. If I was weak enough or foolish enough to take a hasty, impulsive step in an all important matter—a step which I have since had reason to regret—that is my affair too. If I have failed to you that which I had a right and shall tell to no other person upon earth, it is because I know you too well to believe that you would betray my confidence. Julian, you will not mention what I have said this much to you to a living soul—not even to—"

He stopped and averted his glance and went on again: "Not even to your nearest and dearest friend. There, let us change the subject."

Maxey sighed as his friend regretfully. Lamar coughed and drummed on the piano.

"Well," said the physician at length, "you were saying that you had a little suspicious. Whom do you suspect?"

"If anybody, man Dye. Isn't it somewhat remarkable that he disappeared from the house in Flood street at the same day that the crime was committed on the cliff road?"

"It is worth noting at least. What do the police think of it?"

"I have not employed the police at all in this matter. I do not propose to as long as it is possible to get along without them."

"That is very foolish of you. Suppose this man Dye should escape?"

"I have fixed that with the landlord. I shall know it in half an hour."

Lamar nodded. "Well," he said, "I am afraid he won't."

"So am I," said Maxey. Lamar looked out of the window at the vast white sheet of ice beneath which the tide flowed on unseen. After a little he turned again, put his hand on his friend's shoulder and said gravely:

"Maxey, we must cause the newspapers to lie for us. We must make it out that the girl is dead; that the operation killed her. If there is anything in this beyond a mere coincidence, Maxey, we must put the rascals off their guard by making them feel at their ease."

"Eustace, what are you thinking of? Your reputation!"

"My reputation!" interrupted Lamar, with a sudden impatience. "What will it be worth on in a more guarded tone, "that will take care of itself. My part of the matter will be known soon enough when the time comes. I am not dependent on the newspapers. However, I am not sure that my idea is not a wild one. Can this be done?"

"I do. I think so. The manager of The Herald is a friend of mine. He will print it, and everybody will copy it."

"The sooner you see him, then, the better."

"I will see him at once," said Maxey.

CHAPTER IX.
WHO SHE WAS.

"At last!" cried Maxey. He had been putting the finishing touches to a sketch in the light from the bay window in the front room and threw down his crayon to utter this exclamation. Dr. Lamar had just told him that the time had come to question Amette.

"But in saying this," the physician continued, "I must you distinctly to understand that she is still in a very delicate state. This examination may be conducted imnocuously, and it may stop at the first symptoms on her part of undue agitation or excitement. At the same time I am going to be perfectly frank with you, Julian, and confess that I am more afraid of you than of the strength of the reminiscences. This will cyed exhilaration in which you occasionally indulge is as communicative to a nervous temperament as the measles. Your principal fault is that your pulse rises too quickly. That will do now. They're coming."

There was a knock at the door.

"Coming!" echoed Maxey. "Why didn't you tell me so at once?"

His chief trouble at this moment was his hair and his necktie, the first of which had risen in a contentious manner, while the second somehow had arrived at a decidedly demoralized condition. Miss Maxey had time only to make one or two frantic dashes at each when the door leading from the little vestibule to the back parlor was pushed open and a playful voice said:

"May we come in?"

The artist was in a trifle confused by the suddenness of the arrival and blushed like a girl, all of which several symptoms on his part amused the philosophic physician very much. But Maxey was an artist, and he soon forgot his embarrassment in his admiration of the picture that was presented to him. The two girls stood in the doorway with their arms about each other. Miss Dye had already regained her color, and her eyes sparkled with the keenness of health. They wore about of a size, and both were dark, but there was enough difference in their faces still to make an effective contrast. Even Lamar, who was not an artist, was aware that his heart was beating a trifle faster, for his nose of his deeper emotions this was a fact known only to himself.

"Shall we sit here on the sofa?" Ellen asked.

"Sofa? No. Here, here! Let her sit here by the window," cried Maxey, "where she can see the river."

"Why, that suggestion of rascal already has eyes for only one, and she, except from a medical point of view, the least interesting," thought Lamar.

Still he ought to have been content, for this forethought of Maxey's permitted him to take a chair near his own preference.

Maxey sat beside his easel in a position that he could look into the faces about him.

Amette was just beginning to get sufficiently used to her new friends and her new home to be easy and natural in their presence. Her shyness had been wonderful, and it had taken a long time to conquer it. But now she sat easily and gracefully by the window, a faint smile on her pensive face, despite the boundless prospect. Maxey gazed at her with undisguised admiration.

"You are looking so much better today, Miss Dye," he said in a burst of enthusiasm.

"I am glad to hear that," she replied, with a look of pleasure. "It makes me happy to hope that the time is not far away when I shall be required by any one to go to work at something and in some small way repay you all for your great kindness."

She glanced furtively at Maxey's sketch. The artist observed the look.

"You like art?"

"In my poor way, yes, but I know so little about it. They were foolish enough once to fancy I had talent for drawing. I learned what I could from them. A good lady who had been entertaining my mother noticed some little sketches I had made, and she was so pleased with them that she wished me to give me lessons. She was very kind, was she not? Perhaps I might have learned to make a pleasing picture, but I had her as I lost every friend I ever had."

A painful expression drove away all the cheerfulness and animation in Amette's countenance. She turned her head to hide from the others a little scene filled Maxey with consternation, and even the loyal Ellen felt a momentary suspicion. The doctor alone remained perfectly calm. He spoke, and his rich strong voice had a consolation for all who felt its sweetness.

"But this same lady afterward wrote you a letter, did she not?"

"A letter? Yes, sir."

"Very recently, I mean?"

Amette instantly became pale. She spoke in a low voice and with an expression which gave them all a chill at the heart, for at that moment they saw the face which had looked forth from the little bed in the alcove room. Fortunately it was only the expression of an instant. It had lasted longer, Dr. Lamar would certainly have broken up the conference. But it was evidently only the transient reamht of the cloud to a calm which finds itself suddenly brought face to face with a forgotten horror.

"Yes, yes," she said in a faint voice. "I remember it now. She wrote to me."

"Her name was Haggood?" continued the physician after a pause.

She looked at him a little bewilderingly and in some degree regained her color.

"I am surprised at your knowledge, but of course you know all about it. Yes, my mother's name was Haggood."

"Then why was it that Mrs. Haggood should hate you?"

"Hate me? What a dreadful idea! She was fond of Ellen—I was so little to her indeed that I was quite sure she must have forgotten all about me. Ours was only the acquaintance of three days at the Somerset hotel, where my mother took me, and two years have passed since then."

"She is a very old lady," put in Maxey. "Somebody that I know explained. She forgot her—at least so much that the name Amette recalled nothing. It is perfectly possible. When you got the letter which you supposed came from her, you thought it was very strange, but still you went to meet her on the beach road?"

Amette looked into the artist's face and shuddered, but the tone in which she spoke was more the voice of desolation than of horror.

"My good, kind friends, it is due to you that I recall all this, however much it pains me. I have tried not to think of the past while I have been here, but it is too black a shadow ever to let me go."

Said Maxey eagerly, "When you have told the story once, you need never refer to it again."

"I do not complain. It was my misfortune to be born under it. I do not wish to conceal anything. Indeed I thought this letter very strange, but I was so unhappy that anything was better than the suspense. I had nobody to advise me. If I was imprudent, it was not wholly strange after the life I was leading. I got the letter in the morning, and at noon I had decided to get a room in the hotel on the beach road just before sundown. I had expected to find it just as I had seen it once before, full of people and stir. It was a shock to me to see it closed and deserted. It was very cold. At first I walked up and down the road, but after awhile, becoming tired, I rested myself on a seat in the way side. It grew dark very fast after the sun went down, and my heart was grave me that I had done wrong to come. The ocean sounded so lonesome moaning way below me, and it awoke such a lonely feeling in my heart that I believe I was foolish enough to cry as I sat there to think how miserable and friendless I was.

"What first brought me to myself was the realization that the tears were almost freezing on my cheeks and that it would soon be quite dark. I started up and looked along the road. There had been but few passers, but now I saw a man coming down on the side next to me, and I waited for him to pass. It was so muffled up that I could only see his eyes, and I thought he acted somewhat strangely. He simply saw me, but he turned his head away quickly when I looked at him, as though he did not wish to meet my glance. Then I began to realize what a danger I might be running alone at this hour in this deserted place. I watched him carefully as he went on, and I saw him look around to see if no one or two, and finally he crossed over and came back again on the other side of the way. This really frightened me, and as he seemed to be going by I thought I would run after him. I got past and then ran for safety with all my might. I started out for this purpose, but I had run but a little way when I heard a sleigh coming very fast from the direction of the town. It came, from the direction of the city. I thought by the sound the horses must be running away. I stopped back to the wall to be out of harm's reach, but it was only a man, driving rapidly. It was not so dark that I could not see him. He was one of those caps which let down over the face, with an oval slit for the eyes. Before he got to me he turned to speak to the horses. They stopped so quickly that I hardly realized what was happening. He was out of the sleigh and coming toward me almost before I really knew it. I did not even then fully understand that I could not trust him. He was old, and when I did I had not the power to cry out.

"He seized me with terrible strength, putting a cold gloved hand over my eyes and mouth and forcing me backward across the wall. I was filled with fear, and his glove pressed me so tightly that I could not breathe. I struggled to get my face free, but he held me with his hand. He pushed me down in the cold snow. He got my arms crossed at the knees and hurt me terribly. Then I felt his free hand searching my pockets. The rest is all a blank to me. I must have lost my senses at that moment. I suppose I had a fever, for I awoke in the hospital with a strange illness and my head in a fire.

Her voice ceased suddenly, and each of the three listeners drew a sigh of relief. Even Lamar seemed to think it time lest she should see how interested he was. She alone was free from excitement. The associations connected in her mind by her recollections seemed only to make her utterly and cast down. She did not need to tell them in so many words that her life had been very unhappy and unsatisfactory.

Maxey was fearless to know what the cautious physician would next do. He was afraid he would think that Amette had dwelt long enough on gloomy things for one day. To his intense relief Dr. Lamar instead disposed rather to encourage her to talk.

"Yours was a narrow escape, Miss Dye," he said, "and one for which your friends must all be very grateful."

The pathetic expression in the pale face deepened.

"My friends! All I have are with me here. I have no others; no, not one."

The eyes were raised to conceal that Miss Maxey's eyes filled with tears.

"Surely, surely, this cannot be!"

"Ah, it was strange to me once because your life has always been bright and happy. You cannot understand. Even in the little time I have been in your pleasant home that old life of mine has begun to seem like a dream. It comforts me so to have escaped from it that I have done all I could to forget it."

Maxey was much taken with a good home and refining influences. That is betrayed in all that you say and do."

Amette's whole soul seemed to be in her reply:

"All that I have to be thankful for I owe to the influence of my home and my life stood between me and degradation and ignorance, who put her very heart's blood into making me what I am!"

She stopped abruptly, overcome with emotion.

"Your mother?" suggested Ellen.

"Yes, yes, I shall always call her so! My mother! Forgive me for not having told you all about it before. But if you have how it pained me to bring back the old associations and the old feelings you would not wonder at my silence. Just now I was trying to please myself with the delusion that it had gone forever."

"It has!" cried Maxey and his sister

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SAMOA'S ISLES AGAIN.

THOUGH A GENTLE RACE, THE SAMOANS ARE OFTEN IN TROUBLE.

Can It Be That the Whites, Particularly the Germans, Are at Fault?—Bits of History. John C. Klein, Chief Justice Ide and the Aborigines.

That beautiful nest of islands known as the Samoan group, that has been likened to a cluster of cores in a desert of green sea water, has been attracting the world's attention again.

One of the statements that have been lately put forth about the lovely little archipelago is to the effect that the present administration proposes to abandon all American interests there, and this has caused heated discussion on the part of those who take an interest in the matter.

The Samoan islands are an even dozen in number, 10 being inhabited by about 30,000 natives and 700 whites. They were known as the Navigator is-

A CONSULTATION WITH SAMOAN CHIEFS.

lands by the old geographers and were surveyed in 1839 by the United States exploring expedition under Commodore Wilkes. The chief islands, in order of size, are Savaii, Upolu, Intrula, Manua, Olosenga, Ofu, Manono and Apolima. The largest contains 700 square miles, while Apolima contains but seven. The islands not here named are nothing but specks of land in a waste of waves. The harbor of Apia, of which so much has been printed during the last few years, is situated on Upolu, the most important and most populous island of the group, though not the largest. The harbor of Pago Pago is located on Intrula. The inferior importance of Savaii, in spite of its superior size, is due to its physical features, which are quite unlike those of any other of the islands. Its shores are low; a peak, the approaches to which are gradual, rises in the center, and there are no permanent streams. Intrula affords the finest scenery. The entire group appears to be of volcanic origin, though the natives possess no traditions of ancient eruptions. In 1867, however, a submarine volcano burst out near Manua, and for a fortnight jets of mud and dense columns of sand and stones were projected to a height of 2,000 feet or more.

The archipelago is situated between 169 and 172 west longitude and 13 and 14 south latitude, directly in the track of commerce between New Zealand and Hawaii. This location renders the Samoan islands the key to the southern Pacific from a naval as well as a commercial standpoint, and it is this that has made them a bone of contention for so many years. The Germans were first on the ground in the capacity of traders, beginning operations as early as 1857. In 1870 they controlled the entire trade of the group. A line of steamers began to touch at Samoa that year, and an American company began operations. It was two years later that an agreement was made between the United States and the Samoan chiefs for the cession of the harbor of Pago Pago to this government for a coaling station. It was then proposed to annex the islands to the United States, and all the chiefs of the group joined in a petition asking that this be done. This government, however, suggested the formation of a local government composed of native king and advised by resident whites and natives. In 1878 a treaty was signed by the Samoans and the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain. By the terms of this writing the independence of the islands was guaranteed, and there was to be no interference with the domestic affairs of the Samoans except by the joint action of the three governments.

The Germans were not satisfied with the way things went on under this agreement, but it was 10 years before

CHIEF JUSTICE IDE.

they did anything about it. Then they fomented trouble among the natives, and a rebellion was started against King Malietoa by a native chief named Tamasese. Tamasese was with the aid of the Tentons and was made king, the Germans deporting the legitimate monarch. A new treaty was then made with Tamasese, who granted the Germans special privileges. It was then the Americans and the English who objected, and the Malietoa party among the natives organized under a new native leader named Mataafa. Each of the three governments sent its warships there, and it was during this period of disorder that a hurricane swept all that portion of the Pacific and wrecked so many warships, carrying hundreds of brave men to the bottom with the ill fated craft.

It was then, too, that Mr. John C. Klein made his record as a newspaper correspondent of exceptional ability.

Perhaps you do not recall him without a moment's thought. Mr. Klein was sent to Samoa by a newspaper in New York and one in San Francisco. He became a good friend of Mataafa, and the Germans made a big row about it. In fact, they got to hate Klein so bitterly that they demanded of this government that he should be obliged to leave. Mr. Klein has always claimed that he did no more than his duty in reporting the facts in what seemed to him the utterly defenseless course of the Germans in making war upon the natives. He finally had to take refuge upon a United States man-of-war. He is now a resident of New York.

The upshot of all the trouble was a joint treaty, signed at Berlin in 1889, by which Malietoa was restored to the throne and all the three powers were guaranteed equal rights. An advisory board to the king, composed of a representative of each power, was established, and it was hoped that everything would then go on smoothly. But dissatisfaction soon arose among the natives. Mataafa, by whose efforts alone the restoration of Malietoa to the Samoan kingdom was rendered possible, revolted, and a bloody warfare began in 1892, which was not quashed till some time in July of last year, when Mataafa saw that his contest with Malietoa was a hopeless one. He retreated to the island of Manono, and there American, German and British warships threatened to bombard him unless he surrendered. Malietoa celebrated his victory in most barbaric fashion, displaying the heads of Mataafa's followers on polls and in other ways exhibiting his savage nature.

The year there have been fresh disturbances in Samoa, Tamasese, who was made king by the Germans in 1888, being the leader of the revolt. He had been deported to one of the smaller islands, but he could not be controlled. He is now believed to be out on the details of the current complications in the space at command. It is stated in some quarters that the revolt has gained much native sympathy by reason of the action of Chief Justice Henry C. Ide of Vermont, who was formerly United States land commissioner in Samoa and was appointed to his present post in December, 1893, under the Berlin treaty of 1889, by the three signatory powers. It is stated that when there were signs of an outbreak in March last the chief justice disarmed the native forces in order to secure peace and im-

JOHN C. KLEIN.

prisoned 23 chiefs, who were sentenced to work upon the roads, the same as if they were not chiefs at all. Of course King Malietoa resented this act, because such action tended to make him more secure upon his island throne, and his approval has heightened the adverse feeling of his disaffected subjects. Malietoa is described by those who have met him as a man of inferior mentality and caliber as well as of the most savage cruelty. When he has distinguished guests to entertain, it is said that he brings out nine or ten music boxes and sets them all going at once. Mentally Mataafa is said to be upon a much higher plane.

Notwithstanding their bloody fights, the Samoans are spoken of by those who profess to know them best as an exceedingly gentle race. They are physically very near perfection. Dr. Klein says that they are wonderfully versed in the world's affairs, and that many speak the three chief European languages fluently. He has many letters from Mataafa, which show him to be a man of keen perceptions and good reasoning powers.

Like most aborigines of the isles of the sea, the Samoans do not relish hard work, and so fertile are their islands that it is not necessary for them to make great exertions in order to obtain food. As for raiment, until the whites invaded Samoa the natives were satisfied to be clad in the circumambient air alone, save for an apron of leaves, and their dwellings are for the most part simplicity itself. They are circular in form, from 30 to 40 feet in diameter and with no walls so low that the houses are spoken of as "principally roof." This latter is done shaped, thatched and rises almost 25 feet above the ground. Each house has but one room, but at night this apartment is divided by little tents of matting into sleeping places, under which ingeniously made instruments of torture, consisting of bamboo sticks and matting and used as beds, are placed. Except for their leaf aprons the Samoans are nearly, but inasmuch as these articles of apparel are too fragile to bear washing they are worn unpleasantly few. Beauty is deemed a necessary adjunct in the native woman, and she is not a pleasant creature to be near, however, because of the universal custom of smearing the body with rancid cocoanut oil. They bathe the hair daily in a solution of lime to give it a reddish tinge. The native religion, singularly enough, resembles the Greek mythology in many ways, but before the introduction of Christianity polygamy was largely practiced.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

1894	JUNE.					1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Smallpox in Railroad Camps.

DULUTH, June 13.—Several new cases of smallpox have developed in the vicinity of Duluth. There is little fear but the disease can be kept in check in the city itself, since it has broken out in the lumber camps and among railroad laborers and may be hard to check. A man came in from the Mitchell-McCluer camp, where 300 men are employed, with a well developed case and a case has been discovered among laborers employed by the Minnesota road.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

ST. PAUL, June 13.—The biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is in session in St. Paul. The fact that the convention was to be held in St. Paul was not known to the public until Monday.

Arrested For Embezzlement.

ST. PAUL, June 13.—Richard P. Black, a bar-keeper employed by the firm of William Rodger & Co., was arrested on a charge of embezzling $2,000 of his employers' money.

Whitewater, Wis., June 2.—The veterans of the four grand regiments which Wisconsin gave to the cavalry service during the civil war will gather at Madison, Wis., July 3 and 4 for regimental and brigade reunions. A very attractive programme has been arranged.

When you start out on a journey you will get the best service, the greatest luxury, the most complete comfort if your ticket reads via the North-Western Line. For full information as to through rates and for sleeping car reservations, call on your home agent, and for map folder free. Address T. W. Teasdale, G. P. A., C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., St. Paul. [46-tf]

Never Never Forget.

Every morning in the year, on arrival of Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains from the West, the Hodges Cafe Express via the North Western Line leaves Minneapolis 7:20, St. Paul 8:00 a. m.; Chicago 8:05 p. m. has Superb Parlor car and is the only day train every day in the week between these cities. [46-tf]

Grasp This and Hold It.

The North-Western Limited to Chicago via the North-Western Line is the finest equipped train out of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section sleepers and Buffet-Smoking Library cars and only leaves Minneapolis, daily 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m.; arriving Milwaukee 7:00 a. m.; Chicago 9:30 a. m. [46-tf]

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pain before relief or remedy can be procured. Considering the fact that Hallers Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for all quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 30c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

Offering grabby statements with no foundation in fact will not interest the sensible, every sensation detailed in any case, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat myself until my arms were sore, to every one I encounter the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition I had a tingling sensation in my back and around my kidneys. I could get no sleep on account of the pain in my stomach. Physicians called it nervous prostration, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they continue its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. I was in this condition when I began using Miles' Restorative Nervine. After using a year and a half steadily, but with no appreciable benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and I could sleep as well as ever. The slightest indication of pain soon disappeared as well as it ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 127. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation and it has been as satisfactory in each case as in mine.—James Kane, La Rue, O. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a guarantee first bottle benefits, or receipt of price, $1 per bottle at all bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, June 8th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Charles S. Spendley, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elsie Spendley, the widow of said deceased, representing that the City of Crookston in the county of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of March A. D. 1894, at the county of Polk, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her (Elsie Spendley granted).

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on Saturday, the 23rd day of June A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, this 8th day of June A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. Reynolds, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alvide Peterson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Joseph Bolin, mortgagee, bearing the 8th day of April, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of May, 1891, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 37 of Mortgages on page 389 in said office, on which there is claimed due at the date of this notice the sum of Seventy-four and thirty eight dollars and sixty-five cents, and no action or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to collect said mortgage debt or any part thereof; and said mortgage containing a power of sale contained shall be made in payment of said sum of money, with interest thereon, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 8th, 1894. L. ELLINGTON, Mortgagee.

E. F. PIERCE, Attorney for Mortgagee. [8-4t]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1888, made and executed by Jens O. Rinde and Emma Rinde his wife, mortgagors, to Ellington Mortgage Company, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1888, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., and duly recorded in Book 36 of mortgages on page 389 of said records, which said mortgage was assigned, and there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on said mortgage and the note secured thereby, the sum of Four hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars ($448.75-100) and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt or any part of said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and the note secured thereby, to-wit: Lot number two (2) in block number two (2) in the original townsite of Mcintosh, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, and bring said sale at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said County and State on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10:00 ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said amount of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars and interest and taxes if any, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 14, 1894.

JOSEPH KELSO, Mortgagee.

ALLEN & KOZAEL, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Halbach, Minn. [6-14]

MORTGAGE SALE.

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Dated at Crookston, Minn., June 14, 1894.

JOSEPH KELSO, Mortgagee.

ALLEN & KOZAEL, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Halbach, Minn. [6-14]

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS OILS GLASS AND WALL PAPER

Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Populist County Convention, June 26th, at Crookston.

Republican County Convention at Crookston, June 29th.

Populist Legislative Convention for 51st district, at Crookston July 6th.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 5th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

THE report that the Coxeyites were planning to blow up the capitol and other public buildings at Washington is too silly for any use. They would not be liable to give it away so easily if there was anything in it.

THE Tribune man, county attorney Holston, administered a rich, rare roast to the Times man in his last issue in which he ably demonstrated his qualifications to represent this district in Congress. What a credit that genius would be in the halls of Congress.

THE Prattsburgh, (Steuben Co. N. Y.) News has enlarged from a 6 column folio to a nine column folio. The News has ever been an able representative of its field, ever in advance, and the JOURNAL is pleased to note this evidence of appreciation on the part of its patrons. We trust it will meet with its just reward in a continuance of abundant patronage.

THE Times complains about an "unofficial paper" (the JOURNAL) publishing the proceedings of the last meeting of the county board ten days in advance of the Times (the official organ), and says the county auditor furnished the aforesaid "unofficial paper" with the proceedings in advance of the Times. The facts are that the JOURNAL procured the proceedings of the last meeting in the same manner as heretofore, viz: by copying the minutes of the clerk of the board, and the Times procured the copy as heretofore—from the clerk as soon as that officer had them written out in full. If the official paper of the county will employ more printers that concern will probably be able to publish the proceedings in less than sixteen days after each meeting—and the publisher will not need to roast the county auditor either.

THE North Dakota populists—or independents as they call themselves—held their convention last week at Jamestown, N. D. and placed a state ticket in the field. Walter Muir, the father of the independent movement in North Dakota, was named for Congress, which is just recognition. The fourth plank in the platform—which we give below—sends almost like sarcasm when it is considered that the populists have had control of the state for a year and a half, and have reduced it to bankruptcy, the following is the ticket and platform:

Member of Congress—Walter Muir, of Cass.
Governor—E. B. Wallace, Steele.
Lieutenant Governor—L. A. Ireland, LaMoure.
Secretary of State—G. F. Slette, Walsh.
Treasurer—A. J. Peterson, Morton.
Attorney General—H. E. Briggs, Ransom.
Commissioner of Insurance—James Cuddie, Bottineau.
Attorney General—W. B. Standish, Nelson.
Supt. Public Instruction—Laura J. Eisenbuth, Foster.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—M. F. Murchison, Dickey.
Railroad Commissioners—T. C. Connelly, Morton
B. B. Stevens, Ramsom, Peter Cameron, Pembina.
Judge of Supreme Court—Geo W. Newton, Burleigh.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Independent party in State convention, in the truest and we operation of all good citizens, regardless of former political beliefs, to further the following principles as government:

First—We reaffirm the national platform adopted by the national convention at Omaha on July 4th.

Second—We favor the free unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, supplemented by the government issued until the amount of money in circulation shall reach $50 per capita.

Third—We favor the government ownership of telegraph and railroads.

Fourth—We favor retrenchment in state expenses in every department.

Fifth—We favor the initiative and referendum, allowing the people to introduce or vote on laws.

Sixth—As the party of reform we do not favor a backward movement along any line and believe in rigid enforcement of all statutory laws without discrimination.

Resolved, that recognizing the ability of women in the state we favor equal suffrage.

Resolved, that in the use of money we earnestly decry monopolies and state-bondholdings for their baleful influence and state-bondholdings for their baleful influence and state-bondholdings for their baleful influence

MUST BE A DIPLOMAT.

NO OTHER KIND OF MAN CAN BE A SLEEPING CAR CONDUCTOR.

Not Only Kickers at Large, but Sinners, Somnambulists and Talkers Vex the Long Watches of His Night—Rigid Examination of Applicants for the Position.

No man who is not a born diplomat need apply for a position as a sleeping car conductor. It will be time lost for him. He may have all the other qualities that would make him a success at anything else, but unless he has that peculiar and indefinable ability to get along well with all sorts and conditions of men, which is called diplomacy for want of a better term, he had better keep off the sleeping cars and take up something easier, such as law, medicine or the ministry.

Few of the thousands who nightly sleep at the rate of 40 miles an hour or thereabouts realize how well the man who has charge of the car in which they sleep looks after their comfort directly and indirectly. They think it is all the work of the porter, whom they reward accordingly with tips. The conductor doesn't get many tips. Ho has the responsibility, which is a poor substitute, and he has his wages, which are good wages, to be sure, but he earns all that he gets. If he thinks he doesn't get enough, there are hundreds of others ready and eager to take his place.

"During this year," says an official of the Wagner Car company, "we have had, I should say, close to a thousand rejected applicants for every one accepted. The tests, though not ironbound as to form, are pretty rigid. In the first place, the candidate must have letters of recommendation. If these are satisfactory, he makes out an application blank, which gives us some idea of his educational limitations. This being satisfactory, he is talked to by some one of the officers and told to report for duty in a day or two, when he has another consultation with other officials who put to him such questions as they desire.

"In this way we get some inkling of the man's personality—whether he is of good appearance, intelligent, polite, easy in manner and of good address. These are very important matters, and many candidates otherwise qualified fail here. The successful candidate goes on the waiting list, and when his turn comes he is sent out under the care of some conductor to learn the ropes.

"First, last and all the time he is instructed to be courteous to his passengers and attentive to their wants. Often a man fails, for some unforeseen cause, to become a good conductor after he has been tried. Really first class men are hard to get, but we keep on trying candidates until we find the right one. On entering our service we are required to furnish bonds for $500. Our men are usually bonded by a security company. They get from $75 to $100 a month in wages and from this buy their own uniforms."

Having seemed bonds, a uniform and experience, the candidate becomes a full fledged conductor. He then rambles for gin. His duties are many, but he soon gets used to them. He must in the first place look after the sleeping car tickets, and at night must take the train tickets as well, handing them over to the train conductor in the morning. Then he must look after the car in general, keep an eye on the porters, apportion the berths properly, receive any matter sometimes, and see that the temperature and atmosphere of the cars are all right.

He must be up and moving at every station where passengers are likely to board the train, prepared to say number of questions, be prepared to take charge of matters in case of breakdown or other accident, furnish a full report later to the company, see that the passengers are all informed of the whereabouts of the dining car in the morning, wake them up in time, act as arbitrator in cases of difficulty between passenger and passenger or between passenger and porter and do a thousand other little things that come over and tear on his brain.

But these are not the matters that bother him. It is the personal eccentricities of the passengers themselves which turn the conductor's hair gray. Some one once said that to know a man as he really is you must travel with him. A conductor will tell you that to know a man as he really oughtn't to be you must travel with him in a sleeping car. In general, those who travel by night may be divided into three classes:

First—Those who sleep themselves and keep other people awake.

Third—Those who don't sleep themselves and don't let anybody else sleep.

It might be supposed that there is one other class—viz, those who lie awake themselves and let other people sleep—but these specimens are so rare as not to form a class. They are abnormal, like white crows or two headed calves. A Wagner conductor, who has grown gray in the service, says that he never knew but one of this kind, and he was an insane prisoner in charge of two officers. He fulfilled the conditions because he was bound, gagged and shackled.—New York Sun.

So Many Somatas.

Kissers have lipsomania.
Waiters have lipsomania.
Sailors have shipsomania.
Skaters have slipsomania.
Barbers have shipsomania.
Drivers have whipsomania.
Inebriates have dipsomania.
Deadbeats have slipsomania.
Tea drinkers have sipsomania.
Mild drinkers have nipsomania.
Poker players have chipsomania.—Detroit Free Press.

Education Triumphant.

Mistress (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust.

Servant (admiringly)—Oh, mum, that's more than I can do. There's nothing like education after all, is there, mum?—American Hebrew.

RESUMING WORK.

Settlement of the Great Coal Strike Gives an Impetus to Business.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—The settlement of the great coal strike and the return to work of 15,000 of the 20,000 miners in this district, has given an impetus to all kinds of business, and the situation is more hopeful than at any time for many months. Among the large concerns in this city which resumed Monday after long idleness were the Carbon Iron and Steel company's works, Oliver's Twenty-eighth street works, Shoenberger's and Howe, Brown & Co. The latter has been shut down for two years, and started in full, giving employment to 500 men. The Black Diamond steel works will also begin operations this week, and the Edgar Thompson steel works will start as soon as a sufficient amount of coal is received.

At McKeesport everything is quiet, but it is thought the tube works will start up soon, as many of the strikers have expressed a willingness to return whenever the firm was ready to resume.

At Scottdale, the Scottdale Iron and Steel company's plant resumed in full after an idleness of several weeks.

WHY THE STRIKE ENDED.

Money Became Exhausted and Many Men Deserted.

COLFIELDS, O., June 19.—John McBride has just made a statement that being out of money and 4,000 men in Tennessee having deserted and 10,000 at work elsewhere, he had to throw up the sponge. On being asked: "What authority had your national committee to make a settlement for the miners?" replied:

"Our authority was delegated to us by the national convention at Cleveland, May 16, by resolution. The miners' representatives were told in plain terms before passing the resolution that cost the miners $1,000 a day. We reached I would favor saving all that could be saved rather than meet defeat, with its consequent demoralization and disaster."

What the Strike Cost.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—A well informed authority in the coal business estimates that the coal strike in this district has cost the miners in wages $1,500,000, taking it for granted that the normal output of the region had been maintained. In proportion to the general output this district mined about one-sixth of the coal dug in the area affected by the strike. With a reasonable proportion between the prices paid in this and other districts, the loss in wages alone, the same authority says, would be over $10,000,000.

WIMAN IS GUILTY.

The Noted Financier Convicted of Forgery in the Second Degree.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Erastus Wiman has been found guilty of forgery in the second degree. The maximum penalty for this offense is 10 years at hard labor in state prison. Under the recent laws passed by the legislature the minimum penalty has been abolished, and Mr. Wiman may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment from one day to 10 years.

Judge Ingraham remanded Wiman for sentence until Wednesday, June 20, and then discharged the jury. Deputy Sheriffs Brown and Kelly escorted Wiman to the Tombs prison. His sons accompanied him and bade him an affectionate goodbye at the prison gate.

In answer to the requests for an interview sent to him by several newspaper men Mr. Wiman sent back this written reply: "Impossible to see you now." .

General Tracy said: "I am astonished at the verdict and until I can confer with my associates I cannot say whether an application for a new trial will be made or not."

The Prendergast Case.

CHICAGO, June 16.—All hopes of a continuance of Assassin Prendergast's case until November 1 were been dispelled by Judge Payne. When the attorneys gathered in his court to make further arrangements about the trial, the judge announced that he would hold to his former ruling that the motion for a continuance would be overruled. The trial was set for next Wednesday.

COXEVITES GUILTY.

Commotion Created In Their Camp at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 18.—When the verdict of guilty of guilty rendered by the United States court was conveyed to the camp of commonwealers in the suburbs yesterday quite a commotion was raised. The prisoners became excited and a rush for liberty was made. The Coxeyites marshals got the men, firing and bringing down one man, who afterwards crawled into the brush. During the confusion some 50 of the weelers made good their escape. Company F, Sixth cavalry, was called from Fort Leavenworth and the remaining prisoners surrounded and selling to an Iowa lawyer. Commissary.ected.

Ordered Out of Town.

FARGO, N. D., June 16.—"General" Jeffries, commanding the Seattle division of the Coxeyites, has arrived here with 150 followers, after having been on the road nearly three months. They camped in Island park and received notice from officials to vacate the city before daylight or else go to work. "General" Jeffries replied that the present job suited his men exactly, and they would "git" when daylight.

Determined to Ride.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 14.—United States Marshal Cronan and about 40 deputies are patrolling the Northern Pacific railroad between Jamestown and Bismarck to prevent industrials from stealing rides on trains. About 300 are between the points named. The industrials attempted to board a through passenger here, but failed. The men are quiet but determined to ride.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, June 12

The house passed the bill setting aside $50,000 from the funds belonging to the estates of deceased colored soldiers of the civil war for the purpose of erecting in the District of Columbia a national home for aged and infirm colored people. The Indian appropriations bill was taken up, but the house adjourned without completing its consideration.

The entire day in the senate was devoted to set speeches preliminary to the consideration of the wool schedule. Pettigrew, Power, Peffer, Mitchell, Quay and Hoar spoke.

Wednesday, June 13.

In the senate after routine business the tariff debate was resumed, the pending question being Mr. Peffer's amendment to restore 50 per cent of the duties on raw wools. Mr. Sherman was recognized and made a vigorous speech against free wool, and was followed by Mr. Perkins. Senators Dubois of Idaho, Stewart of Nevada and Hansbrough of North Dakota also argued the subject.

The house continued to debate the Indian appropriation bill.

Thursday, June 14.

The senate put in the day debating the wool schedule, having passed a few paragraph measures in the morning hour.

The house had a lively time over the Indian appropriation bill. The proposition to vote money for sectarian schools was overruled on the ground that it would change existing law. Several minor amendments carried.

Friday, June 8

In the house the Indian appropriation bill was again considered and a rule adopted to bring it to a vote tomorrow. The section of the bill providing for the sale of certain state bonds credited to the Indian trust fund was struck out on a point of order after a sharp debate.

Several amendments looking to a duty on wool were voted down in the senate. Afterward an amendment was offered placing all manufactures of wool in the free list. This was not voted on before adjournment.

Saturday, June 16.

The wool and silk schedules were disposed of by the senate, the Republicans plotting some concessions on certain manufactures.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

PURE FABRICATION.

So the Washington Officials Claim in Regard the Dynamite Story.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Every police, secret service and treasury official here regards as a pure fabrication the story published in The Post, that a grave anarchist conspiracy had been unearthed. Hemon Jackson affects indignation that his name should have been used in connection with the story. Jackson's landlady is indignant that she should have been brought into the fiction by the street and number of her boarding house, and she does not scruple to say that Jackson wrote the article himself. Dynamiters, upon whose statements the article is supposed to be based, is regarded by Chief Hazen of the secret service and by the police detectives as utterly untrustworthy.

Captured Counterfeiters.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., June 16.—The federal authorities have made a raid on a den of alleged counterfeiters at Excelsior. They expected to make a wholesale arrests, but only captured two persons, Mr. and Mrs. John Dilly. Several persons prominent in business circles will be arrested later. It is charged that dimes, quarters, halves and dollars have been coined and circulated to the amount of thousands of dollars.

England's Lord Chief Justice Dead.

LONDON, June 16.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is dead. Sir Solomfjes was unconscious for a few hours before his death. His death was painless. His son Bernard will succeed him in the peerage.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, June 18, 1894.
WHEAT—Strong and higher. No. 2 spring, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; September, 69½c.
CORN—Steady. No. 3, 45½c.
OATS—Higher. No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 42c.
BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 56½c; sample 57@61c.
RYE—Firm. No. 1, 56½.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 18, 1894.
WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 64c; June, 64c; July, 64c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; June, 62½c; July, 62½c; September, 63½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 60½c. No. 3, 59½c. Rejected, 56½c. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 64c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18, 1894.
WHEAT — June close, 62½c; July opening, 62½c; highest, 62½c; lowest, 62½c; close, 62½c. September opening, 56½c; highest, 60c; lowest, 56½c; close, 60c. On track—2 spring, 1 hard, 4 c; No. 1 Northern, 62c; No. 2 Northern, 59½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 18, 1894.
HOGS—In demand. Quality good. Selling to a packer at $4.60.
CATTLE—Steady. Good demand for good butcher cattle, and a few good steers sold. Quotations: Steers, $2.50@3.00; good steers, $3.00@3.25; prime cows, $2.60@2.75; good cows, $ 1.75@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.25@1.50; veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $3.00@3.50; bulls, $1.75@2.25; feeders, $2.50@3.25; oxen, $1.50@2.00.
SHEEP—Dull. A few penholders were sold at weak prices.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1894.
CATTLE—In fair demand and a trifle higher. Prices ranged as follows: Extra native steers, $5.40@5.60; good to choice native steers, $4.75@5.35; fair to good native steers, $4.25@4.75; common to fair native steers, $3.75@4.25; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00; fair to good cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; common old cows, $1.75@2.25; veal calves, $4.00@5.00; Texas steers, $3.00@3.75; Texas cows, $2.00@2.75.
HOGS—Active and higher. Prices ranged as follows: Rough and common, $4.00@4.30; mixed and packers, $4.30@4.50; prime assorted light and butcher weights, $4.50@4.60; choice heavy shipping lots, $4.60@4.65.
SHEEP—Steady. Prices ranged as follows: Native muttons, $4.00@5.00; native lambs, $5.00@6.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00.
Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 38,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1894.
WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 cash, 59½c; July, 62½c.
CORN—Higher. No. 2 cash, 41½c; July, 41½@41¾c.
OATS—Firm. No. 2 cash, 34½c; July, 34½c.
PORK—Steady. July, $12.07½.

COAL PAYS A TAX.

EFFORT OF SENATOR HILL TO HAVE IT FREE DEFEATED,

Receiving Only Seven Affirmative Votes. Hill Demands the Right to Vote as He Sees Fit on Final Passage—Butler's Anti-Option Bill Finally Taken Up in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The feature of the day in the senate was the motion of Senator Hill to put coal on the free list and his appeal for the redemption of Democratic pledges.

When the tariff bill was taken up schedule M, pulp, paper and books, and schedule N, sundries, were quickly disposed of. It was not until coal was reached that opposition developed. The house bill placed coal on the free list. The finance committee amendment placed a duty of 40 cents per ton on bituminous coal and shale, 15 cents on slack and culm and 25 per cent ad valorem on coke. As soon as the clerk had read this paragraph, Mr. Hill and Mr. Peffer jumped to their feet. The New York senator was recognized and he sent to the clerk's desk an amendment to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list.

Senator Hill Pledged to Free Coal.

Mr. Hill supported his amendment with a speech. It was useless for him to enter into a lengthy argument. He simply wanted to call the attention of his Democratic colleagues to the fact that the country expected a Democratic congress in any tariff reform measure to place coal on the free list. It had been demanded by the Democratic platform and by every Democratic senator who had spoken during the campaign of 1892. If there was anything to which the party was pledged it was free raw materials and if there was any raw material it was coal. Mr. Hill declared that he was opposed to certain features of the bill, the

Sen aliette and Populistic

income tax in particular, but no one, he declared, had a right to say he was opposed to the bill and was seeking to compass its defeat.

"God knows what the bill will be like when it passes this senate and comes out of conference," said he, pathetically. "God knows how many more concessions and concessions will be wrung from the unwilling hands of the committee. I reserve the right to vote for it or not when I see what it is as a whole."

A vote was then taken on Mr. Hill's amendment and it was lost, 7 to 51, with the following result: Yeas (Dems.), Hoi and Irby (Dems.) and Hansbrough and Wash urn (Reps.) voting in favor of the motion.

The finance committee's amendment was then agreed to.

ANTI-OPTION UP.

Hatch's Pet Measure Safely Launched on Its Congressional Voyage.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In the house, after routine business, the anti-option bill was taken up and Mr. Hatch opened the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. There was not a single provision in the bill, he said, which had not received the approval of the board of trade. There was only one objectionable feature in the bill, he said, which had not received the approval of the board of trade. That was section 5. By imposing a prohibitory tax of 10 cents per pound on all oleomargarine manufactured in imitation of butter, the bill would be maintained that while it was ostensibly drawn in the interest of the dairying people, a careful reading showed that it had been monkeyed with by Commissioner Miller and Congressional Democrats in order to benefit more a miller than the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hatch) was a farmer." Mr. Mc. Crew, Democrat, followed Mr. Warner in support of the bill.

Defendency Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In the deficiency bill the department of justice receives $708,572, mostly for fees of United States marshals. The largest appropriation is $2,341,822 for the post-office department. Of this $1,040,174 is for railway mail service, $1,000,000 for star routes and $300,000 for railroads. Among the appropriations for completing public buildings under way is Sioux Falls, S. D., $50,000.

AFTER HAVEMEYER.

Charges of Contempt Against the President of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee, after disposing of the witnesses available, held an executive session and decided to report to the vice president and certify to the district attorney the fact that President H. O. Havemeyer and Treasurer J. S. Searles, of the Sugar Refining company had refused to answer certain questions of the committee. The motion was offered by Senator Allen and was sustained by Senators Lodge and Dolph, both on the vote and in the discussion which followed the instruction of the motion, while Senators Grey and Lindsay opposed the motion by votes and arguments.

California Republicans.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 20.—Hon. F. H. Myers of San Francisco called the Republican state convention to order at noon. The report of the committee on credentials shows 845 delegates in attendance. A full state ticket will be placed in nomination.

Hemingway Pardoned.

JACKSON, Miss., June 19.—The governor pardoned State Treasurer Hemingway, who is with his wife and children the first time in two years. The petition contained 15,000 names.

Jerry Simpson R covering.

BRECKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., June 18.—Congressman Jerry Simpson has improved so rapidly in the last few days as to cause the belief that the waters will yet restore him.

Ex-Minister Phelps Dead.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 17.—William Walter Phelps, ex-minister to Austria, died at 1:20 a. m.

POLITICAL POINTS

There Is Great Activity Among Minnesota Republican Candidates.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT NOMINATIONS

Politicians Have a New Place For Headquarters in St. Paul.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ST. PAUL, June 19, 1894.

The delightful uncertainty that always precedes the action of a Republican nominating convention is at its most pleasing stage just now, and the candidates for office are as active as bees in a clover field. The office for which the greatest contest is being waged is that of State Auditor, and the candidates for this office are making a vigorous, though apparently good natured, campaign. Two of the most prominent candidates are ecessful newspaper men, R. C. Dunn and J. P. Hunt, and their respective followers are confident of victory, while Messrs. Rich, Iverson, McGuire and the others are making what they each consider a successful "still-hunt." Ramsey County is the first of the larger Counties that has held its convention, and but little indication has been given of its choice for auditor, as the delegation is for D. F. Reese for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the action of the delegation on candidates for other offices will depend largely on what the aforesaid other Counties can be induced to do.

New Political Headquarters.

Politic' .centers, like the centers of trade, shift around a good deal. For instance, a few years ago the political center of St. Paul was Third Street, with the political headquarters of the State at the Merchants Hotel. Today the political trade has moved "up town" to Sixth, Robert, Wabasha and Seventh streets, while politicians, especially of the Republican feith, now gather at the Windsor Hotel, which is about central located at the corner of Fifth and St. Peter Streets. Whether this fact is due to the personal popularity of Colonel Murfort, the genial proprietor, or to the fact that the Windsor is in a central location and near the Capitol, it is difficult to say, but that it is the new political headquarters, there is no question. During the last session of the Legislature the Windsor was the general headquarters of the leading Republicans, among them Governor Nelson, Governor Clough, Speaker Lee, Sargeant-at-Arms Bean and most of the prominent Senators and Representatives. Among those who have engaged headquarters for the coming campaign are L. F. Hunt, D. F. Reese, Mr. Block-burn, Iverson, A. T. Koerner, Albert Berg and the Republican State Central committee, the Ramsey County delegation, and a large number of leading Republicans of the State. The will guarantee that the Windsor Hotel will be the center of politics for society in Minnesota for some time to come.

Chance to Bet on Minnesota Congressmen

The things that the Democratic Congress has not done inspires the Republicans of the various Congressional Districts with great confidence, and bets are freely offered that there will not be a Democratic Congressman elected from Minnesota this year. This looks like a fresh bluff, but Democratic enthusiasts, of a speculative turn of mind, will find plenty of money around waiting to be picked up on these terms. Some of the Democratic papers seem to be wonderfully exercised over the selection of the next United States Senator, but as the next Legislature will be even more largely Republican than the last one, this universal interest seems a trifle overdrawn. Republicans themselves, so far as can be seen, seem to be waiting for the Legislature to be chosen before saying anything about the Senator.

Republican State Committee.

No convention that has been held for years has attracted so much attention or promised greater things than that to be held July 11 of this year. Whether a thousand of the leading Republicans of the State get together it is to be expected that they will remain some good work, and no fear is entertained but that the ticket nominated on that occasion will be elected by the old time Republican majority that was the rule before Populism, Free Coinage and other new political organizations began to cut a figure in State politics.

Republican Press Association.

It is generally conceded that the remarkable successes of the Republican party in Minnesota, when reverses were running riot in other States, has been largely due to the perfect organization of the party in this State, and the distribution of intelligent campaign material. This year the work of educating the masses promises to be very much simplified by the energy of the Republican Press Association, that was recently organized. It will be a potent factor in the contest of '94. All Republican editors of the State are eligible to membership, and it is presumed that before the campaign is ended they will all be enrolled as members. The Association is officered by

C. C. Whitney, president, Marshall.
Fred Barrett, vice president, Tower.
J. S. Vandiver, secretary, St. Paul.
A. N. Dare, treasurer, Elk River.

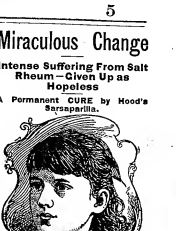
One vice president from each Congressional District.

There is also an executive committee of five, and it is expected that a general meeting will be held some time near the date of the Republican state convention.

Miraculous Change

Intense Suffering From Salt Rheum—Given Up as Hopeless

A Permanent CURE by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Blanche Clark
Duluth, Minn.

"Seven years ago our daughter Blanche, then four years of age, had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. She seemed to derive no benefit at all and at the end of seven months her face or hands, they would swell up at once and look almost purple, and beaded blisters would form and break, discharging a watery substance and

The Burning and Itching

that attended it would drive the child nearly wild. Unless we encased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. The itching was intense. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave up the case as hopeless. But in the summer of '93 our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

breast, which caused her much pain and difficulty at times to breathe. After taking four bottles it entirely disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She commenced the middle of June to take the medicine and at this writing has started on her fifth bottle. Her face is smooth and clear as ever.

The Color of a Rose Petal

Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and inflamed nearly like a burn. I cannot express my gratitude by words. It seemed a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 East 4th St., Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, June 13.

E. O. Pickering has been named by Kansas Prohibitionists for governor.

James Slontervik was killed at Manly, Ia., by being thrown from his wagon.

The 24th annual session of the Master Car Builders' association is in session at Saratoga.

Senator Squire of Washington has introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver.

Lord Rosebery's Ladas, the winner of the 2,000 guineas, the Newmarket stakes and the derby, has been struck out of all engagements at Ascot.

J. C. Stutte, a contractor and builder of St. Louis, claims to have gone without a wink of sleep for 22 years. He is hale and hearty and about 64 years of age.

Mrs. Vance, widow of the late senator from North Carolina, is preparing for the press an elaborate biography of her husband.

Professor Hago of Fort Worth, Tex., has signed a contract to walk 1,000 miles on steel rails of the railroad, to average not less than 20 miles per day, for $5,000.

Thursday, June 14.

The convention of the Texas League of Republican clubs is in session at Fort Worth.

The cash balance in the treasury is $116,097,140, of which $69,193,627 is gold reserve.

Baron Giovanni Nicotera, ex-minister of the interior, died at Vico Equense, 10 miles from Naples.

The logs ills mills of Smith & Co. at Wilkinson, Ind., have been wrecked by a natural gas explosion.

Duncan McIntyre, Canadian director of the Grand Trunk railroad, is dead. His fortune amounts to $3,000,000.

An hour after having read to her mother an account of a suicide by hanging Laura Corbett of Baltimore hung herself.

William Deering, the harvest machine manufacturer, has given $50,000 to the medical school of Northwestern university.

Secretary Gresham and his private secretary, Mr. Landis, have left Washington for a short visit to Chicago and Indiana.

The Japanese government has sent large forces of troops to protect her interests in Corea. The king of Corea is reported to have fled to Japanese territory.

Friday, June 15.

Coal has been found at Brule, Wis.

Minnesota Good Templars are in session at Minneapolis.

Miss Frances Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U., hassailed for New York from Liverpool.

James Uhlman and Charles Hare, both aged 9 years, were drowned in a pond at Racine, Wis., while bathing.

A fire at Yamagata, province of Uzen, Japan, has destroyed 1,200 houses and 10 people lost their lives during the conflagration.

It is expected that through traffic on the Northern Pacific will be resumed within a week. The Great Northern hurshy expects to do so well.

Saturday, June 16.

John F. Brophy, county judge of Sawyer county, Wis., died suddenly at Hayward.

The Western Passenger association lines have decided to boycott the Lake Erie and Western.

Ex-Police Officer Charles Hellrich, despondent over money matters, suicided at Minneapolis.

Dr. Wheeler, city physician of Racine, Wis., has refused to vaccinate the poor of that place free of charge.

Three men were killed and three others dangerously injured by a premature explosion of dynamite at Cotean de la Quebec.

The Peoples' party congressional convention at Macomb, Ills., nominated J. M. Grier of Schuyler county for congress, by acclamation.

Judge Groscup, in a trial at Chicago, ruled that Letter Carrier Palmer could not be held for stealing a decoy letter and he was released.

Monday, June 18.

An attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi Saturday.

The Black Hills Chautauqua will open July 3 at Deadwood.

John Ward of the Dalton gang was killed in Missouri Sunday.

Thirty-nine elevators belonging to the Northern Pacific Elevator company have been sold to a Tacoma firm.

Secretary Hoke Smith will recommend in a few days that all topographers of the United States geological survey be placed under civil service rules.

The taking of testimony in the Northern Pacific investigation in Milwaukee is ended. The result is the material strengthening of Receiver Oakes' position.

Tuesday, June 19.

The president has returned to Washington.

Norwalk, Conn., is celebrating its 244th anniversary.

A disease suspiciously like cholera is raging near Paris, Ark.

During the past three days there have been 93 deaths from the plague at Hong Kong.

The cash balance in the treasury is $115,284,746, of which $98,484,440 is gold reserve.

The Traveling Men's Protective association is holding its annual convention at Milwaukee.

Nine race horses en route from Chicago to St. Paul were killed in a wreck on the Great Western.

Nominations are being made throughout the province for members of the Ontario legislature, the old house having been dissolved on May 30. The general election will be held next Thursday.

The military governor of Antwerp has apologized to Admiral Duncan for the oversight of the authorities in not replying to the salute of the United States cruiser Chicago when she arrived there on Friday last from Gravesend, Eng.

THREE LIVES LOST.

A Fatal Cloudburst Occurs in Turtle Creek Valley, Pa.

BRADDOCK, Pa., June 19.—A cloudburst over the Turtle Creek valley, six miles from here, destroyed growing crops and hurled houses from their foundations. The loss of three lives is reported. The storm clond covered an area six miles long by two or three wide. Turtle creek and Thompson creek were raised 10 feet above high water mark in 15 minutes. The strongest force of the cloud broke upon the shining towns above Plum creek and Sandy creek. Eight houses there were picked up by the current and borne with it. John Nodovisky, a miner, while running to the mills, fell into Plum creek and was drowned. Mike Bookl, another miner, was drowned while sleeping in one of the lower rooms of his home. A daughter of John Wansell, 16 years of age, also perished.

AFTER HAVEMEYER.

Charges of Contempt Against the President of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee, after disposing of the witnesses available, held an executive session and decided to request the vice president to certify to the district attorney the fact that President H. O. Havemeyer and Treasurer J. S. Searle of the Sugar Refining company had refused to answer certain questions of the committee. The motion was offered by Senator Allen and was sustained by Senators Lodge and Davis, both on the vote and in the discussion which followed the instruction of the motion, while Senators Gray and Lindsay opposed the motion by votes and arguments.

HEAVY NEW YORK FAILURE.

Goodwin & Swift, Railroad Contractors, Have Liabilities of $750,000.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Wendell Goodwin and Frederick Swift, composing the firm of Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters at 66 Broadway, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The cause of the failure was the general hard times and the inability to meet obligations as they became due. By a rough estimate the liabilities are placed at $600,000 to $750,000, probably pretty close to the latter figure. The creditors of the firm are largely in this city, lying in the main individuals, not banks.

RODE A FAST MILE.

John S. Johnson Breaks the World's Record at Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM, Mass., June 19.—Over 10,000 people attended the bicycle races here during the afternoon. Harry C. Tyler's mile in half mile record held by himself one-fifth of a second. The record now stands 99 1-5. John S. Johnson rode the fastest mile ever ridden before spectators, and established the record of 2:02 3-5. P. J. Berlo and A. B. Rich broke the world's record for the tandem half mile, in 57 seconds. The quarter was ridden in 29 1-4 seconds.

Battle With Outlaws.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—A special to The Republic from Tahlequah, I. T., says: A desperate battle took place on the road between Tahlequah and Wagoner between Deputy Sheriff Goard and posse and the Cook gang of outlaws. Sequoyah Honston, one of the sheriff's posse, was killed, and one of the outlaws, Bob Martin, captured Several others of the sheriff's posse were wounded, some it is said fatelly.

American Railway Union.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A resolution by the Le Junta, Colo., mines, endorsing the sermon of Rev. Myron W. Reed of Denver, which he expressed sympathy for the Cripple Creek strikers, was enthusiastically received by the American Railway union delegates. The convention then began the consideration of a new constitution.

High Water at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—The Missouri river continues to rise, and Observer Connor of the weather bureau says that if conditions continue the danger line, 21 feet, will be reached by Thursday. The stream was 19 feet 9 inches above low water mark Monday morning, a rise of nine inches since Saturday.

E. J. Walker's Arrest.

WINIPEG, June 19.—E. J. Walker, miles Barber, has been arrested on a charge of the embezzlement of $9,000 at Gosben, Ind. Walker was accompanied by a woman whom he passed off as his wife. They submitted to arrest and have agreed to go back without extradition.

Kelly Not Allowed to Land.

OWENSBORO, Ky., June 19.—When General Kelly's industrial army, 1,200 strong, reached the outskirts of the city the mayor refused to allow them to land. They got contributions of food and started for Louisville. Kelly said he would reach Washington by the 4th of July.

Shot a Deputy Marshal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—Phillips Roberts, United States deputy marshal, was shot and probably fatally wounded by John K. Reddy at Tracy City. Reddy was suspected of running a blind tiger in Tracy City and Roberts went to Reddy's store to investigate.

Stov- Comb nation.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—Within 10 days the vapor stove combination will go into effect. The new corporation is to be named the United Vapor and Gas Stove company. It was incorporated in Illinois and is capitalized at $5,000,000.

Crazed With Grief.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Crazed with grief at the death of his wife, James F. Forshay shot and killed his son Walter, aged 12, and then ended his own life with a bullet in his brain.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Work has begun on Adrian's electric and water plant.

The National Prison association is in session at St. Paul.

There was 137 graduates from the St. Paul high school this year.

The Keely cure is to be tried on Minneapolis workhouse inmates.

The Children's Aid Society of Minnesota met at St. Paul Thursday.

Thomas May, aged 20, was drowned in the Mississippi at St. Paul Friday.

A contract for a new high school building at Adrian has been let for $18,013.

Railway train despatchers will hold their next national convention at Minneapolis.

Governor Nelson spoke to 5,000 people at the G. A. R. encampment at Luverne.

The Wisconsin University club will row the Minnesota Boat club at Minnetonka Saturday.

The Great Northern depot at Carlisle was burned Friday with contents. Cause not known.

Bernard Leonerd, mailing clerk in the St. Paul postoffice, was drowned while bathing in Carver lake.

Edward Neumann, a local swimmer of renown, saved the lives of two drowning boys at White Bear lake.

A postoffice has been established in St. Louis county to be called Proctor Knott; Sherman G. Huyck, postmaster.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National bank of Barnesville to begin business. Capital, $50,000.

The Western conference of Congregational churches was held at New Ulm. Twenty-five ministers were in attendance.

Phillip Rice, the alleged murderer of Josef Herda, made a desperate attempt to escape from custody in Judge Kerr's court at St. Paul.

About 1,000 people attended the reunion of the Welsh of Blue Earth and La Sueur counties, which occurred in Lake Crystal Park.

Rev. P. J. Sward, of St. Paul, has received the decoration of the Order of the North Star from King Oscar of Norway and Sweden.

The grand jury at Glenwood found indictments against A. H. Hildebrand, T. Callahan and J. Munsing, saloon keepers, for selling liquor to minors.

The recount of the ballots for city treasurer of St. Paul is completed, leaving Wagener, Dem., 14 votes ahead. The original count elected Horst, Rep., by six votes.

At the request of Senator Davis the secretary of war has ordered that the Third United States infantry at Camp camp at Lake City from June 22 to July 24 with the Minnesota national guard.

The fourth annual meeting of the Norwegian United Lutheran Church of America began at the Auditorium, St. Paul, Thursday. Including delegates, clergymen and visitors, about 1,000 persons were present.

All the railroads will sell tickets within the state of Minnesota to the Republican state convention, to be held in St. Paul on July 11, at rates of one fare and one-third for the round trip, good going on the 10th and returning on the 12th.

The State Historical society has received from Major Holcombe a number of valuable relics collected on the battlefields of Birch Coulee, Wood Lake and Marsh's battlefield. The collection also included relics from the Redwood and Yellow Medicine agencies.

Two daughters of Emin Hoyer, aged 17 and 19 years, were drowned in Twin lakes, two miles west of Spicer. They were in an old boat which leaked so badly that they became frightened and jumped ont. Another daughter who remained in the boat was rescued.

The state firemen's convention in Minneapolis adjourned Thursday after J. Wright of Moorhead, where the next convention will be held, was elected president of the association. A. Smith of Duluth first vice president and C. N. La Fond of Little Falls second vice president.

Major Hotchkiss of the old Second Battery, and Sergeant Downs of the Second regiment, who were appointed as a legislative committee to examine the six monuments erected by the state on the Chickamauga battlefield, have left to perform that duty. They will be gone eight or ten days.

At Glenwood Judge Brown sentenced the following to the state prison: Marin Iverson, three and one-half years, grand larceny; Lewis Sackloff, four and one-half years, grand larceny; Erick Swenson, one and one-half years, burglary; Carl Quist, two years, assault; Nels Olson, two and one-half years, grand larceny.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., which closed its annual session at St. Paul Thursday evening, elected the following officers: Dr. Howard Lankester of Fisher, grand master; J. C. Belden of Austin, deputy grand master; H. A. Rider of Little Falls, grand warden. A. M. Bolton and C. M. Spregue were re-elected grand secretary and grand treasurer respectively, and Grand Master Wells was elected representative to the sovereign grand lodge for two years.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Will Meet at St. Paul Sept. 5.

St. PAUL, June 14.—The Democratic state central committee has called the state convention for Sept. 5, in St. Paul. It will contain about 750 delegates, based upon 1 for each 100 votes cast for Lawler, and 2 at large from each county.

An Old and Historic Watch.

"I repaired a watch when I was working in Pamelia, N. Y.," said a watchmaker now working in a Broadway store, "which, although it was more than 250 years old, had been previously repaired but three times—once in 1825, again in 1831 and then in 1842.

"The watch has an interesting history. It is now the property of David Minthorn, who has an authentic record of it. It was made by Thomas Linford of London in 1626, and in time came into the possession of George III, who presented it to Sir William Johnson, when he left England to take charge of affairs in the colony of New York. Sir William presented it to the famous Indian chief Joseph Brant, whose sister was Sir William's mistress.

"In giving the watch to Brant Sir William remarked that 'it was surely worth 40 rebel scalps.' When Brant had his headquarters in the Schoharie valley, the watch was taken from him with other booty by Brant Van Epps of Fultonville, who was a paymaster in the American army. Van Epps was afterward taken prisoner by Brant, who recovered the watch.

"The grandfather of the present owner of the watch becomes a warm friend of Brant's in Canada after the war, and Brant made him a present of the ancient timepiece. It has been in the family ever since and has always kept good time."—New York Sun.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT—

Our Summer Outing Suits take the palm. That's why so many buyers are taking them for the season which will soon be upon us. Anticipate its advent by a judicious purchase from our stock of outing suits which will make you and Comfort as close companions as the Siamese twins. It's just as easy to be easy as it is to be otherwise, and in one of our outing suits, in a trifle easier, and certainly a hundred times pleasanter and more comfortable.

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Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishing Goods IS COMPLETE, And our Prices the Lowest.

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Office over Times Office, SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

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OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

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Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

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L. EGINTON, ... Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, ... Cashier
A. F. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier

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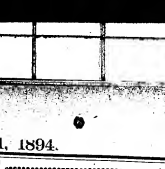

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C. E. MISNER.

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Crookston, Minn.

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Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

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A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN McKinnon Block, Crookston

WALLACE AND MUIR.

NORTH DAKOTA POPULISTS NAME A TICKET.

The Present Lieutenant Governor Nominated for Governor—Walter Muir of Fargo, for Congressman—Platform Favors Free Coinage and Women Suffrage.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 15.—The Independent state convention has concluded its labors and adjourned. Following is the ticket selected: For congress, Walter Muir, Cass county; governor, E. B. Wellnes, Steele county; lieutenant governor, L. E. Ueland, La Moure county; attorney general, W. S. Standish, Nelson county; auditor, A. W. Porter, Le Moure county; state superintendent, Laura Eisenhuth, Foster county; insurance commissioner, James Cudhie, Bottineau; commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Merchant, Dickey county; railroad commissioners, T. C. Connolly, Peter Cameron, B. Brynjulfson; supreme judge, George O. Newton, Burleigh county.

The Platform.

The platform is short and to the point. It favors free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, supplemented by government notes exclusively until the volume of currency reaches fifty dollars per capita; favors government ownership of railroads and telegraph; reduction of state expenses in every department, the initiative and and referendum, and strict enforcement of all state laws without discrimination. Resolutions approve female suffrage, and penalty clause in prohibition law. Platform contains nothing on prohibition although strong sentiment favored endorsement of it.

KANSAS POPULIST TICKET.

Lewelling Renominated For Governor, A Woman's Suffrage Plank.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 14.—The Populist convention here has nominated the following ticket:

GOVERNOR LEWELLING.

Governor, L. D. Lewelling, by acclamation; lieutenant governor, D. G. Furnbeck; secretary of state, J. W. Amidon; treasurer, W. H. Biddle; attorney general, John F. Little; auditor, Van B. Prather; congressman-at-large, W. A. Harris; associate justice supreme court, A. W. Clark. The platform contains a plank favoring women suffrage.

NAMED A TICKET.

South Dakota Independents Select Candidates For State Offices.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 15.—The Populist convention has closed its business. The ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, Isaac Howe, Spink county; lieutenant governor, S. H. Bronson, Miner; secretary of state, A. E. Johnson, Davison; auditor, E. B. Reed, Pennington; treasurer, H. B. Wynn, Yankton; attorney general, Ralph Beadle; superintendent of public instruction, Failing. Rueck, commissioner public lands, H. P. Smith, Lake county.

Will Vote With Populists.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 14.—Action was taken by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor at its session here which will have have an important bearing on the state election. A resolution was passed by unanimous vote for the election of delegates to the Populist state convention to be held at Milwaukee, July 4, and asking the co-operation of the Socialist societies in the movement. The Federation claims to represent 20,000 voters. Among other resolutions was one demanding employment by city, nation and state of persons out of employment at not less than $2 per day.

Radical Fr. bibitionists.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—The Prohibition state convention nominated Captain J. Cleghorn of Clinton for governor. The convention adopted with out discussion a platform or decidedly radical character. It demands the suppression of the liquor traffic and declares in favor of fiat money, woman suffrage and the restriction of immigration.

HUNDREDS PERISH.

The Austrian Mine Disaster Causes the Loss of Scores of Lives.

TROPPAU, Austria, June 16.—Details of the disaster in the Franziska mine at Karwin are yet very meager, but it is believed that at least 300 miners lost their lives. The explosion took place at 10 p. m. in a pit of the Franziska mines at the place mentioned, and resulted in the death of 126 miners. The first explosion was almost immediately followed by a series of other explosions in the mines, the most disastrous of the latter being in the Johannes pit, where 90 miners were killed.

A rescue party which descended into one of the pits at 5 o'clock a. m. also perished.

A. O. U. W. Supreme Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The following supreme officers were elected by the supreme lodge, A. O. U. W.: Master workman, Louis L. Troy, Illinois; foreman, Joseph F. Biggs, Kansas; overseer, J. G. Tate, Nebraska; recorder, H. W. Sackett; receiver, John G. Acker; medical examiner, Dr. W. C. Richardson; guide, John L. Miller, Ontario; watchman, R. F. Geiger, Michigan; trustees, G. B. Katzenstein, California; H. Sessions, Dakota; A. H. Vermilyea, New Jersey.

Husband Murderer Sentenced.

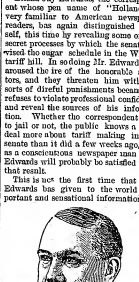
MARSHALL, Wis., June 16.—Mrs. Louisa Schroder, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, has been sentenced to 14 years in state prison.

HE STIRRED UP THE SENATORS

Newspaper Correspondent Edwards, Who Has Been Super Social Story.

Elisha Jay Edwards, the correspondent whose pen name of "Holland" is very familiar to American newspaper readers, has again distinguished himself, this time by revealing some of the secret processes by which the senate revised the cugar schedule in the Wilson tariff bill. In speaking Mr. Edwards has aroused the ire of the honorable senators, and they threaten him with all sorts of direful punishments because he refuses to violate professional confidence and reveal the sources of his information. Whether the correspondent goes to jail or not, the public knows a good deal more about tariff malking in the senate than it did a few weeks ago, and as a conscientious newspaper man Mr. Edwards will probably be satisfied with that result.

This is not the first time that Mr. Edwards has given to the world important and sensational information. It



E. JAY EDWARDS.

was he who first promulgated the much disputed story about the surgical operation on President Cleveland's jaw last summer, and he rendered important services in unearthing the star route frauds in the 80's. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun at the time and was known as one of the ablest newspaper men at the capital. Mr. Edwards gave the first news of Mr. Blaine's ill health in 1884 and has scored many other beats of like importance.

Editor Dana thought so highly of him that he was recalled to New York to become managing editor of The Evening Sun, in which position he ably maintained his reputation as an alert and sagacious journalist. Mr. Edwards is now in charge of the New York bureau of the Philadelphia Press and writes two columns a day on current political, commercial, scientific, literary and social topics. He frequently furnishes important and exclusive news to The Press, which is reprinted the following day in the New York papers.

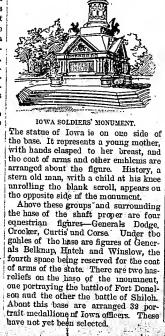
Mr. Edwards was born in New Haven about 45 years ago. He graduated from Yale in 1870 and in 1873 was graduated from the law school and admitted to the bar. He died very young in journalism and soon found it a more congenial field of labor than the law.

AN IMPOSING MONUMENT.

Iowa's Tribute to the Soldiers and Sailors of the War.

Models for the Iowa soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected at Des Moines at a cost of $65,000 have just been completed by Carl Rohl-Smith of Chicago and have been pronounced satisfactory by the Governor's council and a committee appointed to inspect them.

The monument is to be 136 feet high and will be an imposing shaft of gray granite surrounded by heroic bronze figures. At the base of the monument are four figures of colossal size, two representing soldiers of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the fourth the navy. The naval figure represents a sailor swinging a flag, which sways behind his athletic frame; the infantryman is a young soldier crowned with a laurel wreath; the cavalryman bears an upraised sword imbrued with flowers; the artilleryman holds a sweh aloft.



IOWA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The statue of Iowa is on one side of the base. It represents a young mother, with hands clasped to her breast, and the coat of arms and other emblems are arranged about the figure. History, a stern old man, with a child at his knee recording the blank scroll, appears on the opposite side of the monument.

Above these groups and surrounding the base of the shaft proper are four equestrian figures—Generals Dodge, Crocker, Curtis and Corse. Under the goddess of the base are figures of Generals Belknap, Hatch and Winslow, the fourth space being reserved for the coat of arms of the state. There are two bas-reliefs on the base of the monument, one portraying the battle of Fort Donelson and the other the battle of Shiloh. About this base are arranged 39 portrait medallions of Iowa officers. These have not yet been selected.

MONTE MEN TAKEN IN.

How Herrmann Astonished Some French Swindlers by His Tricks.

"I am not a lucky card player at any time," said Professor Herrmann. "I did win $2,800 at one sitting at Dalmonico's one night, but that was the largest sum I ever won. I can play only with my friends for in a company of strangers, if I were to win and they were to find out that I was a conjurer, the impression would be that I manipulated the cards, and that, you know, would be unpleasant. For amusement I frequently play and show a little party of friends what could be done with cards by practiced fingers. Yes, many times I have found my power to manipulate the pasteboards very handy, and I have frequently been able to outwit sharpers who purposed to fleece the unwary.

"I remember that in 1867 I sailed from New York to France to visit my relatives in Paris, and I carried four or five $20 goldpieces to give to my friends' children. Arriving at Havre, I met a friend in the person of the secretary of the Russian legation at Paris, who was also journeying toward the capital. We went on together and occupied toward the same compartment on the train. At one of the stations three men came into our compartment. They were Frenchmen, and it took only a glance to show that they were gentlemen who lived by their wits. They were dressed in the latest fashion, though, and apparently found a little trouble in getting an excellent living in their line of industry. When I gave the conductor my ticket, I took out my pocketbook, and one of the three, a nice little Parisian, caught sight of my gold double eagles. He was at my side, while his companions sat on the opposite seat.

"That flash of the gold was enough for the fellow, and he began his game. He asked me if I were an American, and if I knew anything about gold coins, this to open a conversation. I replied 'yes' to both questions, and on my asking why he desired to know he pulled a goldpiece from his pocket and asked me what it was. He had gotit for nothing, he said, in a card game. I told him it was a Spanish ounce worth $16. Then he and his friends began to play cards, and he said he would show them the game at which he won the ounce. It was the old three card monte trick, well known in America, but comparatively new in Europe. The three sharpers, posing as casual travelers, placed their legacy, and the little man at my side showed them how easy it was to pick up the ace from the overcast, which formed the card table. After a little money changed hands, and I saw that my friend, the Russian, was getting interested. Like all Russians, he had a passion for gambling.

"I have nothing to do with this game, I told him. 'Leave them to me.' I manifested an interest in the play, and when the fellow saw that a few hundred francs you can't pick up the ace!' I cried, 'I bet you,' and as I flung down the money I scattered it with my hand, hovering over the three cards in a row and overturned the ace. The winner was partly open, and swiftly and deftly the cards I flung them out, or rather they thought so. The sharpers raised a pretty row and talked very angry for awhile. Then I thrust my hand into the little man's vest and pulled out the cards one at a time. You should have seen the looks on those fellows' faces. 'You're a conjurer,' cried one of them. 'Yes, I am Herrmann,' I replied, 'and I know three card monte better than any of you.' They left the train at the next stop and sneaked away, looking very cheap. They were raw hands at it."—Chicago Post.

Perfumed Butterflies.

Fritz Muller discovered patches of singular scales on the wings of butterflies, which sent out more than 20 distinct odors. These scent scales are called androconia. An excellent study by microscopical sections of the wings of some of our butterflies, by Professor R. B. Thomas, appears in The American Naturalist. He shows that these scales are the outlet of unicellular glands situated at the base of each scale.

One especially pungent odor was detected beneath the androconia in the wing of Danais archippus. The surface of the wing above the glands is occupied and covered with a great number of papillæ, from the end of which the scent scales project, or it may be like the general surface of the wing. In the former case the androconia are quite small and but one to each papilla, at the base of which lies the gland. This gives the scent scale the appearance of a small rod placed in a flask.

The material elaborated by the local glands and distributed upon the surface of the wing by the androconia varies in which gives to many of the lepidopters their characteristic odor.—Philadelphia Press.

The Economy of Pure Food.

There are many persons who, from a misguided sense of economy, purchase food which they know to be impure, so that they may thereby save, in order to meet other demands of the family. Handsome clothing and fine houses for aristocratic neighborhoods are desirable, we admit, but not at the expense of the most important factor of our existence, especially when we know that pure, nourishing food is the indispensable cause of pure blood, and consequently more perfect nerve and brain power. It is not only false economy, but positive crime, to obtain edibles below the standard for the purpose of sustaining both the mental and physical health of any human being.—Baltimore Telegram.

Steady.

"I fear our new bookkeeper is not so steady as he ought to be," said the senior partner.

"Don't know about that," replied the junior partner. "He was out with a party of us the other night, and when the session was over he was the only one who didn't wabble a bit."—Indianapolis Journal.

IN A GOLD STAMP MILL.

Crushing Hundreds of Tons of Rock For a Small Amount of Ore.

For recovering free gold from its ores the only successful method, though crude, which has attained any measure of confidence is that known as stamp milling. Imagine a long, low building, one side lined with perforbles, through which rock is fed into huge mortars. In these, ranged along the wall, pestles, called stamps, drop at regular intervals, pulverizing the rock in a bath of water. One hundred and twenty-five of these stamps, weighing 600 pounds each, pound away at the quartzose ore, with 20 or 30 drops a minute, amid infernal din, contrasting strangely with the engine that quietly drives them all.

Each mouth of the water that seems glad to escape the noisy thraldom and ceaseless pounding drives a little of the pulp ore through screens in the front of the mortars and over inclined copper plates, the mercurial surface of which seizes the freed gold while the rock dispasses over the tailboard, onward to the creek. Formerly no effort was made to recover any value from these tailings, which still continued over 50 per cent of the mineral. Now, however, the use of additional plates and tables adds to the total receipts, which are further increased by the introduction of blankets in the nap of which some of the riches are mechanically collected. Though crude, this is an improvement upon the method of collecting gold in the Malay islands, where the washings sweat over primitive women, in whose hair the metal was caught. On every Sunday the giant pestles are hung up for rest, while the mercury gold alloy is scraped off the plates. After straining, the amalgam is of almost the consistency of thick cornmeal mush and contains about one-fourth of its weight in invisible particles of gold. From the results of each week's run the mercury is distilled, leaving a beautiful, porous cake of metal of the size of a baseball, as the fruits of prospecting for, mining and stamping of perhaps 200 tons of ore.—Cassier's Magazine.

His Order.

A speaker who has planned an address for a multitude and finds himself called upon to say a few words and after sometimes fails to readjust his remarks, and the result is apt to be ludicrous. A late story illustrative of this point is told in connection with a former president of the University of North Carolina.

One day as this dignified and stately personage was walking about the campus he observed an unusual crowd of students at some little distance. He did not hasten his steps, but proceeded slowly toward them, with his head down and his eyes apparently bent in contemplation of his own boots.

When this leisurely proceeding had brought him to the spot where the students had been gathered, only one young man remained, the others having precipitately departed.

The president raised his head and surveyed the solitary culprit with apparent severity, although the young man always contended that he detected a twinkle in his keen eyes.

"Sir," said the president in a commanding tone, "instantly disperse to your several places of abode."

The young man obeyed with accustomed certainly was, the young man executed it to the best of his ability by "dispersing" several further delay. —Youth's Companion.

"Dyed Milk" For Londoners.

A writer reveals some of the secrets of the milk trade as discovered by himself in an attempt to run a London dairy on Yorkshire principles. His first discovery was that all London milk has to be "dyed" to suit the London fancy. This is effected by putting about one teaspoonful of liquid "anotta," vegetable dye, to every gallon of milk, with every eight quarts of milk. In vain he explained to his London customers that their coverage of most milk was beautiful, rich and fresh. My milk was skimmed, etc. I gave up this thing as a bad job. I gave them their hearts' desire —the cream colored milk."—London Standard.

No Time to Waste.

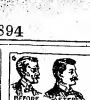
Mrs. de Style—Is Reginald just like to know who that young man is that you seem to be encouraging.

Miss de Style—His family came over in the Mayflower, and among his ancestors are William the Conqueror, King Edward the——

Mrs. de Style—That will do. People with family trees like that are always too poor to marry. Dismiss him.—New York Weekly.

NEW LIFE.

Dr. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a positive cure for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Decay, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent prepaid to any address. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each $5.00 order received by us for six boxes, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Crookston Drug Co., Crookston, Minn. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Address: WEST & COOLEY, Props., Chicago, Ill.



VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether arising from the use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, or through indiscretion or over-indulgence. Each package contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a package, or six packages for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid to any address. With every $5.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Guarantees issued only by Crookston Drug Co., Crookston, Minn. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Address: WEST & COOLEY, Props., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates ?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth Fargo, Grand Forks and winnipeg
TO
HELENA. BUTTE. SPOKANE. TACOMA. SEATTLE. PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS. ELEGANT DINING CARS TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave Crookston — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7.34 p.m.
Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8.30 a.m.
Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

G. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Manager.
CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Refurnished. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Rates to commercial men.
No. 323 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, Minn

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100% PURE
FOR CLOTHES.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1878 of the State of Minnesota, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, we the under signed corporators hereby associate as a body corporate and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business shall be the manufacturing of flour, feed and meal, and all other products usually made in a flouring mill, corn, rye or oats or corn meal, and may have and have such local, water-power, machinery and other appurtenances as may be desirable, convenient useful or necessary in the operation of its manufacturing business, and may also own, erect and operate such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary in connection and incidental thereto, and may also own and operate required in the transportation of its commodities by rail and shall have power to maintain operate, connect, possess, own and hold a saw mill or mills, together with all other buildings as fixed tracks, water power and machinery appurtenances necessary for the using, sale and proper operation of the company's business in the manufacturing of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of timber, both manufactured in flouring mills and such as may be grown upon the land and incidental to the said corporation's business. The functions of said corporation shall never be limited to the business of manufacturing the articles hereinbefore mentioned but shall embrace incidentally thereto.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of the corporation shall be the 30th day of June, A. D. 1894 and the period of its continuance shall be fifty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be paid in at such times and in such installments as the board of directors may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that said corporation shall at any one time be subject to is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming the corporation are as follows: F. E. and C. E. Boyle, Little Falls, Minn., L. Van Hecke, Lowdale, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the directors of the first year are as follows: Frank E. Cawley, Charles E. Boyle and L. Van Hecke; and Frank Cawley shall be the president, and Charles E. Boyle shall be the vice president, and said board shall be so many and compose all of whom shall be directors for the first annual meeting and shall hold their offices until the second Tuesday in the 6th day of August, 1894, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

The government of this corporation, and the management of its affairs shall be and is hereby vested in a Board of Directors consisting of three persons, who shall be elected by and from the stock holders of said corporation each year at the annual meeting of the stock holders, and said directors so elected shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors annually and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors is hereby given power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be deemed necessary, and shall have power to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors or in any of the offices named for regular terms, and the Board of Directors or others appointed by the Board of Directors shall hold office until the succeeding annual meeting for the election of directors and officers, and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stock holders shall be held at the office of the company in Red in each year, and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after its annual meeting of the stock holders. The number of directors of the Board of Directors may be increased to not exceed seven by the stock holders at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of stock holders shall be held on the 15th day of August, 1894.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of May, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY. [Seal.]
CHARLES E. BOYLE. [Seal.]
L. VAN HECKE. [Seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. E. LINDSTROM.
R. R. LINDSTROM.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison, }

On this 15th day of May A. D. 1894 before me a notary public within and for said County, personally appeared Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Boyle, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[SEAL.] C. E. LINDSTROM, Notary Public, Morrison County, Minn.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Dickey. }

On this 15th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a notary public within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Hecke to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

[SEAL.] A. T. COLE, Notary Public, Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Department of State. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 15th day of May, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. and was duly recorded in Book "E" of Incorporations on Page 36.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, } ss.
STATE OF MINNESOTA. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 7th day of May A. D. 1894.

JOHN ANUNDSON,
Register of Deeds.

Here's the Idea
Of the Non-pull-out Bow
The great watch saver. Saves the watch and the bow. Cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A similar groove down inside the expansion lever and fits into that groove, and is held there by the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fergus Falls, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at	6:50 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Larimore, Wheelock, Sanborn, Jamestown, Bismarck, and all points north, at	8:05 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Max Ericsson was visiting friends in the city on Saturday of last week.

You can get a 100-pound sack of Valley Roller Mills flour for $1.50.

H. C. Misner drove in from Euclid on Saturday last.

Just received—a fine invoice of California wines for medical purposes at the California wine house. (5-tf)

At the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge in St. Paul last week Dr. Howard Lauchester of Fisher, was elected Grand Master. A worthy selection.

Judy Burkhardt drove out to Maple Lake Saturday afternoon to spend the Sabbath at Maple Bay. Took out a wagon load of his boarders.

Photographer Chadin has leased a gallery in Grand Forks and will devote part of his time to it. His family will remain here.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Oliver Mercil, the grocer in the Fournet block, made an assignment on Friday of last week.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lynne.

The decision of the jury in what is known as the Taylor case was a victory for the farmers. It is understood however that the case will be appealed.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. BROWN.

Saturday's Fosston train took quite a number of excursionists to Maple Lake. Agent Fegan sold 14 tickets. The company will try a Sunday train for a while.

Any person or persons who have "Merry-go-rounds," "Bont-Swings" "Ferris-wheels," "Riding-ponies" or any games of amusement in which there is no gambling—may confer with or write the secretary for space on fair grounds.

J. V. E. WYATT,
[4t] Sec'y.

I am prepared to make a few first-class farm loans at straight 10 per cent with no bonus. Call on E. M. Walsh, the land man, Fournet block, Crookston. [8-10]

J. B. Boome was out to Maple Lake before the late rains and up at Stephen later on. Says the crops about here beat any he saw anywhere on his travels.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months.
[8-12] ROBERT STANTON.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter, buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved Yorkshire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Thyl, on the farm.

AARON COOKE.

Don't forget that entries in purses races for July meeting close at 11 p. m. June 25th. Send in your entry now, and you can pay the entry fee the day of the race.
[1t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

It was Miss Emma Fortier who was engaged as a teacher in the city schools, and not Miss Tillie, as was stated in the JOURNAL last week.

There will be a Union temperance meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday evening. Rev. Illsley will deliver the address of the evening.

The Maple Bay boys laid out the Cleveland house nine in the game of base ball at the lake this week and the Clevelands are now wondering "where are we at?"

J. F. Cremer, of our city, was honored by being made Grand Marshal of I. O. O. F. ovlet at the grand lodge meeting in St. Paul last week. A worthy selection.

Rev L. W. Squier and G. F. Carpenter attended the Epworth League convention at Red Wing last week. Mr Squier also attended the Good Templars' meeting at Minneapolis.

Last week the body of W. C. Kops was brought from Hot Springs Ark., to Grand Forks for burial. He died of pneumonia after a few days illness. His death came as an unpleasant surprise to his many friends in this city.

Frank Benoit was in the city on Saturday visiting with his mother and brothers and his many friends in the city. Says he intends to take a furlough in a fortnight when he will make quite an extended stay in the city.

The price of butter at the present time emphasizes the necessity of winter dairying. Farmers who cannot provide for this conveniently should always have a supply of ice put up for use in the summer dairy and not be obliged to depend upon feeding their butter upon a summer market.

If you have failed to secure at least one grade or thorough stock that is one dairy in the interest of your city that you have neglected to perform. To say nothing about the intrinsic value of the stock this is a duty that every public-spirited man should hasten to discharge. Now is the time to subscribe.

In congratulating the citizens of Detroit, Minn., on the fact that Poppaugh's show would stop at that place, the Free Press says: "It is seldom that such a monster 'aggrivation' stops at such a small town. 'Aggrivation' is good." A circus is an aggravation to a community—this year.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Chapin, of Warren, were called upon to part with their little 10 months boy last week, who died of cholera infantum at their home in Warren. Mr. Chapin was for a time employed in Charlie Misner's tonsorial parlors in this city, going from here to Warren where he engaged in business for himself.

The district encampment G. A. R., will be held at Verndale this year beginning on July 2d and continuing through the 3d. A big time is expected and every old soldier in the district is cordially invited to attend. Quite a number of the members of the Crookston Post are talking of attending. Half-fare rates on the Northern Pacific will no doubt be given.

The Sunday train to Maple Lake continued, besides the Grand Forks corset band, a large number of the citizens of that lively burg. Quite a number Crookstonites boarded the train here. The Fertile band was at the lake, so it would seem that there was no lack of music for the occasion. The steamer "Belle of Maple Lake" did a thriving business all day, and everybody returned at night tired and happy.

Prof. John Moore is very much interested in the adaptability of our soil and climate to the culture of sugar beets. Says he can see no reason why, in a country so perfectly adapted to the raising of vegetables the German sugar beet cannot be successfully raised, and sugar produced in paying quantities. This question has never been fully tested here as yet though some beets have been raised, which appeared to be of excellent quality.

On Thursday afternoon and until late in the night one of the finest rains of the season occurred, soaking the ground up in the shape to a considerable depth and supplying all that was needed to insure an abundant crop. While the crops had not suffered to any considerable extent, rain was beginning to be needed and was highly appreciated by the farmers who now rejoice in the prospects of abundant yields. Wheat was all right yet but barley and flax recently sown was doing nothing until the rain set them growing at a lively rate.

A team belonging to A. K. Austin took a lively whirl along Main street about 2 o'clock on Saturday causing some exeitement for a time. The driver managed to keep them in the middle of the street, and make the turn on to Loring Avenue and from that on to Broadway all right, and again on Houston Avenue at the Caruan bridge, and finally brought them to a stop on Houston Avenue with no damage done. It looked a little scaly at one time with the prospects for general a wreck extremely probable.

During the storm Tuesday night a large tree blew down on Fred Anderson's kitchen, taking the end off the chimney, but doing no further damage of any account.

Dr. W. A. Robertson goes to Grand Forks this morning, where he is to read a paper before the North Dakota Dental association, which is in session at that place.

Pat Russell and Lawrence Lawson drove out to the lake Saturday evening and near Gentilly the forward axle broke disabling their vehicle and they had to procure another, which delayed them a good bit but they got there just the same, after awhile.

Miss Nellie L. Woodbury will be at the office of the Strawbridge Normal School from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Saturday June 23rd, to arrange with those who desire to join the classes in Physical culture and Elocution to be organized next Monday. One class will be especially adapted to children.

Prof. Thomas Cuss, of Red Lake Falls, and Prof. A. D. Wishard, of St. Hilaire, are luxuriating in the metropolis this week. The former has accepted a third term as principal of the Red Lake Falls schools, but the latter is undecided yet as to whether he will take charge of the St. Hilaire schools another year or not.

August George has been having a severe siege for a week or so. The JOURNAL mentioned the fact that he had an abscess on the back of his head lanced awhile ago. In some way he got a bit of the matter from it in a slight cut in his right hand which member swelled up frightfully for a time laying him up. He is getting about again.

A pony belonging to Ed Columbus attempted to cross the N. P. railroad bridge to Jerome's Addition on Sunday evening but fell through between the ties before he had gone very far upon the bridge. Several men, seeing the pony's plight hastened to his rescue and succeeded in getting him to terra firma with no serious injury to the animal.

For sometime Hon. B. Sampson has been trying to get a tannery established in our city and has at last so far succeeded as to get an experienced tanner to come up and look the field over. A Mr. Miller arrived on Tuesday morning and has been interviewing our citizens in relation to establishing a tannery here. A tannery in this city would be a most valuable addition to our manufacturing interests and would bring lots of business that we don't get now. We shall have more to say about this important matter later.

The woman's cause was very ably presented by Mrs. Nelson Saturday evening, and listened to by a highly appreciative and attentive audience and those who were not there lost a rare treat. She gave a history of the progress of woman, from the dark ages down to the present time, showing what education has done for woman, and why the ballot is necessary for her complete emancipation. As her lecture was so well appreciated the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have engaged her to lecture again Saturday night at the Methodist church, at 8 o'clock. Subject "Rond to Freedom," lecture free.

W. O. Wilson and wife and John Bergquist and wife drove out to Maple Lake on Saturday and established a camp wherein to enjoy a week's outing. On Sunday morning Peter Cornelius went out with the excursion train and dropped into the Wilson-Bergquist camp and enjoyed one of the finest collations that he has set down to for weeks for to, these many days. At train time W. O. drove Pete out to the station to take the train for home and the last Pete saw of Wilson, as the train passed around a curve out of sight on its homeward way, Wilson was sitting on the platform eating as though his heart would break, as homesick as a kid, because he had to go back to camp and could not accompany Pete home. P. S. Wilson returned from the Lake on Tuesday evening, and declares that he enjoyed out two weeks.

It is said that the Great Northern company will make the Sunday trains a test of the question whether it will pay to tie and iron a spur down to Maple Bay—if the trains are well patronized they will build, otherwise not. This would hardly be a fair test, from the fact that under the present arrangement people do not get directly to the lake, but have to hire a conveyance for about two miles, but if the train left them on the lake shore it would be an inducement to go and probably very many more would go than do now. The cost of completing the road, that is already graded to Maple Bay would be slight compared with the increase in trade that it would be sure to bring to the company. The road to Maple Bay should be completed by all means, and that at an early date; if that spur was built the travel would no doubt more than double at once.

Judge Benson went to St. Paul last week on probate business.

Mads Mossedin and family went out to Maple Lake with the excursion on Sunday.

Charlie Misner went out to the lake on Sunday. Says the lake is "way out of sight!"

N. B. Soper took a sub-contract of the McKinnon Bros. and went to work on Thursday last.

J. R. Clements bid in the furniture at the chattel mortgage sale of Comeroval house stuff on Monday.

Will Arnold, with a crew of surveyors went out to the Tabor ditch on Monday morning with the appraisers.

Will Marsh, Boyd Monroe, Fred Walker, Martin Mossedin, Ed and Will Martin took in the excursion to the lake.

J. C. Congdon arrived from Brainerd on Tuesday morning to attend the Congregational convention in this city to which he is a delegate.

The boys turned in on Friday with teams and a road machine and graveled a road from Elm street to the fair grounds. They did a good job.

Peter Stuhl is fixing up the building just south of the G. A. R. Hall and intends to occupy it about July 1st. Pete will fix it up in great shape.

D. S. Horwitz the piano man was in the city this week. He reports the sale of two pianos in the city on Tuesday. That dont look like hard times.

Esquire Holt performed his first marriage ceremony on Friday of last week uniting for life Miss. Lina Olson and Mr. Torger Swensingson. The judge has an extremely happy faculty in such important matters.

There will be an ice cream, strawberry, lake, lemonade, lawn social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Slocum, on Friday evening. All go it is gotten up by one of the societies of the Congregational church, and a good time is promised.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached at Barnesville June 10th and 17th, and spent the week intervening in the two cities. While there he attended the session of the Grand lodge I. O. G. T. as delegate from Crookston. He reported a large and hearty Grand lodge.

The rain storm on Tuesday night was accompanied by hail, that in this city broke some window panes. As yet we have heard of no damage to crops in this county. The hail here lasted about one minute by boys under 15 years of age. Race to be held July 19th in afternoon on the Fair grounds.
[4t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The crops received a thorough soaking Tuesday night.

C. T. Lamman, of the McIntosh Times, was in the city on Wednesday consulting with Bro. Holston and the rest of the faithful.

Tired, Weak, Nervous.

Means impure blood, and overwork or to much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will do also for you—Hood's Cures.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 16th

Searle, H. R. Christopherson, H. Berg, Bessie
Allen, Flora
Mason, Lizzie
McManus, Mercy

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE,
Postmaster.

Steam Threshing Outfit for Sale.

Second hand Straw Traction engine and Minnesota Chief separator, for sale at a bargain. Everything is in first-class condition. To a responsible party long time will be given. Apply to or address,
[8-10] I. B. WELTER,
Elma, Minn.

Thos. Gibbons, a stockman writes from Rockport, Utah, under date of May 12, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in declaring it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock with out it." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

As there are a number of trained harness dogs in the city the Fair association will give a special prize to the winner of one-half mile dash, trot or run; dogs to be harnessed to a two-wheeled cart and to be driven by boys under 15 years of age. Race to be held July 19th in afternoon on the Fair grounds.
[4t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

AS I have been very ill since May 30th the issuing of the premium list of the fair (July 17-18-19) has been delayed. The books are nearly completed and I expect to resume work soon and shall get all necessary assistance to issue the books in short order.
[1t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

Estray.

Came upon my premises, in the town of Onstad, on or about May 5th, three steers, two red and one red and one, all about 3 years old. Owner can recover by proving property and paying charges.
[9-11] SIVERT HANSON.

To Teachers of Polk County

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual merit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teacher should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address,
ROBERT STANTON,
Crookston Packing House,
[7-12] Crookston, Minn.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms. Call at
[14tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Old Fellows block.
[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

Best Patent Flour, per sack	$ 1.50
Bakers' Flour, per sack	1.15
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for	1.00
15 " Best California Prunes for	1.00
20 " English Currants for	1.00
19 " Best Cooking Raisins for	1.00
Fancy Layer Raisins, per pound	.15
All Package Coffees, per pound	23
Choice Guatemala Coffee, large, even bean, elegant, per pound	.28
3 pounds Mocha and Java Coffee for	60
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per pound	25
Fancy " " " "	35
25 Bars Kirk's Soap	1.00
28 Bars Victor soap	1.00
Best Canned Corn, per can	10
" " Tomatoes, per can	12½
20 pound pail jelly	60
2 gallon pail syrup	60
Best California Canned Goods. Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums, Muscat Grapes, per can	12½

We carry a large assortment of Flower Pots. Our line of Crockery and Glassware is the largest in Polk County.
— FONTAINE & ANGLIM. —

Students in the Northwest.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Knudson have secured for their Normal School and Business College the finest and largest apartments of any school in the northwest. A deal which has been hanging fire for some time was consummated yesterday, whereby the Palmer hotel in the Rositt block was leased to the school proprietors.

They will have the third and fourth floor, including those over the club room. They will run a dining hall and give board and room for $2.50 and $3.00 per week. No change will be made in the furnishings of the building, but the entire building is to be re-papered. When it is considered that students can have large, airy, steam-heated rooms—with the furnishings of a first-class hotel—have the rooms taken care of, and be supplied with good board, all for $2.50 or $3.00 per week—this school should become the most popular in the northwest, and its proprietors should meet with the success their enterprise deserves.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28 1894. NO. 11.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. H. Chelley and Hans Jolson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....C. J. Effiott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....I. T. Sneasby
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holmon
Sheriff.....Amy Grandpre
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Ramsey
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First district.....John E. Oppegaard
Second district.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Bennett
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Cromb
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in Anderson Block.
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office over Merchants National Bank.
Assessor.....C. H. Mix
City Attorney.....Reform Bookton
Office over Merchants National Bank.
City Engineer.....George Ralph
Office in Former Block.
City Justices—L. E. Grosman,...Former Block
O. G. Hoh.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jos. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Cosgrove

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Bohn
Second "J. E. Moriley, W. H. Norris
Third "Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
Fourth "N. S. Gerrain, Fred Heil
Fifth "R. G. Marlette, A. McGregor

TOWN CLERKS.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Birdsa	Crookston.
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckerson	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	F N Savalrel	Badger
Brandenold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Borer	Euclid
Brisbet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Hebror Grundeson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flaaten	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardville	Charlie Aad	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Nisser	Euclid
Eden.	Neri A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Hinnebichek	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fenny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher.	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	E J George	Fertile
Go Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	F B Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Ver J Jogshreton	Fertile
Garden,	John Henson	Ringdal
Gentilly	H T Goodreau.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Delorge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Hunter
Godfrey,	H T Wilchelt,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard.	Andrew Hanson	Nellsville
Kerstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Hunterville,	G B Frantz.	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Kunte-on,	Acton Ton
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant.	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehean,	Lambert
Liberty.	Nelson Clementson	Fertile
Lenor.	Chas Matteson	Owen
Lyvell,	Ole Christianson,	Rosenton
Lenlaville,	Benjamin Delbec	Hunt
Nesbit.	M E Sherman	Nesbit
North	Harry Sex.	T R Falls
Norden,	R D Bazedon	T. R. Falls
Northland.	M S Mercer	Northland
Numedal,	Hosmer E Albue,	Tredt
Onstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Bisan	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Houkom	Fosston
R.L. F. village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls.	Dhaly Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockebury,	F Engleated	St. Hilaire
Roome,	F Bonkind	Nehy
Rosebud,	John E Juverod,	Fosston
Russia,	Owen Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils S Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Stenton.	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan.	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne.	Edonor Perrese	Terrebonne
Tilden.		
Tyrnid,	A O Stortreen	Nehy
Vineland,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh.	T R Falls

The poisonous cuts inflicted by harb wire, has caused the death of many a good horse whose life might have been saved by the use of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. It is especially made to heal all cuts, sores and wounds quickly, and thousands of farmers and stockmen have freely each so pledged it is the best. F. L. Durrand sells and guarantees this remedy.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The New Hotel.

Of all the sites suggested for the new hotel, none strikes us more favorably, than the present site of the Episcopal church. Located at the head of Second street. It could be seen from both lines of road, and the N. P. road could put its depot on the track in rear of it, connecting to the hotel by a platform or, better yet, that company might take hold with us, help build it and have their depot and office right in the hotel itself. Located there the hotel would add less to the value of adjacent real estate than most any other site that could be selected, and thus remove any cause for jealousy that the selection of any other site might engender. But its child recommend is in its convenience to both rail-way depots. The Sherman house site would be a very good location, but its after removal from the N. P. depot. This site would give the hotel three fronts which would make a fine building. The Jacobson corner is also a good site, fronting on two streets. If some such site as the first one mentioned should not be selected, where the building could be erected by itself, with no very near neighbors, then a corner site should be selected by all means. Taking everything into consideration the site of the Episcopal church could not well be beaten.

A Tannery.

On Tuesday June 26th, the city council met in extra session to consider a proposition to raise $500 in aid of a tannery in this city. Hon. B. Sampson has had this matter under consideration for some time, corresponding with a good many tanners and finally inducing one, a Mr. Miller, to come up and look the field over thoroughly. After a week or ten days of careful investigation Mr. Miller has decided to locate in Crookston if our people will give him sufficient encouragement. We understand that Mr. Sampson proposes to give a site provided the council will provide for a bonus of $500 for the enterprise, and the sentiment in the council seems favorable. A committee was appointed to see what can be done in the matter. It strikes as that an enterprise of that kind in this city would be worth more than the paltry sum of $500 every year of its existence, and we could well afford to invest that amount for a tannery, provided the proper means were used to secure a permanent institution. Such a market for hides and furs as this institution would furnish would be invaluable in our midst, and the money required to start it would be a sound business investment.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 16th

Anderson Ole
Peterson August
Simonson Lodle
Horrie Willie
Hudolph
Stoltz Frank

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE.
Postmaster.

W. L. Davies, was in from Angus, on Tuesday. Says that at the caucus on Monday evening, M. A. Campina, was elected delegate to the Republican county convention. Says that a young men's Republican club has been formed there, and that their work in the coming campaign will be very effective. He predicts a larger vote for the Republican ticket at Angus than ever before. Says crops are all looking quite good, and could stand a bit more rain.

We are told by those who have visited in the southern part of the state recently, that farmers there are not worrying over the "hard times." Each one has a little ready money for an emergency and plenty to live upon, and some have money in the bank, and money to loan. Yes ngo southern Minnesota was raising all wheat—and was hard up. Now all that is changed. They have fine dairy herds and facilities for handling butter; they have hogs; they raise a little corn; they raise timothy and other grass seeds, and they always have something that will bring in a little money at any time of the year, all of which our farmers could do here if they would. If they will persist in summer butter-making they should provide a place for cold storage any from June till the latter part of August, by putting up ice in winter, which could be done at small expense outside of actual labor.

"What man has done man can do" is a maxim that the southern Minnesota farmer has amply demonstrated by practice, i. e. they have made money in Minnesota at farming, thus demonstrating the fact that it has been done.

A. E. Brush was in from Angus, on Tuesday.

M. W. Jenson, was in the city from McIntosh, on Wednesday.

The populist caucuses were held on Saturday evening, in the various wards of the city.

Geo. M. Swift, drove in from Mentor, on Wednesday, to attend the alliance meeting.

Wild strawberries are ripening. The railroad lands up in Parnell town are said to be red with this delicious fruit.

J. S. Curryer, of Mankato, Minn., has also been engaged as judge in "Division A"—Horses and also as starter judge.

Secretary Wyatt, of the Fair association is now able to attend to business, and his office is in room 33 Beckitt block.

Chas. Probst, has resigned his position with the Minneapolis beer folks, and Alex. Thompson takes his position.

Some miscreants broke into the exposition building on the Fair grounds and destroyed about $45 worth of stationery.

Send your children to the Strawbridge school for special instruction in penmanship and physical culture. Penmanship 50 cents per week.

O. C. Gregg, of Minneapolis, the well known lecturer for the Farmers Institute on dairy cattle, has been engaged as judge in "Division B"—Cattle.

Miss E. Veromenna, is making especially low prices on all summer goods, to close out the stock. The ladies are cordially invited to call and get prices.

The wife of Ignatius Donnelly, who has been an invalid for the past year, died at their home, the Ryan hotel, St Paul, on Tuesday of this week, at the age of 61 years.

Tollef Farden, wife and daughter, were in from Grove Park, on Wednesday. Mr. Farden reports that there is still a good bit of republicanism floating about in his neighborhood.

P. LePage has been elected secretary of St. Anne's church, and C. Giraux treasurer. Upon the next visit of the bishop—which will be shortly—the church will be incorporated.

Dr. Dunlop, returned from the lake, at noon on Tuesday. He found Sam. Rosenthal doing nicely, with no bones broken and all he has to do is to rest quietly and let nature heal the bumps and bruises. It was a close call for Sam.

All purse-recve for the July meeting at the Fair have been reopened to 11 o'clock p. m., July 10th, 1894. Farmers who intend to enter the farmers trot and pace should make entry with the secretary at once, as after July 10th, no entry will be received.

For the benefit of those who were unable to be present Tuesday afternoon, Miss Woodbury will explain explain her work in physical culture on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen will be organized. A number of readings will be given. All are invited.

Charlie Misner, has been out in the dough practicing with his revolver very much of late. When asked to explain, he only mysteriously scratched his head and said: "I missed that rooster that was trying to steal my hens, but I'll fix that wood chief plenty some of these nights!"

Hicks' prediction for July indicate plenty of moisture, accompanied with plenty hail-storms and general devastation. You can look out for a storm most any day in the month and not miss it very far. Well, we need some rain, but can get along without the rest of it.

The directors of the Fair association met in Secretary Wyatt's office Monday night and perfected arrangements for repairing and improving the Fair grounds, exposition buildings, grand-stand and stables. Agents have been engaged to travel throughout the county to advertise the Fair, receive entries of exhibits and to sell tickets and stock.

To-day the average populist has piment for office is in the crucible—on the rack as it were, knowing not what the end will be. If it is true, as it seems to be, that the bosses have decided that fusion with democrats is the proper thing, many of those aspirants will go home after the convention wiser though madder men. A great deal of history was made yesterday and is being made to-day.

Miss. Dina Arndt, returned to her home at Fergus Falls, on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit to friends in the city.

Miss Louise Woodbury, the new teacher engaged by the Strawbridge school, arrived last week, and is making especially of elocution and physical culture.

The Grand Forks base ball club came over on Tuesday to try conclusions with our boys. The game was played on the fair grounds, and resulted in a victory for the Crookston boys by a score of 9 to 18.

Oliver Schneider, an employe, in the firemen's department, Washington, D. C., was in the city, this week visiting his old-time friend and school chum, Fred Rauch. Mr. Schneider is on his wedding tour.

There will be a celebration and picnic, at K. O. Berget's place, midway between Crookston and Fisher, on July the Fourth. There will be speech-making, music, etc., and a good time is promised all who attend.

At a chattel mortgage sale, on Tuesday morning, three horses that belonged to Jos. Lejambe, who goes to Stillwater, for a season, the bidding was not extremely brisk, so the horses were bid in by the mortgagee. One horse, the best one in the lot was bid in for $25. This would have been a good bargain at double that price. The mortgagee started the bidding on the next animal offered for sale, at $50 and no one raised the ante, so it went for that sum. The next one was sold in for $40.

In the last term of the district court an action was brought against Miss Cosy McAvoy, who had engaged to teach a district school at Angus, and had commenced to carry out the contract. The case was tried in chambers this week and Judge Ives decided that Miss McAvoy had no right to teach the school, on the ground that she had only a third grade certificate, and such certificate must specify the district the holder may teach in. This Miss. McAvoy's certificate failed to do.

Supt. O. C. Gregg with a corps of institute workers, went down to Fosston on Tuesday to hold an institute there. They have just finished a successful session at Warren, and the meeting is reported very profitable. These means of culture that our Minnesota farmers are offered could be made profitable to every farmer in the state, if he saw fit to attend them. Those who do so are enthusiastic, declaring them to be worth many times the cost, affording hints and instructions that are invaluable in every day life. They cost something and should be used by every earnest, practical farmer.

Appearances indicate a very short hay crop this year, which means a good price for hay next fall and winter and here we may also freely predict as much as $20 per ton before next spring. If hay should go to $10 or $12 even, it would have a tendency to coax all the cows to such an extent that prices would be on the boom next summer. Stock conveyer engagements a farmer has to contend with it will be noticed, that every so long the prices will come his way and he is shewed, and watching the current of events he can always take advantage of the bonums.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, June 27, 1894.

John J. Ryan, of Red Lake, was on our streets Monday. Mr. Ryan, was principal of the Euclid schools, a few years and has many friends here.

Robt. Casmey, left Tuesday evening, for Faribault, with his little daughter Aggie and will place her in the school for the feeble minded, and it is hoped she will soon be well again.

The town board met as a board of equilization Tuesday, and as usual did not have much to do. Assessor, Peter Stuhr generally gives such satisfaction, that there is very little fault found here.

Peter Stuhr and Pete Kelly, visited Crookston, Wednesday.

Mrs. Dr. Chapin, will return Friday from an extended visit through Wisconsin and Michigan. The doctor returned some days ago and is again at work attending the sick.

The church which was damaged by wind some time ago is nearly torn down, and will soon be replaced by a brau new one.

The people party caucus was held at H. E. Misner's office Tuesday evening. Captain L. S. Hancock was elected a delegate to the convention at Crookston, Thursday.

The republican caucus was held at H. E. Misner's office Wednesday evening. E. C. Murney, was elected delegate.

Royal Myers was married to Miss. Nina Bever, last Saturday, at Grand Forks. Nina is one of our Euclid girls, having lived here eight years. May joy be theirs, is the wish of all.

Mrs. Charles Misner, son and daughter, of Crookston, were visiting friends here the first of the week.

George Easby, came up Wednesday, to see how the crops were looking and to swap yarns with the boys.

Marais Items.

The prospects are that there will be a good crop.

James McDonald and wife, drove to the Forks Friday.

School closed last Friday for a two months vacation. Mr. Norwood had a nice treat for each of the children.

Mrs. S. Miller, of Thief River Falls, is visiting friends here.

The Marais is not behind the times as there is going to be a picnic in Mr. Lee's woods on Friday the 29th.

The entertainment held at the church on last Friday evening, was an enjoyable one. A large attendance and the proceeds were used to pay for the school organ.

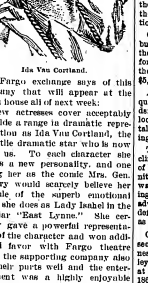
Miss Ida Hancock, of Crookston, visited the Mallory school Friday and attended the concert in the evening. She also gave a very nice recitation.

Richard Morrow arrived Sunday from Superior, Wis. Rich— and says times are dull there.

A republican caucus was held in the Marais school house Saturday evening.

Andrew Falke took the contract for building a large barn for Hans Nesbit. The work is in progress since last Friday.

Misses Jennie and Lizzie Ferguson, left for their home in Winona Tuesday night over the Great Northern. They have been visiting friends and relatives the past four weeks.



Ida Van Cortland.

A Fargo exchange says of this company that will appear at the opera house all of next week:

"Few actresses cover acceptably so wide a range in dramatic representation as Ida Van Cortland, the versatile dramatic star who is now with us. To each character she brings a new personality and one seeing her as the comic Mrs. Gen. Gilflory would scarcely believe her capable of the superb emotional work she does as Lady Isabel in the familiar "East Lynne." She certainly gave a powerful representation of the character and won additional favor with Fargo theatre goers the supporting company also did their parts well and the entertainment was a highly enjoyable one throughout. We must also make favorable mention of the specialties introduced between acts by Messrs. Warner and Robinson and Miss Vyse.

To night Miss Cortland will appear in her favorite role of Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not." An exchange has the following to say of this play, as presented by this company:

Miss Van Cortland as the Stephanie the adventuress gave a characterization that in no way suffers in comparison with the best, giving to the part a delicate blendiur of light and shade that shows she has made of it a great study and thought, completely merging all personal identity and becoming in fact the scheming adventuress. Her dressing of the part was magnificent, her robes being marvels of the modiste's art. Praise is also due to every member of the support, each artist investing his or her part with a distinct individuality that stamps the true artist. Popular prices 15c, 25c and 35c.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Rushford has voted $10,000 bonds for waterworks.

The Minneapolis Journal has bought The Times of that city.

The state conclave of Knights Templar was held at St. Paul Monday.

Faida voted to extend the waterworks so that the entire village will be covered.

Fire at Montrose damaged the shoe store of William Krefflow to the extent of $900.

The twenty-second annual turnfest was held at New Ulm, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The Minnesota state medical society met in the hall of representatives at the capitol Thursday.

A small sized cyclone swept through the neighborhood of Windom, doing considerable damage.

At St. James, Fred Johnson was arrested for attamptitg to dispose of a promissory note for $200.

Two brickyards have been opened at Watkins. One of them will make half a million brick this year.

Two more ticket scalpers have been arrested at Minneapolis since the ticket-scalper law was declared valid.

Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars has been appropriated for salaries of teachers in St. Paul schools the coming year.

On accounts of efforts of Senator Davis and Governor Nelson the State of Minnesota will probably be awarded a large amount of swamp land by the federal government.

Secretary Hart has received a request from Itasca county for advice and instructions for the erection of a new county jail.

The Minnesota Boat Club won the race at Minnetonka over the University of Wisconsin, leading the Badger eight from start to finish.

St. John's university, at Collegeville, graduated forty-three students this year. Gov. Nelson presented the diplomas and delivered an address.

Republicans of the Second Minnesota congressional district held their convention at Mankato on July 10. McCleary will have a walkover.

E. B. Smith, formerly a banker at Le Sueur, has been arrested, charged with receiving deposits when his bank was insolvent. His trial is set for July 2.

The Lone Jack mine on the Mesaba has been leased to Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg at a royalty of 25 cents a ton, the minimum annual output being 100,000 tons.

A tramp at River Junction is suffering from confinent smallpox. He had just been discharged from the stone jile at La Crosse. Several persons were exposed.

Chief Justice Gilfillan of the supreme court has handed down a decision declaring the street car vestibule law passed by the legislature two years ago, constitutional and valid.

Congressman Fletcher's till to reimburse Minnesota for arms furnished for the state militia, which the state paid for prior to 1887, was passed under the deficiency bill. The state receives $5,821.

Advices from Carlton state that large quantities of grasshoppers have suddenly made their appearance in that locality, and in many places have totally destroyed gardens and are injuring meadows.

The secretary of the interior has declined to approve a list of 18,356 acres of land in Minnesota selected as indemnity by the Hastings and Dakota Railway company. All the settlers claiming rights to the lands involved will be advised generally to furnish proofs in defanit of which they will be considered as waiving their claims.

Colonel William F. Wheelar, private secretary to Governor Medary, of Minnesota territory, and to Governor Sibley, first executive of Minnesota, died at Helena, Mon., aged 70 years. In 1850 he located the first line of telegraph in Minnesota, from St. Paul to Winona. He was also one of the projectors of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth and secretary of the company.

Wanted to See.

He gazed on the great giraffe,
Then sighed and turned away,
Thinking what a prize his neck would be
Behind a high hat at the play.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Great Efforts.

He—It was very rude of you to try to show your contempt for me before all those people.

She (sweetly)—I was not trying to show it, I was trying to conceal it.—Philadelphia Record.

THE RANTER.

Helen Bancroft is in London. She expects to get a chance to act there.

Valerie Bergere is at present the leading lady of "A Piece of Steel" company.

William Winter of the New York Tribune is writing a biography of Joseph Jefferson.

The Paris Opera House costs at the rate of $6,500 a seat. The Vienna Opera House costs $880 a seat.

Eleanor Carey is a member of Roland Reed's company and made a distinct hit in the new play called "Dakota."

Lillian Russell during her coming tour on the road, which will begin in Baltimore, will present only "Princess Nicotine."

Theatrical business is picking up in Chicago. In fact, there is apparently a better feeling in various other sections of the country.

In May, Willis Collier will produce a new play written expressly for him by Edward E. Kidder. It is now practically finished.

Lulu Don of the Don sisters, formerly with the "Two Old Cronies" company, has returned to America after an extended absence abroad.

Frank R. McNish, who lays great stress upon being the original "silence and fun" man, has joined Tony Farrell's "My Colleen" company.

Charles Cowles, formerly of Hoyt's forces and widely known as the "Yankee Clodhopper," has gone s-starring in "The Baxters," a New England comedy.

When Henry Irving returns to London, he will revive "Faust," and during its run will make preparations for the production of his new play, "King Arthur."

Ellen Vockey has decided to give up her proposed starring tour until she can procure a play better suited to her abilities than the piece she contemplated producing.

Gus Heege, the exponent of the Anglo-Swedish dialect, celebrated his one thousandth performance of "Yon Yonson." Since "Yon Yonson's" initial production Heege has never missed a performance.

THE HORSEMAN.

Budd Doble has become a Benedict.

In India they are developing trotting cows.

The Village Farm stable won $48,700 last season.

Owner Green will handle Directum next season.

The latest invention in horseshoes is the rubber shoe.

Indiana has a colt named Hard Times that is only 24 inches high.

The Bonnie Scotland stable cleared over $50,000 for Monroe Salisbury last season.

Alvin did not win a race the past season, although he lowered his record to 2:11.

In Spain once upon a time no man might ride a horse when the king had mounted.

The pacer Benton Boy, 2:26¾, by General Benton, out of Gazelle, 2:21, stands 17 hands high.

May Marshall, 2:08¾, was the fastest pacer of 1893 that started the season without a record.

The old gelding Factory Boy has started in 93 races and got a slice of the money in all but three.

The New York Driving club has secured an extension of its lease of famous Fleetwood park till 1896.

Despite the hard times the attendance at trotting meetings was greater in 1893 than during any previous year.

New tracks are being opened in every state, and the number of trotting meetings will be greater in 1894 than ever.

George W. Hooker was recently elected president of the Vermont Trotting Horse Breeders' association for the ninth time.

The champion yearling trotter was bred in Kansas, the 3-year-old in California, the 3-year-old in New York and the 4-year-old in California.

The Brewster sleigh at the World's fair, an artistic combination of shell, dolphin and graceful carving, was sold to A. H. Moore of Philadelphia for $5,500.

Seven British ships that have lately touched at San Francisco have left port with fully organized Christian Endeavor societies among the sailors, numbering from 5 to 15 members.

Says one ship's mate in a letter, "On leaving home we were the only Christians on board, and now we have 10 who confess having found the Saviour."

The Oakland Floating Society of Christian Endeavor was organized April 5, 1893, and already 96 sailors have signed the Christian Endeavor pledge. These represent 22 British ships.

Endeavorers from 13 churches in Oakland, Cal., have visited 63 ships and held 26 Sunday morning services on shipboard. They have led more than 400 sailors to Endeavor meetings and church services on shore.

FOOTSORE FAGIN'S TOUGH RUN.

The Smell of His Cigarette Resulted In a Fusillade of Scrap Iron.

"I have traveled from Maine to California and from Winnipeg to the City of Mexico. I never paid a railroad fare. I have been broke for eight years, and I never went without eating more than four days at a time."

A knight of the road was heard giving this wonderful record to a group of companions on a street corner.

"Were you ever in a wreck?" asked a reporter.

"Nope," said the man with a record. "I always was lucky that way. Once I was riding a blind baggage when the engine ran onto an open switch. The engine and car I was on was ditched, and I was t'rowed about 30 feet into a cornfield. I was shook up, but not hurt. The toughest run I ever made was out of Denver. The 'con' was onto me and said I could not go with him. I had to leave the town, so I goes and perches on the pilot.

"The fireman spotted me when we got a few miles out and amused himself t'rowing coal at me and turning the hose in my direction. At the first stop I drops down, and when she pulled out I was on the bumpers between the two box cars. When she pulled up next time, the 'con' spotted me and got a 'brakie' to keep t'rowing at me until he got tired.

"I thought I'd try the brake beam the next time, and hid in the ditch until she whistled. As she started I t'rung under the caboose. I got settled on a beam near the tall platform of the caboose. I always takes the last beam, so as if I fall off there is no train to run over me. I toght I was all right for Colorado Springs and felt as good on the beam that I lit a cigarette. The smoke gave me away. First thing I know I got a biff in the back with a coupling pin. It like to knock me off. I looks around, and there was that cussed brakie chunking me with all the scrap iron he could find.

"It was tough, I tell you. I hung on till we came to a grade, and I goes off backwards as soon as she was running slow. I had to walk the rest of the way to Colorado Springs."—Houston Post.

A Legal Tilt.

The following amusable contest occured in Westminister hall between Lord Campbell and an eminent pleader's counsel. The action was one brought to recover for damages done to a carriage which the Q. C. repeatedly called a hrong ham, pronouncing both syllables of the word. brougham, whereupon Lord Campbell pompously observed: "Broom is the more usual pronunciation. A carriage of the kind you mean is generally and not incorrectly called a broom. That pronunciation is open to no grave objection, and it has the great advantage of saving the time consumed by uttering an extra syllable." Half an hour later in the same trial Lord Campbell, alluding to a decision given in a similar action, said, "In that the carriage which had sustained injury was an omnibus"— "Pardon me, my lord," interposed the Q. C., "a carriage of the kind to which you draw attention is usually termed a 'bus.' That pronunciation is open to no great objection, and it has the great advantage of saving the time consumed by uttering two extra syllables." The interruption was followed by a roar of laughter, in which Lord Campbell joined more heartily than any one else.—Argosy.

Boston's Gilded Dome In Danger.

Hartford's gilded dome is believed to be all right, but there are disquieting reports about the other and older domes that crowne the Sam Adams statehouse on Beacon hill, Boston. The statehouse superintendent reports that the life of the supporting timbers is gone, signs of dry rot have appeared, the whole dome structure has settled perceptibly from its original position, and in his opinion something should be done immediately. The suggestion is that unless something is done the gilded dome may tumble in presently on the legislators' heads.—Hartford Courant.

A Singular Creature.

Squiddig—Dawriddle is absolutely the oddest man I know.

McSwilligen—In what way?

"I never knew him to suggest a remedy to any one with a cold."—Exchange.

Wait Till She Grows Up.

Now she pulls her father's whiskers.
She's too young to plead and beg.
But wait until she grows up.
Then she'll pull her papa's leg.
—Philadelphia Call.

AN IRISH BOY'S FORTUNE.

He Comes to America, Makes a Fortune and Buys a Castle In Ireland.

THOMAS NEVINS.

Thirty years ago there landed on our shores a young Irishman named Thomas Nevins. He was accompanied by his youthful wife and had in his pockets a few hundred pounds with which to begin life in the land of the free. He secured employment at Orange, N. J., and so well did he prosper that in a few years he was able to start in business on his own account. He became a contractor and built houses, roads and street railways, and now at the age of 51 he is a millionaire and one of the most solid and respected citizens of that beautiful town. Mr. Nevins' father was a farmer in County Meath, and as a youth he tilled the soil within sight of the towers of the baronial castle of Lord Killeen. However high his ambition soared, it is doubtful if the Irish lad had ever dreamed that in the future he should be the owner of that princely dwelling, but such he was destined to be.

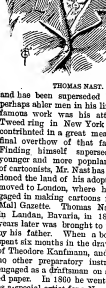
Killeen castle is about 25 miles from the city of Dublin and is not far from the famous hill of Tara. The building covers 200 square feet of ground, and the estate comprises about 1,500 acres. There is not a tenant on the land. The castle was originally erected in the eleventh century and is supposed to be one of the oldest inhabited residences in the queen's domains belonging to a subject. History says that King John, signer of the Magna Charter, on one of his visits to Ireland, lived at Killeen castle, and that portion in which he resided is still known as King John's tower.

Mr. Nevins began negotiations for the purchase of Killeen castle more than a year ago. Learning that the estate was to be sold, he wrote to the Earl of Fingall, and a correspondence was begun which resulted in an offer of $300,000 by Mr. Nevins. This was accepted, and next November he will come into possession. The old castle has two drawing rooms, each 30 by 40, two dining rooms, one 40 by 24, and 20 bedrooms, with dressing rooms attached.

AN OLD TIME CARTOONIST.

Thomas Nast Removes to London, Where He Hopes to Be Better Appreciated.

During the period ex-ending from 1862 to 1871 the most talked of artist and the most powerful cartoonist in America was Thomas Nast. Since the latter year, when he reached the climax of his popularity as a caricaturist, he has done nothing to add to his fame



THOMAS NAST.

and has been superseded by other and perhaps abler men in his line. His last famous work was his attack on the Tweed ring in New York city, which contributed in a great measure to the final overthow of that famous cabal. Finding himself superseded by the younger and more popular generation of cartoonists, Mr. Nast has finally abandoned the land of his adoption and removed to London, where he is now engaged in making cartoons for the Pall Mall Gazette. Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Bavaria, in 1840, and a few years later was brought to this country by his father. When a boy of 14, he spent six months in the drawing classes of Theodore Kaufmann, and then, with no other preparatory instruction, was engaged as a draftsman on an illustrated paper. In 1860 he went to England as a special artist for a New York weekly paper and later followed Garibaldi in Italy, making sketches for New York, London and Paris illustrated papers. Having returned to this country in 1862, he began his war sketches, which first brought him to public notice and put him on the road to fortune. During the closing years of the war he was more detested in the south than the most rabid abolitionist in New England. When he fought Tweed with his pencil, it was reported that his life was threatened and that bribes were offered him. Nast's pictures are said to have worried Tweed more than all that was written by his opponents.

Mr. Nast did not confine himself exclusively to newspaper work. He illustrated several books, notably those of Petroleum V. Nasby, and for several years after 1872 he published "Nast's Illustrated Almanac." He also appeared on the lecture platform, drawing caricatures on the stage by way of illustrations. He made a great deal of money while his popularity lasted, although he is said to have lost most of it.

Straightening the Eyes of the Japs.

The Japanese have become so progressive in their ideas and so set in their determination to get a position in the van of Caucasian civilization that they are even resorting to artifices to rid themselves of the most distinctive physiognomical feature of their Mongolian origin—the slant eye. A surgeon is doing a rushing business in Tokyo at straightening the eyes of the Japs.

Senator Cockrell's Memory.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri especially prides himself upon never forgetting a name or face, and so marked is this trait that his friends say he can visit the house of any of his constituents after an unlimited absence and speak to each member of the family by name. But no man is infallible, and this Senator Cockrell discovered on accosting one of his constituents while at home recently, whose name he tried by every means possible to remember, but unsuccessfully. Finally he hit upon what he considered a solution of the difficulty, and under the guise of taking the constituent's name down for the purpose of sending him some documents he asked him to spell it. He was almost staggered when he received the reply, "T-o-o-e-s." "Oh," said the senator, "I mean your first name."

Then again came another stagger when the constituent replied, "W-i-l-l-i-a-m."

The senator is not just at the present time bragging about his wonderful memory.—Washington News.

What She Wanted.

Mme. Parvenoo—I want a first class ticket to Rome.

Agent (representing the Tourists' International company)—Yes, ma'am.

Mme. Parvenoo—And I want it to include an excursion to Italy, do you understand?—Chicago Record.

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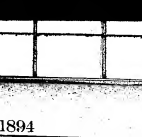

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CLEVELAND TALKS

The Present Financial Condition of the Government Discussed.

OUR CREDIT WILL BE PROTECTED

The Actual Situation, He Says, Does Not Justify Apprehension.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The president, in speaking of the financial situation, said to an Associated Press representative:

"The offer of certain of the New York banks to replace from their vaults the gold withdrawn from the government's treasury for shipment abroad is certainly thoughtful and patriotic. It not only tends to maintain the treasury's gold reserve in good condition, but it adds to the stock of popular confidence, which is at all times important. The elements which make up our actual situation do not justify any apprehension, and the administration still adheres to its pledge and determination to

Protect Our National Credit

at all hazards, and to keep the quality of our money equal to the best, so far as the limits of executive power permits.

"Of course crocking and the spread of disquieting tales is calculated to injure the stringent financial condition. I assume, however, that there is too much patriotism among our people and too much familiarity with our resources and capabilities to permit our reserved forces and financial vigor to be discredited. When the last government bonds were issued to replenish our stock of gold it was nearly as low as now, while outside of our gold we had as available money to pay ordinary expenses of the government only about $18,000,000. We have now besides our gold, and in money applicable to government expenses,

More Than $53,000,000.

I understand. It is charged in certain quarters that the payment of matured obligations is postponed to the amount of $80,000,000 or $75,000,000. This is not true. We are paying as we go in the usual way. Last year, up to June, the balance against us arising from the exports and imports of merchandise, excluding gold and silver, was $64,852,-040. The balance in our favor for the same period this year [was $92,9900,652, representing a change in our favor of $127,512,608. These conditions, taken in consideration with the willingness of our banks to help the treasury during any temporary and unusual drain of gold, ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety.

"It must not be forgotten as another favorable feature in the situation that we are no longer purchasing silver or issuing gold obligations therefor."

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

Both Houses Pay Respect to the Memory of President Carnot.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The death of President Carnot was the sole theme about the senate, and was recalled in a prayer marked by deep feeling, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate. Immediately after the opening prayer, Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the senate of the United States unites with the American people in expressing to the people of France their sorrow and sympathy in the national bereavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of an assassin, which was aimed at the peace of France and struck down the person of President Carnot. And as a mark of respect due to the memory of the wise, virtuous and patriotic president of the republic of France, the senate will, at the close of this proceeding, stand adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Second, that the president of the United States is requested to communicate this expression of national sorrow to the government of France, and to Mme. Carnot.

Senator Morgan made a brief speech, in which he referred to the patriotism of the people of the French republic, and the cordiality of the relations between the two republics.

At 10:05, the senate adjourned.

The house took similar action and adjourned for the day.

DECISION OF IMPORTANCE.

A Ruling of Hoke Smith Will Help Heated Dakota Settlers.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Hoke Smith renders a decision that overturns all previous rulings of the land department. He holds that the decision of an official in the land office becomes effective from the moment it is signed and not when promulgated. This decision is of great importance to settlers on seventy thousand acres of land in the Marshal land district, for it gives to them the Hastings & Dakota railroad lands upon which settlers had filed pre-emptions immediately following Secretary Noble's decision in 1891, when he rejected the selections of the Hastings & Dakota, but his decision was suspended for seven days, during which time the railroad company made a second selection on the lands involved.

Condemned by Populists.

DENVER, June 26. — An immense mass meeting was held in Lincoln to take action on the Terwey affair. Fully 10,000 people were present, all of them being either employed or unemployed Populists. Speeches condemning the episode were made by a number of Populist leaders, among them being Governor Waite and ex-Congressman Belford. Resolutions condemning the act and its perpetrators were adopted.

CHOPIN'S TWELFTH NOCTURNE.

Beyond the realm of being and of pain,
Upward and onward flits my charmed soul,
Captive to the ineffable control
Of master's wonder worker. Every strain
Of this heaven anointed harmony is rain
To the parched glebe of memory, a scroll
Wherein are graven cabalas that roll
Floods of bewildering transport on the brain.
In joy's whirlpool I revel as I soar.
And from the other heights where'er I climb
List the sound waves sweep back from Lethe's shore
In lessening cadence touched by the wand of Time.
Deeply in the Circean founts I dip
And with the wild winds mix in fellowship.

A season, and throughout my spirit runs
A pang of awesome desolateness, lone.
The somberness of some dead firmament
Of sheeted worlds and buried suns.
And then the recess of long vanished ones—
Soul fellows are youth's heritage was spent—
Glides palpably near. I am content.
My grasp infinitude no longer shuns!
A moment, and a mighty sorrow, born
Of exaltation's excess, casts a pall;
Tears start as drops of Nature's grief at morn
Adown chameleon shafts of sunlight fall;
My being quivers 'neath the sweet duress
Of pain more joyous than earth's joyousness!
—John Talman in Macfarlane's Magazine.

An Interesting Creature.

The slug and its habits and peculiarities are well worth a little attention from those who are fond of the unusual and curious things of earth. A family, upon moving into a house, remarked that the cellar was lined all over with thin, shining tracks where some slimy creature had crawled. For a long time the makers of the tracks could not be found, but were at last discovered underneath a box in one corner where the mice had carried some leaves and pieces of vegetables. They were put into a glass fruit jar and fed with leaves and scraps of vegetables. They seemed to eat but little, ant were continually crawling about the jar. At the slightest sound they contracted into a length of not more than 2¾ inches, remaining perfectly quiet for a few minutes, when they cautiously put out their feelers and began to move. The head seemed to go on, and the tail was still quite long, body measured almost 6 inches, when gradually the entire length moved slowly along. As it crawled up the side of the jar the under side of the body could be clearly seen through the transparent material. Its propulsive power seemed to be a sort of endless chain arrangement of close lengthwise from head to tail. This slug is as thick as one's little finger. The longest specimen measured 8 inches and 6 inches in length.—New York Ledger.

Straightening Slant Eyes.

The wheel of progress whizzes on! The Japanese have got the wrinkles into their head that their slanting eyes must straighten out like a white man's. The consequence is that a surgeon who was doing very little in this country is fast getting rich in the novel business. He has been there only two years, but he has indoctored several classmates to join him, and they are very fast compiling a respectable bank account. The operation for straightening the slant in the Jap's eye is described as comparatively painless. It is confined exclusively to the exterior corner of the eyelids.

The surgeon's sharp little blade is inserted under that part of the lid near the slant, an almost infinitesimal slit is made, a fine silk thread stitches the parts together, and, presto, change! the Jap arises from his chair a happy man, with eyes as straight as those of any white man.—Boston Advertiser.

The Soldier Was a Diplomatist.

A good story of the Duke of Wellington is told. After one of the battles in Spain he invited a young officer who had exhibited conspicuous bravery, to dine with him in his tent. Riding by some short while afterward, the duke overheard the young man exultantly proclaim, "I am going to dine with Wellington and sleep with him."

"You might vonchsafe me the prefix of 'Mr.' at least, Captain ——," remarked the duke dryly.

"Not at all, my lord," retorted the unabashed youth. "I should not speak of Mr. Cæsar or Mr. Alexander, so why should I talk of Mr. Wellington?" —Sheffield Telegraph.

Sells on Sight.

Peddler—Have you any daughters, mum?

Housekeeper—Sir!

"Pisen, mum. I don't ask out of vulgar curiosity, mum. I'm selling resonators."

"What are they?"

"You hang one up in the hall, mum, and it's so magnificent every sound that a goodnight kiss sounds like a cannon shot."

"Give me three."—New York Weekly.

A Dump Detector.

In England they have what is called a "dump detector," a silver trinket, not unlike a compass in appearance. At the back are small holes in the silver, through which the dump detector moves the needle until it points to the word "dump." By the aid of this contrivance unsaved sheets can be detected. —Hardware.

In a case in which a man was accused of forgery a witness for the defense managed to say, "I know that the prisoner cannot write his own name." "All that is excluded," said the judge. "The prisoner is not charged with writing his own name, but that of some one else."

The Zanzibar coast is the property of the Imperial British East Africa company, which administers its affairs and keeps up the civil government and a standing army composed of Sudanese. Its total area is estimated at 1,000,000 square miles.

Rudyard Kipling's mother said of her son that he was a clever man, but that he should never be allowed to talk. He used to read the dictionary and committed where required.

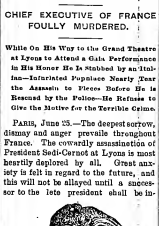
The bite of a venomous snake may be cured by inoculating the person bitten with the blood of the reptile which inflicted the wound.

CARNOT ASSASSINATED!

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF FRANCE FOULLY MURDERED.

While On His Way to the Grand Theatre at Lyons to Attend a Gala Performance in His Honor He Is Stabbed by an Italian—Infuriated Populace Nearly Tear the Assassin to Pieces Before He Is Rescued by the Police—He Refuses to Give the Motive for the Terrible Crime.

LYONS, June 25.—The deepest sorrow, distress and anger prevails throughout France. The cowardly assassination of President Sadi-Carnot at Lyons is most heartily deplored by all. Great anxiety is felt in regard to the future, and this will not be allayed until a successor to the late president shall be in-



MARIE FRANCOIS SADI-CARNOT.

ducted into office. Added to all this is the anger of France at the assassin, Cesaro Giovanni Santo, the young Italian, whose deadly knife has plunged a nation into grief.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Detailed Account of the Murder of the French President.

The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the international exhibition. Upon his arrival here he was tendered a reception at the prefecture, after which he visited the exhibition. After spending some time at the exhibition he proceeded to the Palais du Commerce, where a banquet was given in his honor. At 9:25 o'clock p. m. President Carnot entered for the theatre, where a gala performance was to be given because of

His Presence in the City.

Several carriages were in the procession, the first one being occupied by the president.

When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people loudly cheering, a man rushed out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the president's carriage. Just at this moment Carnot was waving his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left hand in response to the ovation that was being given him by the crowd. The people close to the carriage saw the man standing on the step had a knife in his hand. Then a glare of the electric lights they saw the

Bright Blade Gleam In the Air

as the assassin's arm descended, and they heard President Carnot was struck back in his seat, his face deathly pale.

M. Rivaud, prefect of Lyons, who was seated beside M. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step, thus preventing the man from again stabbing the president, which it was his evident intention to do.

The crowd in the immediate vicinity of the president's carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemingly intent upon killing the assassin. He was

Grasped by a Dozen Hands

and his life would have then and there paid the forfeit of his crime had it not been for several sergeants de ville, who seized him and attempted to draw him away from his captors. This was found to be impossible, as the infuriated populace were determined to lynch the man and the efforts of the sergeants availed nothing beyond saving the man from instant death. Blows were aimed at his face and head over the shoulders of the police, who had by this time received reinforcements, and many of the blows landed fairly. At last the police succeeded in driving the howling mob back a foot or so from their prisoner, who was then the centre through the crowd was a physical impossibility. In the meantime the news of the attempted murder had spread with lightning like rapidity and wounded guards were

Sent to the Aid of the Police,

who were still struggling to preserve the life of the assassin. With drawn sabres in their hands the guards rode down into the crowd, heedless of how their horses trampled upon. The crowd gave way before the horses and at last the center of the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the 10 almost exhausted policemen and their captive and the march to the police station began. Even then surrounded the prisoner was not safe, for man in the crowd made frantic endeavors to reach him. The guards repelled these attacks with the flat sides of their swords, while at the same time keeping watchful eyes upon the crowd to prevent the prisoner from being shot.

Maledictions were hurled upon the captive and never before has such a wild indignation against a human being been seen in this city.

THE WOUND FATAL.

Physicians Hastily Summoned to Attend the President.

In the meantime physicians were hastily summoned to attend the president, who had almost immediately been conveyed to the prefecture. A careful examination was made of the wound and the doctors declared that the condition of M. Carnot was hopeless.

The receipt of the news of the assassination caused a great sensation at the Grand Theatre, which was filled to the brim by the elite of Lyons. When the first report had been fully confirmed the audience left the building, many of them proceeding at once to the prefecture, where they stood in the streets waiting for any report that might be vouchsafed to them from the building and discussing the crime that they considered had cast disgrace upon the fair fame of their city.

An Internal Hemorrhage.

After President Carnot was taken to the prefecture all the physicians in attendance upon him agreed that an operation was necessary, whereupon Dr. Ollier immediately probed the wound. While this was being done, M. Carnot came to his senses and said feebly, but distinctly, "How you are hurting me."

The doctors, however, continued to attend the wound, the outward bleeding of which had stopped. They knew, though, that the president's condition was extremely grave, as they more than suspected that internal hemorrhage had occurred.

Shortly after midnight the archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying president to administer to him the last rites of the church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained till 12:30 o'clock, when he was again summoned to the president's room, where he administered to him the sacrament.

M. Carnot remained conscious to the last.

ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Little Doubt Carnot's Murder Was to Avenge Vaillant and Henri.

PARIS, June 26.—The inquiries of the police have resulted in showing that Santo was born at Motta Visconti, northwest of Pavia, in December, 1873. The prisoner is a baker by trade, and was tried in Milan in 1891, for breach of the peace, but he was acquitted, owing to lack of sufficient evidence against him.

Santo was known as a dangerous anarchist and delivered anarchist lectures of the wildest character before going to Switzerland last year.

The police are keeping a strict watch over anarchists in all the cities of France, and are expected to arrest several important arrests will be made during the day.

There no longer seems to be much doubt that the president's assassination was the result of an anarchistic conspiracy to avenge the deaths of Vaillant and Emil Henri, the two recently executed anarchists.

THEY ARE POPULISTS.

Peoples Party Platform Endorsed By the American Railway Union.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Peoples party platform in toto was indorsed by the American Railway Union convention and by a unanimous rising vote the delegates pledged themselves to their constituents to support the Peoples party in its platform. This action was after a stirring address by Eugene Debs, and a set of resolutions was at once adopted with great enthusiasm. The delegates also declared by a unanimous vote in favor of the government ownership of railroads.

President Howard of the Longshoremen's union, addressed the convention, and pledged the assistance of longshoremen in any trouble that may arise in this city.

It is stated that so many delegates have already instructions from their constituents regarding the proposed boycott of Pullman cars, that the boycott is assured.

SENSATIONAL MURDER.

Ebie Allen, of St. Paul, Kills John H. Clapp, a Woman In It.

ST. PAUL, June 23.—About 10:30 p. m. Eale Allen, son of Col. Allen, known all over the country as the owner of the Merchants hotel, stabbed John H. Clepp, a cigar salesman. The affray took place on West Fourth street. There was a woman at the bottom of the affair, but reports are conflicting. The case at once is difficult to ascertain. Clapp was cut in the neck and bled to death very soon afterwards. Allen's story is, that the woman was insulted by Clapp and claimed his protection. He remonstrated and Clapp became abusive, drawing a revolver when Allen struck him with an ordinary pocket knife, severing the carotid artery.

FORTY-FIVE MISSING.

Number of Victims by the Nichol Disaster Increasing.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Forty-five persons remain unaccounted for among the excursionists on the tug Nichol which sank Sunday off the Jersey coast. The World, after careful inquiry, places the number of drowned at 45.

THE WELSH DISASTER.

Two Hundred and Thirty Bodies So Far Recovered.

CARDIFF, June 27.—Two hundred and thirty bodies have been recovered from the Albion colliery at Cilfyrdd, the scene of the explosion of firedamp Saturday.

Ex-Senator Perkins Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Ex-Senator Bisbop W. Perkins of Kansas died here suddenly at 4 p.m. He would have been a prominent candidate for the next senatorial nomination for Kansas.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Stupidity Mixed With Carelessness That Brought Mortification to a Lovely Woman.

"Talk of a 'Comedy of Errors!'" said a woman of society the other day. "I had an experience lately that might have been called by that name, although it was anything but a comedy to poor me. You know that I am rather an old fashioned body—proper and pride myself on my calm, which I make myself from time to time, and of which, when it turns out particularly well, I like to send a specimen to some friend. So the other day, when I had very good luck with a new recipe, I arranged my best looking cake, all daintily frosted, in a cardboard box, and telling my maid to bid the coachman take it to Mrs. S. with my card, I went out to do some shopping.

"Did you send the cake?' I asked on my return. 'Oh, ma'am,' exclaimed the Abigail, 'James made such a mistake! I told him to take the box in the hall, and when I came down stairs I found he had taken the big case that you brought home yesterday.'

"Well, of course it was a piece of stupidity, but I did not really mind, for the case contained a fine copy of an antique flying 'Victory,' and as Mrs. S. is a woman of rare appreciation I felt really pleased that she should have it, and that I, for my part, should have the credit of remembering her tastes and making what I knew would be an acceptable present. But I was not so well pleased when Mary, the overseer, continued, 'So, as soon as I found out, ma'am, what he had done, I told him to go straight back and say that it was a mistake and that you would like the case back, ma'am!'

"You may imagine how I felt! It was then too late to do anything, but all night the affair weighed on my mind like an incubus, and the very next morning I wrote Mrs. S. a long explanatory note, apologizing for the double mistake of man and maid and trying to explain how the confusion had arisen. It sounded awfully enough, but it was the best I could do, so I sent it off with the cake, which in the meanwhile had been left waiting in the hall. When the man came back, I asked him what he had done with the case, and what he said stupidly. 'Why, the case Mary told you to fetch back from Mrs. S.'s.' Hours, as I never got a line from her, was his most unexpected answer, which put the finishing touch to the altogether trying situation, for if I had never written my note of explanation it would have been all right. When, that afternoon, the expressman brought back the unfortunate 'Victory,' together with a note but puzzled note from Mrs. S. returning the unlucky present (which I afterward learned through a mutual friend I had been received with much pleasure and given a conspicuous place in the library), my mortification was complete. Of course there was nothing else to be done about it, but I could not bear the sight of the unlucky statuette and sent it to a distant relation by express. No. He is in the field not to be a hospital nurse, but to help up his advantage by hammering on the enemy who has departed, leaving his own wounded behind and who may be back again in the morrow to strike him while clogged in the live and dead debris of yesterday's fight. The victor will find himself in overtake or hang on the skirts of the vanquished army, leaving the wounded to both sides to deal with as may be possible by such surgeons as he can afford, in view of future contingencies, to leave behind, and to the ministrations of cosmopolitan amateur philanthropists of the Red Cross and kindred organizations, for there will be no more military bearer companies. In the hunger for fighting more than 1,000 bearers per army corps of the present will have been incorporated into n strong brigade, with arms in their hands and a place in the fighting line.—Archibald Forbes in Scribner's.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Nervousness, Lost Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Lost Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, Impotency caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Stimulants or Opium, which leads to Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, in plain wrapper, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, with written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Write for circulars free. Sold by druggists. DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS, Cure Headache, Nervousness, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhœa, Failing Memory, Spermatorrhœa caused by self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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COMING CONVENTIONS.

Republican County Convention at Crookston, June 29th.

Populist Legislative Convention for 31st district, at Crookston July 6th.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 4th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

JUDGE IVES is talked of for candidate for judge of the Supreme Court on the populist ticket.

THE junior senator from Minnesota, Senator Washburn, seems to be in favor of free coin. Wonder how his Duluth constituents will like that?

THE fusion idea between the pops and the democrats seems to have been laid upon the shelf so far as the Minnesota state ticket is concerned. This knocks out some big calculations that have been hatching heretofore.

THE Wabasha Republican county convention last week endorsed Senator Burkhardt for state treasurer. This example might be followed by our county convention on the 29th, as there has not been a better man yet mentioned for the position than Senator Burkhardt.

THE meeting of the National Republican League at Denver this week is one of great interest, attended by loyal republicans from every state in the Union. Minnesota is well represented, almost every one of her entire delegation being in attendance.

THERE was one county office seeking a man of populistic proclivities and looking for him so earnestly, that it had its eye on a democratic attorney—and strange to say that gentleman seemed to have his lightning rod up, anticipating a stroke.

THE president of the French republic, M. Sadi Carnot, was struck down on June 24th, by the hand of an Italian anarchist known as Cesare Giovanni Santo. The wildest excitement prevails, and the fate of the assassin would have been a speedy death if the angry populace could have laid hands upon him.

MORE wire pulling observable upon the streets this week than was ever before known in the history of Polk county politics, and the candidates for offices are as thick as mosquasses in winter and twice as sweet (on the populist delegates) and sticky. These candidates all firmly believe in the populistic theory of the "office seeking" the man, but nevertheless are doing a wonderful lot of hustling for fear the particular office they seek might not see the particular man they want.

WILL the populist convention, which is in session to-day endorse the scheme to make a demo-pop ticket? Certainly some of their leaders are doing all in their power to bring about such a result, but the rank and file—what of them? Will they be led by the nose into a trap that will swamp us quicker than any thing else, simply because their leaders can carry out their private schemes better with fusion than without it? We shall see to-day how much of that independence that they profess they really do have.

From the present appearance of things it would seem that some of the pine on the Red Lake Reservation will be thrown upon the market before the coming winter. This will make a wonderful dent or difference in the business conditions of this country, by furnishing cheap lumber for farm buildings, by bringing in capital for investment in manufacturing industries, by furnishing employment, and by stimulating the building of railroads. It will without a doubt hasten the building of the Duluth & Winnipeg road which will tap this valley, thus affording direct communication with Duluth.

THE Times has been making its boast that there would be no fusion of pops and dems at the coming election. The Times doesn't seem to be on to its job, or else it cannot see what is going on right under its nose. Some prominent democrats have been heard to say that, unless a certain democrat was nominated on the pop ticket the democrats would not support that ticket. Of course the inevitable conclusion is that if their man is nominated they will support the pop ticket. It is certain that heroic efforts are being made to bring about a fusion.

ARE THEY SCARED?

We heard a great many heroic remarks from pops during the city campaign of "standing by party principle" and all that sort of thing and now wesee prominent pops deep in the scheme of trying to make a demo-pop fusion ticket at the pop convention to-day. What can the matter be? Are the pops getting afraid they cannot elect their ticket? It would certainly look like it.

THE Times, that never neglects an opportunity to belittle Gov. Nelson, now tries to pose the governor in the role of a dictator, a sort of a czar, who is endeavoring to dictate who shall be the republican state ticket from governor down. The Times is so used to the Kelley-Donm style of politics that it cannot conceive of any other way and now accuses our governor of trying to ape the democratic style. The Times, as usual, is thinking through its hat as there is absolutely nothing in what it asserts and only shows what a wonderfully wise (?) political prophet the Times is.

For Privileges for sale

I am prepared to receive "sealed bids" for the following privileges to be held on the Fair grounds, July 17-18-19th viz: 1st, liquor privilege, including soft drinks and beverages, 2nd, fruit and confectionery privilege, including distribution by basket or otherwise of soft drinks, peanuts etc. on any part of the grounds. 3rd, restaurant privilege, including distribution of sandwiches or other collations, on any part of the grounds. Bids for above privileges will be received up to 7 p. m. June 29th. At 10 a. m. June 30th these bids will be opened at my office and contracts awarded accordingly.

Persons making bids will please mark on face of envelope "Tender". No bids from persons out of the city or from persons not engaged in business will be received. Address,

[21] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Purulyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by P. L. Durand, Druggist.

"It has cured others and will cure you" is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The merit suits the medicine and the medicine the merit. What better assurance could you have that a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cure such multitudes of others.

As a blood purifier, the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alteratives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine, it may be freely used by old and young alike.

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Hollers Pain Paralyzer is the best of and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 25c. it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic it possesses quick as Hollers Pain Paralyzer. For sale by P. L. Durand.

Appropriate.

A countryman and his bride applied at the box office for tickets.

"Orchestra chairs, parquet or family circle?" asked the ticket agent.

"Which'll it be, Marier?" said the groom.

"Well," she replied, with a blush, "bein as how we're married now p'raps it would be proper to sit in the family circle."—Texas Siftings.

THE BRITISH ARE ANXIOUS.

Their Exports of Goods to America Have Very Largely Decreased.

The New York importers of foreign goods were not satisfied with their first meeting at Cooper Union, when the name of ex-President Harrison was applauded and when they agreed to swallow the "carcass out of which the festering flies of lies and perjury constantly rise," they wanted another meal of it, so held a second meeting, but did not publish this time the names of any importers, lawyers, presidents, chairmen, free trade editors and eating house proprietors who signed a call, but held it under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax club.

The urgency for the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, so called, is becoming very pronounced. Trade and business are in a critical condition in England, where the volume of exports is decreasing, and particularly so far as the United States is concerned, the decrease in shipments to this country up to March 31 last exceeding the entire falling off shown in the total trade with all other foreign countries for the quarter. In anticipation of our lower tariff on cotton manufactures England continues to buy largely from us of cheap raw cotton, expecting to ship it back here in the shape of cotton goods later in the year. But in the matter of exports of British goods to the United States the London Economist gives the following exhibit:

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

	—First quarter.— 1894.	1895.
Beer and ale	£53,673	£67,247
Cotton piece goods	570,852	631,992
Jute piece goods	191,635	309,404
Linen piece goods	384,062	396,400
Woolen theses	92,100	164,882
Worsted theses	286,201	351,981
Tin plates and sheets	360,339	683,463
Steel, unwrought	44,881	106,337
Alkali	320,210	396,237
Earthen and china ware	117,721	264,466
Skins and furs	131,710	203,464
Machinery	91,862	185,875
Totals	£2,426,060	£3,782,707

Here we find that the British manufacturers have sold to American consumers $12,000,000 worth less of the goods enumerated during the first three months of this year than they sold us during the corresponding quarter of 1893, and this does not comprise their total sales, the aggregate of their exports showing a shrinkage of $19,855,000 for the three months this year, or at the rate of $6,000,000 a month.

When the British shopkeeper is dropping fewer shillings into his till, he is apt to go wild, and it is not surprising that a loss of $6,500,000 a month, during three consecutive months, of golden dollars that ought to be squeezed out of the American eagle should result in the issuance of instructions to the British merchants in New York to demand the immediate passage of the Wilson bill.—Charles R. Buckland.

1892.

1894.

The Cleveland Mess of Pottage.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert of New York has aptly described the meal that the free traders in the senate are preparing for themselves under the direction of Chief Cook Cleveland. It is as follows:

"The income tax is a carcass out of which the festering flies of lies and perjury constantly rise, and the result has been, and the result must be, and the result shall be a premium upon perjury and a penalty for honesty and truth. But such is the importance of passing a tariff bill that I swallow it, income tax and all."

"Is Minuesotan Tightness.
Pin the dandy chief of the free trade clique.
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn,
And fight for a varlet "to Britannique."
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.
I'm president-o this great land
And all the people in command
To bow and join my Bourbon band.
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.

That Wilson bill it makes me ill,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.
Oh, Carlisle, go and tap the till,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.
No use, me lieges, the cash's run out,
The Wilson bill has closed the spout,
And darned if I know what I'm about,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.

Say, Carlisle, we will have to squeal,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.
And peel free trade from the Wilson steal,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.
For those cussed kickers, Hill & Co.,
Don't give us any out of a show
To make our free trade scheme a go,
Willy Willy Wick cum lumn.

—George A. Glahn.

Fourth of July Celebration

AT CROOKSTON.

PROGRAM.

Procession forms in front of City Hall at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bicycle Club.
City Police.
Band.
City Council.
G. A. R. Post.
Sons of Veterans.
Float.
Firemen.
St. Jean de Baptiste Society.
Harmonna Singing Society.
President and Orators of the Day.
Calithumpians.

Sports and Games for the Afternoon.

Prof. Montreuil will give one of his daring exhibitions on a tight rope stretched across Main street, from the C. O. D. clothing store to Fontaine & Anglim's store.

Greased Pole at cor. Broadway and Robert Sts. The successful climber will get $5 at top. Competition open to all on 15 minutes trial.

Greased Pig Race, open to all. Greatest feat on earth. Winner gets the pig. Rules governing this race are to run at least one block, catch hold and raise pig from ground, bare-handed.

Tug of War—eight to a side. $4 to winning side; best 2 out of 3 pulls.

Fat Man's Race—100 yards; $1 to first, 50c to second.

Putting the shot—three throws; winner $1, second 50c.

Free-for-all Boys' Race under 15 yrs. of age; 1st $1, 2d 50c, 3d 25c.

Egg Race, to boys under 7. 50c to 1st, 25c to 2d, 25c to 3d.

Tug of War, Second street—boys under 21; eight to a side; $4 to winner; best 3 out of 5 pulls.

Slow Bicycle Race, two blocks, open to the world. $1.50 to the winner.

Putting the Shot. $1 to 1st, 50c to 2d.

Boys' Race, under 20 yrs. old; 10 rods. $1 to 1st, 50c to 2d.

Tug of War, Broadway; 10 men to side. Best 2 out of 3 pulls.

Free-For-All Race; two blocks. $2 to 1st, $1 to 2d.

Putting the Shot; $1 to 1st, 50c to 2d.

Free For All Boys' Race under 15 years old. 75c to 1st, 50c to 2d, 25c to 3d.

Pie Contest; 10 to enter. For boys. $1 to winner.

Free For All Boys' Race under 7 years old. 50c to 1st, 25c to 2d, 25c to 3d.

Tug of War; 16 boys to a side. $4 to winning side; best 3 out of 5 pulls.

Free For All Backward Running Race, ½ blk. $1 to 1st, 50 to 2d.

Pie Contest, 10 boys to enter. $1 to winner.

Evening Performance.

Second performance of Prof. Montreuil on tight rope; same place.
Grand Display of Fireworks over Larsen & Carpenter's building.

The Prevailing Styles for Ladies' Tailor Gowns.

The tailor costume is exceedingly popular this season. These gowns are worn everywhere in town and country and even at the seashore and in the mountains. They are made of a great variety of material: light woolens, serge, duck, gingham and foulards. This prevailing fashion calls for a great variety of models and every style of dress and draperlish coats are brought into requisition. As for the skirts, although their simplicity is always adhered to, in accordance with the present extreme style of dressing, they, nevertheless, exhibit a diversity of styles. This fact is well exemplified in the latest McDOWELL FASHION MAGAZINES which contain, beside several pretty and very practical models, large numbers of which can be secured by means of coupons at exceedingly moderate prices. These coupons form an attractive monthly feature in the McDowell Magazines for they enable one to secure the patterns of the newest and most correct fashions. "La Mode de Paris," and "Paris Album of Fashion," cost only $3.50 each per year, or 25 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents per copy. "Ladies'," which is unequalled as a family journal costs merely the trifling sum of $1.50 per year or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer each $1.00 worth of coupon patterns with each year's subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. In Probate Court. Special Term. June 20th, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Fred J. Lanes, Deceased.

Petition for administration on the estate of said deceased having been filed in this court, it is

Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Crookston, on the following day, viz: Wednesday the 26th of September, 1894.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to file their claims, and said order, at the expiration of which time no claim will be allowed by said Court, or any person in its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for some cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, prior to the day appointed for said examination, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1894.

By the Court.
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

[11-13] [7-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONDITIONS of a certain mortgage executed by George B. Bates and Mary Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James W. Lawson, mortgagee, dated April eighth, 1893, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, April seventeenth (17th) A. D. eighteen hundred ninety (1890), at eight o'clock forenoon, p. m. in book (65) sixty-eight of mortgages on page two hundred forty-four (244), and assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned on the failure to pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars secured by said mortgage which by the terms thereof matured on the first day of June, 1894, and the whole of the said sum of two hundred and fifty dollars interest which became due April 8th, 1894, said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by an instrument in writing duly executed by the said mortgagee and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county and State aforesaid on the 18th day of June, 1894, at 8 o'clock forenoon, p. m. in book (65) sixty-five of mortgages on page two hundred forty-four (244), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and assignment thereof, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one hundred thirty-seven (137) in Block one hundred thirty-two (132) in the original plat of the town, now city of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Polk, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the amount due by said mortgage and the taxes on said premises, if any, with interest thereon, at the front door of the court house in the said city of Crookston, on the 28th day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock forenoon, a. m. of that day.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

LEW A. HUNTLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee. } ATTYS. & LAWYERS, Moorhead.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 15, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter P. Swanson against Ludwig Ludwigson for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 5,752 dated June 29th, 1893, made for N. W. ¼, section 19, township 153, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Ludwig Ludwigson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said land except about twenty acres, and that there are no trees, or any new growth, and that there are no trees for snow breaks or claims standing or growing thereon. Said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. ANGLIM,
Receiver.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of **Ayer's Pills:**

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, as better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Thirst day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found the most absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. Perry, Sportsman's C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-working Barrels, Bottom Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and at reasonable rates guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Metz' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Pictures of Sport With Rod and Gun

Reproduced in 12 colors from originals painted expressly for the purpose. Size 22 inches wide by 28 inches high. Can be framed for $5 and the finest picture ever published at a popular price. Splendid shooting, fishing and yachting subjects. Every picture true to nature, beautiful and rich in effect. For framer 14x20. Price 50 cts. each, postpaid.

AS "FOREST AND STREAM" PREMIUM.

We will send the sportsman's favorite journal, Forest and Stream, one year (price $4) and the 12 pictures (value $6) for $4 value for $1. Or, For est and Stream one year and your choice of the pictures for $1.50. Or, any 2 for $2.50. Or, any 3 for $3.50. Or, any 4 for $4. Or, any 5 for $5. Or, any 6 for $6. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of Forest and Stream, circular and catalogue of the best books on outdoor sports.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,
P. O. Box 2832, New York City.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE FEMALE PILLS.

A new, reliable and easy remedy for Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Backache, Nervous Exhaustion, and kindred troubles. Sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper. Price, 50 cents per vial. Manufactured at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Address: PEIFER MEDICINE ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by P. L. Durand' Crookston.

In 1880 in United States had population **3 Cities** ulation over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The North western Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 in United States in 1870 **Cities** had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The North western Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. [10-tf]

A Great is the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The North western Line runs it. First Class Fast Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war where Fort Snelling now stands. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via The North western Line. [10-tf]

Peace is enjoyed by Indians, but **Pipe** the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the **Fly** shortest distance as winged they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Soo & Sue Soars right out they don't look right for Sioux City through which The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha. [10-tf]

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 15, 1894.

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WM. ANGLIM,
Receiver.

[7-9]

Forty Days and Forty Nights

Of Health has been made in the consumption of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by George B. Bates and Mary Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James W. Lawson, mortgagee, dated April eighth, eighteen hundred eighty-three (1883), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, April seventeenth (17th) A. D. eighteen hundred eighty (1890), at eight o'clock forenoon, p. m. in book (65) sixty-eight of mortgages on page two hundred forty-four (244), and assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned on the failure to pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars secured by said mortgage which by the terms thereof matured on the first day of June, 1894, and the whole of the said sum of two hundred and fifty dollars interest which became due April 8th, 1894, said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by an instrument in writing duly executed by the said mortgagee and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county and State aforesaid on the 18th day of June, 1894, at 8 o'clock forenoon, p. m. in book (65) sixty-five of mortgages on page two hundred forty-four (244), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and assignment thereof, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot one hundred thirty-seven (137) in Block one hundred thirty-two (132) in the original plat of the town, now city of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county of Polk, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the amount due by said mortgage and the taxes on said premises, if any, with interest thereon, at the front door of the court house in the said city of Crookston, on the 28th day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock forenoon, a. m. of that day.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

LEW A. HUNTLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee. } ATTYS. & LAWYERS, Moorhead.

A gentleman under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, scarring diseases of the roots, and over work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 10 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum is our address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Republican County Convention at Crookston, June 29th.

Populist Legislative Convention for 51st district, at Crookston July 6th.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 5th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

JUDGE IVES is talked of for candidate for judge of the Supreme Court on the populist ticket.

THE junior senator from Minnesota, Senator Washburn, seems to be ill favor of free iron. Wonder how his Duluth constituents will like that?

THE fusion idea between the pops and the democrats seems to have been laid upon the shelf so far as the Minnesota state ticket is concerned. This knocks out some big calculations that have been hatching horsbouts.

THE Wabasha Republican county convention last week endorsed Senator Burkhardt for state treasurer. This example might be followed by our county convention on the 29th, as there has not been a better man put mentioned for the position than Senator Burkhardt.

THE meeting of the National Republican League at Denver this week is one of great interest, attended by loyal republicans from every state in the Union. Minnesota is well represented, almost every one of her entire delegation being in attendance.

THERE was one county office seeking a man of populistic proclivities and looking for him so earnestly, that it had its eye on a democratic attorney—and stringe to say that gentleman seemed to have his lightning rod up, anticipating a stroke.

THE president of the French republic, M. Sadi Carnot, was struck down on June 24th, by the hand of an Italian anarchist known as Cesare Giovanni Santo. The wildest excitement prevails, and the fate of the assassin would have been a speedy death if the angry populace could have laid hands upon him.

MORE wire pulling observable upon the streets this week than was ever before known in the history of Polk county politics, and the candidates for office are as thick as mosquitoes in winter and twice as sweet (on the populist delegates) and sticky. These candidates all firmly believe in the populistic theory of the "office seeking" the man, but nevertheless are doing a wonderful lot of hustling for their particular office they seek might not see the particular man they want.

WILL the populist convention, which is in session to-day endorse the scheme to make a demo-pop ticket? Certainly some of their leaders are doing all in their power to bring about such a result, but the rank and file—what of them? Will they be led by the nose into a trap that will swamp 'em quicker than anything else, simply because their leaders can carry out their private schemes better with fusion than without it? We shall see to-day how much of that independence that they profess they really do have.

FROM the present appearance of things it would seem that some of the pine on the Red Lake Reservation will be thrown upon the market before the coming winter. This will make a wonderful slght of difference in the business conditions of this country, by furnishing cheap lumber for farm buildings, by bringing in capital for investment in manufacturing industries, by furnishing employment, and by stimulating the building of railroads. It will be without a doubt hasten the building of the Duluth & Winnipeg road which will tap this valley, thus affording direct communication with Duluth.

THE Times has been making its boast that there would be no fusion of pops and dems at the coming election. The Times doesn't seem to be on to its job, or else it cannot see what is going on right under its nose. Some prominent democrats have been heard to say that, unless a certain democrat was nominated on the pop ticket the democrats would not support that ticket. Of course the inevitable conclusion is that if their man is nominated they will support the pop ticket. It is a certain that heroic efforts are being made to bring about a fusion.

ARE THEY SCARED?

We heard a great many heroic remarks from pops during the city campaign of "standing by party principles" and all that sort of thing and now assess prominent pops deep in the scheme of trying to make a demo-pop fusion ticket at the pop convention to-day. What can the matter be? Are the pops getting afraid they cannot elect their ticket? It would certainly look like it.

THE Times, that never neglects an opportunity to belittle Gov. Nelson, now tries to make the governor in the role of a dictator, a sort of a czar, who is endeavoring to dictate to the Republican state ticket from governor down. The Times is so used to the Kelley-Doran style of politics that it cannot conceive of any other way and now accuses our governor of trying to ape the democratic style. The Times, as usual, is talking through its hat as here is absolutely nothing in what it asserts and only shows what a wonderfully wise (?) political prophet the Times is.

For Privileges for Sale

THE undersigned to receive "sealed bids" for the following privileges to be held on the Fair grounds, July 17-18-19th viz: 1st, liquor privilege, including soft drinks and beverages. 2nd, fruit and confectionery privilege, including distribution by basket or otherwise of soft drinks, peanuts etc., on any part of the grounds. 3rd, restaurant privilege, including distribution of sandwiches or other collations, on any part of the grounds. Bids for above privileges will be received up to 7 p. m. June 29th. At 10 a. m. June 30th these bids will be opened at my office and contracts awarded accordingly.

Persons making bids will please mark on face of envelope "Tender". No bids from persons out of the city or from persons not engaged in business will be received. Address,

[2t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundations of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents—I consider your Polo Purvlanzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

"It has cured others and will cure you" is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The motto suits the medicine and the medicine the motto. No better assurance could you have that a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cures such multitudes of others.

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Appropriate.

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"Orchestra chairs, sah, or family circle?" asked the ticket agent.

"Which'll it be, Marier?" said the groom.

"Well," she replied, with a blush, "bein as how we're married now I spose it would be proper to sit in the family circle."—Texas Siftings.

THE BRITISH ARE ANXIOUS.

Their Exports of Goods to America Have Very Largely Increased.

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	First quarter.	
	1894.	1893.
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Jute piece goods	102,635	305,404
Linen piece goods	380,000	431,250
Woolen tissues	82,300	93,000
Worsted tissues	280,873	709,173
Tin plates and sheets	600,520	985,000
Steel, unwrought	44,393	104,577
Alkali	265,320	284,818
Earthen and china ware	117,751	264,402
Skins and furs	175,720	297,219
Machinery	81,160	165,272
Totals	£2,430,049	£4,796,361

Here we find that the British manufacturers have sold to American consumers $13,000,000 worth less of their goods enumerated during the first three months of this year than they sold us during the corresponding quarter of 1893, and this does not comprise their total sales, the aggregate of their exports showing a shrinkage of £5,500,000 for the three months this year, or at the rate of $5,500,000 a month.

When the British shopkeeper is dropping fewer shillings into his till, he is apt to go wild, and it is not surprising that a loss of $6,500,000 a month, during three consecutive months, of golden dollars that ought to be squeezed out of the American eagle should result in the issuance of instructions to the British merchants in New York to demand the immediate passage of the Wilson bill.—Charles R. Buckland.

1892.

1894.

The Cleveland Menu of Pottage.

Mr. Frederic R. Condert of New York has aptly described the meal that the free traders in the senate are preparing for themselves under the direction of Chief Cook Cleveland. It is as follows:

"The tariff pie is a carcass out of which the festering flies of lies and perjury constantly rise, and the result has been, and the result must be, and the result shall be a premium upon perjury and a penalty for honesty and truth. But such is the importance of passing a tariff bill that I swallow it, bucomb and all."

In Hamerican Yghness.

I'm the dandy chief of the free trade clique,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum,
And fight for a tariff "a la Brlanique,"
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.
I'm president of this great land
And all the people do command
To bow and join my Bourbon band,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.

That Wilson bill it makes me ill,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.
Oh, Carlisle, go and tap the till
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.
No use, me boys, the cash's run out,
The Wilson bill has closed the spout,
And darned if I know what I'm about,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.

Say, Carlisle, we will have to squeal,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.
And peal free trade from the Wilson meal,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.
For those cussed dickers, Hill & Co.,
Don't give us any sort of a show
To make our free trade scheme a go,
Willy Willy Wick cum bum.

—George A. Glaun.

Fourth of July Celebration

AT CROOKSTON.

PROGRAM.

Procession forms in front of City Hall at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bicycle Club.
City Police.
Band.
City Council.
G. A. R. Post.
Sons of Veterans.
Float.
Firemen.
St. Jean de Baptiste Society.
Harmonna Singing Society.
President and Orators of the Day.
Calithumpians.

Sports and Games for the Afternoon.

Prof. Montreuil will give one of his daring exhibitions on a tight rope stretched across Main street, from the C. O. D. clothing store to Fontaine & Anglim's store.

Greased Pole at cor. Broadway and Robert Sts. The successful climber will get $5 at top. Competition open to all on 15 minutes trial.

Greased Pig Race, open to all. Greatest feat on earth. Winner gets the pig. Rules governing this race are to run at least one rod. Pig to be numbered by Secretary and drawn for by lot. Prize, pig. Entrance fee for a few days or weeks, on the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above.

I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-barring Barrels. Stocks Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Stocks guns on short notice and solicits a share of your patronage. Shop at Eastmoon & Stotz' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Pictures of Sport With Rod and Gun

Reproduced in 2 colors from originals painted expressly for the purpose. The finest sporting prints ever published. Size 14x20 inches, ready for framing at Black Island; Quail Shooting; and a Right and Wrong Cast for Trout. Each picture is artistic, beautiful and rich in effect. For frames 10 cents. Price of all, 25 cents.

AS "FOREST AND STREAM" PREMIUM.

We will send the sportsman's favorite journal, Forest and Stream, one year (price $4) and the set of pictures (a $5 value) for $3. Or, For set and Stream one year and choice of two of the pictures for $3.50. Sent to any other. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of Forest and Stream, circular and catalogue of the best books on outdoor sports.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,
P. O. Box 2832, New York City.

DR. PIERCE'S
FEMALE PILLS.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE. NEVER FAILS. Regulate and Promote Menstruation. Cure Female Weakness. Sold by druggists. Ladies Reading, Advisor, PETTER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand' Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a certain mortgage executed by Lewis Bates and Theodora Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James M. Lewis, mortgagee, dated April 20th, 1893, and recorded in the county (1890), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, April seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1893, at eleven o'clock a. m., in book 66 of mortgages, on page 1 of said records, and assigned by said mortgagee to Peter Sanborn by deed bearing even date herewith and recorded in the office of the register of deeds on the 26th day of June A. D. 1894, at 10

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, June 19.

The senate passed a bill to ratify an agreement with the Yankton tribe of Sioux in South Dakota. Considerable progress was made on the tariff bill.

The house passed the bill authorizing the sale of Chippewa pine wherever 100,000 acres shall have been surveyed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the anti-option bill.

Wednesday, June 20.

Very rapid progress was made on the tariff bill in the senate. The income tax on page 170, had been reached when the senate adjourned. Only 61 pages of the bill, the income tax and internal revenue features remain undisposed of.

The house reached an agreement to vote on the anti-option bill Friday, after the morning hour.

Thursday, Jun e 21.

In the senate Mr. Hill made a vigorous speech against the income tax, characterizing it as a Populistic scheme, which would surely work the defeat of the Democratic party. The sale of the termination of the tax was fixed at Jan. 1, 1900.

In the house the great portion of the day was spent on the income tax bill.

Friday, June 22.

The senate passed several bills in the morning hour, including one to make Labor Day a legal holiday, and one incorporating the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias. The income tax section of the tariff bill was considered for the remainder of the day.

The house passed the anti-option bill.

Saturday, June 23

The debate on the income tax consumed the entire day in the senate. Several amendments to Senator Hill to reduce the limit at which tax should apply were voted down.

The house took up the general deficiency bill.

Monday, June 25.

Both houses adjourned on account of the assassination of President Carnot.

LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Programme of the National Convention at Denver Outlined.

DENVER, June 28.—The state executive committee has decided upon the following programme for the national convention, League of Republican clubs, which convenes next week:

Monday, meeting of the state league convention in Broadway theater. Open meeting in the evening, at which speakers will be provided.

Tuesday, meeting of the national league convention in the Broadway theater in the morning; mass meeting in the evening.

Wednesday, second day of the national league convention; reception at Brown hotel in the evening by the ladies, and visit of the delegates to Arlington park to see the fireworks.

Thursday, excursions to the mountains and end of meeting.

Among the guests will be Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia and ex-Secretary Charles Foster.

Killed by Jumping.

OELWEIN, Ia., June 27.—Albert Parsons of Dunkerton was killed from a Chicago Great Western train one mile north of that place at 9 a. m., receiving injuries from which he died soon after.

Rowe Is Register.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 27.—Clark S. Rowe has assumed the duties of register of the land office, there relieving the lest Republican to hold a land office position in the state.

Woman's Sentence.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Augustus Wyman has been sentenced to five years and six months in the penitentiary.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, June 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Wheat higher. No. 2 spring 67c; No. 2 Northern, 66@c; steady, 66@c.

CORN—Easy. No. 3, 43@c.

OATS—Active and firm. No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, white, 46@45c.

BARLEY—Firm. No. 2, Nov. sample, 60@51c.

RYE—Steady. No. 1, 56@c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, June 23, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 61@c; June, 65@c; July, 66@c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 60@c; June, 63@c. July, 63@c; September, 65c; December, 63@c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 58@c. No. 3, 58@c. Rejected, 56c. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 60@c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23, 1894.

WHEAT—June closed, 63@c; July opening, 64@c; highest, 65@c; lowest, 63@c; closed, 63@c; September opening, 60@c; highest, 60@c; lowest, 60@c; closed, 60@c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 65@c; No. 1 Northern, 63@c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 23, 1894.

HOGS—Is higher. Not much offered, packers taking the choice hogs above at $5.25@5.30.

CATTLE—Quiet; not enough offered to make a market. Light demand for heavy feeders and fat cattle.

Prime steers, $4.25@4.30; good steers $3.90@ 4.25; prime cows, $3.50@3.75; good cows, $ 3.25@ 3.50; common to fair cows, $2.25@2.75; fair to veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $2.00@ 3.00; stockers, $2.75@3.75; feeders, $3.50@4.00; bulls, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Steady or good stuff common dull.

Natives, $2.50@3.50 mixed, 2.00@4.00; common, $1.50@2.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 103; cattle, 71; sheep, 23.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, June 25, 1894.

CATTLE—Prices 10 to 20c higher; receipts 25,000; active at 10@15c; medium $4.00@ 4.50; coarse, $3.50@4.00; Texans, $3.00@4.00; stockers—Good wild Rangers, $3.00@3.50; lower. Rough and heavy, $4.50@5.75; packers and mixed $5.00@5.25; fair heavy and butcher weights, $5.20@5.30; assorted light, $5.00@5.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Strong; receipts 7,000; shipments 2,000; fair inside $3.50@4.00; choice, $4.25@4.50; lambs, $5.00@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000; left over 5,000; shipments 7,000; active and 5@10c higher; mixed and packers, $5.00@5.20; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5.20@5.30; assorted light, $5.00@5.20.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 cash, 66@c; July, 67@c; September, 65@c; December 68c.

CORN—Easier. No. 2 cash, 44@c; July, 45@c; September 45@@c.

OATS—Strong. No. 2 cash, 46@c; July, September, 29@c.

RYE—Higher. July, $12.50@12; September, $8.

LARD—Higher. July, $8.72@; September, $8.

SHORT RIBS—Higher. July, $6.85; September, $6.57@.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, June 20.

Norwalk, Conn., is celebrating its 244th anniversary.

Mr. Williams, the engineer of the Manchester canal, has been knighted.

The cash balance in the treasury is $114,021,947, of which $68,432,023 is gold reserve.

Hugh M. Walters, president of the Kishcoquillas Valley Railroad company, is dead.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of J. George Wright as agent at Rosebud agency.

The jury in the case of Hawks, accused of embezzling funds of the Seven Corners bank of St. Paul, disagreed.

Congressman Harry C. Turner has been renominated for congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh Georgia district.

The West Virginia State Republican league is in session at Fairmount with 126 delegates in attendance, representing more then 1,000 Republican clubs in the state.

The Republicans of the Second California congressional district nominated Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento for congress. The Sixth district nominated James McLachlin of Pasadena.

Thursday, June 21.

Six thousand Lisbon bakers have gone on strike.

Gold engaged for shipment for the day amounts to $1,200,000.

Brookings, S. D., has a freak in the form of an eight legged calf.

The meeting of the National Prison association at St. Paul has adjourned.

The president has appointed Frank McCoppin postmaster at San Francisco.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will remove its general offices to Parsons, Kansas.

Eighty thousand tons of coal was contracted for abroad during the strike, about 30,000 tons of which yet remain to be delivered.

Fire in the tannery of Rothschild & Co., patent leather manufacturers at Newark, N. J., damaged the building to the extent of $90,000.

The president has appointed William D. Bigler assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, and S. B. Young assistant appraiser at the same place.

John P. Andrews of Rome, N. Y., now in his 91st year, claims to be the oldest living ex-congressman. He represented the Steuben district from 1837 to 1839.

Friday, June 22.

Texas Populists have nominated Judge Nugent of Fort Worth for governor.

Vice President Stevenson has recovered from his indisposition caused by the heat.

A strike of fabulous richness has been made in the Pike's Peak mine at Cripple Creek, Colo.

The Fifteenth Ohio district Republicans have renominated C. H. Van Voorhis for congress.

The 37th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is in progress at Concord, N. H.

Jacob Jones was fatally hurt and his son Robert killed near Walbridge, Ky., by an explosion in a saw mill.

Stephen Kirk, a telephone lineman, was killed by coming in contact with a trolley wire at Rochester, N. Y.

Saturday, June 23.

The gold reserve in the treasury is now $61,662,840.

Fire in Armour's packing house at Chicago did $150,000 damage.

The Northern Pacific has resumed through traffic, and flood damages having been sufficiently repaired.

The teachers in the state institution for the blind at Nebraska City, Neb., are on strike against a reduction of salaries.

News has been received that the government troops in Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil, have defeated the insurgents under General Pina.

At Pueblo, Colo., Ed Shaffer was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Cox. Shaffer was supposed to have been unduly intimate with Mrs. Cox.

Hedgepath, the Missouri train robber, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the jail at Sedalia by filing a skeleton key when discovered by a guard.

Monday, June 25.

General E. Von Kreighammer, the Austrian imperial minister of war, broke his arm in a carriage accident.

Umpire James O'Rourke has telegraphed his resignation as umpire of the national league to President N. E. Young.

The Duchess of York, wife of Prince George of Wales, heir presumptive of the throne of England, was safely delivered of a son Saturday.

Holloway and Moose Lake, Minn.; Ellendale and Grafwold, N. D.; and Howard, S. D., have been made interstational money order offices.

Tuesday, June 26.

Four counterfeiters were arrested at Washburn and Glidden, Wis.

Reports from Oregon hop yards indicate bright prospects for a large yield.

Experiments are being made in India looking to the prevention of cholera by inoculation.

The first Northern Pacific through passenger train since June 1 arrived at Tacoma Tuesday.

The British ship Laomedon, bound from Calcutta for San Francisco, with a cargo of jute and gunnies, has been sold at Victoria and shipping and insurance men are becoming anxious about her.

Rufus Cummings Garland, son of ex-Attorney General Garland, and Miss Hettie Wooding Hobson, granddaughter of ex-Senator William H. Wooding, of Virginia, were married at St. Aloysus (Catholic) church, Washington.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease announces that she will visit Australia during this fall for the purpose of lecturing up an estate there in which she is interested. She also stated that she had an offer to make a lecture tour in Australia, which she may accept.

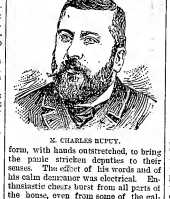
THE FRENCH CABINET

PREMIER CHARLES DUPUY AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The Queer Fluctuations of French Politics. This Is the Thirty-third Cabinet Since the Republic—Sketches of the Men Who Compose It.

Ministerial changes are so frequent in mercurial France that, although it came without warning, the recent overthrow of the Casimer-Perier cabinet excites no particular surprise outside of Paris. We who try to keep the run of French political news are accustomed to that sort of thing, and so we were not at all astonished when M. Charles Dupuy was recalled to the premiership which he resigned last November and succeeded in forming a cabinet which appears to be sufficiently vital and cohesive to last until the presidential election of the coming autumn. M. Dupuy's first ministry was overthrown because it was too conservative, and M. Casimer-Perier's was beaten for a similar reason. Now Dupuy is recalled and receives a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies with a majority of 214 votes.

The chamber of deputies may well have confidence in the new premier. Before the echoes of Vaillant's bomb died away on the 9th of last December a loud, firm voice was heard, "Gentlemen, the sitting will continue." It was the voice of Charles Dupuy, president of the chamber. He stood upon the plat-



M. CHARLES DUPUY.

form, with hands outstretched, to bring the panic stricken deputies to their senses. The effect of his words and of his calm demeanor was electrical. Enthusiastic cheers burst from all parts of the house, even from some of the galleries. The cheers were repeated again and again as M. Dupuy went on to say that the dignity of the chamber and of the republic would not permit such an outrage to disturb the progress of legislation; that officials would take suitable steps when the sitting should end, and "as for us, we remain here faithful to duty."

M. Dupuy is a philosopher turned politician. He is a grave and earnest man, with much intellectual and moral distinction and a good deal of personal dignity. He has always been an industrious worker since the days of his boyhood in the country town of Puy, when the dawn often surprised him over his books after a long night of study. After taking his degree in philosophy in 1874 he became a professor in various lyces and eventually became vice rector and superior kind of inspector—in Corsica. He was first elected to the chamber in 1885 and showed great interest in educational questions. He became prime minister in April, 1893, and resigned in November. M. Dupuy is now 57.

M. Poincare, the new finance minister, is a Parisian barrister and a doctor of laws. He was "chef du cabinet" to the minister of agriculture in 1886-7 and has for a year entered parliament as member for the department of Pierrefitte. His contributions to the debates gained him a considerable reputation for financial insight and knowledge. He was minister of instruction in M. Dupuy's former cabinet. He is 33.

M. Guerin, the minister of justice, has had a successful military career, but he has spurs to win as a statesman, having never sat in any former cabinet. He represents Vaucluse and was elected in the agricultural interest.

The minister of marine, M. Felix Faure, is a retired official of 53. He was under secretary of state for the colonies and commerce under Gambetta in 1881 and returned to the same post in the subsequent ministries of Ferry and Tirard. He is an authority on marine and commercial questions and was vice president of the last chamber.

M. Delcarne, the new colonial minister, made his mark in the chamber during the budget debates and the year before that, when he strenuously emphasized France's need of a vigorous colonization policy. He is 42 years old and has been in parliament since 1889.

M. Legrues is the poet of the new cabinet and fills the post of minister of public instruction. He is a lawyer by training and has published various collections of verse. He is also a harrister of Villeneuve-Lot, and his career in parliament began in 1886.

Probably the ablest man in the new cabinet is Albert Viger, who takes the portfolio for agriculture. He is a physician by profession and has written a number of valued works on political economy. He has served on many important committees in the chamber and was M. Casimer-Perier's minister of agriculture. General Mercier, who retains the portfolio for war, is the only other survivor from the last cabinet. He is one of the new school of scientific strategists officers and is generally regarded as one of the coming men of the army.

M. Hanotaux, the new minister for foreign affairs, is an ex-deputy and is at present chief of the commercial department of the foreign office. M. Barthou, the minister of works, is only 32. He is a lawyer and a municipal councilor of the town of Pau. He entered the chamber in 1889 and has taken a prominent share in its proceedings.

The personality of the premier will easily predominate over that of the colleagues in this the thirty-third cabinet under the republic.

TARRED MR. TARSNEY

THE COLORADO ADJUTANT SUBJECTED TO AN OUTRAGE.

He Was Given a Coat of Tar and Feathers and Left on the Prairie, Near Colorado Springs, Without Trousers—His Presence Was Not Desired in That Section—Waite Excited.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 23.—There is the utmost excitement here over a daring outrage perpetrated by masked men shortly after midnight. Adjutant General Tarsney has been in the city several days acting as counsel for the arrested Bull Hill strikers. He was stopping at the Alamo hotel. At the hour named a telephone rang and a call came for Tarsney. A party answered him and he responded. While standing at the telephone, seven masked armed men appeared outside and in various parts of the hotel, overawed the persons in the vicinity, took Tarsney out, forced him into a hack, drove rapidly north three miles into one of the numerous gulches, tarred and feathered him and left him, lying on the prairie before the police, who were at once notified, could overtake them on horseback. When the job was finished, according to the hack driver's story, they left Tarsney lying on the prairie with an injunction to get out of El Paso county or he was neither wanted in Colorado Springs nor Cripple Creek, and if he returned he would meet worse punishment than already given. It is believed that the outrage was perpetrated by deputy sheriffs, who held a meeting early in the evening at Antlers park. The police were handicapped by the darkness, and when they arrived General Tarsney could not be found. A large posse is searching for him.

Hackmen Didn't Know Them.

At 11 o'clock General Tarsney had not yet been found. The hack drivers, Sherman Crumley and Jean McKinney have been arrested and released on their own recognizances, as they declare they do not know any of the kidnappers, and were compelled at the point of revolvers to take the party to Austin Bluff. Crumley, who owns both hacks, says one masked man remained with Tarsney, ostensibly to show him the way back to the city. Some of the men wanted to kill Tarsney, but their leader held them in check. Tarsney thanked the man and shook hands with him. The citizens meeting has been called to denounce the outrage.

Waite Is Excited.

DENVER, June 25.—Governor Waite is greatly excited over the outrage on Adjutant General Tarsney at Colorado Springs, and has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the participants.

Governor Waite did not go to Colorado Springs himself but sent on a special train a party of detectives to find Tarsney and her daughter also went.

Tarsney Heard From.

Governor Waite has received a dispatch from General Tarsney, who is at Manitou Lake, 18 miles from Colorado Springs. He will be met there by the governor's special train and brought to Denver.

Not Seriously Hurt.

DENVER, June 26.—The special train left Colorado Springs at 1:40. General Tarsney was taken out and now is now on the way home. He is badly bruised and dazed, but not seriously hurt.

BOYCOTT PULLMANS.

That Decision Reached by the American Railway Union.

CHICAGO, June 25.—At the afternoon session of the A. R. U., the committee which has been appointed during the morning to wait upon the officials of the Pullman Palace Car company made its report.

C. A. Timlin of Rocderous, Ills., chairman of the committee, reported that they had been received by Vice President Wickes of the Pullman company. They stated to Mr. Wickes that they were a committee of the A. R. U. appointed to once more ask the Pullman company to arbitrate the differences between the company and its employes on a strike. Mr. Wickes replied that they already stated the position of the company in the questions and the situation remained unchanged. He stated further that the Pullman company would not receive for arbitration any committees representing the A. R. U. The committee thereupon notified him that unless the

Decision Is Reversed

before noon on Tuesday next, the A. R. U., will declare a general boycott on all of the dining and sleeping cars of the Pullman company in the country. No reply was given to this and the committee was ordered further parley. When this was made known to the convention in executive session, a motion was unanimously carried declaring a boycott on the Pullman cars, beginning at noon next Tuesday unless some word is received from the Pullman company before that time. This motion was cheered to the echo, and when it had been adopted the delegates arose from their chairs and cheered again.

After the discussion or the Pullman strike, the convention proceeded to elect directors for the insuring year. President Debs, Vice President Howard, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, Roy Goodwin and W. H. Burns were elected directors by acclamation.

A. R. U. Adjourned.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The first quadrennial convention of the American Railway union has adjourned until June 18, 1896. All arrangements for the boycott of the Pullman company were discussed, and the adjournment was taken amid enthusiastic cheering for President Debs and the delegates.

Prendergast Jury Secured.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A jury was secured in the case of Assassin Prendergast.

A LEAP AND A RESCUE.

How a Tramp Saved a Railroad Train and What Came of It.

Extra Wallace, west bound, reached Emerson at 10 p. m. June 16, 1878. In switching out a car the forward brakeman was so badly injured that we left him for surgical tretment. I was braking behind. From Emerson to Chauncey, 12 miles, is up grade, and as Conductor Wallace had gone over to the engine I was left alone on the rear. The moon shone brightly, and I noticed a number of tramps riding out on top. We had almost reached the summit and the night express was only 15 minutes behind us when suddenly the speed slackened. The caboose, two cars of telegraph poles and three of cinders had broken off. I was standing on the load of poles and started for a brake when one of the poles became loosened from its position and rolled on my foot. I struggled desperately to free myself, for the cars had started backward.

I thought of the express with her cargo of precious lives and struggled again. I seemed to hear the crash, the shrieks and groans of the dying, the curses and prayers. Minutes were years, and I grew old in the awful suspense. Then I heard a whistle and saw our front end following down the hill. On the leading car the conductor was swinging a hack up signal, while the whistle blew a wild warning for No. 7. Faster and faster spun the wheels, and slowly, but surely, was the runaway overtaken.

I held my breath.

Only 20 feet.

A form shot out over the chasm, swung in quick relief for an instant against the sky and then dropped safely on board the car of cinders. At the same moment the conductor gave a stop signal, and the gap widened.

Well timed it was, for given a second sooner and the long rounds have been impossible; later, and a collision unavoidable.

In a short time every brake was set, and as we slowed down I shrieked frantically: "Fling No. 7! Take a red light and flag the express!"

He understood and obeyed without a word. Fortunately or providentially, they were late, and he got back in enough to stop them. I was unconscious when at last released. My foot was badly crushed, and it was many years before I was again able to report fit for duty. As for our hero, he proved to be one of the tramps I had noticed and had volunteered for his dangerous task. When the superintendent, who was on No. 7, learned the circumstances, he offered him a position as brakeman, promising him advancement as he proved his ability. That was the beginning. Today he is a prominent general manager, and his name is a recognized power in the railroad world.—Chicago Record.

A Queer African People.

Strange stories are told of the Dokos, who live among the moist, warm bamboo woods to the south of Kaffa and Susa in Africa. Only 4 feet high, of a dark olive color, savage and naked, they have no fire. They live only on ants, mice and serpents, diversified by a few roots and fruits. They let their nails grow long, like talons, the better to dig for ants and the more easily to tear in pieces their favorite snakes. The Dokos used to be invisible as slaves, and they were taken in large numbers. The slave hunters used to hold up bright colored clothes as they came to the edges of the woods, where these human monkeys still live, and the poor Dokos could not resist the attractions offered by such superior people. They crowded round them and were taken in thousands. In slavery they were docile, attached, obedient, with few wants and excellent servants. These queer people have one faculty—a love for ants, mice and serpents and a speaking to Yer with their faces on the ground and their arms in the air. Yer is their idea of a superior power, to whom they talk in this comical manner when they are disgusted or angry or tired of ants and snakes and prepare for unknown food.—Popular Magazine.

Henry E. Dixey's Country Friend.

I happened to be at liberty one evening in New York when Edwin Booth chanced to be playing King Lear—probably the last time he played that part before his death. In the man sitting next to me I recognized an old friend of my boyhood days whom I had not seen for many years. And when Booth was on the stage giving his magnificent impersonation of King Lear my old friend could not repress the expression of his joy at meeting me.

"Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "I am awfully glad to see you! So you come to see Ned Booth play King Lear, do you? I come from the country to see him play Hamlet last night, and I swow he didn't look a day older than he did 20 year ago. He was as chipper and pert that I thought I'd come tonight and see him play King Lear, and I'm gittin tarnation tired of old princess with the long white beard an hair that's nuthin an carryin on up there, an I think it's a goldarn shame that a fellow can't make that old rat dry up an bring out Ned Booth to let him play King Lear. I'm goin to have my money back."—Henry E. Dixey in New York Herald.

He Ate to Save His Friend.

A man was being tried for hog stealing in a southwest Georgia justice court. He had on his accomplice in the theft, to whom the judge said:

"You knew this fellow stole that hog?"

"I did, your honor."

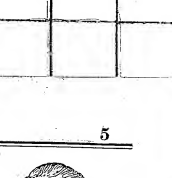
"And yet you helped him eat it?"

"I did, your honor, but he was a sickly man, an if he'd et that whole hog he'd ha' died certain!"—Atlanta Constitution.

She Had but Four Hats.

Miss Leftover—I once fished a whole day without getting a bite.

Miss Ray Budd—You must have been fishing for compliments.—New York World.



Mrs. J. N. Cooley
Claremont, South Dakota.

Another Victory

A Bad Sore Threatens the Loss of a Limb

Hood's Sarsaparilla Routs Disease and Gives Renewed Health.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have used several doses bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and know its merits. I had a sore on one of my limbs below the knee which baffled the skill and treatment of several physicians. They were uncertain whether to call it erysipelas, cancer, scrofula or blood poisoning. Owing to my old age they thought I would have to have my leg amputated. It was badly swollen, nearly twice its usual size, and raw as well as painful, with a

Burning, Itching Sensation.

"I had used Hood's Sarsaparilla before and so having great faith in its merits, I took it and effected a perfect cure of the eruption on my limb and also renovated and purified my whole system. Two years have since elapsed and I am now passed 76 years of age, and yet I have more energy and work harder than the average of men at 40. I have 350 acres under cultivation and work more hours per day than many men.

"My wife has not been able to attend to her household duties much of the time during the ten years we have lived in Dakota on account of

Nervous Prostration.

She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past year and has found much benefit from it."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Formerly her weight was 125 pounds, now she weighs 154 pounds and attends to all her household duties." JAMES N. COOLEY, Claremont, South Dakota. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE FACE OF A FIEND.

BY CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE,
AUTHOR OF "THE VERDICT OF THE JURY," "THE MYSTERY OF THE CLIFF," "THE POINT OF A NEEDLE," ETC.

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in one breath. Ellen crossed the room impulsively, and kneeling on the floor beside Annette's chair took her hand in hers and comforted her like a sister. In a little time Annette was able to speak coherently.

"If I had not always been so sensitive and so fanciful, it would not have mattered so much, but it was so hard for me to make friends. I had always to wait for somebody else to take the initiative. And then when I met persons whom I believed I could have loved and trusted, as sure as that day came, the acquaintance was suddenly broken off, and we were separated."

"Separated! By whom?"

"By—by Mr. Dye. He did not wish me to have friends, I am sure. I hope I do not wrong him, but I think so, because nothing disturbed him more than to find me talking with a stranger. My mother pitied my isolation, and she often tried to interest in me companions of my own age, and then the information would come to me very soon to break up our little home again and go to some distant place to live. That is why I had no friends. I was afraid to shout a time in any city, we changed our living place so often—I cannot say home—I never knew what that word really meant till I came here. But I am only mystifying you, my kind friends. I should tell you what I know of myself from the beginning.

"Way back, beyond all that I can really remember, there is a vague, imperfect sense of something different, which comes to me most vividly sometimes when I am not trying to think of it. But my first distinct recollection is of playing with my little rag doll at a window, very high up, looking out over the roofs. Mr. and Mrs. Dye were with me, and I called them father and mother. I always was afraid of him, and to be avoided me, but I loved my mother with the strength of a double passion. I can dimly remember that at that time both of them were rather different in their looks from what they seemed in later years. Mr. Dye has changed greatly. He used to be very well dressed and careful of his appearance. That was before he took to gravity to drink. Now he seems to have no care. My mother was pale, slight and sad. She wept so much when I first recollect her that her eyes were always red. Her husband made her very unhappy. It never used violence toward either of us. He rather seemed to pity us, but there is an unkindness that is quite as deep as the unkindness of hard words and blows. He was a silent and moody man and was very little in the house.

"I noticed as soon as I was old enough to notice at all that he did not like to have me even look at him. I sometimes caught him watching me furtively, but as soon as he saw that I knew it he would turn away quickly. If it was not so absurd, I should have believed he was afraid of me. And so my mother was a broken hearted woman. But the less he had in common with her husband the more she devoted herself to me. She often told me that she lived only for me, and when I think how feeble she was and what a struggle existence was to her I cannot help believing she told the truth. She taught me all I know. She saved me pennies and went without clothes to buy me books. In the long days and evenings when we were entirely alone we read and studied together. We had to devise places to hide our literary treasures, for whenever he found a book he sold it and kept the money. More than once our entire little library, obtained at so much cost and pains, was missed by us in the morning.

"I should not have been unhappy but for the little knowledge of the world and its ways that my reading gave to me. It made me feel the degradation of my position. All the time my mother was becoming paler and feebler every day. Finally she took to her bed. I attended her."

It was with difficulty that Annette controlled herself sufficiently to go on. But her recollection conquered her natural emotion. She was even able to speak in a calm voice.

"Before she died she told me that I was not her child. It was a secret she could not carry away with her. She had often and often begged her husband to tell her who I was, but he never would. One night when I was not 2 years old Mr. Dye had placed me in her arms, and in a hurried and agitated manner had told her that I was to be their child thenceforth, and that we three were to begin traveling about the country the very next day. Before that time he had been very good to her, but somehow my coming estranged them. The gulf that began then had been widening between them ever since. He had loved her once, she said, and there she was breathing out her last breath in my arms, while he was away with degraded men, careless what became of her. He had at last frightened her by declaring that if she ever told anybody I was not their child it would bring him to the gallows. Then she believed that he dared not be terrible indeed, and for years she had not dared to question him again.

"I was too weak," she said, 'to make any resistance then, but when you grew to be quite a girl and I realized the great responsibility upon me to bring you up as I ought in the sight of God and man I often on my knees begged and besought him to restore you to your parents, or at least tell me who you were. He only answered "I do not know." Oh; but he was good to me once! If he comes now before I die and sees me perhaps the sight of me lying so feeble here—for it is the same thing, Annette, the same face, though changed, that he used to kiss so fondly in the old days—perhaps that sight may touch his heart, and he will tell us, if I ask him, everything. So, Annette, I must not die yet. I feel strong. Arrange my pillows that I may sit up. I can hear better then, and the first sound of his footsteps on the stairs will drag me back from the very arms of death.'

"It was night, and everything in the house was still. I cried as I could hardly see. I lifted her up as she wished, and there she died, with her head turned, listening for the step on the stair. When he came, he found us both unconscious on the bed. Alas, mine was an unconsciousness that knew an awful outing! I almost hated him for awaking me. Oh, how like a horrid dream it seems—this, that was only a few weeks ago!"

There were no longer tears in her eyes. Those dark orbs burned with a light that the physician did not like to see in them.

"Let us forget all this, my dear young lady," he said. "What happened after that?"

"After that was the little funeral, attended by only us two. We sat in the carriage that followed her to the grave, strangers, as we had been all our lives long."

"The brute!" cried Miss Maxey.

"You wrong him," said Annette quickly. "He was not heartless. I never in all my life heard him speak a savage word to her. And in the carriage his grief was terrible to see. I never saw a man weep before. It frightened me. I tried to say something to console him. He almost struck me with a terrible oath, the only time he ever spoke like that to me. Oh, Mr. Dye is a strange man! He seems always to be brooding over some terrible wrong. I have sometimes even wondered whether his mind was not unsettled. That would make my life so unbearable. It was enough to feel the desolation of my mother's death, but to have him always absent or sitting in the same room without a word, without a look for me, that was terrible. And still we moved about. I could not bear to remain shut up all the time, and one night despair gave me courage to throw myself upon his mercy, to tell him my unhappiness and to beg him for a release. I thought if he could allow me to go out to work as a servant in a family where I could earn my bread even that would be better than this, for this was worse than death itself.

"He heard me out in astonished silence and never did he look to reply in a voice that trembled: 'You are my daughter, Annette. The law makes me responsible for you until you are 21. I must continue to take care of you.' Then I told him, for the first time, that I knew his secret. I was not his daughter. It

"I told him that I knew his secret."

he did not let me go. I should myself appeal for aid to some charitable person. The fact that we had just come back to the city, where I had met the kind lady, Mrs. Hapgood, made me think of her, and I spoke of her. He seemed utterly overwhelmed, and when I saw the strange pallor that my rash words had brought into his face my anger died away at once. I remembered that my mother had told me about his fear of the gallows, and I thought there might be truth in it. I was frightened. That was only the day before I got the letter that took me to the hotel de Semaine.

"That is enough for that," said Lamar. "It is not necessary that you should allow your mind to dwell much upon the unpleasant past. Choose the bright things, Miss Dye, if you must think of it at all, and let the rest go. However, I wish to ask you a question or two, if you don't mind. In the first place, were you feeling well and strong previous to the 9th of December last, when you made your unfortunate visit to Somerset?"

"Not really well, sir. It had been increasing for some months. I think if I had been well I should not have had the deep dejectedness of my situation. I had trouble that person was standing before you?"

Annette suddenly became very pale. She looked at the physician, agitated and amazed.

"Why—why, how could you know that, sir?" she stammered. She seemed so excessively troubled and shrinking as everybody uttered an exclamation of surprise. In a few moments, however, she had partly recovered, and then she at once went on in a hurried manner, much as if she were trying to get away from a dangerous topic as fast as possible.

"Indeed I never forget faces nor anything else that I saw that interested me. Sometimes such a thing would haunt me for days. I suppose it was my loneliness and isolation that made me take so much interest in what I saw about me when I was young. I studied over them till they almost became a part of me—at least I fancied so. Sometimes when anything had impressed itself strongly on my mind it would come into my sleep night after night until it really terrified me with its vividness. And really, Dr. Laman, I should like to know if you consider this a part of my disease?"

She put the question anxiously, as if it were a most momentous one.

"Oh, no, not at all, not at all!" said the physician quickly, believing that he had alarmed her, though the fact seemed very strange and inexplicable to him. "I think perhaps, Miss Dye, we have talked sufficiently on such topics for one day. Some time when you are stronger we will discuss them more fully. Forget this past that troubles you. You are in safe hands here, and I can assure you that your old life is a closed volume if you will only agree to make it so. My earnest advice to you is to keep your mind free from it. The present and the future are much more to the point."

"But what can I do?" sighed Annette, passing from her former agitation to an expression of meekness and distress. "I do not, I cannot feel happy here. I know it is wrong, but I cannot help seeming to myself a burden on my friends. If I could only earn my own living!"

"You shall," cried Maxey, with an inspired look. "You yourself have already indicated the path. You have a talent for drawing and an admiration for art. I will become your teacher, and you shall be an artist."

"And make your fortune at once. Artists always do," added Miss Maxey, with a sly look at her brother.

"But I am not sure that I can. I spoke too much of myself perhaps. I may not have any talent at all," stammered Annette.

But the delight and hope in her face as she glanced at Maxey's sketch betrayed her real feelings plainly.

"You will not refuse?" the artist said.

"Not, not if you really would like to have me try."

CHAPTER X.
MR. DYE.

The tide flowed back and forth beneath the thickening ice mass, and the winter wore on. Maxey's new pupil was making much progress. The same was true, in another sense, of Maxey himself. Sometimes in the intense and preoccupation of their work the heads of their heads would get very close together. This was so entirely accidental and unpremeditated on occasions of that kind that a sudden interruption at such times started a blush into the faces of each seems strange and unaccountable, but it was unquestionably the fact. A knock at the outer door one afternoon was attended by this result. The artist's head bending over a sketch by a window in the rear room, and both became suddenly conscious that they were in rather unwonted confusion. Maxey was so painfully aware of his own betrayal of sentiment that he was very glad of the opportunity offered to conceal it by answering the summons at the door.

He stepped into the hall hastily and partly closed the entrance to the rear chamber before he looked into the outer corridor. Two men were in the hall railing. When he saw them, the artist's heart gave a great bound. The man he knew by sight; the other he knew by intuition. The foremost man was the sly landlord of 40 Flood street. The other, who remained a little in the rear, was a curious specimen of humanity. He appeared to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His face was smooth, his skin very pale and sallow. His cheeks sank into two cavernous hollows. His hair was long and of an obstinate straightness. It buried his ears and swept his coat collar. In perfect keeping with the rest of his appearance, his eyes looked as though they might have been of a definite color in his boyhood, but had faded into a dull, long usage. So did his hat, his coat and what was visible of the remainder of his habit. There were a telltale glossiness and a wobegone threadbareness about them all. If there was a forlorn and utterly cast down atmosphere unconscious his face, this was equally true of his hat and shoes. His greasy coat was buttoned up about his neck with a decided attempt to conceal the absence of a collar or the existence of a shirt. These were the only possible excuse for having taken so much pains about the matter. They seemed to be allowed the slovenly chance to amuse himself with a speculation as to which of the two was the worse. And with all this there were hard lines in the man's face which spoke of unhappiness, even perhaps despair.

Mr. Belfry bowed as soon as the door was opened. With a placid wink, of which his companion was blissfully unconscious, he said:

"I believe you was the man, sir, that wanted a man to write letters for you?"

"I believe I was," returned the artist. "And if you have found me the person I want I shall be greatly obliged to you. Let the gentleman come in. Perhaps you wouldn't mind yourself having a seat in the vestibule?"

The hireling gave Maxey a sly look and a profound bow. He motioned his companion forward, and when the door was closed immediately turned the key in the lock, drew a chair up against it and sat calmly down with his back to it.

The faded and forlorn individual did not notice this action, as it was done behind him. He had come into the hall, had removed his hat and was beforehand one or two unbecoming touches upon an obstinate hair, eying Maxey rather timidly meanwhile.

"You did not mention the gentleman's name," said the artist.

"His name is Dye," returned the sly Belfry.

At this the lips of the stranger unclosed to give slow and distinct utterance, in a dull, somber voice, to the cadaverous statement.

"Mr. Leander Dye, sir."

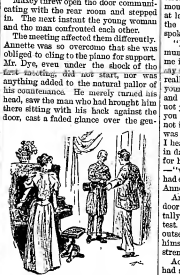
"Dye? Dye? Either or old Dye? That—that! But I think I have heard it before. I think I have. Come in, Mr. Dye, come in. I have recently taken it upon myself to become the protector and guardian of a certain young person to whom I shall take great pleasure in introducing you."

Maxey threw open the door communicating with the rear room and stepped in. The next instant the young woman and the man confronted each other.

The meeting affected them differently. Annette was so overcome that she was obliged to cling to the piano for support. Mr. Dye, even under the shock of the first startling, did not start, nor was anything added to the natural pallor of his countenance. He merely raised his head, saw the man who had brought him there sitting with his back against the door, cast a faded glance over the general situation, including the resolute artist standing before him, folded his arms across his breast in a manner that would have been dignified but for the inconvenient necessity of retaining his hat on the forlorn hat and made the remark as if he were announcing the most casual thing in the world:

"You have set a trap for me."

Maxey was intensely astonished at his coolness, though he thought his attitude a little theatrical. However it might have been for Dye, the scene opening was certainly a very painful one for the poor girl who had been caught in her early years to call him father. Her inconvenient necessity of retaining his hold on the forlorn hat and made the remark as if he were announcing the most casual thing in the world:



Maxey threw open the door.

"You have set a trap for me."

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A LETTER TO HILL.

IS POLICY OF PROTECTION TO LABOR IS INDORSED.

Lower Rate of Wages Must Reduce the People's Purchases—Our Large Consumption When We Were Prosperous—Is the McKinley Tariff High Enough?

Hon. David B. Hill, United States Senator, Washington:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of New York merchants last March you are reported as saying, "I am in favor of a tariff high enough to enable American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned." Now, as the cost of any commodity consists mostly of labor, a tariff to cover the actual difference in the cost of production—and which undoubtedly you intended—is all that any American protectionist ever asked or desired. But all true and loyal Americans favor a tariff only that deals out justice to every enterprise, wherever located within our country.

Aside from the injustice and selfishness of local protection, it is financially unwise, for no portion of the country can be injured without in being felt to a greater or less degree by the entire nation, and the converse of this is equally true.

Mr. Cleveland's agonizing desire, proclaimed by himself without considering its impossibility under our high rate of wages, is to reach out for the "great rich, retail markets of the world." He advised, a one of his messages to congress, the American manufacturers and farmers to turn from our "narrow" home market to the broader markets of the world. He also seemed totally oblivious of the facts, derived from statistics, that this "narrow" market of ours is or was, until a upset it, the most prosperous, the wealthiest, the broadest and the largest on the world.

He seemed to be ignorant of the fact hat we consume 20 per cent of all the ugar produced in the world, 30 per cent of all the coffee, 33 per cent of the copper, 33 per cent of the lead, 35 per cent of the cotton, 25 per cent of the rubber, 9 per cent of the coal and 50 per cent of the tin used in the entire world; that our railways and canals, until his lamentable advent, carried over them as much or more traffic than any three of the nations of Europe combined. And this is he "narrow" market our great president and the Democratic party advise he American people to forsake and mainly contend for the "broad, rich markets of the world," only a portion of which we could ever hope to gain and never could gain until we reduced our wages to the level of or lower than the rate paid by our foreign competitors.

But would it be wise to reduce the rate of wages, and as a consequence the purchasing power of the people, causing thereby a contraction in the volume of traffic with all the attendant evils? Although those expense would such a policy be? Obviously, as in Europe, at the expense of the workingman mostly. Not materially the capitalist, who, in any event, will not risk his capital unless he can realize a profit, which is and must be regulated by the wages paid and by open competition.

You say you are in favor of a tariff for protection "high enough to enable American manufactures to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned." Then as regards England the tariff should be as high as 77 per cent, which Mr. Harris and Mr. Carlisle in their report to the senate said was the difference between English wages and American, ours being 77 per cent greater.

It is true that an average tariff rate of 77 per cent would effectually prevent importation, but it is equally true that it would so for any length of time increase the price of a single commodity, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Cleveland to the contrary, for the most substantial reasons—first, because home manufactures would, as it has always done and will, regulate prices; second, the less we import the greater we will manufacture. Third, as manufactures increases as the volume of manufacture is increased, thereby enabling the manufacturer to lower the prices of his commodity. These are the chief factors that enter into every industrial enterprise, and clearly account for the invariable decline in prices under the protective policy.

It was the object of the framers of the present law, as was generally supposed, to so regulate the tariff as to make it "high enough to enable the American manufacturers to compete with foreigners as far as the difference in wages is concerned."

The interesting question is, Did they make it high enough to cover the difference as far as wages are concerned? The true answer to that question is in the fact that even under this tariff—denounced by the ignorant as robbery and as unconstitutional—the foreigner was enabled up to June 30, 1893, as statistics show, to rush into our market annually competitive commodities to the vast amount of about $400,000,000, and yet the present is denounced as a high tariff and a robbery. Who is robbed? The workingman, if anybody is, of the employment that vast importation would give him and our country be the wealth arising therefrom if manufactured in America.

The position you have taken regarding this question as reported, and particularly as regards the income tax, must meet with the approval of every man who is possessed of sound reasoning power regardless of party affiliations. The people will owe a debt of gratitude to the man who can claim that he defeated such a measure as the Wilson bill, which undoubtedly would bring upon the country disaster and ruin.

Very truly yours, W. S. MANNING.

Why Not Sold?

st, Strayed or Stolen—The fundaal principle of the Democratic par- Last seen of it was at Chicago, June 893.—Rockland (Me.) Star.

THRIFTIEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

A Ticket Chopper Who Is Saving Money In Phenomenal Fashion.

There are some men with whom thrift and miserliness are synonymous, but the humble hero of this tale can scarcely be called even penurious, despite the fact that in 15 years, out of a salary of $15.50 a week, he has accumulated over $6,000, all of which is drawing at least 4 per cent interest.

When the "L" roads were completed and the ticket chopping machines placed in position, he of whom this is written received charge of one at an up town station during the night hours. Since the day he went on his post, he has never taken or asked for as much as an hour's leave of absence. Seven days each week and 52 weeks each year has he continuously worked the handle of his machine up and down, receiving therefor the munificent sum of $1.50 a day. Out of this he has by rigid economy laid by $1 every 24 hours. The remaining 50 cents has fed, clothed and lodged him.

While waiting for a train the other night I asked him how he had done it, thinking of my modest dinner that had cost me more than his day's earnings.

"This way," he said as he ground my ticket into a shapeless mass. "In the first place, I never use tobacco or liquor. I hire a hall room for $1 a week, leaving me $2.50 for board and clothing. I am not a hearty eater, and a breakfast consisting of a bowl of oatmeal and a cup of coffee, both of which I prepare myself on a small oil stove, costs me about 5 cents. For lunch two good sized rolls cost only as many cents, and I find that they are sufficient. For dinner I have rice, some soup, a couple of potatoes, bread and coffee, the cost averaging about 80 cents a week. This leaves me $1.20 a week for clothing, but an occasional piece of meat on Sunday and other incidentals reduce that fund to 70 cents. That allows me $60 a year for clothing, shoes, etc., which is ample, as I have less wear and tear on my uniform than a guard. When I secured my position, I knew that unless I saved while I was earning something I would die a pauper, so I began to lay something by at once. I cannot expect to hold my present position much longer, as the company will root out the old stock to make room for new, but if I am allowed to continue chopping tickets for a couple of years more I will have $10,000, and on the interest of that, in some quiet country town, I can pass my last days in perfect rest."

"How have you got your money invested?" I asked.

"Some of it is in savings banks and the rest in good securities. Queer, isn't it, but I'm a stockholder in the road that employs me? City Hall train."

That cut short the conversation, but I often wonder as I pass his station if any of the officials of the road are aware that such a despised ticket chopper helps to elect them to their positions of trust.—New York Recorder.

A Theater Check Club.

There is a small social organization which occupies three rooms in a house not far from Herald square, and which has come to be known as the "Theater Check club." There are about 25 members, and they are mostly of the type of men who like to look in at a theater for an act or so two or three times a week, but who do not particularly care to sit through an entire performance. It is almost always the case that during the evening from half a dozen to twice that many door checks of the various theaters will be found sticking in the side of the mirror which is over the mantel in the reading room, and these are used by any member who cares to do so, but it is understood that if he does so he is to bring one back or have it in its place in the mirror within 48 hours. The theaters in many instances change the door checks from day to day, but the members of the little club in question are pretty well posted as to what color is good on each evening, and if they are wrong they never betray it, for a glance at the checks they have shows them if they have the proper check for that evening, and if not they do not attempt to use it.—New York Mail and Express.

New Yorks Women Fencers.

Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, fences in a bewitching costume of black china silk, accordion plaited, with a blouse waist of blue silk. A skirt, black as color and accordion plaited, with a waist of any bright color, has been one of the favorite fencing costumes the past winter. Miss Frances Brayton Ives, a this year's debutante, who has also been fencing occasionally to fencing, has worn an old rose silk waist with her black skirt. Miss Mary Turnure, a tall maiden, has been a member of the class to which Miss Ives belongs and is considered one of its bright and shining lights. Her costume, too, is a somber one, brightened only by the bodice. Miss Pomeroy of the Fencers' club has the reputation of "fencing like a man," which her amateur admirers thinks is the highest praise they can bestow upon her, and he adds, "Miss Pomeroy is capable of fencing with any man, no matter how expert, without suspecting that favor be show her because she is a woman."—New York Sun.

A Thoughtful Empress.

That was a womanly act of the empress of Germany, who, in consequence of the great want of work felt by the unlucky Berlin dressmakers, had all her spring and summer traveling and walking dresses made by 14 dressmakers in a small way of business. They worked at the palace under the direction of the empress' head dressmaker. The empress herself chose the materials from one of the big Berlin houses.—Berlin Correspondent.

Powers of Observation.

Little Ethel—Your sister is engaged, isn't she?

Playmate—Who says so?

"Nobody."

"Then how do you know?"

"When the letter carrier rings, she goes to the door herself."—Good News.

THE JESTER.

End of the Century Maids.

"What is the formula, professor, For maidens 'up to date?'" The wise man smiled and quickly wrote, "S. S. F. 90."

"Pray, what may mean this mystic scroll?" Said she, the Vassar part. "Why, one part salat and one part sage And ninety-eight a flirt."

—Wheeling Intelligencer.

An Ill Wind.

Jack—It's all over. I'm a cooked goose. Tom—Wouldn't she have you?

Jack—Confound it, no! Cool as a cucumber about it, and nothing green either.

Tom—Any chance of—er—her exercising woman's peculiar prerogative?

Jack—Changing her mind? Not a bit.'

Tom—I suppose, too, you had planned to buy her a ring if she'd have had you?

Jack—Yes, I suppose so

Tom—Had your money all saved up for it, didn't you?

Jack—I should say so. Had $30 all ready.

Tom—Ah, yes! I say, Jack——

Jack—Well?

Tom—You—er—couldn't lend me—er—that $50 till you find some girl who will have you, could you?—Harper's Bazar.

It Made Him Sorpe.

He belonged to a sailors' drum corps,
Tried to mash a young girl in a storps,
But she thought him quite rude,
And called him a dude,
And never would speak to him morps.
—Detroit News-Tribune.

A Traveled African.

"Now," said the intrepid explorer after he had shown the guileless native his side workings of the brass watch and had noted his native wonder at the mysteries of mechanism, "I will let you hear the tiess for two tasks. Then you can be the envy of the whole tribe."

The native gentleman yawned.

"I traded a secondhand waterfall for a bushel of those things when I was at the World's fair last summer," said he, "and there was not one of them that ran for more than a week. Got my chewing about your clothes!"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Phonetic Tale.

A young man who lived in Mo.
Was tried by a jedge and a jo.
For killing his wife
They demanded his life,
Which put the young man in a fo.
—Hallo.

Snowed Under.

This is the season of the year
When mankind's minor ills
Are buried quite
Clear out of sight
By bills, bills, bills.
—Buffalo Courier.

No Frills on Him.

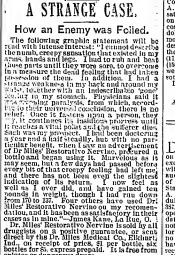
Old Mr. Dooley—Have ye a nunny w' that bear's soap?

Drug Clerk—Yes, sir. Do you want it scented or unscented?

Old Mr. Dooley—Aw, liver mesilf. I'll just take it with out.—Exchange.

Well Versed.

When we go sleighing, one can see
His knees when thereto appertains.
Without a single word from me
She smiles and slyly takes the reins.
—Life.



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and box them to get any comfort. Physicians said it was a nervous breakdown, from which, according to their interpretation, there was no relief. Once in Farmers upon a person, they had me in their meshes, pounding away at my nerves, and I was fast getting under their thumb when my attention was called to Dr. Miles' Nervine. I bought a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every part of that creepy feeling had left me, and I was myself again. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 132. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine.—James Keyes, La Otto, Ind. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by all druggists on a guarantee first bottle will benefit. Book on Nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price. $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch and the bow. Saves all fall—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on the back of the ring (see pendant items) and fits into the grooved, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. The source of all the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It actually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health; our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special term, June 4th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Charles S. Spendley deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elsie H. Spendley, the widow of said deceased residing in the City of Crookston in the county of Polk, representing, among other things, that the said deceased died on the 25th day of May, in the city of Baltimore, on the 26th day of May A. D. 1894, at the county of Polk, aforesaid, leaving as heirs at law of said deceased at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and real estate within this county, and the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Elsie H. Spendley granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the 2nd day of July A. D. 1894, 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office, in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that said hereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 4th day of June A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. L. HUDSON,
Judge of Probate.

[4-10]

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Kelso, a single man, of the county of Polk, and state of Minnesota, mortgagor, to Joseph Kelso, mortgagee, dated the 8th day of April, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of May, 1891, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book "G" of Mortgages on page 104 thereof, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, and no action or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage debt, or any part thereof; and said mortgage containing a provision that if default shall be made in the payment of interest, or the interest, or the taxes, or any part thereof, in the manner and at the time in said mortgage provided, or in any of the covenants, said mortgagee, or any part or parts of the said therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same to the purchaser, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sales to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with all charges and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars. And whereas said mortgage contains the further condition that in case default be made by the party of the last part in any of the provisions of said mortgage or in the failure of the party of the last part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns or his attorney to deliver to the said mortgagee receipts for taxes as in the event such default has been made in the payment of said notes mentioned in said mortgage, with one note of $100 which became due October 20th, 1892; one note of $75 which became due October 20th, 1893, and one note of $50 which became due October 20th, 1894, all bearing said mortgage lien, and dated herein and whereas the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at the option of the mortgagee, now claimed to be due and is due and payable on said notes and mortgage the sum of $356.50 on account of principal and interest.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described therein and each and every of them, said premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at public meeting, to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and attorneys fee as aforesaid, and taxes and dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the south-east quarter of section nine eleven (11), township number one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-two (42) west in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1894.

JOSEPH KELSO,
Mortgagee.

ALLEN & HOSKEN,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Gallock, Minn. [8-14]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1892, made and executed by Thomas Hall and Emma Hall as his wife, mortgagors to L. Ellington, mortgagee, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in Book 31, of mortgages on page 32, by which default the power of sale becomes operative, and there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, said mortgage and the note secured thereby, the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, and no action or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage viz: Lot number twelve (12) in block number two (2) in the original townsite of Belmont, now a part of the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, according to the plat of record in and for said county, and bring said sale at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said County and State on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and the sum of seventy-five dollars and interest and taxes if any on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

L. ELLINGTON,
Mortgagee.

E. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [8-15]

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

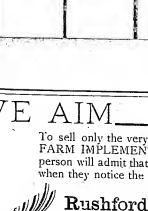
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:



Rushford Wagons,
John Deere Plows,
Hollingsworth Rakes,
Flying Dutchman Plows,
Deering Binders AND Mowers,
Advance Threshers
and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston

SCHMIDT THE PAINTER

Is Now on deck at the Old Stand on Second Street, with a Full Line of

PAINTS AND OILS AND GLASS AND WALL PAPER

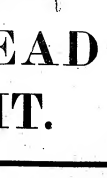
Ready for anything in the line of Painting or Papering. Be sure and get an estimate from me before you contract your work.

A. C. SCHMIDT.

A NEW Serial

NOW RUNNING IN THE

JOURNAL.



READ IT.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west and Pacific coast at.....6:02 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Wilmot peg, Brandon, and points north, at.....7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Round Home.

Mrs. H. H. Dickmann returned to her home at Mylville, on Monday.

The Masonic socialable at the hall on Monday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

A young son of S. M. Vance, had the misfortune to break his thigh on Monday morning.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

E. P. Pierce visited Grand Forks early this week.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lyme.

The boys had a good day for the ball game at the park on Tuesday.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Brown.

Parnell has purchased another road machine and will use it plenty this season.

John Lester returned from Canada last week, where he has been since last fall. Says times are as hard down there as here.

Any person or persons who have "Merry-go-rounds," "Bout-Swings" "Ferris-wheels," "Riding-ponies" or any games of amusement in which there is no gambling—may confer with or write the secretary for space on fair grounds.

J. V. E. WYATT,
Sec'y.

[4t]

Graham Munch drove out to Red Lake Falls on Sunday with two young lady friends.

The street south of the court house block has been nicely graded and a good sidewalk laid along the north side. A great improvement to the court house grounds.

Two fellows got into a fight down back of the round house on Saturday and it was a fight to a finish, for one of them at least, as he was knocked so cold that his adversary thought he had killed him, and lit out. The man was discovered later on and eventually came to and was all right again.

The repairs on the bridge in Jerome's addition were completed on Saturday and the bridge opened for traffic. Henry Nolan was the master mechanic in charge and though he did not seem to be doing much at the time he got there just the same and in short order. No flies on Henry.

One day last week Miss Dollie Bunnell caught one of the largest pickerels that has been taken from Maple lake this summer. She was so enthused over the fact that she came home, got Pa and Ma Bunnell, and on Tuesday morning returned to the scene of her triumph, determined not to rest until she has captured every last fish in the lake.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months.

[5-12] ROBERT STANTON.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[4t-tf]

D. N. TAYLOR.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved York-shire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Tuyl, on the farm.

AARON COOKE.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidts.

The Commercial hotel is receiving a fresh coat of paint.

The excursion trains to the lake on Saturday and Sunday were well filled.

On Saturday afternoon the crops were refreshed again by a fine rain that seemed to be general throughout the country.

Notice the change in the Northern Pacific time card. The train going east now leaves at 6:32 p. m. and the train from the east arrives at 7:22 a. m.

Courade C. Snyder had a valuable horse fatally cut on a wire fence on Monday night. The animal will be laid up for a week or ten days at the least.

John Keenan drove his trotter down from Warren on Monday. John has as fine a piece of horseflesh as one would wish to see anywhere.

Splendid showers on Monday evening have benefited vegetation and insures bountiful crops. It will not be for lack of moisture if we do not have an abundant yield, this year.

The Ida Van Cortland company will be at the opera house every evening next week, in a fine repertoire of plays. Our theatre going people may expect a week of enjoyment.

Irv M. De Camp has resigned his clerkship in the Hotel Buerkah at Grand Forks, and has been figuring with Mr. Clements this week to secure the Commercial hotel. If anybody could make a success of it Irv could.

Col. Cobham Post will meet on Friday evening at the Post room to arrange for the Fourth of July business. Every comrade is expected to be present at that meeting so as to be thoroughly posted on the program.

Crookston is laying out to have the jolliest Fourth of July celebration on record. If you want to enjoy a regular old-fashioned celebration just follow the crowd and come along to Crookston next Wednesday. A right royal time is assured.

Secretary J. V. E. Wyatt, who has been confined to the house since Memorial Day, with quinsy, is around again and getting a large sized handle on to himself, preparing for the grent event of next month. He will have everything in apple pie order by the time the fair opens.

The Valley Roller Mills here bought the wheat on the Trunz farm, 14,000 bushels, and it is being delivered at the rate of about 600 bushels per day. Delivered at the same rate it will require about 20 days yet to finish the hauling. This wheat is the largest portion of two farms.

A fine string of horses for the coming event are already in training at the driving park, and their performances indicate exciting times on the turf and many hotly contested events. Many noted horses are expected from the East Grand Forks farms and other places, and the July meet promises to be one long to be remembered in the annals of Polk county trotting events.

While the business of farming has been very unproductive for the past year or so, it must be consoling to the average farmer to reflect that his condition is really not so bad after all as the average business man in other lines. While it is true that the prices for his products are extremely low it is also true that what he has to buy is proportionally as low. Comparing prices now with those of the boom times the outlook does not appear so extremely dark, as many would seem to wish to imply.

The stockholders in the new hotel met at the city hall on Saturday evening to listen to the report of the committee, which report, showed stock to the amount of over $16,000 already taken and the probability that the balance would be taken within a few days. Our citizens have taken hold of this matter with an earnestness of purpose that is bound to win success and the result will be a hotel that will be a credit to our city. There is no doubt that before snow flies the building will be finished off.

August Wentzel drove in from his farm on Monday. Says that he has not cut any grain as yet, but he has cut one or two patches of Canada thistles, that if allowed to go to seed would furnish all the seed Polk county needs. He says the Great Northern road has some thistles growing over the right of way that ought to be cut before it goes to seed, as thistle seeds are carried by the wind and thus are more dangerous than a real old oats or mustard. As the thistles are now in bloom, some of them the matter should be attended to at once. He says that the company should also open their ditch between the towns of Lowell and Fisher, which has been allowed to become choked up, or otherwise much damage may be done should this matter be neglected.

Populist county convention to-day.

Republican county convention to-morrow.

Dr. Danlop went out to Maple lake Monday morning to see Sam. Rosenthal.

Judge Ives finished his work at Warren on Saturday last and returned to the city.

Mrs. Rose went out to Maple lake on Sunday to serve ice cream and cake to the picnicers.

Will Peterson, Ed. Clancy and Chas. Brennan drove out to Maple lake on Monday morning.

A. N. Hixson was in on Tuesday morning after men and teams to work on the Lowell ditch.

G. W. Lewis, "Uncle Lewis," as he is familiarly known has been quite seriously ill since Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Leick and son returned on Sunday morning from a visit to her parents in Rhode Island.

Samuel French, assistant chief of the fire department at Great Falls, Mon., was in the city on Monday.

The W. R. C. served ice cream and cake at the G. A. R. ball on Thursday evening. Quite a number dropped in to enjoy the occasion.

Mrs. Nelson's lecture at the M. E. church on Saturday evening, was well attended and highly enjoyed by all who heard it.

Oats is away out of sight and the price promises to be good enough for the fall. It looks like all who have early oats for market this fall will have a bonanza.

S. E. Chapin started on Monday evening for Phoenix, Arizona, with a view to locating in business should he be satisfied with the outlook. The Journal wishes for him a pleasant visit and a safe return.

Potato bugs seem to be more active and numerous than ever this year. It begins to look like the price of potatoes would be equal to the price of liberty this year. It is said that: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Thos. Olafson and wife, of West Duluth, arrived on Saturday on a visit with relatives and acquaintances in the city. Mr. O. returns home this week, but his wife will remain for a somewhat extended visit.

A number of teams and men, who were employed on the Lowell ditch passed through the city Monday morning en route to Leech lake, where they will commence grading the Brainerd & Northern railway, which is to run from Brainerd to Leech lake.

Miss Mable Arnold returned last week from a winter's sojourn away off in British Columbia. She reports having had a good time and seems very much improved in health. She was nearly a month on the way home being delayed by washouts.

Thos. Olafson said while in the city this week: "All that the farmers need to secure good prices for their products, is direct communication with Duluth where farm products of all kinds command good prices at all times. When you get the cheap rates that direct communication will give you, you will be all right in this valley."

Archie McKinnon has as fine a team of four-year-old Star Bashaws as can be found in the city. He broke them when they were fillies, can drive them either single or double and no other person ever drew a line over them. He built a light carriage especially for use with them, and it will be hard to wonder if he does not get away with the first premium for gentlemen's carriage team at the coming fair. It is as fine a team, as one could wish to see anywhere.

A team belonging to Fred Savory took fright on Thursday evening, while standing in front of the meat market on Broadway, adjoining the Central House and started in a mad dash, south on Broadway. The wagon collided with a telegraph pole on the corner of Fletcher and Broadway, leaving the box and hind wheels in the middle of the street and the team with the front wheels dashed on across the street, and ran with such force against the side of the Methodist church, as to throw both horses flat on the sidewalk, splitting a window sill; the horses quickly got up and started west along Fletcher street colliding with a horse and buggy that Mrs. M. E. Bartlett had but a few moments before been driving, throwing her horse over the sidewalk and nearly wrecking the buggy. About this time the wagon tongue broke letting it drop, and ploughing into the ground, which in a red hot brought the team to a standstill throwing one of the horses to the ground. Neither of the horses were hurt and the most extensive damage sustained by the runaway was to the buggy. Mr. Savory had just delivered a vest call to the butcher when the runaway occurred and did not have hold of the lines that were tied up somewhere about the wagon. The carelessness of leaving such a team (they are young horses) without tying is reprehensible and should not be permitted.

T. A. Harris, has been busy at the Commercial sample rooms, raising and putting a brick foundation beneath it.

T. A. Harris, went to Meutor, on Wednesday to move the Episcopal church into the village. It stands outside, about a mile at present.

Miss Frankie Beaton, a JOURNAL compositor, left for a visit with relatives in St. Paul on Saturday evening. She expects to be away until September.

Rudy Burkhardt took a load of Cleveland house guests out to John Bletow's on Sunday, returning Monday morning. Rudy says John is one of the best entertainers in the world.

A German picnic was the order of the day on Kroghmann's farm west of the town on Sunday. A large number of Germans went out for a good time and report that they had it.

Louis Fontaine went out to the farm last week and found upon his arrival that the wind had blown down the frame of his new barn, that had just been put up previous to the storm. The damage was slight.

Mr. Wm. Cunningham reports much damage to crab apples and currants by the hail-storm of Tuesday evening, June 19th. His apple trees were full of fruit and promised a big yield previous to the storm, but now the yield is problematical.

Rev. McClure preached his farewell sermon at the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, and leaves soon for other scenes. Services at the Presbyterian church will be kept up until a regular supply is provided for.

Fritz Burholts, was up from Fertile, on Tuesday, arranging for the material for an elegant bank building to be erected in that growing village. It is said that the building will be one of the finest in Polk county outside of Crookston, and that even Crookston has no fine bank building than this one will be.

Thomas Olafson informs the JOURNAL that the report of the death of Martial Fillatreault, that was circulated in this city last week was incorrect. He says that Mr. Fillatreault's wife died recently in a hospital, of small pox and the body was sent to Faribault for interment. It will be remembered that the statement was made that Mr. Fillatreault died at Faribault.

On Sunday morning Sam Rosenthal fell backward off the platform of the excursion train as it was nearing Mentor, landing in a culvert. The train ran into Mentor before it could be stopped, and a conveyance was sent right out and Mr R. was taken up and carried out to the cottage on the lake. Though considerably bruised and shaken up no bones seem to have been broken, and at last accounts Sam was almost himself again.

George Lipscombe was down from St. Hilaire last Friday. George was very indignant at the report that he was a wife-beater, characterizing the story as a lie out of whole cloth, and says that his wife has merely gone for a short visit to the home of her parents, intending to return to him after a short visit below. We can't imagine how such a sensational story could be circulated, as it had not a shadow of foundation in fact.

The JOURNAL is informed that at the populist caucus in the village of Fertile on Saturday evening, the enthusiastic reformers were present in surprising the whole of the caucus. At the republican caucus, held the same evening 28 republican voters appeared to attend to the business in hand. This would indicate that republican was at rather a low ebb in our sister village.

Mrs. C. E. Misner and the children went up to Euclid on Saturday morning, returning on Monday evening. Charlie intended to have gone out there on Sunday, but found that his watch wouldn't run—that is, not like the bicycle he traded for the watch with the idea that a watch would answer for a bike because both—to be any good—have got to run. Come to case in point, Charlie found that the Waterbury would not go.

On Friday evening of last week, J. W. Clapp was killed by Ehle Allen, a son of Alanson Allen, the well-known proprietor of the Merchants hotel, St. Paul. It seems that young Allen had been living with a woman under an assumed name and the altercation in some way grew out of this fact. Such things are the legitimate outgrowth of a life of sin. Mr. Clapp was well known in the northwest having traveled for a St. Paul house and was universally liked it is said, but it is said he was somewhat inclined to be gamey, some when in liquor. On the other hand Mr. Allen is said to be "anything but quarrelsome at any time. He was clerk of the Merchants' and a very popular

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Ida Cortland Company played a week's engagement at the Fargo opera house, to crowded houses, receipts, at 25, 50 and 75 cents. For next week in Crookston the company will put the prices at 15, 25 and 35 cents, which makes it possible for everybody to enjoy this excellent company during their stay here. Everybody should go.

Found.

An overcoat and cap. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

[11-12] M. J. HALLA.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Steam Threshing Outfit for Sale.

Second hand Straw Traction engine and Minnesota Chief separator for sale at a bargain. Everything is in first-class condition. To a responsible party long time will be given. Apply to or address,

[8-10] L. B. WELTEN,
Edna, Minn.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman writes from Rockport, Utah, under date of May 12, 1893. "Gentlemen:—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in declaring it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock with out it." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

As there are a number of trained harness dogs in the city the Fair association will give a special prize to the winner of one-half mile dash, trot or run; dogs to be harnessed to a two-wheeled cart and to be driven by boys under 15 years of age. Race to be held July 19th in afternoon of the Fair grounds.

[4t] J. V. E. WYATT, Sec'y.

WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME **AND EASY PAYMENTS.**

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fourmet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar for	$1 00
20 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
36 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	1 00
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	25
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	35
Pure Lard, per pound	6½
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	10
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea now sold. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	40c
40c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	35c
30c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for	$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Rio for	1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for	1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for	1.00

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

Crookston can well afford to feel that cannery to get astart. Will we do it?

Wyakoop Lamm, came down from Angus, on Monday to enjoy the Masonic social, in the evening.

Wm. Davidson, was down from the Keystone farm, to attend the Masonic social, on Monday evening.

Estray.

Came upon my premises, in the town of Onstad, on or about May 28th, three steers, two red and one red and one, all about 3 years old. Owner can recover by proving property and paying charges.

[9-11] SIVERT HANSON.

To Teachers of Polk County.

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

The course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teacher should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address,
ROBERT STANTON,
Crookston Packing House,
Crookston, Minn.

[7-12]

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[7-tf] A. STRONGE,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Gold Fellows block.

[32tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894. NO. 12.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....Dan M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....C. P. Dorey.
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist.....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 56st Sen. Dist.....E. Z. Lommen.
Representatives, 56st Sen. Dist.....John D. Knutson, B. M. Cherley and Hans Justson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. A. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Mune.

County.

Auditor.....C. V. Wheeler
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Amy Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. N. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamre
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Bowles
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Cromb
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in Mecklenor Block
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournier Block
Assessor.....C. H. Nix
City Attorney.....Defrost Bicklon
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Ralph
Office in Fournier Block
City Justice—L. E. Gossman.....Fournier Block
G. H. Hall.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. Allen and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gorges

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....L. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Bolin
Second "".....I. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norris
Third "".....Wm. Watts, W. E. Kirsch
Fourth "".....N. S. Cervels, Fred Hall
Fifth "".....R. G. Martinie, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston	
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus	
Black River,	P A Zeiseman	Wylie	
Brey,	Albert Wickstrom	Dray	
Dedjor'	P N Sevalrud	Mentor	
Brandvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston	
Belgium,	Henry Beyer	Euclid	
Brisbe,	A P Frank	Warren	
Highland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher	
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston	
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot.	Crookston	
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston	
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsey	
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks	
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid	
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Olga	
Fairfax,	Wm Hinmelsback.	Crookston	
Farley,	W A Lambert.	Warren	
Fanny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid	
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher	
Fisher, vil.,	L E George	Fisher	
Fertile, vil.,	F J Hogen	Fertile	
Gentilly,	G E Forks	E G Forks	
Gd Forks, city,	J B Johnson	E G Forks	
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile	
Gesden,	John Hannon	Bisgdal	
Gentilly,	H T Goudrou,	Gentilly	
Gervais,	John Delegal	R L Falls	
Grove Park,	E F Abbott	Mentor	
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay	
Hammond,	Ernest Hamm	Crookston	
Higdon,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland	
Hill River,	Fred Severson	Lindsey	
Hubbard,	Andrew Morseon	Nelsville	
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks	
Hazarville,	G H Frosts.	G Forks	
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly	
Kinn,	J D Jamieson,	Eraklee	
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Eraklee	
Lake Pleasant,	August Benedle	R L Falls	
Lambert,	Samuel Gehenu,	Lambert	
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile	
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Ozella	
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston	
Louisville,	Benjamin Dufour	Hoot	
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory	
North	Harry Deye,	T R Falls	
Norden,	H D Dauphinon	T. R. Falls	
Northland,	M S Mernger	Northland	
Numedal,	Hemer F A Haug.	Tweit	
Onward,	W A Marin	Melvin	
Parnell,	S W Bean	Crookston	
Payder River,	Ed Hebert	Brooks	
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie	
Queer,	Hans S Hoidem	Fosston	
R. L. r. village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls	
Red Lake Falls,	Hdalg Borll	R L Falls	
Rinis,	D C Hallock	St. Hilaire	
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire	
Rocksbury,	P Engerstad	Winger	
Roome,	P Bosklind	Fosston	
Rosebud,	John E Juvernd,	Crookston	
Russia,	Gene Simonson	St. Hilaire	
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson	Northland	
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	St. Hilaire	
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	Winger	
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	E G Forks	
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	Tabor	
Tabor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor	
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrier	Terrebonne	
Tilden,			
Tynsid,	A O Sterineon	Seby	
Vyneland,	John Thompson	Seby	
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Bisdal	
Woodside,	Thos. Holderson,	Maple Bay	
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire	
Ramsbardt,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks	
Third River Falls	Anne Zeh.	T R Falls	

The poisonous cuts inflicted by birch wire, has caused the death of many a good horse whose life might have been saved by the use of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. It is especially made to heal all cuts, sores and wounds quickly, and thousands of farmers and stockmen have freely acknowledged it the best. F. L. Durand sells and guarantees this remedy.

POPULIST TICKET.

The Pops Meet and Put Up a Ticket, Which has but Few Elements of Strength.

Two Office-Holders, Beaudry and Benson Renominated with Little Opposition.

Lommen Secures the Congressional Delegation—Ringdal for the Senate.

The populists met in convention on Thursday and put in nomination the following county ticket, viz:

For Auditor—John Gleason.
For Treasurer—John Beaudry.
For Sheriff—Andrew Steenerson.
For Register of Deeds—A. Wickstrom.
For Clerk of the Court—John Vig.
For County Attorney—L. E. Gossman.
For Superintendent of Schools O. McCrillis.
For County Surveyor—O. L. Hamre.
For Coroner—John S. Dwyer.
For Court Commissioner—D. E. Hatlestad.
For County Commissioner 2d district—Anton Linden.
For County Commissioner 4th district—H. Norlund.

A resolution was passed declaring that under no chreumstances should any man be given a third term. This for very obvious reasons, is a very foolish idea because it sometimes happens that the aspirant though he has already served two or three terms is by far the best fitted of any of the aspirants before the convention, and it is always true that an experienced man is better than an inexperienced one. When the position of treasurer was reached the convention seemed to take this view of the case and nominated the present incumbent John T. Beaudry. The sheriff office was hotly contested by Thomas Lawrence, Murvin Losey and Andrew Steenerson, the latter winning at length by a comfortable majority. There were many who were disappointed that Losey did not win as he has been an exceedingly efficient deputy and has made many friends. For the nomination for county attorney, Ed. George, Martin O'Brien and L. E. Gossman contested for first place the latter winning hands down. In the congressional contest that followed the county nominations, A. R. Holston was laid upon the shelf with neatness and dispatch by E. E. Lommen, who was instructed to select his own delegates to the congressional convention. This will also, doubtless remove the Boen et con. tention and nominate Lommen, as Polk county holds the edge on the convention and Lommen can get a list full of delegates from other counties to be breds them. The sight of Holston's elongated, peaked visage since his defeat gives us a pain—as it is truly pathetic to witness his disappointment for he really desired it, it would have tickled his vanity, pleased him and hurt nobody and he would have been an exceedingly soft snap—for a good republican to have beaten. But such is life—in the far west. The good die young—sometimes, and Holston is quite young. Harry Ives—he of the Spectator, desired to serve his country in the legislature next winter, but after endorsing P. M. Ringdal for Senator the convention did not monkey with anything else—preferring to leave something for the legislative convention to do.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 16th

Lesbe Damas	Smith Louis
Hamilton Christ	
Nilson Ernest	

Oscar Bernard D.

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LaPage, Postmaster.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its power in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the best recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

A PRE-HISTORIC RELIC.

Lo The Poor Indian Up a Tree.

On Thursday of last week, while sawing a log about 2½ feet in diameter, Frank Hawkins, hired sawyer at the Red River Lumber Co's mill, noticed what appeared to be an iron spike an inch or so long protruding from the log about the centre of it. Stopping the saw he took an ax and proceeded to cut out the "spike" and cut to the heart of the log before he released the said spike which by that time, had shown by breaking up that it was not composed of iron. As soon as he had removed the intruder and started up the saw he began to think about the peculiarity of a big pine saw log with bones in it, and then he gathered up what he could find of the bones, one long one over 9 inches long, from which 3 or 4 inches had been broken while first cutting into the log, and a chunked piece that had come from the heart of the log. When shown to a physician he pronounced the bones to be those of a human being, the long one a shin bone and the other evidently a head bone, no doubt a portion of the remains of some old Indian, who lived many years ago, but the puzzling is how came a portion of him in the pine tree? That would be interesting to know, and also how long a time was required to get him in that fix. It would have been interesting to have had a section of the log containing the bones cut, and sent to the historical society but it been known in time what the find really was.

Minnie Items.

Miss Rachel Dolly, of Grand Forks, is visiting relatives here.

A large number attended the circus on Monday in Grand Forks. Some went in the evening.

Mr. James Nesbit has improved his yard by building a woven wire fence around it.

Monday's picnic, which was held in Jas. Lee's beautiful grove, was a grand success. The day being pleasant a large crowd was present. A large amount was raised which goes for church purposes.

The Jr. ball nine of Fisher and the Jr. nine of Minnie had a contest on Tuesday. Fisher was the winner. The score was 11 to 12. We'll play the boys again in the near future.

The "wild cats" of Mayville and the Minnie "tame cats" had a ball game at the picnic. They came out a tie—the score stood 37 to 37.

Some farmers are engaged in pulling a weed of which the name is not known. The leaf and stalk resembles a pea in size and color. It has a long tap root which is full of little nuts. It is a hard weed to kill it is even worse than mustard.

Prof. B. R. Norwood left Monday morning for a pleasure trip to Maple Lake and Fosston.

A few went up from here to Maple Lake on the Fourth.

Some farmers have commenced buying. Marah Pengilly.

In 1880 in United States had pop **3 Cities** ulation over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 In United States in 1870 **Cities** had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. [10-tf]

A Great is the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City.

Savage Used to wage war where **Indians** Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace is enjoyed by Indians, but **Pipe** the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the **Fly** shortest distances, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Soo & Sound right but they don't **Sue** look right for Sioux City through which The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha, [10-tf]

REPUBLICANS CONVENE.

For the Purpose of Selecting Delegates to the State Convention at St. Paul.

P. J. McGuire Endorsed for Auditor and Allowed to Name the Delegation.

The Most Noticeable Feature in the Convention was Perfect Harmony.

The Polk County Republican convention met at the court house, on Friday, June 29th to elect 12 delegates to attend the State convention to be held in St. Paul, on Wednesday, July 11th. Hugh Thompson, was elected temporary chairman and A. B. Christy, secretary. The following committees were appointed.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. D. Stephens, Dr. A. Nelson; J. D. Marshall, Harry Falk and B. S. Bennet.

ON CREDENTIALS.

R. J. Monteith, W. J. Walseth, J. B. Roome, J. W. Wheeler and Al. Kaiser.

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

T. J. McAdam, Felix Fournet and W. A. Lanctot.

The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. Adopted.

The committee on credentials reported over 70 delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

The committee on resolutions reported back the following resolutions that were unanimously adopted, viz:

RESOLVED—That we, the republicans, of Polk county, in convention assembled do renew our allegiance to the doctrines and principles of the republican party as set forth and embodied in the declaration of principles adopted at the National Republican convention at Minneapolis and the last Republican State convention, of Minnesota.

RESOLVED—That we declare that the democratic party now in power has shown its utter and absolute incompetency to deal properly with the affairs of the state, and earnestly look to the speedy return to power of the republican party in all branches of government and pledge our best efforts in that direction.

RESOLVED—That we heartily endorse and commend the administration of Governor Nelson, and especially appreciate his efforts in looking after this state's interests in procuring the funds which are due the state from the general government.

RESOLVED—That the only office in the state, of Minnesota, that is held by democrats is a glaring contrast between the proper and the improper management of public affairs by the two leading political parties.

RESOLVED—That we have, in one of our own citizens, P. J. McGuire, a man eminently fitted to fill the office of State Auditor, and that we heartily desire his nomination by the state convention, and that we request him to select twelve names to be presented to the state convention, at St. Paul, July 11th, 1894.

RESOLVED—That we believe in, and advocate international bi-metallism and demand that our government use every honorable means to bring this about; and to this end we endorse the views of ex-speaker Reed, as expressed in his recently published interview with the correspondent of one of the London magazines, in which he expresses himself as believing it to be the duty of the republican party to couple the question of tariff, and alive in such a way as to impose heavier import duties upon such products of those nations, who persist in adhering to the gold standard, and lighter ones upon those countries with us in working for bimetallism.

Mr. McGuire reported the following list of names to the convention, as they were unanimously elected as delegates to represent Polk county, in the state convention on July 11th, next, viz:

D. Marshall, Dr. A. Nelson, James Gilmore, M. P. De Woll, Lewis Lohn, James Rosaeau, Halvor Steenerson, E. M. Walsh, H. Thompson, Lewis Billington, A. D. Stephens and E. O. Flanders.

The convention then adjourned, peace and harmony prevailing.

The Republican county central committee met on Friday afternoon and elected Theodore Garceau, a member of the convention to fill a vacancy in the Red Lake Falls district, appointed Friday, August 3rd, as the day for holding the republican county convention and recommended that the county central committee be increased from 7 to 15 members.

Euclid Items.

Peter Keeler spent Monday in Argyle visiting friends.

H. C. Misner and George Easbey drove over to the Forks Monday.

Robert Causney returned from Fairmount Monday, where he left his little daughter, Aggie.

Bert Teel and W. A. Causey, took in Crookston Monday last.

Mrs. Chapin returned home Saturday instead of Wednesday as previously stated.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chapin and son and daughter, of Warren, and W. L. Davis and wife, of Angus, took in the Fourth at Euclid.

P. Fairwether visited Argyle this week. He says crops at Euclid will compare favorably with any he has seen.

Peter Stuhr, Peter Keeler, Peter Qunst and Henry Stuhr took in the circus and Red Lake Falls last week.

Miss Edith Currie returned from St. Anthony Park Monday morning. Miss Edith has been attending school at that place for some time past.

Michael Blever, an old resident of Euclid, passed to his future home on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The funeral was held at Crookston with interment in the cemetery at that place. Mr. Blever came to Euclid in the early days of '79, and has held many offices of trust, both in Euclid and Belgium, townships; he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and there are a host of friends here who extend sympathy to the widow and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pfeil, of Argyle, drove down to attend the funeral of the late Michael Blever.

A. H. Pitkin, who went to Suburn, Iowa, after his wife and family, have got as far as Alexandria, where they stopped to spend the Fourth with Leslie Sanddauch, an old-time Euclidite. Mr. Pitkin intends going into business with H. C. Misner. We welcome Mr. P. and family.

Mrs. I. W. C. Misner, who went to Fond du Lac, Wis., her old home, some time ago, was taken sick soon after she reached there, and is now able to be up. Her friends here will be pleased to know that she is so far recovered as to discharge her physician.

May he Euclid don't know how to celebrate, but we think she does. Euclidites turned out bodily and cleaned out the E. B. Ballou grove and held a basket picnic. Swings were put up, base ball, foot ball, seesaw, tugs of war, and other games were indulged in, and when Euclid people get together that means a good time, you can feel sure of that. If you know of anyone who is bullious or has an overflow of bile, send them to Euclid to spend the Fourth of July. No cure, no pay—no Quack about Euclid. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. Attwood and Capt. L. S. Hancock, which were highly appreciated by a patriotic assemblage. If all were not Americans by birth they were by adoption. "Our country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," was drawn nearer to all of us by this assemblage. May the stars and stripes ever float in the wish of all.

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pains till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Haller's Pain Destroyer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure for all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels and that a large bottle only costs 50c, it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. For sale by F. L. Durand.

As there are a number of trained horses dogs in the city the Fair association will give a special prize to the winner of one-half mile dash, trot or run; dogs to be harnessed to a two-wheeled cart and to be driven by boys under 15 years of age. Race to be held July 19th in afternoon on the Fair grounds. [4t]

J. V. E. Wyatt, Sec'y.

THE EAGLE SCREAMED.

The Ever Glorious Fourth Was Properly Celebrated in Crookston.

Was celebrated in Crookston in great shape. The day was ushered in, when scarce five minutes old, by the booming of anvil and ammunition—crackers, which music was incessant until daylight did appear, and in fact up until midnight, when the 4th was to be ushered in. A fine program, which was published in our last issue, had been prepared and was carried out to the letter. In due time the procession was formed and marched to the grove on Ash street.

Hon. J. P. Love, of Lexington, Ga., was the orator of the day. He is in the government employ, and had been up to the Red Lake reservation looking up reported thieving depredations, and on his return he was secured by the committee to deliver the oration. He is a very smooth talker, and made an interesting speech, though a little different from the ordinary Fourth of July oration usually heard here.

A. R. Holson also regaled the people with some original Fourth of July matter. He wanted the cities of all the lands in the country torn up and the land divided among the people—called for a new deal, in fact a general shake-up of property all around. Of course there was no politics (?) in his remarks on such an occasion as this as that would have been entirely out of place, but we could not refrain from the thought that it was a grand good thing for this country that the gentlemen's confessional aspirations have been nipped in the bud. It is wonderful how little some know about the underlying principles of American freedom, and how little they can acquire of the true spirit of progress.

The afternoon exercises consisted of games of various kinds, succeeded by fire-works and dancing in the evening, and the great crowd seemed to thoroughly enjoy it all. The Fourth of July committee deserve credit for their efforts to furnish a fine entertainment.

THRIFT OF FARMERS.

Some Statistics Going to Show Their Condition in Minnesota.

St. Paul, June 28.—Some interesting agricultural statistics are being prepared in the office of Labor Commissioner Powver. Two townships in each of 12 counties have been canvassed with a view to finding out the general financial standing of the farmers. The figures received so far go to show the number of farmers, the number of years spent in Minnesota, the amount of their possessions and the exact amount of their present posses-lons, their possessions free from debt, their savings per annum, the percentage of debt to posses sions, and the averages and totals of all these it ms. It is found that the average present possessions of the numbers taken is $5,200. The average savings per an num has been $228, while the average percentage of debt to posses sat us is found to be 11.0. Similar sta stics are to be prepared regarding ten nts, and the whole will be published when complete.

Fish, as an Shipboard.

San Francisco, Sept 8.—Pacific Mail steamship Peru arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She is the first steamer to arrive from the district of the black plague since it broke out in Hong Kong in May. After leaving Hong Kong a case of plague developed on board. A Chinese wiper in the engine room was taken sick and died in four hours. At the open port of Nagasaki the Peru was placed in quarantine a week.

Western Union Wires.

Denver Col., July 3.—The strikers have cut Western Union wires near Cesharas, and no news has been received from Trinidad since 11 o'clock p. m. The federal troops sent from Fort Logan headed for Trinidad and left there at 9:30. They should arrive at Trinidad at noon.

The Industry of the Sheriff.

The platform of the Democratic party at Chicago openly denounces the industry of the sheriff, which, it was claimed, had been fostered by protection. Remembering how many a time the sheriff has had since March 4, 1893, it is as well to see how the Democratic performance has agreed with its denunciation of the sheriff's industry.

During 1893 there were 15,560 trade failures in the United States, being 93 per cent more than in 1892. The liabilities of those who failed in 1893 were $469,000,000, as compared with $168,000,000 in 1892, an increase of $302,000,000 in a single year. Was there ever such an arrant humbug and fraud as this Chicago denunciation of the sheriff? United States to arise at once and demand the immediate cessation of the policy of prostration which the high sheriff is thrusting upon the American people and to "denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff."—American Economist.

THE FACE OF ROSENELLE.

CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.
Author of "The Struggle of the Lovelies," "The Point of a Needle," etc.

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house from a low resort. I stumbled up my steps unsteadily and fell over a handle that was lying outside my door. It was little Annette, stupefied by the effects of some drug which had been given her. I took her in to my wife, and that poor, unfortunate woman who wrecked her life when she married me conceived an affection for her at once. We never had any children. She desired to keep her. I permitted her to do so. That is the whole story. Do not think I wish to be short with you. I will answer any question you think it worth your while to address to me."

"Did you leave the city immediately after you found the child?"

"I did."

"Why?"

"My business, perhaps it would be franker to say my means of livelihood, necessitated it."

"What has been your means of livelihood?"

"Swindling in all its various forms."

Maxey sat staring in bewilderment for some minutes.

"By what methods?"

"By the meanest methods. Do you wish me to give a catalogue of my crooked ways? It would no doubt be instructive to you."

"Never mind that," cried Maxey, with sudden energy. "Answer me this: Were you concerned in the attempt to murder this child Annette?"

Mr. Dyre sprang to his feet with a force that overturned his chair and stood with a horrified look fixed full on the artist's face. His lip trembled and his voice faltered when he asked:

"Is that—is that your suspicion?"

"I am not here to talk of suspicions. I am asking you a plain question, susceptible of a plain answer."

Gradually the horrified look faded out of his face. The lack luster eyes sought the surface of the hat again. He turned and carefully restored the chair to an upright position before he replied:

"I would rather, I would much rather, sir, to accusation should come in any other form, just go on, sir, and ask even in this. If there has been such an attempt, arrest me, try me, convict me, hang me. I am utterly unworthy of the least respect, as you realize. A man who would steal would kill. He would shoot down even his dying and innocent girl who trusted him. Go on, sir. I shall not oppose you."

"I am half a mind to take you at your word!" cried Maxey, rising and impatiently pacing the floor.

"I shall not resist you, sir."

"Do you mean to tell me that you do not know of the foul attempt on this poor girl's life on the sea road the very day you disappeared from town?"

Mr. Dyre made no reply at once, but a harsh, grating sound issued from between his lips. Maxey even thought he heard him murmur through his clinched teeth:

"The black heart! The black heart!"

But his faded glance was scarcely lifted from the floor but that he became passive again.

"I can only say to you, sir, that I never heard of this thing before."

"Don't you read the newspapers?"

"Not except by accident. I have no interest in the world whatever."

"Do you never hear people talk?"

"I have heard nobody talk about this, but I have been away where I would be little likely to."

"Why did you go away?"

"Because it was necessary for me to have money. I have been engaged in an attempt to raise money by dishonest means—an attempt which failed as disastrously as it deserved. It was my belief until I came here that Annette had indeed voluntarily absented herself from my abode, as she had threatened to do. If you will ask the landlord at 40 Flood street, he will tell you that I left money in his charge to be given to her if she returned during my absence. I had, I could have, no possible ill will for that unfortunate girl. Neither was her life such that she could have acquired enemies. You speak in riddles, sir. Would it be asking too much that you should tell me the circumstances? But, no, you will not do that, for I am the man suspected."

"I think circumstances warrant a suspicion that you know more than you will admit. Nevertheless, lest I do an injustice, I will tell you what you ask."

He told it. Mr. Dyre listened motionless till the end. When it was over, he remained silent.

"Have you nothing to say to this?" asked Maxey. "Do you suspect nobody?"

"I have nothing to say, sir."

"Nothing?"

"Not a word."

"Well, then," cried Maxey excitedly, "there is only one course open to me."

He hurriedly stepped to a door at the door. Annette, whose eyes were not yet free from tears, implored his attention for a moment. He went into the parlor with her.

Miss Maxey, dressed for the street, sat in one corner of the room, apparently preoccupied, though the unusual color in her cheeks was evidence enough that she was disturbed by more than ordinary emotions. The artist barely noticed her. He was too much under the power of his new and contending feelings that filled his soul when Annette spoke to him to bend anything else, for Annette opened her heart to him and laid bare her sweet and forgiving nature as she never had done before. And she pleaded for the token of his regard for her which he was the least in the world desirous of granting. But what could he do under the spell of her presence? How could he say "No" even when the granting of her prayer would allow to slip through his fingers the first real key to the mystery of the sea road which he felt he had ever held? The beautiful face turned toward him so beseechingly, the dark eyes emphasized her words so eloquently that he had no power to resist.

He could not forget that Mr. Dye had brought her up, had given her a home; that he stood to her in place of a father. She could not bear to think of his being persecuted or molested on her account. If he would not speak, let him remain silent. The past was passed. Would not Mr. Maxey give her his promise not to follow up that dark matter further? Mr. Maxey did not want to, but for her sake Mr. Maxey would, and he did.

"I promise you," he said at length, "I will detain him no longer. I will tell him that he is at liberty to go where he pleases, and that I do it for his daughter's sake."

"Oh, no; please don't tell him that. It is not necessary that he should know that I interceded for him. I would rather not."

"Very well then," said Maxey. "It shall be it."

He left the room and dismissed Mr. Bailey from his post in the hall.

As he was holding the door open for the sly landlord to pass out, Miss Maxey came by him on her way to the street and as she went she flashed into her brother's face a look of mingled pity and contempt which made him feel decidedly uncomfortable.

"She thinks I have yielded to Annette too readily," he reflected, "and no doubt she is right. No doubt I have."

Still he could not retract his promise now. He went into the room where the somber man still sat.

"Mr. Dye, I have only one more question to ask you. Have you told me everything which you believe it is necessary for me as the guardian of Annette to know?"

"Sir, I have nothing more to say."

"I have done, sir."

Mr. Dye arose, calm and unmoved now as he had been at first, smoothed off his hat with his glistening sleeve, put it upon his head and made the following speech:

"Mr. Maxey, sir, to warn you, if you wish to retain me, to have me arrested. Necessity is a stern law. I must eat. If there is nothing for me here, I shall not remain here. I do not march think, in view of the manifold vicissitudes of life and the uncertainties of the applications which control human events, that if you let me go today it is at all probable you will ever see me again."

"You are at liberty to go where you will," said Maxey. "If you have told me the truth, there is no reason why you should not. If you have lied to me, settle it with your conscience."

He opened the door. Mr. Dye said not a word. He made a profound stage bow, settled his hat more firmly on his head and stalked out.

"And that is the end," thought the artist, with some bitterness, "of my experience as a detective."

CHAPTER XI.
MISS MAXEY TRIES.

Miss Maxey went out of the house in Ballavoire Square with no definite purpose in view. She was disappointed, vexed, even offended by what she considered, and justly, the slight-mindedness and Maxey's want of firmness, but she was entirely unable to see what she could do to remedy the mischief. She had waited for Mr. Dye's coming from the day she knew of Maxey's visit to Flood street with despairing impatience, and she had heard from the lips of Annette of his arrival in the house with an excitement which rendered her even incapable from the interview with him an almost unbearable hardship. Now at last she felt the long delayed time had come when something of the mystery of the cruel affair on the sea road was to be cleared away.

Miss Maxey longed to see the light of day poured in upon this dark deed. It was a longing not born of curiosity alone. All the sympathies of her broad and generous nature had been enlisted in the cause of the poor girl whom she had rescued from a nameless grave. Her outraged sense of justice made her adopt with a desire to know that the guilty had suffered for the wrong inflicted on a helpless girl. The thought that the perpetrator of this dastardly crime was left free to go about, unchallenged and unmolested, among his fellow creatures was at times almost maddening to her. And to think that after all that had transpired, on the very verge, it seemed to her, of the most important discoveries, the man who undoubtedly held the key of the whole matter in his hand, in all probability, who was himself the criminal for whom they sought, was, in order to satisfy the scruples of a too sensitive girl, to be allowed to put himself out of their reach forever. This distressed her almost beyond endurance.

And in spite of all this she had come to the conclusion, or at least to a reluctant acquiescence, that Maxey was right. Impulsive Miss Maxey undoubtedly was, but she was quite capable of putting a bridle upon her tongue in a moment of anger, for the very reason that she distrusted her own power of self control. Not for the world would she have uttered a syllable that could by any possibility wound the sensitive spirit of Annette, and she did not dare trust herself to enter into an argument with her brother in her presence. So she had come out into the freer atmosphere of the street.

It was a cold, gloomy afternoon in January. The sky was dark and threatened snow. Miss Maxey was well wrapped up and rather enjoyed the crisp atmosphere. It was certainly an antidote for the fever within her.

She walked down the few paces which were necessary to take her to the high picketed fence that separated the street from the river. For a moment she looked out over the wastes of wintered ice, and in that moment an idea came to her—out of so little do great issues sometimes arise. If Miss Maxey had gone her customary way up the street into the main avenue, she would doubtless have wandered about the neighborhood till she had got the better of her emotions and have returned home, resigned to the inevitable, and so the part that she was to play in the unravelling of the sea road mystery would never have been. But at the moment when she looked out between the pickets the idea came to her that she might, by remaining where she was, get a better view of the somber Mr. Dye than she had been able to obtain in the house through a half opened door. It was only this and no more. All that followed came gradually and step by step.

Her brother had expressed his intention of dismissing Mr. Dyre at once. The mysterious visitor ought by this time to be coming down the stairs and out into the street. She drew her veil over her face and turned toward the door. Almost at the same instant the door opened, and that, the shiny coat and all that appertained thereto emerged into the open air.

Mr. Dye did not look about him. His head did not seem to be capable of holding itself erect. His eyes were fixed on the ground. He plunged his hands deep into his coat pockets and set out with a slow and not exactly steady step toward the avenue. Almost involuntarily, certainly without reflecting upon what she did, Miss Maxey followed him at the same slow pace. When he reached the corner, he stopped and looked up and down the street, as if undecided which way he had best go. His shoulders were elackened her pace lest she should overtake him.

After a momentary hesitation he made his decision. He took the way to the right. Was he going back to Flood street? His hands remained deep in his coat pockets and set just with a slow and not exactly steady step toward the avenue. Almost involuntarily, certainly without reflecting upon what she did, Miss Maxey followed him at the same slow pace. When he reached the corner, he stopped and looked up and down the street, as if undecided which way he had best go. His shoulders were sl

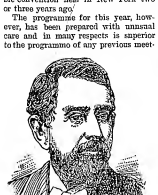
IN THE FOREST CITY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION

In Some Respects It Is Expected That This Will Be the Most Interesting Gathering of the Organization—Something About the Programme and Those Who Will Attend.

The Christian Endeavor society will meet in annual convention in Cleveland on July 11, the session continuing till the evening of the 15th. It is expected that in some respects this will be the most remarkable gathering of this altogether remarkable society that has ever been held, although it is hardly expected, probably, that the attendance will be as large as was that of the memorable convention held in New York two or three years ago.

The programmes for this year, however, has been prepared with unusual care and in many respects is superior to the programme of any previous meeting.



REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN.

ing. On Wednesday, the 11th, at no n, there will be a preliminary meeting of the board of trustees for prayer, conference and transaction of business. In the evening, by which time it is expected most of the delegates will have arrived, 15 of the largest churches of Cleveland will be open for the holding of 15 simultaneous meetings. These will be addressed by some of the most interesting speakers in the United States, including Rev. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, Secretary Comstock of New York, Rev. John Henry Burrows of Chicago, Rev. Tennis Hamlin of Washington, Rev. J. S. Hanson of Chicago, Mrs. I. M. Alden (Pansy) of Germantown, Pa., and many others equally well known, including representatives from the Y. M. C. A., the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, the Christian Endeavor work among the life savers and lightkeeps, the Travelers' Union of Christian Endeavor and the Floating Societies of Christian Endeavor.

It will be seen that the work will be unusually broad this year, and the promise in that direction foreshadowed by the variety of speakers at the Wednesday evening's meeting is amply borne out by the remainder of the programme. The address of welcome will be made in the Saengerfest building on Thursday morning by Governor McKinley on behalf of the state and by Rev. J. Z. Tyler on behalf of city pastors and the committee of 1894, while the response for the Endeavorers will be made by Rev. F. E. Dille, D. D., of San Francisco. The same afternoon there will be denominational rallies in the churches of the city.

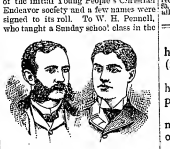
The evening meetings that day will be held in the Saengerfest building and a huge tent to be erected for the occasion. Special subjects have been chosen for discussion on Friday and Saturday mornings, the first being "Good Citizenship" and the second "International and Interdenominational Fellowship." These meetings will be held both in the tent and the Saengerfest, as it is expected that the attendance will be too large for either to hold, and will be opened by "free parliaments." Each afternoon there will be addresses delivered by leading lights, on Friday evening there will also be addresses, and on Saturday evening receptions and rallies of states, territorial and provincial delegations will be held in churches used as headquarters. The Sunday services will consist mainly of addresses and sermons, closing in the evening in both the tent and the Saengerfest building with two consecration meetings, conducted by President Francis E. Clark, D. D., and Secretary John Willis Baer.

MRS. I. M. ALDEN (PANSY).

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings 10 churches will be open at 6.30 for 10 early prayer meetings. Throughout the entire convention the music will be a most attractive feature, the directors being Mrs. P. S. Foster of Washington, Mr. J. G. Warren of Cleveland and Mr. H. C. Lincoln of Philadelphia, the Park sisters, consisting of New York, leading the singing. Cleveland is getting ready to entertain the delegates to the convention in a manner that will cause them to remember that beautiful city by the shore of Lake Erie as long as they live, but inasmuch as fully 30,000 people are expected to be present Cleveland is fully aware that it will be a crowded city while they are there. Of course no free entertainment will be provided, but the utmost pains will be taken to secure desirable places for the delegates during their sojourn. Rates per day for board and lodging will not average more than $1.50. If you intend to go, however, do not write to Cleveland, but to the secretion and entertainment manager of your own state. You can learn his name and address by writing to your state headquarters. Competent members of the local reception committee will have charge of all depots and steamboat landings, and each will be responsible for the guests arriving at his station. The members of this committee will wear white yachting caps trimmed with gold bands, white and gold being the official colors of the Cleveland union and this convention. Delegates on arriving will be directed to their state headquarters, where badges will be distributed and assistance given in the matter of arranging for accommodation. Persons who desire to engage rooms only and to take meals near the tent and the Saengerfest hall will find large tent well arranged dining halls at no great distance from the auditorium.

So much for the advance arrangements for the thirteenth annual convention of this society, which, darker the few years of its existence, has become one of the most potent existing influences in the spread of what may be called the new Christianity—Christianity of love and good works, and not a Christianity of mere creed.

The story of the growth of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, if properly told, would read like a romance—a consecrated romance, if you please—and one of the most thrilling and inspiring that has ever been put into form. Its germ came into being in Portland, Me., in 1881. There had been a revival in the Williston church of that city, and many young converts had been added to its roll. Dr. Francis E. Clark, its pastor and the present president of the society, thought long and earnestly upon some plan to interest these young people in the new life which they had started out to live. On the evening of Feb. 3 he invited a number of them to meet him at his own residence to talk about forming a society, the work of which should tend to strengthen them "in the way."



PRESIDENT CLARK. SECRETARY BAER.

The meeting was an extraordinary one, not in point of numbers, for not more than a score or more were present, but its results have been vast beyond measurement. A rough draft was then and there drawn up of the constitution of the initial Young People's Christian Endeavor society and a few names were signed to its roll. To W. H. Pennell, who taught a Sunday school class in the Williston church and has ever since been prominent in the society's work, was vouchsafed the privilege of being the first to sign this roll.

It was not until August, 1881, that the Christian Endeavor movement extended beyond the limits of Portland, but its work there was so interesting and efficient as to arrest the attention of a writer for a Boston periodical. In its columns he told the story of "How One Church Takes Care of Its Young People." If 1,000 wires had been laid from Portland in 1,000 directions, reaching to the uttermost parts of the earth, and an electrical message had been sent over each of them, the result could not have been more interesting or more instantaneous. Everywhere in the large cities and in the remote hamlets Christian Endeavor societies began to spring up. By the beginning of 1890 there were 1,013 societies with 66,000 members. In 1891 there were rising of 16,000 societies, with more than 1,000,000 members; in 1892, 18,500 societies, with 1,100,000 members; in 1893, between 21,000 and 22,000 societies, with nearly 1,400,000 members. I have not the figures for this year at hand, but it is stated that the increase has gone bravely on and that the army of Christian Endeavorers is larger and more enthusiastic than ever before.

The names of the society's aims and work is too well understood by this time to make it necessary to go into details regarding it here, for Christian Endeavor societies are to be found everywhere. It is probably not too much to say that it would be difficult to get 100 young people of the better sort together in many places in the United States without including some who belong to the order. This fact cannot be paralleled with regard to any other religious organization.

More than that, the Christian Endeavor society has extended far beyond the lines that separate this republic from the rest of the world. It is to be found in Canada and in Mexico and across seas in Europe, under the burning sun of Africa, by the rushing waters of the Ganges and upon the shores of the China sea. In Brazil and Argentine, in Cuba and Chile, in Australia and New Zealand, in Samoa, in New Guinea, in practically every land where Christianity has made its way at all, there also has the Christian Endeavor society taken root.

To the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., the present president; John Willis Baer, the general secretary, and William Shaw, the treasurer, falls the distinction of being the leading executive officers of the most extensive and the most well beloved religious organization now in existence. What its ultimate strength and influence will amount to no person may foretell.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

mgus Need It.

It was "Mrs. Doodles," I believe, in the play which the late William E. Burton made so popular, who bought a secondhand coverplate bearing the name of "Thompson," because "Doodles might die, and she might marry a man named Thompson, and then it would be so handy to have in the house."

There never was a fiction that has not been equaled or surpassed by a fact. I heard the other day of a well known St. Louis lady—a widow of some years standing—who actually bought a wedding dress in Paris because it "was so very, very cheap, and she might need it for herself some of these days." How poor Burton would have laughed over this true story!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

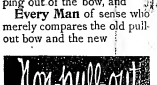
The important experiences of others are listened to with interest. Mrs. Pinkham's letters, which have been published for years, have done a great work. For five years I was troubled with kidney disease, which finally developed into female complaints. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. I had given up all hope of ever being well, when I was induced by a friend to write to Mrs. Pinkham, asking her advice. In return I received a kind letter, telling me what to do. I followed her directions carefully, and in less than three months I was a well woman. I am now in the enjoyment of health, and can conduct my business successfully. I feel that I owe my life to Mrs. Pinkham, and shall always speak a good word for her medicine when a friend needs it.—Mrs. Morgan, 50 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialists in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new



will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark——

Send for a watch case opener (free).
Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and winnipeg

TO HELENA.	PULLMAN
BUTTE.	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE.	ELEGANT
TACOMA.	DINING CARS
SEATTLE.	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all these and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effective, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heeren, 52 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had ivy vepen a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small sores or pimples would be cut, thus causing disfigurement. S. S. S. cured me entirely, and I feel clear and smooth." Mrs. Mary Hall, Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I found S. S. S. to be just the medicine I needed. It toned my system, gave me a splendid appetite, sleep well and feel like running a foot race." Treat on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alcide Perreau, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Joseph Kelso, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of April, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock p. m., in book 27 of mortgages on page 500, by which default there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty-five cents, and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof; and said mortgage containing a provision that if default shall be made in the payment of said sum of money, or any part thereof, at the time and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements, of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, administrators or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said premises described in said mortgage, with the appurtenances, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with all charges and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty dollars, as therein stipulated, and the surplus remaining the further conditions of the said mortgage to be void, as by reference thereto will more fully appear; and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the whole sum secured by said mortgage is now due and payable on said notes and mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon for principal and interest the sum of three hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty-five cents, and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof; and said mortgage containing a provision that if default shall be made in the payment of said sum of money, or any part thereof, at the time and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements, of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, administrators or assigns, are authorized and empowered to sell the said premises described in said mortgage, with the appurtenances

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Republican County Convention at Crookston, June 29th.

Populist Legislative Convention for 51st district, at Crookston July 6th.

Populist State Convention, July 10th, at St. Paul.

Republican State Convention, July 11th, at St. Paul.

Grain Growers Convention, at Minneapolis, July 12th.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 5th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th Distrfict, September 11th, at Fergus Falls.

AS NEAR AS we can figure it, at date of present writing, the deputy marshal business is the most lucrative employment going.

THE Norman county pop convention elected delegates to the congressional convention favorable to Boen, first choice, with E. E. Lommen, second. As Polk county can control and Lommen has Polk county, he is very liable to be the populist nominee.

IF the present is a sample of the way the government would run a railroad we are most emphatically not in sympathy with the populistic idea of "government control of railroads." The sample we have—the Northern Pacific railroad that is now under control of the government is sufficient for us, thank you.

THE indorsement by the Polk county pop convention, of P. M. Ringdal, for senator, probably knocks out the aspirations of B. M. Chesley, of Norman county, for that position. Our populistic friends are making a great mistake when they turn down their tried and experienced public servants and substitute men and inexperienced men in their place. But then, they, like the rest of the average race of humanity seem to have lots to learn yet before they reach perfection.

THE news from the great strike on Tuesday morning, gave indications of an early settlement of the matter —a consummation greatly to be desired. While in the country we have not felt the force of the strike, it has been bad enough to make everybody fervently long for a peaceable settlement. After a consultation with Stockholders the great wagon manufacturer, President Debs issued an ultimatum and outlined a basis upon which he would settle and declare the strike off. It is thought that a very few days will settle the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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Probably the greatest strike in the history of the world has been on for about a week and as yet the outcome seems problematical. There is no question about the right of a man to labor for whom he choose or not to do so, but it does not seem so clear to us that he has any right to dictate to other men, who they shall or whom they shall not work for, or whom they shall or shall not board. If this system should obtain there would America cease to be a free and independent country.

THE reply of Cush Davis to a committee of the A. R. U., who had requested him to support Debs' resolution in the senate, has the right ring to it and shows that Senator Davis is made of the right material. Senator Davis said "No," most emphatically, saying that he could not support a resolution that sought to legalize an illegal action. If the head of the government was composed of the same kind of clay as Cushman K. Davis such a condition of things could not exist an hour. But Grover never did have any sand even in war times.

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THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Synopsis of the Work Done at Fosston.

Written for THE JOURNAL by Prof. Gregg.

The Institute held at Fosston was the last one of the summer circuit. Fosston is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, which runs east from Crookston. It is situated in the centre of an agricultural district of more than ordinary richness. Fortunately for the future of the country the farms are smaller around Fosston than in many parts of the state.

The members of the institute corps were given a splendid reception by the citizens. They were treated to a drive through the country around the town on the afternoon of their arrival, and no pains were spared to make their sojourn pleasant. The cornet band of the town also played in honor of the occasion.

When the hour for opening the institute arrived, the people were called together by the excellent playing of a Highland piper from Argyle.

The institute was opened at 9 a. m. Supt. Gregg gave an address on the dairy cow. He was glad to notice that the country around was so well adapted to dairying, and he expressed the hope, that in the future this industry would be found to flourish throughout the whole neighborhood. He dwelt upon the importance of having cows to enlive in the fall, that the owner may be enabled to make butter in the winter season when it brings a good price. He dwelt upon the points of a good dairy cow. Prominent among these depth at the flank. A cow with good depth at the flank was seldom a poor dairy cow, and more especially if she had steepness of pitch at the crops. This indicated a lack of tendency to make flesh or in other words that the energies of the cow were directed to making milk rather than beef. The third important point was an udder, which should be large and capacious. It should be evenly quartered and should be possessed of glandular quality, to enable it to hold an ample supply of milk. The fourth important point is a good system of milk veins. The milk veins should extend far forward on the under line on the abdomen. The veins should be clearly discernible on the udder. The openings through which the veins pass into the body should be large, and if the openings can be found on each side so much the better. The farmers should sort out the cattle in the neighborhood by these marks, and then they should improve them by introducing good dairy sires. He had noticed a man leading a cow to pasture this morning. He felt sorry for the man, as the cow was of the greyhound type, with plenty of ability to run, but had little capacity to make milk, and very probably the owner was not aware of the miserable economy of the cow, arising from the fact that she was not bred properly for making milk. The points by which a good cow may be known are not difficult to learn, and every farmer should try and become acquainted with them.

Dr. Curryer followed with a short address on correcting certain bad habits in horses. Crowding and crowding in the stall and bunching. One of the most effective methods of curing a horse of bunching is to hitch him first on the left hand and leave him there till he is willing to go. In this way we give him an experience which he seldom forgets. A horse which lies down and obstinately refuses to get up will soon be brought to his feet if a little water be poured into his nostrils. Very troublesome horses can be managed easily, if we only know the proper methods of doing this. One of the most pleasing features about the doctor's methods of training and handling horses is this, he always recommends the adoption of methods that are humane.

Theodore Louis followed with an address on corn. He had noticed that the land around Fosston contained more sand than that around Crookston. This would probably be so far favorable for the growing of corn. If the farmers in this neighborhood succeeded in growing corn, it would certainly be a blessing to the country. It would enable them to practice a regular rotation it would give them a more perfectly to keep their land clean. It would vary the work of the season and it would provide a plentiful supply of food for different kinds of live stock. He then dwelt upon the importance of selecting the seed from the well perfected ears that were first ripe. By giving close attention to this matter, the ripening period of corn had been advanced fully two or three weeks. His son had in one instance selected seed by hanging blue, and they noticed the following year that much of the corn was late in ripening. He prefers a dover sod to plow under when he plants a crop of corn. Some farmers dying in the Red River Valley, had said to him that clover could not be grown. He thought that it would be found ultimately that clover would grow even there. He favored shallow cultivation for corn. In answer to questions he said that he planted his corn forty-four inches apart between the rows, but if smaller varieties had to be grown here, they might perhaps be planted closer. He commenced harrowing his corn about three days after planting. The harrowed it until it was about four inches high, and then followed with Breed's weeder until it was about eight or nine inches high. After that he cultivated it till it was too far advanced to admit of doing this any longer. He would not name any varieties as the farmers could best ascertain for themselves what varieties were best adapted to their soils, and which were the best results.

C. Clough, of Fosston, mentioned that he had grown corn for eight years in succession, and had only met with one instance of failure during all those years. He had also succeeded in growing sweet corn successfully.

Mrs. Tilson followed with an address on poultry. She dwelt upon the advantage of having revenue coming in at different times of the year. Those who grew wheat have but one harvest, whereas, those who kept poultry had a succession of harvests throughout the year. They might be small, but they were helpful nevertheless. Eggs laid in winter should be sought in preference to those laid in summer and kept till winter. They could be so kept, but they were not so valuable for cooking uses, nor were they so palatable as the fresh laid eggs. She had been informed that fully ten cents more per dozen would be given in winter for fresh laid eggs than for those laid in summer. She dwelt upon the evils arising from feeding too much corn. The egg product was diminished by so feeding it, and it also had a tendency to produce liver disease in fowls. Hens prefer a variety of grains, hence farmers who keep them should aim to humor them in this respect, as far as it might be practicable. It was very important that they should get gravel. When the supply of gravel is insufficient various diseases of digestion are caused, and the food is apt to become impaired in the crop. In answer to questions she said the best kinds of hens for laying the year round were Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. The best kinds for laying in winter only were Brahmas and Javas. She preferred an earthern floor for fowls. It would be well to remove the top layer at least a cow to replace it with fresh mud. It would serve a good end to scatter chaff or some such substance over the floor in the winter season to scratch in for the grain. This would give the hens labor in scratching for it, and this was good for them. No more than fifty hens should be kept together.

Dr. Curryer talked on the education of horses. He should raise good horses, and we should raise them for some special use. We should not let them mature before breaking them. We should begin to educate them the very first day of their birth. Animals recognize the law that the stronger rule the weaker. We should demonstrate to them thus early that we are stronger than they are. We could also win their confidence by feeding them sugar. They would soon learn to come to us. He always liked to see horses and colts running around the corner when he went to the field where they were. It made it apparent that they were well treated. He then showed how they could be easily broken to lead by the halter.

Theodore Louis then discussed the question of growing clover. He spoke about the difficulties which attended his first efforts to grow this valuable plant. He had first to clear off a crop of barley and plow it under. Then to sow a crop of rye and plow this under. This he followed with a crop of corn which was harvested and cut off in the field. This crop was in turn plowed under and followed by a crop of rye sown to clover. He could now get clover to grow. He was very successful in doing it, and by the aid of clover and hogs he was able to get one hundred bushels of ears of corn per acre. Also he cleared the sown acre of lands and the common red or smooth on ordinary soil.

A copy of Farmers Institute Annual No. 6 was then given to each person present. In this way about four-hundred and fifty books were distributed, so that fully that number attended the morning session. The farmers have come to prize these books very highly They are eager to get them. Often times they enquire of different members of each institute corps on the cars or where they may happen to meet casually, whether they cannot obtain a copy, and they very seldom or never apply in vain.

After dinner the cornet band again played until the time for re-assembling, and the highland piper again called the meeting together with "The March of the Cameron Men."

W. L. Carlyle then gave an address on handling milk. He dwelt upon the great importance of cleanliness. The stable should be kept clean and all vessels connected with the dairy should be kept scrupulously clean. The dairy-man also should be a model of cleanliness. He preferred setting in deep cans rather than in shallow pans. The cans should be immersed in water at from 40 to 49 degrees. It should be skimmed in summer at the end of every twelve hours, and in the winter at the end of twenty-four. The cream should be kept sweet until twenty-four hours before churning, when it should be ripened. Every time cream is added to the vessel in which it is kept the cream in the same should be stirred. In summer when cream is being ripened it should be brought to a temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees, and in winter from 64 to 70 degrees. Cream should never be allowed to freeze. A small amount of butter color may be added to the cream before commencing to churn. It is important to strain the cream before churning. A churn without paddles is preferable. Churning should be done as frequently as twice a week in summer, and once a week in winter. Of course if it can be done even oftener the result will be more satisfactory Butter should come in from 25 to 35 minutes. Mr. Carlyle went over the whole process of butter-making. He showed how to wash the butter, how to salt it and how to put it up in pound prints ready for market.

Professor Shaw then discussed the question of destroying the Canada thistle and wild mustard. He described by sketches on the blackboard the habits of root growth, which characterized the Canada thistle. He said that any system of cultivation that would prevent the plants from breathing by means of the leaves for a single season would doubtless exterminate the thistle. He said that where trees were only some small patches a spade might be used and in the absence of a spade a hoe. The thistles should be cut off under the surface of the ground and the work should be repeated every week or two, throughout the season. It would be found at the end of the season that the thistles had all gone. Where a whole field was infected they might be destroyed by means of the bare fallow, the harrow should be followed by cultivator every week during the first half of the season, in order to induce the seeds in the ground to germinate to the greatest possible extent. Then the ground should be plowed about the middle of the season, and a similar process of cultivating should follow. Where corn will grow no better plan can be adopted than to grow two or more crops successively on the same piece of land.

Several questions were answered by each of the members of the corps before the meeting adjourned.

Prof. Shaw called attention to the ground work that was being done by the State Farm School, at St. Anthony's park. He addressed himself particularly to the young men who were present. He told them about lectures which were being given on the various subjects, which engaged the attention of the farmer. He dwelt upon the practical nature of the work. He spoke of the instruction given in carpentering, black-smithing and in slaughtering and dressing meat for home use. He told how they were posted in reference to dairy matters. He described the work done in the seed department, which related to the breeding, feeding and management of cattle, sheep and swine. He said these splendid opportunities were open to all. The only charge virtually that was made was for board, and last winter this was less than $3.70 per week. No farmer's son in the State of Minnesota should fail to neglect the splendid opportunities thus brought within the reach by this magnificient school.

In a few well chosen words Supt. Gregg closed the last institute of the summer circuit. Since May 23, eighteen institutes have been held. The average attendance has been between four and five-hundred. In no institute has one word been uttered with the intention to wound or cause pain. The attention in every place has not only been respectful but it has been most earnest. There has been a positive hunger manifested on the part of the farmers every where for information in reference to better methods of farming. The inquiry has dropped from many a lip at each meeting how long will it be before we get back. Without indeed has any work been undertaken in connection with agricultural matters, which has been so successful.

The Best Medicine.

J. O. Wilson, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of **Ayer's Pills:**

"**Ayer's Pills** are the best medicine I ever tried, and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

Permanently Cured

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, fourth ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, piles, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that **Ayer's Pills** give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Hot Springs C. H., Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

C. A. FISCHER.

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-barring Barrels, Rescues Guns of all Kinds also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rousseau & Weis' Implement store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Pictures of Sport With Rod and Gun

Reproduced in 8 colors from originals painted from life by Carl Rungius. They are three meter prints, 9x12 inches, entitled "Deer Fishing at Block Island," "Quail Shooting in the Virginia and Tennessee Foothills" and "Moose Hunting." All are distinct, beautiful and rich in effect. For framing. Size 12 inches wide by 9 inches high.

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Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,

P. O. Box 2832, New York City.

NOTICE OF PET. TION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In the matter of the petition of Ole Johnson Stadsvold, asking to change his name to that of Ole Johnson Stadsvold, minor female child, under fourteen years old, and for the change of name of said child.

The petition of Ole Johnson Stadsvold and Ole Johnson Stadsvold, minor female child having been presented to the court holding session at the court house in the village of Crookston in said county, and that said child has for more than ten years last past have been, now resides at the County of and claims to be a citizen of North Dakota, and is unknown under the name of Ole Johnson Stadsvold, but under the name of Ole Johnson Stadsvold, and the petitioners desired and asked from the said court that the name of said minor child be changed to that of Ole Johnson Stadsvold, as appears from the petition on file and of record in the office of the clerk of said court, and the said petition coming on to be heard before said court on the court house, in the city of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the 26th day of September, A. D. 1894, said day being one first day of the adjournment May 26th, 1894, of the regular May term of said court, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners are residents of the State of North Dakota, and that the said petition is based upon good and sufficient reasons, and that no one appears in opposition thereto, and that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the name of said child be changed as prayed for in said petition.

Now, therefore it is ordered that the said petition be heard before this court at the court house, in the city of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1894, and the 26th day of September, A. D. 1894, said day being one first day of the adjournment May 26th, 1894, of the regular May term of said court, and it appearing to the court that the petitioners are residents of the State of North Dakota, and that the said petition is based upon good and sufficient reasons, and that no one appears in opposition thereto, and that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the name of said child be changed as prayed for in said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly paper printed and published in said county and state, such publication to begin Thursday, July 5, 1894.

By the Court, FRANK DISS,
District Judge.

Dated June 29th, 1894.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good security on long Time and Reasonable interest. Prompt attention to collections in all parts of the United States, Canada, Local and County manager wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MANAGERS ADMIT.

THAT THEY HAVE A LARGE JOB ON HAND

In Fighting the A. R. U. Strike, but They Have No Idea of Entering Into a Compromise, They Say—A St. Paul Manager Gives the Railroad Side of the Question. The Other Side by Debs.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The General Manager's association has issued the following statement regarding the strike:

"There is no attempt made to deny that the strike is widespread and serious. This embarrasses the freight traffic of the West to the most serious extent of any strike since the eastern labor troubles of 1877 and 1878. The companies have no idea of entering into a compromise with the strikers on any basis whatever. The railroad companies fail to see the justice of the position taken by the A. R. U. of fighting Mr. Pullman over the heads of the railroad companies, or have no control over Mr. Pullman's movements, nor his manufacturing business. The men who are now on strike are considered

As Employes Who Have Resigned

their positions, and who are not anxious for work. Any men, who desire employment under the railroad companies centering in Chicago, and who come here will be furnished positions and will be afforded protection. Men are now being hired in the East and brought to Chicago to take the place of men who will not work. It has been charged by the A. R. U. that the General Managers' association is importing men from Canada. This statement is absolutely false. The railroad companies do not propose to employ any men to take the place of the men now on strike, unless such men are American citizens, and wherever we find a man who wants to work to take the place of a man who will not work, whether the substitute comes from New York or from California, we propose to give him a job and see that he is protected."

THE RAILROAD SIDE.

The Question to Be Settled Not Entirely One of Pullmans.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—In an interview the general manager of one of the railroads gives the railroad side of the boycott. "The question," he said, "is a much deeper one than appears on the surface. Suppose, for example, the companies using these cars had the power to get rid of them and did so at the command of these gentlemen in Chicago. Now it is the Pullman car which is boycotted. Next week it might be some other car. That tells the story. For once concede the power of any labor organization to prevent one article in use by a railroad company, there would be no end to boycott business. It was only recently that the Knights of Labor declared a boycott against the product of a flouring mill at Minneapolis. This boycott was approved by the American Railway union. The railroad companies may soon be notified not to carry the flour under penalty of a strike.

Would Soon Become General.

"Very soon the product of every manufacturing concern which has had a quarrel with its employes would be boycotted and the railroad companies required not to carry them under the same penalty. But this is not all. Under all such demands lies the assumption of a power on the part of this labor organization to control the management and property of the railroad companies. The single question now is whether Mr. Debs and his associates or the owners of the roads shall control these properties. It is an issue which has been approaching a culminating crisis for some months past. It has got to be fought out some time and before long. It might as well be fought out now as ever."

AN ADDRESS BY DEBS.

He Sets Forth the Causes and Objects of the Present Strike.

CHICAGO, July 2.—President Debs has issued an address to the railway men of America, setting forth the causes and objects of the present strike. In his address he says:

"The struggle with the Pullman company has developed into a contest between the producing classes and the money power of the country. This was what Lincoln predicted at the close of the war, and it was this reflection that gave the great emancipator his gloomiest forebodings. We stand upon the ground that the working man are entitled to a just proportion of the products of their labor. This the Pullman company denied them."

Continuing, President Debs calls upon all Unionmen to refrain from acts of violence and in conclusion says:

"I have faith in the great body of railway employes of this country, and am confident they will maintain an unbroken front in spite of any opposition that may be brought to bear against them. I am perfectly confident of success. We cannot fail."

NOT INTERFERING WITH MAILS.

President Debs and Superintendent Troy Have No Interference.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Superintendent L. L. Troy of the Chicago division of the railway mail service, has arrived in the city. Superintendent Troy warned President Debs and Vice President Howard of the American Railway union, that if the mail trains are interfered with, the United States government would be compelled to protect against the strikers.

President Debs said the members of the union have no desire to come in conflict with the government, and none of the strikers will interfere with the mails. He assured Superintendent Troy that he would wire instructions to every point where the boycott is in operation that the mails must be allowed to proceed.

SEVENTEEN ROADS CRIPPLED.

Statement of the Situation Issued by the General Managers.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The general managers of the Chicago railroads have issued the following bulletin:

The worst reports come from the Rock Island road, which was not able to move any trains on account of a crowd of 2,000 people at Blue Island, who controlled the situation, the United States deputy marshals and the Cook county deputy sheriffs being powerless to handle the mob.

On the Michigan Central the indications are that there will be considerable trouble on the part of employes of new men to take the places of striking switchmen.

The Illinois Central is still in bad shape regarding suburban business, but is moving through trains.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul is also badly embarrassed by the striking employes. On these roads concerned the more serious difficulties.

Seventeen Roads Affected.

Seventeen roads in Chicago are all more or less embarrassed by the strike and many passenger trains are being moved, as on the Panhandle, under heavy guards of deputy marshals for mail trains and deputy sheriffs for other trains, in order to get them through the strikers and sympathizers who congregate along the tracks.

The railroads have not altered their position, the bulletin continues, and will not parley with men who want to strike. The places of men who strike will be filled as fast as possible and force will be met with force to the extent of asking the state for troops to keep the roads open wherever this action becomes necessary. If the state cannot afford ample protection the railroads will ask the United States government to send troops to the scene of disturbances.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Debs Gives Out the Basis Upon Which He Capitulates.

CHICAGO, July 4.—President Debs said during the afternoon: The settlement will proceed on these terms only:

First.—There must be an armistice between Mr. Pullman and his employes on a basis satisfactory to the men. (They are willing to accept a reasonable compromise.) And all the men must be taken back at once.

Second.—There must be an adjustment between the railways and the strikers and none be restored to their old positions, and no wages shall be cut—all discrimination be made.

The General Managers' association has made common cause with the Pullman company, and we cannot settle with either side. There must be an agreement with both or none.

This statement was made after an interview with Mr. Peter Studebaker. Mr. Debs says he had an interview between Mr. Studebaker and himself. Debs and Howard were at the instance of George M. Pullman, and that the conference lasted six hours. Mr. Studebaker said he was acting in a private capacity.

Will Attempt a Settlement.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mayor Hopkins and four members of the city council will confer with Eugene V. Debs and the members of the Managers' association, with a view to a meeting the great railroad strike. This was decided upon by the council, a resolution to that effect having been unanimously adopted at last night's meeting.

CONGRESS CAUTIONED.

Chief Arthur Warns them Not to Catch the Prevalent "Strike Fever."

CLEVELAND, July 4.—In reply to numerous letters and telegrams received from engineers and other railway employes throughout the West, asking that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers participate in the present strike, Chief P. M. Arthur of the latter organization has sent out a general reply covering all such communications. He cautions engineers not to let the prevalent "strike fever" overcome their better judgment, and reminds them that they are, as a rule, working under an agreement with various railways for a stated period, and says the engineers have no grievances and should not be influenced by strikers to take part in contests with which they are not concerned.

Chief Arthur, however, will uphold engineers who refuse to go out with green crews, where they receive assurances that discipline is properly

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Deputy Marshals Assist in Starting a Train to Albert Lea.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., July 4.—The battle situation here at the Minneapolis and St. Louis road is becoming more grave as time passes. Deputy United States Marshal Sheahan was here to assist in starting out a mail train for the north, but when at the end of the yard the air was turned on and the train came to a stop. A long parley ensued between the strikers, the result being that one Hogan, a striker, was arrested charged with assault. The train was turned out again for a time restored, sheriff Mitchell has a large force of special deputies and the mayor has issued several extra police, while the deputy marshal is still here.

Lying Off Strikers.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The railroads are paying off the strikers here and employing new men. But only passenger trains are moving. At the stock yards the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific switch engine and with new switchmen is unable to relieve suffering live stock

Gun Shops Closed.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—The sympathetic strike has closed down the Minneapolis gun shops at Minneapolis, throwing a large number of men out of employment. Two or three days ago the company found its work so crippled as a result of the strike that it was found necessary to lay off one-half of the men in the shops.

FIRST SERIOUS CLASH

MARSHALS AND STRIKERS COME TOGETHER AT BLUE ISLAND.

Federal Authority Defied—Officers Surrounded by the Mob and Forced to Retire to Their Cars—Regulars Sent to the Scene.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The day's developments in the great A. R. U. strike have been prolific in sensationalism, the principal theater of action being in Chicago and adjacent suburbs. The first serious clash occurred when 200 deputy United States marshals were surrounded at Blue Island by 2,000 strikers, who openly defied federal authority. Hot words were drawn by both sides and Deputy Marshal John A. Logan was forcibly cut with a knife, but when a bloody conflict seemed imminent the deputies retired to their barracks car to await reinforcements, leaving the strikers masters of the situation.

In the evening an injunction from the United States court was issued but unheeded. The authority of the United States was openly ridiculed, and, after a few minutes' delay, the

Mistaken Spirit of Mercy

reasserted itself. At midnight reports of further disorder were current, it being stated that the strikers were looking down the bulletined numbers of the court.

Fearing to precipitate bloodshed the Rock Island company decided after its 5:30 express had been gotten through not to make any further efforts to move trains. The strikers have now locked horns with the state and federal authorities, the railway officials are chafing under the continued embargo on their business, while the desperate determination of their late employes neither to work themselves nor to allow others to fill their places is evidenced by the flood of reports of individual conflicts here and there coming from all over the city. A number of

Trains Have Been Derailed

by misplaced switches. A Pacific passenger train was partially derailed at Kinzie and Canal streets but was not seriously delayed. The strikers are stealing braces from the axle boxes of cars, and, in some inst-nces, dropping coupling pins into the cross-heads pistons of locomotives, causing the destruction of cylinder heads. Tons of fruit, vegetables, ice, meats and other perishable goods stand in the cars, under a broiling sun, no one caring or daring to move it to its destination. Dumb animals, crowded into stock cars, suffer from hunger and thirst, and over-turned tables and fruits are going up. It is thought that no move likely to precipitate hostilities will be made before daylight.

Regulars Ordered Out.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The regular troops at Fort Sheridan have been ordered to move. Their destination is not known at present, but is supposed to be Blue Island.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The Strike in the Northwest Still in Force as Strong as Ever.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—Another day has passed since the great boycott against the various railroads was put into effect. But to all appearances, as far as passenger train service out of St. Paul concerned, the casual visitor could scarcely have told that a strike existed. Several of the trains were somewhat late in getting out of the Union depot, but none of them over 30 minutes. All of the usual precautions had again been taken, and the several trains were guarded by United States deputy marshals and regular police officers.

Figuratively speaking there was scarce a ripple on the perturbed waters. At the foot of Sibley street, where the strikers were wont to gather each evening about train time, there was but a small crowd, and

The Scene Is Indeed Tame

as compared with Saturday night. At the various trains passed by there was not even a shout or cheer. The boys did not talk nor appear excited and their leaders were conspicuous by their absence.

During the middle of the day the yardmen in the Milwaukee freight yards, between this city and Minneapolis ceased work, and from that time until night not a wheel of freight was moved. A look over the tracks along the river front showed everything at quiet and deserted as a graveyard. Not a single man could be seen about the tracks, and the scene was in striking contrast with the usual buzz of industry and life along this important highway of the great railway system.

On the Various Roads.

The Northern Pacific train to Fargo is running on time, but no attempt has been made to run the through train to the coast. Each train going out carries a score or more of deputies.

On the Chicago Great Western the South St. Paul motor and the mails trains are suspended.

The Milwaukee road is refusing all freight, but passenger trains are moving somewhat irregularly. All the switchmen are out on both cities.

There are no freight trains running into either St. Paul or Minneapolis on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. The yards at St. Paul and the company's shops on West Seventh street are silent. Several passenger trains have also been abandoned.

Regulars Ordered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Two companies of the First regiment left on a special train for Los Angeles. They were joined at Port Costa by 50 soldiers from Benecia. They carry all preparations and are equipped with Gatling guns.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, June 26.

When the tariff bill was taken up in the senate Mr. Hill withdrew the amendment offered on Saturday to strike out the provision exempting the interests of United States bonds from the operation of the tax, and offered another to exempt from the operation of the income tax all state, county and municipal bonds. The amendment was defeated, 26 to 39. A second amendment offered by Mr. Hill, exempting state bonds from the operations of the income tax, was lost, 27 to 36. Some minor committee amendments were adopted.

The senate bill making Labor day a national holiday passed the house.

The bill providing that the oath of a private shall be equal to that of an officer in pension cases also passed.

Wednesday, June 27.

The income tax was discussed by the senate. Several amendments offered by Mr. Hill were voted down.

The house took up the New Mexico statehood bill.

Thursday, June 28.

The senate completed the consideration of the income tax features of the tariff bill. A motion by Hill to strike it out was lost—34 to 40. The Democrats voted in the affirmative and six Republicans in the negative.

The house passed the bill conferring statehood upon New Mexico.

Friday, June 29.

The senate passed a resolution extending the appropriations to July 30, and in committee of the whole repealed the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. The tariff bill was reported from the committee of the whole, and the senate adjourned till Monday.

The house filibustered nearly all day over a contested election case, passing a few unimportant measures.

Saturday, June 30.

The house cleared the calendar of all the pension and election cases which have been agreed to in committee of the whole at the Friday night session and which have been accumulating for many weeks. It then agreed to the senate amendments to the bill fixing the limits of certain measures, and at 2:57 p. m. adjourned.

Monday, July 2.

The sugar bounty was repealed by the senate and as amendment passed making the repealing section go into effect with the rest of the bill.

The house conference master a quorum and waited till Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CLUBS.

Convention at Denver Closed—Troy Re-Elected Chairman—Cleveland Next.

DENVER, June 28.—The convention of the League of Republican clubs has finished its work and adjourned. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of W. W. Troy president and A. B. Humphrey secretary. One vice president from each state league and the executive committee consisting of one member from each state league were elected, and to the executive committee was left the duty of selecting a treasurer and the time for holding the next convention. The committee appointed to select the place at which the next convention shall be held submitted a report recommending Des Moines. This was the signal for a fight skirmish. The report of the committee was ignored and a vote was taken, resulting in favor of Cleveland, the vote of 818 to 794. The convention then adjourned sine die.

In the evening the delegates attended a reception given them by the ladies of Colorado at the Brown Palace hotel.

Croker Sails For Home.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—Richard Croker and his two sons embarked Thursday for New York on the Majestic. Mr. Croker, before sailing, said he was in better health than when he left the United States. He said he was also suffering from malaria, had also greatly improved.

Wisconsin Dem. ocrats.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—The Democratic state central committee has decided to call the convention for Sept. 6.

No Revision of Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Chairman Blackburn of the senate committee on rules says there will be no changes made to revise the rules at this session, but that the committee on rules will ask leave to sit during the recess for the purpose of revising the rules and will offer them to the senate at the beginning of next session.

Iowa Town Scorched.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 4.—Fire at Guttenberg burned a flour mill, agricultural warehouse, hotel and four dwelling houses. A change of wind saved the town from destruction. Loss, $30,000.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, July 2, 1894.

WHEAT—Stronger. No. 2 spring 66c; No. 1 Northern, 69; September, 7.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 46c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, 39@39½c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2 Sic; sample 50@60c.

RYE—Scarce and wanted. No. 1, 56c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 2, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69½c; No. 2 68½c; September, 66½c. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 69½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 2, 1894.

WHEAT—Close, 69½c; July opening, 69½; highest, 69½; lowest, 66¾; closed, 69½c; September opening, 68¾; highest, 69¾; lowest, 66¾; closed, 66¾. July 2, 67,478; September, 42,245.

CORN—Steady. July 36½; September, 37½c.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. July, 5.64; September, 5.65.

BOUNTY REPEALED

The Sugar Question Disposed of in the Senate After a Hard Fight.

SENATOR HILL GAINS A VICTORY.

Proposition to Make New Rates Take Immediate Effect Adopted.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The senate has begun formal consideration of the tariff bill as amended in committee of the whole and when a recess was had at night much progress had been made. The sugar schedule, which overshadowed in importance the other schedules, being considered the pivot upon which the fate of the measure depended, went through the trying ordeal and escaped with only one amendment. That amendment made the repeal of the sugar bounty and the sugar schedule go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill instead of Jan. 1. Adoption of this amendment signalized the first victory won by Senator Hill. In addition to the Republican votes in favor of it, four Democrats, Messrs. Coke, George, Irby and Pugh, and Mr. Peffer (Populist) joined with Mr. Hill.

KYLE'S RESOLUTION.

No Offense to Detach Pullman Cars From Mail Trains.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Pullman strike had an echo in the senate. Mr. Call offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of five members of the house and senate to inquire into the cause of the existing Pullman strike, the justice of the demands of the workingmen, and to report by bill or otherwise, and Mr. Kyle offered the resolution indorsed by President Debs of the A. R. U. and General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, looking to the protection of strikers from federal interference, except to move the transportation of United States mails, and declaring that the detachment of Pullman parlor or sleeping cars from such trains shall not constitute an offense against the United States. Both resolutions under the rules went over.

Held an Extended Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—An extended conference was held at the White House, lasting from 9 o'clock until midnight. There were present, besides the president, the secretary of war, Attorney General Olney, Postmaster General Scholield, Secretary Gresham and General Miles.

House Adjourns to Thursday.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The house held a brief session, and, on account of the difficulty of holding a quorum, nothing of importance was accomplished. Before 12 o'clock the house adjourned until Thursday.

National Editorial Association.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 4.—The Asbury Park auditorium was crowded at 9 a. m., when President Walter Williams of Columbia, Mo., called to order the tenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 8,000. Thirty-four states and territories were represented by accredited delegates, while prominent members of the New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Press associations were present as fraternal delegates.

Bad Fire at Corning, N. Y.

CORNING, N. Y., July 4.—Fire starting in the cigar store of B. L. Segee, in Dundee, N. Y., destroyed seven stores, one dwelling, the new Presbyterian church, several barns, ice houses and other buildings. Professor T. B. Pitch was fatally injured, while trying to save some articles from his room, was overcome by the flames and burned so badly that he is lying at the point of death.

Fargo Plasterers Strike.

FARGO, N. D., July 4.—Twenty plasterers and 20 assistants, at work on new buildings, have struck. Plasterers were getting $3 a day and wanted $3.50. Hodmen got $1.50 and wanted $2. New men were immediately secured to take helpers' places and contractors have telegraphed for plasterers.

Ordered to Move Mail Trains.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Government orders have been issued to see that the mail trains at Los Angeles shall be allowed to move, work having been received that they have been held by strikers. This is in line with the government's policy to see that mail trains are moved at all hazards.

Three Thousand Men Idle.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—All the window glass factories in Pittsburg but the finest glass houses of the United States Glass company, the sheet mills and most of iron mills are shut down. As a result nearly 36,000 workmen are idle. This is largely because of the usual summer shut down.

Dissolved the Gas Trust.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Judge Windes has entered a decree modified from that presented last week dissolving the gas trust. The modification suggested by the court and ordered made is that the individual defendants in the proceedings be also bound by the decree.

Iowa Town Scorched.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 4.—Fire at Guttenberg burned a flour mill, agricultural warehouse, hotel and four dwelling houses. A change of wind saved the town from destruction. Loss, $30,000.

Big Sale of Logs.

STILLWATER, Minn., July 4.—Loeser, McClure & Co. have sold 10,000,000 feet of logs to the Lumbering and Boom company. The price is private but aggregates about $160,000.

Mrs. E. E. Nickerson

Salt Rheum

On my hands often forced me to stop work. When I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the flesh built up, the blood purified and the skin had become smooth and my hands have been perfectly well since. Mrs. E. E. NICKERSON, Delavan, Wis.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

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All work guaranteed to be first-class.

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Cloudy weather makes no difference.

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NEW DISCOVERY. SINGLE DOSE. Prompt and Certain. Relieve suppressed or painful menses. Sure cure for nervous troubles. Save time by using 60c. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

Dr. Peffer's Female Pills

Address: PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 28, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter P. Swanson, that Lars Larson, who made homestead entry No. 3,770, dated June 10th, 1893, upon the N. ½ W. ¼, section 12, township 151, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry contestant alleging that the said Lauder Arneson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said tract; that he has not resided upon said land since making said entry, for more than two years, and that there are no trees, tree seeds or cuttings standing or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. ANSLIE,
Receiver.

J1-10]

Cannot write Agents, $75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes dishes, cleans, scours and polishes Knives, Forks, Tinware, etc., in 2 minutes without wetting the hands. You put in the dishes, the machine does the rest. Sells, pleases others. Every family buys. Sample, postpaid, 50 cents. Illustrated circular and terms free. Address Rapid Dish Washer Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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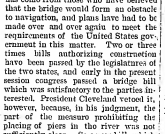
ACROSS THE HUDSON.

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY NOW ASSURED.

It Will Have a Span of Two Thousand Feet, Will Be Crossed by Six Tracks and Be Connected With a Mammoth Terminal Station and Hotel.

It really begins to seem probable that New York will finally secure the bon she has so many years been anxiously struggling for—in the erection of a bridge across the Hudson, connecting Manhattan Island with the New Jersey shore. A faithful history of the project to unite the island and the mainland in this way would be a story of much earnest endeavor and much lobbying at state and national capitals as well as bitter contentions between the different companies formed at one time and another to carry out the scheme.

Perhaps the most persistent opposition has come from those who have believed that the bridge would form an obstacle to navigation, and plans have had to be made over and over again to meet the requirements of the United States government in this matter. Two or three times bills authorizing construction have been passed by the legislatures of the two states, and early in the present session congress passed a bridge bill which was satisfactory to the parties interested. President Cleveland vetoed it, however, because, in his judgment, the part of the measure prohibiting the placing of piers in the river was not sufficiently clear. So a new bill, which met his objection, was drawn up, and on its passage a short time ago he affixed his signature in proper form, thus mak-



NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE.

ing it a law. Now, if the plans of the company are satisfactory to the secretary of war, the work, it is presumed, will be pushed to a speedy completion. This means, according to the promises of the company, within four years, but makes greater expedition is attained than was in the case of the Brooklyn bridge the next century will be started before trains cross the proposed structure.

The bill provides that the bridge shall start on Manhattan Island between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth streets, and that all railroads on both sides of the river shall be privileged to use the tracks. The lines likely to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to run their trains directly into the city of New York are the Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Pennsylvania; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Erie; the West Shore; the New York, Susquehanna and Western; the Lehigh Valley and the Ontario and Western. It will undoubtedly be much more convenient and much pleasanter for through passengers to cross the river over the bridge than by the present ferry lines, although it is not at all probable that its construction will affect the ferries out of use. In the case of the East river bridge, although it has proved to be a great convenience and is used by many thousands every day in the year, the ferries still continue to do business at the old stand, now carrying many more persons daily than they did before the construction of the bridge. It is predicted that the proposed bridge will affect the business of the ferries even less than was the one over the East river. The vast majority of the ferry passengers are commuters who go to New York every day to business and return every night to their homes. Their work in most cases is done below Forty-second street, and the ferries carry them very near to the places of their employment, whereas the bridge would land them miles up town.

Connected with the bridge and the railroad lines that will use it will be a vast union passenger station and terminal hotel, which will be located between Seventh and Eighth avenues and Forty-second and Forty-fourth streets, covering the whole of two large city blocks. The structure will be dual and will form one of the largest railroad depots in the world. The revenue of the depot and the bridge will be derived exclusively from the railroads, as no provision has been made for the carrying of passengers by the bridge company itself. It is believed that all the railroads that terminate on the Jersey shore will use the structure for their through trains, and it is not unlikely that they will combine for the erection of a mammoth union depot upon the Jersey flats besides the one in New York.

The total cost of the bridge, it is expected, will be about $50,000,000. It is to carry six tracks, to have a span of 2,000 feet, or more than one-third of a mile, the lowest point to be 150 feet above mean high tide. It is proposed to connect the New York station with the New England lines by running a two track road on a viaduct to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, thence through a tunnel to One Hundred and Sixty-third street.

In the circumstances it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the authorities of New York to hasten the construction of the long talked of rapid transit lines. It is getting easier every year for those doing business in New York to travel rapidly to suburban homes, whereas the provisions for rapid intramural traffic have not been improved for many years.

One Paper Mill's Monopoly.

For 900 years the paper from which Bank of England notes are made has been manufactured at Laverstoke in Hampshire.

MINNESOTA MONUMENTS.

Major Hotchkiss Says the State May Be Proud of Her Showing at Chickamauga.

ST. PAUL, June 25.—Major Hotchkiss of the Second Minnesota battery and Sergeant Downs of Minneapolis who composed the special committee, appointed by the Chickamauga monument commission to inspect the monuments erected to the Minnesota troops on that battlefield, have returned from their visit. Major Hotchkiss stopped at the Merchants for a short time while waiting for the train. "Minnesotans have every reason to feel proud of their monuments," he said, "and prouder still of the fact that they were constructed of Minnesota stone and by Minnesota contractors. The work is strictly Simclaas in every respect. Furthermore, that Minnesota stone shows up to a better advantage than even the most enthusiastic of the Minnesota veterans could have expected or hoped for. Sergeant Downs and myself looked at the monuments of all the different states on the field and we found none that equaled those of Minnesota or which showed up to such good advantage. When the Minnesota veterans go down there to attend the dedicatory ceremonies they will have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which this state has designated the field upon which so many of their comrades gave up their lives. All of the states are erecting handsome monuments, and the old battlefield will be one of the most interesting spots in America."

A MODEL LAUNDRY.

Quinces, like forest trees, need but little training. During the first two years remove branches that are likely to interfere or cross, for all branches then will be main branches in time and will seriously interfere if allowed to cross or touch each other. After that the trees will nearly take care of themselves, as far as training is concerned. Let them head now and remain so, for quinces are of a dwarf habit. If the head is formed within a foot of the ground, it will not be too low. The best tool for cultivating is a disk or cutaway harrow. These tools reach beyond the team and under the branches of the trees, thus stirring the soil and keeping down the weeds under the trees. A plow is not very satisfactory. It cannot be used under the trees without danger of barking them. It does not leave the ground level and must be followed by some other tools to smooth down the ridges. The other tools mentioned do not throw dirt enough to form a ridge at the trees or in the space between, either of which would not be desirable.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How to Remove Scorch From Wash Fabrics.

Put into a bowl of hot water as much borax as will dissolve and soak the scorched places in it, laying them in the hot sun to bleach. Repeat as often as the cloth becomes dry until the scorch is quite gone.

BOGUS TARIFF REFORM.

"Reform" is a sort of Jekyll and Hyde,
The double faced figure of Janus repeating.
The mantle is formerly hatched with pride
In now used to cover a still kindred cheating.

With copper and lead and stuff that is base
He made pieces of six that was "queer" and was funny.
And when the attorney of state called his case
He said it was only "reform of the money."

It had horns like a bull and a tail like a cat,
Claws, head, legs and trunk without any relation.
When the fellow that stuffed it came at
"What is that?"
He declared it was worthy "reform of creation."

When our mills are closed up and our industries dead,
And the product is shut off from foreign advances,
He tells the stranded workman to "dig up his head
It is only a needed 'reform in finance.'"

When the toiler is idleness, hunger and want
Tries to borrow a dime from his hungrier neighbor,
The goods he once made he could buy "cheap for cash."
And this is "reform for American labor."

Reform your protection and take off your tax,
Give the farmers of Europe your markets and wages,
Lay the burden of poverty on your own backs
Is the plan of the "tariff reform" and sages.
—Stephen E. Rose, in N. Y. Sun.

In the Dentist's Chair.

It has always been claimed by the party of free trade that "unprotected" industries are in no way affected by the tariff. This is all wrong. What affects one industry affects others, and if a protective tariff causes prosperity directly to one class of the community it indirectly brings prosperity to others.

The American Protective Tariff league has sent blanks to 120 different dentists in the city of New York propounding the following query:

"Supposing 100 represents your collections for the month of January, 1893, what percentage of 109 more or less will represent your collections for the month of January, 1894?"

The answers received showed a wide range. In one case a dentist had only collected 25 per cent as much last January as he did in January, 1893. In another case the collections were 20 per cent larger than last year. But the average of all the replies shows collections of only 59 per cent. In other words, for every $100 collected by these dentists in January, 1893, they collected only $59 in January, 1894.

It appears that the Cleveland hard times have not affected the amount of work of the dentists in every many instances. But people call for less expensive work. Consequently the earnings of the dentists are less, besides his being unable to collect what he does earn. It is a point that dentists in every city in the country should remember that under a free trade administration collections of money earned fell off 41 per cent within a year. For every $100 they only got $59. Protection to other industries makes the dentist's business the more prosperous.—Ex.

The Cleveland Badge.

The "Cleveland Badge" has we are pleased to know, met with pronounced success. In fact, it has been the most successful free trade party measure or emblem since March 4, 1893. It only got "caught on" with the people, who recognize its peculiar appropriateness. The Macomb Journal will long be remem-

THE EMBLEM OF FREE TRADE.

bered as the originator of the story, while the idea of adding a sketch thereto originated with The American Economist, where the original drawing is highly prized. Believing that this important "badge," the emblem that represents the free trade party of poverty, should be perpetuated, we submit a new design that we may expect to see worn upon the proud breasts of all free traders during the coming congressional campaigns throughout the country.

Free Coal Would Be Worse.

One of the most unfortunate and regrettable recent events is the failure of the Cleveland (O.) conference to settle the soft coal strike.

The difference between the wages the miners want and the wages the operators want to pay is only 14 cents a ton. Of course the demagogue free trade journals are seizing upon the declarations of President McBride of the Miners' union that the wages offered by the mine owners mean starvation for the miners as evidence that protection does not protect wages.

But how long could the soft coal miners hope to maintain a strike for 70 cents or 70 cents a ton if the 73 cents a ton duty against the soft coal of Canada was taken off?

The highest wages paid in Canadian soft coal mines is only 40 cents a ton. Let it in duty free, as the original Wilson bill was going to do, and no American soft coal miners will ever be heard of again striking for a wage rate of 70 cents a ton.—New York Recorder.

Umbrellas and Lanterns in China.

If a Chinese leaves his home after night without taking with him a lantern, such as is assigned to the use of the class to which he belongs, he is liable to arrest by the police. As soon as it is dark every city seems ablaze with lanterns. They light up the houses of the rich and poor. They are attached to the angles of the pagoda. They are seen at every port and on every river. In fact, they make their appearance everywhere, and to call China the "land of lanterns" is by no means a misnomer. Umbrellas, too, are of much importance in China, because there the umbrella is a mark of rank. Two large red silk umbrellas, signal the approach of the governor general of a province. A red silk umbrella with three ruffles on it is the kind assigned to the four highest ranks of mandarin. The nobility of lowest rank are entitled to an umbrella of red silk, but many have only two ruffles. The two highest ranks of gentlemen commoners are entitled to a red state umbrella surmounted by a knob of tin. The third and fourth ranks have the knob of red coral instead of tin, but it is always painted red. An umbrella of blue cloth with two ruffles and surmounted by a red painted wooden knob distinguishes the fifth rank.—Philadelphia Times.

Trained.

The Southern Minnesota Dental association elected the following officers: Dr. S. Bond of Anoka, president; Dr. A. M. Lewis of Austin, vice president; Dr. R. L. Crittenden of Northfield, treasurer; Dr. F. D. Kramer of Minneapolis, secretary.

"Your little brother's in the hall," He muttered, "We must stop." "Oh, no," she answered. "Not at all. He's looking out for pop."—Truth.

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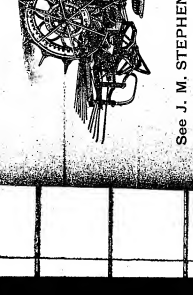

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PARIS REPORTERS.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL THEY MUST BE BORN WITH THE TALENT.

What Is Expected of Them and How Their Work Is Graded—Why Three Men Are Old Men—One Reporter's Experience In Securing Important Information.

When the "chief of the service of information" wishes to annex a debutante, his aptitudes are first utilized in the "department des chiens creves." This is the professional slang for picking up such items at the police stations as are not sent in to the prefecture. For this work he will be paid 2 or 3 centimes a line for those inserted, on the average about one in twenty of what he hands in. These modest auxiliaries have only exceptionally the perspective of power to make themselves noted. Indeed their role is limited, for if they learn of an accident or an affair out of the ordinary run, they avoid bringing the fact to their papers, from whence the chief sends as soon as possible one or two staff reporters, but if the lateness of the hour or the gravity of the event justifies such an initiative, the titular of the "chiens creves" becomes somebody. In this case, if he is clever, he can render his journal special service by avoiding a "beat," and he will be well recompensed. This is why, over at the Cafe du Cog d'Or, consumers sometimes hear a young man at a neighboring table shout gleefully to his comrades, "At last I have my first crime!" and the comrades press his hand and congratulate him warmly.

Perhaps he is promoted to the dignity of "compteur," or interviewer. Now he receives a retaining salary of $50 to $60 a month and is paid extra for all the lines he writes, so that he usually earns $80 to $90 weekly. He must give his definite measure, however, and know if he really has the gift of the profession, for after two or three failures he would be thanked and have his head cut off. Of the 150 reporters who each year spring up on the Parisian press eight or ten at most survive and become corporals and sergeants in the profession. To succeed it is necessary not only to have good health, perfect hearing, a courtesy and education which permit of being received everywhere, but great clearness of ideas and a remarkable power of assimulation. The reporter may know nothing, but he must be quick at understanding everything. It is necessary that, a question being given, he should know in a few instants who he is the person in Paris the most probable to solve it. He must go to this person or some one else equally informed, and in 20 phrases of an interview gather a clear, net and precise resume of the responses to make. He must also have the scent of a detective and above all love for his profession.

I know a Paris reporter who was sent out to write about the doings of a foreign sovereign then at a fashionable watering place. He went to the chateau where the monarch was stopping, but was politely kicked out by the grand chamberlain. "We telegraph daily," the latter said, "mven relative to his majesty to our readers the most minute details from them for your columns." This did not satisfy our confrere. He had been sent at much expense on this special work, and it would never do for him to do nothing for his employers. He had a brilliant idea ctrnck him. He had got acquainted with an old man who had formerly been employed in the telegraphic department of the army. So he said to the ex-lieutenant, "Would you be capable of writing out the value of the letters transmitted by the Morse system by simply hearing the ticktock of the instrument?" "Parbleu, that is only the ordinary business," answered the other. "Well, sir, I will give you a louis every morning if you will come and read me a quarter of an hour at the postoffice."

The next day, at the hour when the dispatches from the chateau arrived, those two men were very busy in the office over an imaginary correspondence, but as soon as the Morse instrument began to tick the old man inscribed on a sheet of paper letters or foreign words he did not understand. The reporter read these words over his shoulder. He immediately translated them, and the official dispatch was scarcely off when he sent the same thing in French to his Paris paper. The telegraph employees naturally supposed that this literal translation was given to its writer by one of the sovereign's household, while, as for the royal guest and his grand chamberlain, they had the pleasure of reading in the Paris journal details concerning themselves long before their national papers arrived.

When a reporter has in analogous circumstances shown the resources of his mind, he generally obtains a fixed salary which assures him a revenue independent of the fluctuation of actualities. He is, for instance, charged with relations with a cabinet minister, reports of expositions, public reunions, etc., but even in favorable conditions it is exceptional that he gains more than $200 a month. Moreover, the fatigue is great and the nervous tension so constant that the employment cannot be filled for many years. This is the reason why there are no old reporters in Paris, and why those who are more than 40 years of age are pointed out with pride, for before that age those who are able to make their careers as journalists are classed as "articliers." They have shown that they can do reporting otherwise than with their legs, and then they know the hoops of the first page and the joys of signatures. I am glad to add that generally these "articliers," whatever their rank or employment, preserve in their hearts good opinion of these reporters, and there is a local saying to the effect that "one becomes a journalist; he is born a reporter."—Paris Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk, always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it. —Texas Siftings.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

A WORKINGMAN ASKS THE PRESIDENT TO REDEEM HIS PLEDGES.

He Has Changed Goods, Labor, Wages and the Dependency—He Scowled Vote Under False Pretenses—Where the People Are Anxious to See Him.

One of the important things guaranteed under your campaign (the administration) was that you would make things cheaper. You have made some progress in that direction, which honesty requires you should be given credit for. Articles of bad, however, though much cheaper than under the lower tariff four years back, are not much changed in retail price from a year ago—a fact I thoroughly tested in my time of want—and such difference as does exist, storekeepers tell me, is temporary and due to the fact that the smaller quantity used by the working and other classes during the past year has left an unusual store of cheap products on hand, which farmers and others have had to sell in order to get money or avoid loss.

But some things you have made decidedly cheaper. You have cheapened clothing, dry goods and nearly all kinds of manufactured articles, temporarily down to one-third the wages price and one-half the cost to make, through bankrupt stocks on all sides, with many rare bargains which I would gladly jump at if I only had my old job and money to buy with. With these you have also cheapened our labor until over 2,000,000 workingmen have been months unable to sell it at any price and 5,000,000 more, through reduced time or pay, for more than an average of three-quarters its former value. You have cheapened the country by prostrating its industries, decreasing the consumption of its products and loss of over $10,000,000 of taxes in business in a single year.

You have cheapened the nation before the world by a miserable attempt to force a brass mounted queen over a friendly people. You have cheapened the presidency by its use to intimidate and corrupt the people's representatives in their official action and to secure their cooperation in an effort to degrade a large part and to cheapen the whole people. You have cheapened your party and country through its leaders its hypocrisy, want of settled principles, incapacity to legislate for the country's welfare and its treachery to American and favorite-land foreign interests. You have cheapened your supporters by exhibiting their weakness, cowardice, servility and their readiness to sell their votes and the interests of their constituents for official favors, and, lastly, you have cheapened yourself by betrayal of public trust, through misappropriation and use of a public office to repay money used to secure your election. In fact, you have been so generally successful in this particular that both you and your supporters will pass down to history as the Cheap Johns of American history.

Four years ago you were repeatedly told as that if we should ever lose our jobs there is always plenty of good paying work to be had. This you proceed to secure our help, through our votes, in your intended destruction of this salt-producing work besides many manufacturers and other industries, and the turning adrift of their help. A large number of us were also believed you now desire to see you about that statement. We want you to make it good, now or Never. We find jobs for you from 70,000 to 100,000 idle there; to go to Chicago, where you say there are 100,000 in that city; to Boston, with 30,000 there; to Buffalo, your old home, and growing manufacturing city, employed and, large numbers of whom helped to raise you from harmless obscurity.

We want you to find jobs for 50,000; to Pittsburg, with 50,000 more; to Chicago, with yet 25,000 more; to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis and San Francisco, with over 75,000; to the manufacturing districts of the western, middle and western states; to the mining regions of Alabama, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho and California; the lumber sections of Michigan, Wisconsin and the northwest; the farming and wool raising territory of the central, western, northwestern, southwestern and Pacific states.

In fact, you are badly wanted in nearly every city and village and mining in the eastern, northern, western, northwestern, southwestern, Pacific and some southern parts of the country to show what over 2,300,000 of us have been unable to find for ourselves—good paying jobs or any at all. As we want you right away too. We want to go to work at whistle time tomorrow morning. Not to keep some yourself, but look up, the wrecking congress and bring the other Cheap Johns along with you. We want to see them also. They made the same statement and led us to give you and them government jobs on the strength of it. We don't want bombazine charity work or more promised cowpaths, but good steady jobs, with hard cash in the back of them—in fact, our old places and wages.—From a Workingman's Letter to President Cleveland.

A Word on Exports.

A free trader is always telling us that under protection we are not able to sell our goods in foreign markets, but that if we have free trade we shall be able to sell in every market in the world. During the last 20 years England has been a free trade country while America has been protected. We can see how the exports of the two countries have increased from the following figures:

	England.	America.
1870-1880	26.5	124.0
1880-1890	5.5	29.7
Average increase	21.0	94.3

It thus appears that during these 20 years the average increase of exports has been only 21 per cent in free trade England while it was 94.8 per cent increase in America. This fact is calculated to upset another free trade theory.

MAXIM'S NEW IDEA.

A Fort In the Air Which Would Cost a Fortune, but End a War.

The celebrated inventor of the Maxim gun, one of the most formidable of modern weapons, is hard at work, as he has been for a long time, upon the old problem of aerial navigation. In one important respect Maxim is working on different and less difficult lines than those which other inventors have tried to follow. They have aimed at the devising of a machine which would itself be operated at a cost not too great to rob it of their use in the ordinary business affairs of life. The inventor of the Maxim gun, however, is very appropriately working, primarily, to produce a machine which can be used in warfare. For this purpose it is not at all necessary that the expense of an navigation should be low enough to bring it within reach of commerce or travel. What he is aiming at is the creation of a new and terrible engine of war, and everybody knows that the great powers of Europe take little account of cost when they are dealing with the armaments which they regard as essential to their very existence.

If a flying machine or airship can be invented which will be efficient in ordinary weather and will enable the power possessing it to attack the fortresses and camps of its enemies from above, there will be a mad rush to obtain plenty of the new engines of destruction, no matter how much they may cost to build and operate. The picture of wholesale destruction which is held up before the military mind when an inventor talks of pouring dynamite shells down upon a beleaguered fortress from a great height and thus blow it into atoms, without risk or possible defense, is too attractive to permit money to stand in the way at all. Perhaps we shall see that wonderful dream of the poet come true which is told in the lines:

Hear the heavens fill with shouting, and there
Is heard a ghastly laughter,
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

—Cleveland Leader.

An Expensive Cow.

There is a man in Chicago who pays $18,000 a year for the privilege of keeping a cow. He is a sane man, a business man, a man of family and generally respected in the community. His poor relatives declare him a freak, and his neighbors during their disorders and murmur things about rich men's whims. The way of it is that he possesses a valuable building lot in a choice residence portion of the city, and having nothing else to do with it he put a nice little house around it and quartered therein his pet Jersey cow. The cow was an artistic cow and harmonized well with the green corn turf and little bushes, so people rather admired the arrangement. One day a man came along who thought he would like to build a house on that particular lot, so he hunted up the owner and made him a good cash offer of $300,000 for the land. His offer was refused, decisively and politely.

"But," remonstrated a relative, aghast, "that would pay you $18,000 a year! Why on earth did you refuse it?"

The rich man lit a cigar and turned a protesting face on his accuser. "Yes," he assented in a gentle way, "but what would I have done with my cow?" —Chicago Record.

American Lovers.

Miss Aline Gorren, writing in Scribner, explains the frequency of international marriages by saying that as a rule the European is deficient in all of the "the average American male, who is a cold creature, courting and marrying only by instinct."

Dissatisfied.

Bingo—I hear your wife has a new maid. What was the matter with the last?

Kingley—She complained I wasn't home enough evenings.—New York Herald.

Qualified.

"Yes, but I don't think you'll do."

"I'orter, hum. I thinks dat's qualyfications."

"How?"

"Cause er wheelbarrow has been my perfession foh de las' fo' years."—Washington Star.

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THE INDUSTRY OF THE SHERIFF.

1893—We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.—Democratic Platform at Chicago.

1894—We practice a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.—Democratic Performance at Washington.

Democratic Inaction.

The tariff bill has been before the senate for many weeks. Over 400 Democratic amendments have been proposed, and the long debate on each of these drags from week to week, from month to month. Meantime the country waits; industries of every sort, paralyzed by the threat of the repeal of the present protective tariff, stand idle or working on short time until some definite legislation is in sight. This long delay, this continued tension of the business situation, is wholly due to Democratic incapacity.

Look at the record of delays. Mr. Wilson's bill was so altered and amended in the house that it was hardly recognizable. It went to the senate to be revamped in secret caucus and loaded down with over 400 amendments. If they had a mind of their own, why did they not expect it in their first bill? Why, if the Wilson bill is wrong, are we to believe that the Wilson-Voorhees bill is perfect?

The mere careful consideration of a tariff bill demands time. If to that be added 400 amendments by a Democratic committee, many weeks must be consumed.

All the Republicans ask is fair discussion of each paragraph and principle. It is not their fault if a fluctuating Democratic mind brings 400 new topics to be debated.

They have a few rights; should be expected to propose some amendments, but they are not standing in the way.

They have dared the Democrats to bring it, to vote. They stand ready to press the matter to a speedy decision. All they will demand is that after fair and full discussion there should be yea and nay votes on all important topics, so that there can be no Democratic hedging, no hiding behind unrecorded votes.

The Democrats have the full control of the executive, the house and the senate. That they do, nothing except talk and ignoring themselves to be so fault of the minority. When the Republicans had charge, they knew their mind and spoke it and got their legislation onto the statute books in good order. That Democrats fail in this duty is because they have no mind or so many different ones; because they are unable to rise to the dignity of initiative, but prefer and dodder while a nation waits in idleness and distress.

"Protection, Protection, Protection!"

The Mark Lane Express, the representative organ of the English agricultural classes, in its issue of May 7 has the following strong and significant remarks:

"Protection, protection, protection! The Liberal leaders are the triplet in every political note, and there is truth in the sound now. The Liberal must recognize one fact or two. He will find his fetich ruthlessly dismounted from its feet of clay. This is a world which refuses to be governed by abstract principles applied with mathematical exactitude. Circumstances alter and vary, and to apply the same dominating inflexible principles to every social condition, no matter what the circumstances, suggests a mental stability absolutely out of harmony with common sense. The Gladstonians have asserted over and over again against the omniscient value of their free trade Manubo Jumbo until they have disgusted men with their senselessness, unthinking devotion. The principle for which agriculturists have so long contended is indeed a parliamentary recognition."

The Industry of the Sheriff.

The platform of the Democratic party at Chicago vigorously denounced the industry of the sheriff, which, it was claimed, had been fostered by protection. Remembering how busy a time the sheriff had had since March 4, 1893, it is as well to see how the Democratic performance has agreed with its denunciation of the sheriff's industry.

During 1893 there were 15,500 trade failures in the United States, being 93 per cent more than in 1892. The liabilities of those who failed in 1893 were $460,000,000, as compared with liabilities of $108,000,000 in 1892, an increase of $352,000,000 in a single year. Was there ever such a contrast humbug and fraud as this Chicago denunciation of the sheriff? United States to arise at once and demand the immediate cessation of the policy of prostration which the high sheriff is thrusting upon the American people and "denounce as grossly unfair" such a policy of prostration which the high sheriff is thrusting upon the American people and "denounce as grossly unfair" such a policy of prostration which the high sheriff is thrusting upon the American people and "denounce as grossly unfair" such no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff."—American Economist.

A New Name.

It is proposed at an early day to have a public christening of the tariff measure now before the senate. Great uncertainty has arisen as to the parentage of the bill, and in order to settle the controversy as to whose name it shall bear a public christening will take place, in which the name will be published by a proper representative from the executive mansion. This tariff bill will appear somewhat as a curiosity for the lack of a godmother. The godfather will be chosen from the Whisky or the Sugar trust.

Some of the names suggested are in the form of compromises, as follows: Voor-Harris, Gor-Mills, Voor-Hill-Mills or Gor-Voorhees-Jones. The committee on nomenclature and title of the bill object to the use of any long words, as it is expected in the next national campaign that the name of this splendid measure will need to be repeated quite often, hence a very short, pertinent name will be needed. Some of the following are most popular: Trust-Laud. Cleve-Hill. Among the names starting out with the original Wilson bill, the Voorhees bill, etc., the most popular seems to be the Sugar bill.

A dispatch has been received at the senate from some foreign beneficiary, without the fear of the Lord in his heart, who suggested the name Canadian bill. This would be a give away and would not do at all, as the purpose of this bill unquestionably is to cover, as far as possible, the exact results expected to be obtained. People are becoming so impatient in waiting for the passage of the bill that some one has suggested that the bill. The gentlemen of the press are requested to forbear making any reference to this variously misnamed bill until such time as the committee on finance are able to give out officially the name by which it must afterward be designated in all communications sent out from Washington.

This Was Under Protection.

Gradually, but surely, the United States is penetrating markets which Great Britain has tenaciously held and controlled for many years. In corroboration of this view one of the leading English trade journals says: "British trade with British Honduras, judging from the latest official statistics, is not in a healthy condition. The imports from the United States have increased from $744,000 in 1883 to $682,000 in 1892. On the other hand, the imports from the United States have increased from $261,000 in 1883 to $793,000 in 1892. The exports of the colony also show a decline as regards the United Kingdom, while those sent to the United States have increased from $333,000 in 1883 to $830,000 in 1892. The total foreign trade of the colony has increased, but the United Kingdom has been a loser." These are facts and are in every sense important. —American Mail and Export Journal.

Buy Homemade Goods.

If you are employed in a factory that makes dress goods and your wife and your neighbor's wife should each buy a dress pattern that was made in England, they are depriving you of a market, and there must be a smaller demand for the goods you are making, and your employer cannot make more goods than he sells and you may just for the sake of finding work for you. See that they buy goods made in your factory.

Tally Another For Free Trade.

A drummer man from Chicago dropped into one of the big hardware stores a day or two ago and stared in wonder at the busy clerks. As one of the partners approached him he said, with a deep sigh of satisfaction:

"Don't disturb me; don't say a word; just let me sit and enjoy this picture of activity. I haven't seen anything like it for the past six months."—Cleveland Examiner.

To the Credit of Brutus.

B.C. 44.

When Brutus did assassinate
Old Julius Cæsar, Roman great,
His dagger pierced one man alone—
The tyrannizer on the throne.

It was reserved for later times
To witness more flagitious crimes
The Roman Imperator's dead,
And Grover Cleveland reigns instead.

A.D. 1894.

Now our dictator on his throne,
His polecat sharpens on the bone
And stabs with much apparent glee
The busy hives of industry!

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars free. Address for Canada, Quin, Arthur, Brockville, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Sarnia, Ont. Pleasant to take. Result the discontinued. Sold by druggists.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

DON'T VIGORINE DIE
BEFORE TAKING VIGORINE
AFTER TAKING VIGORINE

VIGORINE is a powerful, speedy, safe and permanent cure for Nervousness, Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using Vigorine. Vigorine is a great Nerve Tonic and cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Ask your druggist for Vigorine. If he does not keep it, don't let him sell you worthless substitutes on you, because it pays a larger profit, but send to us direct and we will send it to you by mail in plain wrapper, sealed, upon receipt of price, $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Vigorine is sold by druggists everywhere, or will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. Address all orders to Vigorine Medicine Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York. A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular Free. Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston. PEPPER MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a mortgage executed by George Sabin and Martha E. Sabin his wife, mortgagors, to James M. Lawson, mortgagee, dated April eighth, 1890, eighteen hundred ninety (1890), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, April twenty-second, 1890, eighteen hundred ninety (1890), at eleven o'clock a. m. in book 46, page 337, of mortgages on page five hundred forty-four (544), said mortgage is now owned and held by the undersigned by virtue of assignment thereof, and there is due and unpaid on said mortgage and the debt secured by said mortgage is now due and payable and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and six dollars ($2,906) principal and interest.

Dated June 30, 1894.

JAMES M. LAWSON,
LEW A. HUNTSON, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, June 30th, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Fred J. Linnee, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased having this day granted unto Jacob Linnee, of Crookston.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office, in the City of Crookston, on or before Thursday, the 26th day of December, 1894

And it is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed for said creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination, at the end of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, and that notice thereof be given as required by law.

And it is further ordered, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once a week for three successive weeks in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County.

Dated at Crookston, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. JENSON,
Judge of Probate.

111-13

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

The Block. Broadway & Cookston

C. BERKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BERKHARDT, Business Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled, and is now a Model Hotel for a Boy House in the city. Good Sample rooms in connection.

No. 23 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON,

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block, Crookston, Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:20 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Fertile, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:25 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

D. D. Overholt, drove in from Maple Lake, on Monday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Krohn & Renne bring some on their new brand of cigars—the Record Breaker. Try it.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Senator H. Burkhardt came up on Friday morning of last week, returning in the evening.

Money is no object to me. I am offering the best cabinet photographs for $1.50 per dozen. P. E. Lyons.

Minnie Johnson, at one time employed at the Commercial hotel, died at the hospital Sunday, of consumption.

S. M. Dalnard was in from St. Hilaire late last week to attend the republican convention and chat with old friends in the city.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Brown.

Rev. Fr. Fayolle came down from Red Lake Falls on Monday morning, and left for Argyle, where he is to officiate in the future.

Any person or persons who have "Merry-go-rounds," "Boat-Swings" "Ferris-wheels," "Riding-ponies" or any games of amusement in which there is no gambling—may confer with or write the secretary for space on fair grounds.

J. V. E. Wyman,
Sec'y.

[41]

Prof. A. D. Wishard has been engaged as principal of the Fisher schools. The Fisher people have secured a good man, and Mr. Wishard has secured a good position.

John O'Brecht went down to Fergus Falls last week, returning on Sunday morning with his wife, who has fully recovered from her attack of insanity.

Pete Stubb opened out in fine shape on Monday in M. R. Brown's building, one door south of the G. A. R. hall, on Main street, which property he has purchased.

M. Evenson, of Thief River Falls, brought his little boy down last week, to have an operation performed on one of his legs by Dr. Dunlap. The little fellow is now at the hospital, and is doing well.

N. A. Severance, of the firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance, St. Paul, was in the city last week on legal business. He says Geo. McManus is doing well in Minneapolis—is assistant manager of Minnesota for the New York Mutual Life, and is rated as A 1 insurance man.

W. B. Dawley is enjoying a fifteen days vacation at home now. He says that the crops in South Dakota are practically ruined by hot winds and drouth, and that the outlook in that state is very poor. Nowhere has he seen the crops looking better than up here in the Red River valley.

Dressed hogs cured and sold on commission at the Crookston packing house. Always ready to receive them during the summer months.

[3-12] ROBERT STANTON.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.

[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Aldermen W. H. Norrie, was in St. Paul last week.

New hay is beginning to come in. It is being sold at $4.00 per ton.

A little picnic party was held at the farm of Frank Robert, on Sunday.

No entry fee will be charged on any exhibit at the fair at Crookston, July 17-18-19.

Rev. P. T. Hilman will preach in the Synod church next Sunday, July 8th, at 11 a. m.

J. S. Nichols was up from Fertile this week on two court cases, before Judge Ives.

Peter Stahl, opened out on Tuesday evening, with a violin harpist and the cornet band.

Sam Rosenthal came down from the Lake on Sunday evening. He is not quite as good as new yet.

Albert Lessay, started for Chicago, on Thursday of last week, where he has a lucrative situation offered.

R. J. Montague orated at Fertile on the Fourth, Halvor Steenerson, at Stephen, and E. M. Stanton, at Preston.

Miss Maud Legare who has been visiting in Tabor, for the past two weeks, returned home Saturday evening.

Gus Felsing, was down from Maple Lake last week. Says that business at the lake is quite brisk this summer.

The city board of equalization was in session last week, and the assessment of the entire city was gone over carefully.

On Tuesday Esquire Holt said the words that united Emil Tressman, of Carver county, to Miss Almira Turner, of Polk county.

P. J. Metzger made a flying trip to St. Paul, this week, going down on Sunday evening, and returning on Wednesday morning.

Miss. Nellie McGuire, who has been teaching school in Tabor, is home on a short visit with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Nolan.

Manager Hertz has secured an unusually good attraction for Saturday, July 14, when the great comedy success "June" will be presented at the opera house.

Carvon Cooke, drove in on Thursday, from his farm, in Fairfax, to shake hands with us and friends in the city—the event being his 33rd birthday anniversary.

Alex Running, died at his residence in Norman county, last week. Mr. Running was well-known in Polk county and highly respected by all who knew him.

Ole. H. Bang, was up from the westside, last week to attend the Republican convention. O. H. represents a fine class of the best in Polk county by any manner of means.

Geo. B. Roberts, was in the city, last week, looking into Mr. Sampson's tonsorial matter. Mr. Roberts was once a tanner by trade and still feels a sort of a fatherly interest in the tanning business.

N. B. Chase, one of the testimators, from the reservation, came down last Friday with the intention of visiting his home at Barinerd, but was unable to do so on account of the stoppage of trains on the N. P.

P. S. Ware drove in Friday to attend the Republican convention as a delegate from Thief River Falls, starting from that place at 3 a. m. and arriving here at 11 o'clock, and was a trifle chargrined to find that the work of the convention was over.

Nels Hendrickson, a prominent merchant of Spring Grove, Houston county, is in the city today, visiting with H. Steenerson and other old-time friends. Mr. H. is just returning from a western trip to the coast and was delayed five days by the strike on the N. P.

I. K. Messelt and his brother, came down from the town of Wiggen, on Monday, returning on Tuesday. I. K. reports crops looking nicely out his way. He says he is still a staunch follower of the old republican flag and expects to be as long as that party is the party of freedom—the party of the people.

We call attention to the new advertisement of W. L. Douglass $3.00 Shoe which appears in our issue to-day. We have every assurance from the manufacturer that the recent improvements in style and quality will give more satisfaction than ever to the wearers of these popular shoes.

L. Billington, C. E. Sawyer and Wm. Anglin visited St. Paul, last week, and sold nearly $2000 worth of hotel stock. A number of former residents of Crookston subscribed liberally. The committee visited T. B. Walker, but that gentleman did not respond with alacrity. It is thought, however that he will contribute something later on.

DISTRICT COURT.

A Number of Court Cases Tried Before Judge Ives in Chambers.

District Court was in session part of last week at chambers. All the jury cases having been disposed of before adjournment of June 16th, but several court cases were to be tried. The case of John R. McKinnon vs. Gerrod Paleu et al was tried. This was an action in replevin, it appears that plaintiff sold defendants a threshing rig in the fall of '01, taking notes secured by a chattel mortgage on the machine and some horses. The following year two of the notes came due. Plaintiff went to defendants and represented to them that they had better come to Crookston and thresh in this vicinity; that he had secured many jobs for them here. Consequently they packed up and proceeded to come. On the way they were met by the sheriff, and the machine and horse taken. The defendant had paid two or three hundred dollars on the account, and set up the claim that it was agreed that the notes should be extended one year. They also set up a counter claim for damages by reason of the taking of the property. Twenty days allowed for filing briefs.

The case of Connery & Body vs. J. S. Nichols was tried; appeal from justice court. This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover on a threshing bill. Case taken under advisement.

James Wallenbeck vs. Ole Larson was next taken up. This was an action to recover interest paid by plaintiff on a certain mortgage given by defendant.

The most important case was that of Nels P. Jevning vs. J. W. Wheeler; H. Steenerson and C. A. Severance attorneys for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendant. It appears that some time previous to the assignment of Sylvester & Finseth the plaintiff, Jevning, endorsed notes for the firm to aid them in extending their credit. He took a bill of sale on their stock of hardware. Mrs. Anne Finseth also endorsed notes for them. The plaintiff and Mrs. Finseth continued to endorse the firm's paper until they had exceeded the amount covered by the bill of sale, consequently a second bill of sale was taken by Jevning. This was in December, 1892.

The amount for which plaintiff and Mrs. Finseth had become liable was something like $6,000. In February, 1893, Mrs. Finseth married Martin Hilland. Mr. Hilland in some way found out that his wife had signed no security for Sylvester & Finseth and he looked into the matter and found out that the bill of sale was made to Jevning alone. He had one-half interest in them assigned to his wife. They consulted Attorney Steenerson and were advised to take control of the stock immediately, under and by virtue of the bill of sale. Just at that time the question of the continued existence of the firm of Sylvester & Finseth was to be answered in a day or two by their making an assignment and a receiver being appointed. J. W. Wheeler was appointed receiver and took possession of the warehouse on the 4th of March, inventoried the stock, and in a few days made a demand on Mrs. Jevning and Mr. Hilland for the possession of the hardware stock. They refused at first to give it up, but finally did so without force. Plaintiff claimed he believed Mr. Finseth, of the firm of Sylvester & Finseth, to be worth $100,000 and that he loaned his credit because they said collections were hard to make that fall, and to help them through. He believed them good. The defendant attempted to show that the firm of Sylvester & Finseth was in very bad circumstances and could not meet their obligations as they came due as far back as October and November, 1892, and also that the bill of sale was given for the purpose of making plaintiff a preferred creditor.

The court continued until 8:30 Saturday night in order to finish, but could not. It was concluded Monday morning, July 2d. Thirty days were allowed attorneys to submit briefs and arguments.

After finishing the Jevning-Wheeler case on Monday morning the court then considered the case of Lunsen, Carpenter & Co. vs. J. S. Nichols. A. Miller attorney for plaintiff, and R. S. Montague for defendant. This was an action in replevin; appeal from justice court. Mr. Nichols lives at Fertile. The case was pretty thoroughly discussed through the papers a few weeks ago. The plaintiff sold defendant a drill, taking notes and mortgage. Part of it was paid; the balance was not paid when due and it was taken under the chattel mortgage. Defendant replevined it. Plaintiff again attached it. The action is to settle the matter. After introducing the testimony the case was submitted. A decision will be rendered later.

A divorce case was the next number to occupy the attention of the court. Mrs. Ogg Rute asks for a divorce from Martin Bats. H. Steenerson counsel for plaintiff, and Forks.

R. J. Montague for defendant. The parties live near Woodside. They have been married nearly two years. The plaintiff sues for a divorce, claiming an attorney's fee. After hearing the evidence on the part of the plaintiff the court came to the conclusion that the parties could never again live together happily, and asking each of them if they thought they could do so, they replied in the negative; he asked the attorneys to agree upon a division of property. Counsel for defendant submitted what he would agree to; plaintiff was not satisfied The court thereupon granted the decree of divorce, allowing the plaintiff judgment against defendant for $300, less $50 note claimed to have been taken by plaintiff, and return to defendant all watch and chain belonging to him. Now they are no more one, but twain.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

The case of Barbara Johnson vs. John Gurnen was the first on the docket. Wm. Watts as counsel for plaintiff, and A. A. Miller for defendant.

This was an action on a farm contract. It appears that plaintiff rented her farm to Mr. Gilstrud, a minor, with defendant as sort of guardian to sign his contract with him. Plaintiff sues to recover for eight tons of hay and ten acres of oats, plaintiff claiming to have furnished that amount of hay with the agreement that it should be returned, and the ten acres of oats on an agreement for doing 40 acres of plowing for defendant. The plaintiff was allowed to take judgment for the hay—$24, but that under the evidence he had no right or title to the oats.

Then came of E. R. Frederick vs. J. J. Faust were tried. Wm. Watts appearing for plaintiff, and no appearance on the part of defendant. Parties live in East Grand Forks. Appeal from justice court. It is an action on a lease to eject a tenant and collect rent past due from him.

Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning, a case or two being set for hearing on that day.

The Ida Vaji Cortland company, that played at the Grand three nights this week, gave excellent satisfaction and played to fair houses. The company opened on Monday evening in Michael Strogoff, a play that has been presented many times in this city. It may be said to have been played this time if the encominms we have heard are my indication. On Tuesday evening "The Blacksmith's Daughter," a play written especially for Miss Cortland, was on the boards. If this company should re-visit this city sometime in the future when the hard times now prevailing shall be but a memory, they will no doubt receive a hearty welcome and play to a better business.

Hon. B. Sampson, has been busy all the week getting the site for the new tannery ready for a building so that if Mr. Miller decides to locate here, a building can be made ready for the tannery in short order. Mr. Miller is the owner of a valuable patent for tanning hides and furs that will give better results than any other known method. Mr. Miller has been offered big money for the new process but declines to sell. We saw some calf pelts tanned by this process that had an elegant appearance—finer than any we ever saw. This tannery, when complete, will furnish labor for many men with their families, and will make a noted increase in the business of our city, will also furnish work for many teams that now stand idle. It furnish a cash market for all kinds of hides and furs—will bring into our city lots of money for leather and tanned furs that now is sent abroad for that purpose. If our people wisely decide to aid this institution to get a start they will never regret it, as we have the tannery by all means.

Since the above was in type we learn that the council committee has taken the matter in charge and decided to give the bonus provided the tannery is built and operated.

While looking about for a plan for a hotel, our committee would do well to look over the Hotel Northern in Grand Forks, which is as neat and complete a structure in that line as can be found anywhere, its only fault over our way being that it is not quite large enough, being only two stories high. Another story however would remedy this defect and it could be made to occupy more ground space on the same general plan. By the way, the Hotel Northern, is now under the management of our old friend and fellow-citizen, H. N. Wells, who is making it one of the leading hotels of that city, and there are those who positively declare that for genuine home-comfort the Hotel Northern leads 'em all. As to that we dinna ken, but we are prepared to say that, if Grand Forks ins any better managed hostelry than the Hotel Northern, we do not know where it is. Our patrons can rest assured of the very best of care and attention if they stop at this excellent house when in Grand Forks.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. Just, returned Monday night, from his western trip. He spent considerable time at Denver, and other points of interest in Colorado, took in the sights of Salt Lake City, and returned via Butte and the Great Northern railway.

Secretary Wyatt went to East Grand Forks Tuesday and got tomorrow (Friday) named as Crookston day at the East Grand Forks races, which are now on and will continue to and including Tuesday, July 10th. Three Crookston horses are entered in the races, and a good delegation should go from here tomorrow, as East Grand Forks has always turned out well to our races.

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Griffin & Co., the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing Business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

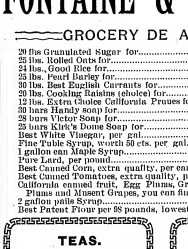
Sold by all druggists, 75.

Found.

An overcoat and cap. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

[11-12] M. J. HALLA.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases where thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.



WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE.

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DE ARTMENT.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar for	$1 00
25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs., Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	33
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Pure Lard, per pound	10
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Musent Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we ran to secure the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to..... 40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to..... 35c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to..... 25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for..... $1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for..... 1
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved Yorkshire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Tuyl, on the farm.

AARON COOKE.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman writes from Rockport, Utah, under date of May 12, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Keller's Lash Wire Liniment, and can say well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy in deeming it the best I ever used for curing wire cuts sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock with out it." F. L. Durand sells and guarantees it.

To Teachers of Polk County

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your needs. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teacher should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address,
ROBERT STANTON,
Crookston Packing House,
[7-12] Crookston, Minn.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GRONDY,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[32tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894. NO. 13.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Held Tuesday, July 10th.

A Large Number of Bills Allowed—The New Tannery Gets $500.

Special Meeting Called for July 16th to Consider the Street Grading Question.

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday, July 10th; all members present except Aldermen Watts and Burlette.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the following bills and recommended the same paid:

A. Chabot, index on poor fund, order.....	2 00
B. Allard, board for Pierre Bonnier in hospital.....	12 50
Hutchins, index on poor order.....	0 50
Larson Bros., index on poor order.....	6 00
J. W. Kelley, boarding paupers.....	31 15
N. A. Wallace, index on poor order.....	16 20
L. Bessette, index on poor order.....	109 10
I. N. Simmons, index on poor order.....	8 60
Sam Elmer, clearing grass.....	4 00
A. W. Dawley, index on poor order.....	16 00
Crookston Times, index on poor order.....	3 00
W. H. Norris, law to Hulbert and receivers, etc.....	12 55
Edward Allard, boarding F. Dersnier in Asyl.....	15 00
J. A. Lundgren, index on poor orders.....	2 00
J. W. Wheeler, services looking after poor.....	3 00
Scandinavian Bank, cash paid on poor orders.....	69 00
John Johnson, nails furnished city poor	2 25
Crookston Furniture Co., coffin and burial service.....	11 50
N. S. Gervais, looking after city poor and clerk.....	3 00
Gervais & Gervais, index on poor orders	6 00
Carle & Mann, index on poor orders.....	15 00
E. D. Childs, index on poor orders.....	16 00
do do do	2 00
do do do	2 00
Trenning & Anglim, index on poor orders	21 50
Edward Allard, boarding F. Dersnier in Asyl.....	15 00
L. D. Simmons, wood furnished on poor order.....	5 00
A. Chabot, index on poor orders.....	5 00
Crookston W. W. P. & L. Co., light and water.....	1699 98
C. W. W. P. & L. Co., hydrant rental from Jan. 1st to July 1st, 1894.....	360 00
Napoleon Beaulieau, labor for city engineer.....	11 00
Wm. Gervais, labor for city engineer....	3 00
G. H. Hull, index for.....	5 75
L. J. Hoult, index on poor orders.....	10 00
Crookston Grocery Co., index on poor orders.....	54 00
Crookston Furniture Co., index on poor orders.....	5 00
G. S. Chesterman, goods furnished on poor orders.....	16 00
Crookston Times, livery for May and June.	12 00
C. H. Mix, balance of salary assessor....	200 00
Wm. A. Lamont, aldermen's per diem...	144 00
J. W. Kelley, boarding paupers in May..	31 15
Wm. Watts, 5 days service on equalization board.....	15 00
J. W. Wheeler 6 days service on board of equalization.....	18 00
M. E. Kirsch, committee on sewer system, 7 days on board of equalization.....	21 00
Louis Belcourt, assisting city engineer..	36 00
N. A. Wallace, index on poor orders.....	16 00
Edward Allard, boarding F. Dersnier in June.....	15 00
Wm. Creighton, wood for Mrs. Nelson....	1 75
Pat O'Connor, work finishing sewer.....	14 95
A. Chabot, index per order of Louis Belcourt.....	36
C. O. Scudder, justice fees.....	2 75
H. S. Tweedie, 3 days as patrolman.....	4 50

On motion the above bills were ordered paid.

The committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the city granting $500 to aid the establishment of a tannery here, reported favorably on the plan, and a resolution appropriating $500 for this purpose passed the council without a dissenting vote.

The committee appointed to secure a water tap for use of street sprinkler reported having made arrangements with Messrs. Larson, Carpenter & Co., for same at the corner of Robert and Broadway; though no contract for any definite length of time could be secured; and recommended that the proper pipes and fixings be built at this place the probable cost of which being about $25. On motion the report was accepted, and the recommendations therein adopted by the council.

Committee appointed to inquire into the matter of granting extra compensation to the city engineer rendered a written report recommending the allowance of $250 extra.

It was moved by Alderman Norrie seconded by Alderman Gervais, that the amount be allowed and the engineer provided with the proper record books. Motion carried.

On the recommendation of the city engineer the bill of Messrs. Smith & Lamp for for the grading of Sixth street for $307.57 was acted on and same ordered paid. Also an order for $150 was ordered paid to Thomas Young on part payment on contract for the building of bridge to cemetery.

Superintendent Ponsonby of the Great Northern railway company, being present in the room, a short discussion was had on the matter of the Sixth street crossing under said company's tracks.

Mr. Ponsonby represented that he had written Mr. J. J. Hill in the matter, and not as yet received any reply; and believed that it would be advisable that the council correspond direct with Mr. Hill, the president of the council was asked to write to the officials of the road urging upon them the necessity of placing said crossing in such state of repair as is contemplated in the agreement between said Ry. Co. and the city, relative to the matter.

A resolution authorizing the construction of a sidewalk along the south side of Fourth street, along lots 12 and 13, block 15 original townsite, was passed without opposition.

Also a resolution authorizing the construction of a sidewalk along the west side of State street, in Jerome's addition, from the south side of lot 3, block 14, to the south side of Bridge street.

The city engineer rendered a written report showing the completion of sidewalks on the Sampson's addition bridge and the amount due on same as per contract, namely $328.62; also showing amount of $4.05 for extra repairs; total $333.67. On motion report was adopted and amount ordered paid to Contractor Nolan.

City engineer also made a report showing the progress of the work by contractor Nolan on the Sixth street sewer, warranting the payment of the one-third as per contract; being $1430. On motion report was adopted and amount ordered paid.

The committee appointed on street grading submitted a written report showing figures and styles of street grading. On motion same was referred to the city engineer for his opinion on the question.

By a resolution, $500 was transferred from the general fund to the poor fund of the city.

A motion prevailed to call a special meeting of the city council on the 16th, inst. to discuss the matter of grading the streets of the city. One and three property owners and business men be invited to take part in the discussion.

A petition from property owners residing on Brond way between Fifth and Ninth street was read, requesting the grading of Broadway street between the streets mentioned in conformity to the plans and profiles of the established grade on file in the office of the city engineer. On motion same was referred to the city engineer to report at next meeting.

On motion the city engineer was directed to correspond with the authorities of Kittson county with a view of getting a settlement of the matter relative to Fred Fisher, deceased.

On motion council adjourned until Tuesday, July, 17th.

Encouraging Home Industry.

A gentleman, representing the Moorhead Independent, was in the city last week, and from what we can learn he quoted prices on job printing to some of our business men which are below living rates, and with which no decent printer can compete. One business man—who by-the-way is under obligations to the JOURNAL—informs us that we must meet those prices or he will send his work away, because he can save from 5 to 10 per cent. by doing so. This is the way to build up a home paper—in some other town.

Does the local newspaper man, his family or his employes, send away for anything they require because they can save a few dollars? No; they never think of such a thing. They buy their clothing, their groceries, their meat, their fuel and other necessaries at home, and would as soon think of committing suicide as sending away for anything they can buy at home.

And right here we want to say to competing printers that the JOURNAL has never solicited a job in a place where there was a job printing office, and when business men from outside towns have written us for figures on work we have referred them to their own printers. But outside printers take work from here for much less than they get for the same work at home, and they reason thus: If we can get some outside work at prices on which we will not lose any money, it will help to keep our printers at work, and we will depend for our profit on home trade.

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Collins & Co., the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

Found.

An overcoat and cap. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

[11-12] M. J. HALLA.

THE POPS MET

In Minneapolis and put up a State Ticket Headed by Owen and Loomins.

The populists in convention assembled put in the field the following state ticket:

For governor, S. M. Owen; Lieutgovernor, E. E. Lommen; for State auditor, A. L. Stromberg; for secretary of state, P. J. Seaborger; for treasurer, F. Borchert; for attorney general, John A. Keyes; for chief justice, Stunner Lndd; for associate justice, John W. Willis; for clerk of the supreme court, C. A. Johnson.

Legislative Convention.

The populist legislative convention was held in the city last Friday. The following were the delegates: First district, A. Trovatten, T. B. Veseth, Lars. E. Nelson; Second district, Paul Simon, A. E. Strout, J. Steenerson; Third district, Ed. Divine, O. E. Hagen, O. L. Sargent; Fourth, H. Ives; John Berry, Swan Anderson; Fifth, J. Dwyer, Robt. Anderson, John Ray; at large, Chris. Houston, O. P. Rome.

P. M. Ringdal was nominated as candidate for state senator, L. J. Nelson, J. D. Knutson and A. T. Lee for representatives.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 16th

Olson Knut B.	Rue Elmo
Tvedtin H. T.	
West Guy	
Powers W. B.	
Morland Frank	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Marais Items.

A great many men are traveling through the country looking for work.

Rain is needed to help the crops.

Haying has commenced in earnest.

A quiet Fourth was spent by nearly everyone.

A large number attended the fair at East Grand Forks last week, and reported that the races were very good.

Mrs. Henry Hannah went out to the Keystone on Thursday, to nurse Mrs. Wm. Gervais, who is on the sick list.

Mr. J. A. Hannah and daughter, Lottie, drove to the Forks on Tuesday, to transact business.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Geddes accompanied by Miss. Annie Ferguson, drove to Argyle on a visit with friends and relatives. They left Friday and returned Tuesday.

Messrs. Dan and James McDonnah have been engaged in converting the bottom of their cellars the past few days.

The Marias Jr. nine had another ball contest with Fisher on Saturday, in which Fisher was again victorious. We'll give the boys credit for being good ball players.

Mr. H. B. Haney was around among the farmers on Tuesday taking orders for State Prison binding twine. The sample was very nice looking twine.

Messrs. James and Thomas Nesbit and wives, went on a visit to Maple Lake on Sunday; they describe the place as a fine summer resort.

Three in One Day.

Three deaths were reported yesterday. The wife of A. O. Anderson, a tailor employed by Mossetin & Lindell, died of consumption, aged 52 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p. m., from the Swedish church.

Mrs. Chas. Matson, an old lady living about three miles out in the country, succumbed to old age, she being about 80 years old.

Miss Kate Brislin, who has been ill for some weeks, suffering from a tumor, died on Wednesday afternoon.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were recently passed by Washington camp No. 4, Sons of America. There is food for reflection here:

No sectarianism in any form should be tolerated in public schools of this country, nor should public property of any kind be appropriated for the support of sectarian schools.

Our immigration laws should exclude the degraded, vicious and the criminal.

The required time of Naturalization should be at least ten years and an educational test should be applied to every applicant.

No person should be allowed to vote until he can prove that he has lived in the State one year.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A. C. Schmidt went down to Fisher on Monday.

Rev. McClure went down to Minneapolis on Monday evening.

Miss Kittie Carrisch, from Keystone, is visiting friends in the city this week.

D. H. Beecher purchased two Polk county farms, while in the city last week.

Remember the Schefstad concert to-morrow evening. Admission only 35 cents.

A big time at the Fair next week. Everybody should be on deck to enjoy the event.

Mrs. H. B. Davis and son, of Red Lake Falls, were in the city this week visiting friends.

Mrs. B. S. Chapin, of Warren, came down last week on a visit to the family of C. E. Misner.

Dr. Dunlop was called to Fisher on Monday to attend a severe case in Brown Knudson's family.

Dr. Warninger was summoned to Euclid on Tuesday on a case requiring the services of a veterinary surgeon.

Mrs. Wm. Watts and Mrs. C. P. Cahoon went out to Maple Lake on Saturday for an outing of a week or so.

J. A. Harris subs the mail route from here to Wylie, from Jack Kivel, who has the route from Crookston to Red River Falls.

Wednesday was a scorcher. At 5 o'clock p. m., the government thermometer showed 96 degrees in the shade, and still rising.

A number of teams from Grand Forks passed through the city on Monday on their way to Norman county to put up hay.

Martin O'Brien has been put on the papulist state central committee, and is now thoroughly identified with the populist party.

The pop delegates went down in force on Sunday evening to attend the pop convention, held at Minneapolis, to occur on Tuesday.

Ed. A. Ransom, deputy head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, received a telegram this morning, announcing the death of his father in Vermont.

Fred Schmidt captured a small bull sense recently and has the little fellow so tame that he intends to track him and enter him in the 2:40 race next week.

Some of the delegates to the Republican State convention went down to St. Paul on Sunday evening, the balance following on Monday evening.

Conductor Scott takes a lit of a lay-off to enjoy an outing at Maple Lake, meanwhile Conductor Cooper does the agreeable on the train in Scott's place.

Dr. Warninger says "everybody who stole that dog wants to bring him back pretty sudden or there will trouble and plenty of it." See notice elsewhere.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson went through on Tuesday night enroute for St. Paul, as a delegate to the republican state convention from Kittson county.

Fred Rauch is bragging about a new machine that Gunsmith Chas. Fischer has just finished repairing for him. Fred says no better work could be done anywhere.

The work of grading State street is done. The dirt that comes out goes in to fill up the approach to the bridge, which makes an improvement there also.

Harry Walker came over from Minot, to go out with the band on the Maple Lake excursion on Sunday. He remained here over Monday chatting with friends in the city.

Herb Mason is on the road with a panorama and, informs us that he will visit this city sometime next fall. Herb talks of coming back to Crookston to engage in business again.

Chas. Yettu, a 15 year-old step-son, of Fred Schmidt, living in the Town of Maple Lake, was drowned in the Red Lake river last Sunday, and up till yesterday his body had not been recovered.

On Wednesday morning Ed. Haut dropped his pocketbook containing money and securities to the amount of nearly $500. At last accounts the book had not been found. A reward is offered.

The crops around Edna station, are reported to be in elegant condition, owing to copious rains early in the season, which so thoroughly soaked the ground as to enable the soil to withstand the subsequent drouth.

Rev. L. W. Squier and Will Olds were out to the Chautauqua at Devils Lake, last week where Mr. Squier delivered some of his famous 'round-the-world lectures.' They report a good attendance and a pleasant time.

After completing his sewer contract, Henry Nolan took the contract for making connections with the jail and court-house. Everything having gone off all right, he completed his first contract with over a month to spare.

The fair management is putting up more sheds for horses and cattle, and putting the track in fine condition to be all in readiness for the coming fair next week. Everything will be in readiness and a good time is assured for all who attend.

Rev. Squier leaves to-morrow evening for Detroit, where he will be in attendance at the Inter-state Sunday School convention. During his absence the pulpit of the M. E. church will be filled by the Rev. John Robertson, father of Hugh and Dr. W. A.

While in St. Paul this week Mr. Squier was assured by the Northern Pacific people, that they will be able to take care of all who want to go to the assembly at Detroit, as their usual train service will be resumed before the end of this week. The assembly begins next Sunday.

Should the present prospects be verified in a short crop of wheat this will there is one consoling thought yet remaining in the dust that it would enhance the price for next crop. However a few good showers, if received within a week, would materially change the prospects and enable wheat to fill out tolerably well.

Hay is an extremely scarce article in Polk county this year. In the big sloughs in Norman county, and near the Great Northern road there seems to be a good bit, and it will no doubt all be cut this year, as buyers are here as far remote as Grand Forks are going in there for hay as well as any number of Polk county farmers.

We hereby promise to refund all money paid us for Haller's Remedy if you are not benefited by their use. These remedies consist of Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Australian Salve, Pain Paralyzer, Sarsaparilla and Burdock, Condition Powders, Barb Wire Liniment, Corn Cure and Little German Pills, and are absolutely guaranteed by us. You take no chances. F. L. Durand.

M. B. McClellan, the genial old Mac., who used to represent Bishop & Co. of Minneapolis, was in the city this week drumming up trade for McClellan Bros., one of whom he is which, who have started in business just opposite the store the old firm occupied. The boys are hustlers from away back, carry a good stock and will without doubt do well.

Do not wait till your horse is cut by barb wire before getting a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. Keep it in your stable and thus be prepared to effectually treat any cut or wound that may be inflicted upon your stock. The Haller Proprietary Co. absolutely guaranteed this best of all liniments and F. L. Durand will refund money for every bottle proving unsatisfactory.

August George rejoices in the arrival of a fine fifty on Wednesday morning. The sire is Ham Nut and the dam a Black Hawk Morgan, and August naturally expects something great in the line of a flyer. De Carryer, who was down to see the youngster this morning, says it is as handsomely formed as any colt he ever saw—a perfect little beauty, bearing all the points of a perfect flyer. Ham Nut is getting some great colts.

On Wednesday morning Deputy Sheriff Losey met a man on the street who looked as though he had been run through a threshing machine. When asked the cause of his battered appearance the man said he had been at work at the Beltrami ditch, and early that morning he was beset by foot-pads when a short distance from Carman, knocked senseless, and robbed of all the money he had, amounting to $50. The deputy sheriff referred him to Chief Gonyea to attend to the case.

The two little girls of Louis Hubel are laid up with quinsy.

Ed. A. Ransom received the prize offered for the best work in organizing lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America, consisting of a gold watch and an elegant badge. He was one of 15 deputies competing.

Ehle Allen, who killed John H. Clapp, in St. Paul, suicided at Lake Minnetonka, on Friday morning, July 6th, by shooting himself through the head. It is thought that brooding over the unfortunate event caused temporary insanity.

As there are a number of trained horses dogs in the city the Fair association will give a special prize to the winner of one-half mile dash, trot or run; dogs to be harnessed to a two-wheeled cart and to be driven by boys under 15 years of age. Race to be held July 19th in afternoon on the Fair grounds.

[it] J. V. R. WYATT, Sec'y.

Dr. Carryer, who is to be one of the judges at the fair next week, is in the city. He came over from East Grand Forks, where he acted as starter in the races, and speaks in terms of the highest praise of that event and the able manner in which it was handled. Says he never saw a finer track nor a more successful time for a first meet. The doctor is a great lover of a good horse and knows of the best veterinarians of Minnesota. He also publisher of the Minnesota Horseman, a paper devoted wholly to equine interests.

Attacks of cramp colic come suddenly and in many instances the sufferer has to bear the excruciating pain till some remedy is sent for and procured. Considering the fact that Haller's Pain Paralyzer is the best and a never failing remedy for the quick relief and cure of all cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, and that a large bottle only costs 50c. it would be money well invested to keep a bottle in the house for the relief and cure of all aches and pains. Nothing cures colic in horses as quick as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. F. L. Durand.

Cone Payton and his merry company commence a week's engagement at the opera house on Monday, July 16th, in "The Plunger," using special scenery, calcium lights and handsome stage decorations. Among the special scenes is an elevated railroad station in New York, and a moving train. The prices are only 10, 20 and 30 cents. Ladies will be admitted free Monday evening when accompanied by a 30cent ticket if purchased before 6 p. m. of that day. Sale of seats begins Saturday morning at the usual place.

Some of the farmers in southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and other states, where early wheat cradle is suspended on account of the strike are beginning to make a great kick because they cannot get twine with which to bind their winter rye and wheat, which is getting ready to harvest. So far, up this way we have heard no complaints, but harvest is not quite ready and dealers appear to have enough on hand to commence on. There is said to be fifty or sixty cars of twine on track in Stillwater that cannot be handled on account of the strike.

An accident occurred in the yard on Wednesday, by which a young man will lose his right foot. The tenin from the north, which is a mixed train pulled in at the usual hour and, as usual some pulled out for Carman to leave the box cars on side-track. The young man, who was watching a change of cars, and thinking this was a south-bound tenin, got on between two box cars to get a ride. When the train slacked up at Carman his right foot got caught in the draw bar and so badly mashed as to render amputation necessary. He was the name as J. Brown; says his parents live in Winnipeg, and has the appearance of a well-to-do youth on a trip to see the world for himself—in other words it looks like he was a runaway, as he was very anxious that Conductor Birty should not give him away; told him to report a tramp hurt, but was finally persuaded to give his name. He was taken to the county hospital.

Notice.

Come to my premises on or about May 4th, one dark roan belter calf. Owner is requested to claim property, pay charges and take her away.

A. HELDACK.

Found.

On May 5th, one note for $100.50. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for the notice. Apply at JOURNAL office.

THE FACE OF ROSENFELD.

By CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.

Author of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," "The Mystery of the Gilded Chair," "The Secret of a Million Dollars," etc.

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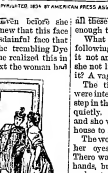
Her contemplation. Even before she turned toward it she knew that this face was the handsome, disdainful face that had looked forth on the trembling Dyn from the carriage. She realized this in one instant. In the next the woman had



The woman had caught her by the wrist.

caught her by the wrist, had with exquisite roughness pulled her about so that she faced her, and demanded in a voice in which much fear seemed to be sharply commingled:

"What do you mean? How dare you come in here?"

Oh, how strongly it came to Miss Maxey now—the feeling that she had seen this face somewhere before! And yet it seemed almost impossible that it should be so. Strange that she could not make this feeling seem reasonable and yet could by no effort drive it away.

The woman was dark, handsome, of queenly presence, though there was even a masculine air of firmness about the face and a nose too prominent for perfect symmetry. Her beauty was of a very varied, voluptuous kind and had in it neither classic purity nor refinement and yet so strongly did these same dominant impressions manifest themselves to the beholder in the younger face upon the bed, despite the unnatural

expression and the silly leer, that Miss Maxey was almost ready to declare the relationship between them that of mother and daughter.

Even these reflections passed like a flash through Miss Maxey's intuitive mind while she stood bewilderingly returning the fierce look of the woman who held her by the wrist. The silence only exasperated the questioner. Her nervous hold on the arm tightened, and she said in a lower but still more intense voice:

"Do you hear me? Who are you? What do you want?"

"Do not blame me," said Miss Maxey at last in a voice the clearness and steadiness of which surprised herself. "It is not my fault that I am in this room. I asked only to see you. The servant brought me, I might almost say dragged me, here."

"The idiot! The idiot!" cried the woman, with more anger, but less suspicion. "This blunder will cost her her place. Whom did you wish to see?"

"You, madam."

"Me! You have chosen an odd hour for your call!" The woman brushed painfully in her agitation at Miss Maxey's arm and tore open the door in a fever of haste.

"There!" she cried. "This is not my reception room! Here, little fool, show this lady down stairs."

The frightened servant, who appeared, obeyed her. Ellen followed her to the door below. As she descended the stairs she passed an elderly female, with an energetic stride, coming up. Ellen was very sure the newcomer went into the chamber from which she had just come, and she thought:

"That is the person, whoever she may be, for whom I was mistaken."

Miss Maxey was conducted to a dainty reception room on the first floor. The gas was lighted, and she was left alone with her reflections. She sank into a chair. A long time, a very long time elapsed. She heard many footsteps go along the hall outside her door before any one sought again to turn the handle. She listened with all her power. She even held her breath in a mistake she had seen in the chamber had made so powerful an impression upon her that it almost seemed to be before her still. She did not understand it, but the very mystery made the possibilities so much the more dreadful. What was the nature of the strange horror she had surprised? Who was the fashionable woman who had such curious acquaintances in the outer world, who sheltered such nameless enormities under her roof?

Miss Maxey was a proper woman who had been protected from the rough breath of the great world from her infancy, to whom evil in all its grades and more repulsive forms had always seemed unreal and dreamlike, but yet as she sat there in that silent room her active mind, busy with the logic of the events of the past few hours, saw before it such possibilities of the depth of human depravity as made her tremble for the powers of her own imagination. What did it mean? What could it mean? The pretty girl who but a few hours before had been riding for pleasure in her carriage through the city streets now prostrate and insane? The other, the red-hot curling iron, the smell of burning flesh? Miss Maxey's mind reeled under the fancies of what it might mean, and yet in the midst of it all she was aware of a latent impression that nothing in all these wild speculations was plausible enough to be the truth.

What a hazardous, foolish thing this following of Mr. Dyn had proved! Was it not an unladylike action, and might she not live to regret having committed it? A vague fear loomed up.

The time came when her reflections were interrupted. She heard no warning step in the hall outside. The knob turned quietly. The door swung noiselessly, and she whom she had come into the house to see came in.

The woman was exceedingly pale, and her eyes were unnaturally large. There was a slight trembling of her hands, but no trouble of the lip. She spoke at once upon her entrance in a disdainful manner and a steady voice.

"To whom have I the honor of speaking?"

"To a lady who desires to remain unknown."

Miss Maxey would not have made that answer an hour ago, but events had brought her to a wise determination. A slight color came into the handsome woman's face.

"This is very extraordinary. What do you want?"

"I wanted to ask you a few questions."

"Oh, indeed! Well, I can relieve you of any further necessity of waiting on that score. I shall not answer questions addressed to me by a person who desires to remain unknown."

There was a most bitter irony and contempt in the tone of this speech. But for all that the hand trembled still, though it was laid upon the back of a cushioned chair to steady it.

Ellen arose at once, reddening in spite of herself.

"I have no means to force you," she said quietly. "We are at least on an equal footing. I do not know you any better than you know me."

The woman caught her breath in a painful way.

"You do not know my name, and yet you are in my house?"

"I came into your house because I saw a person about whom I am very anxious to know come out of it. I mean Mr. Dyn."

The woman gasped again. Her eyes were fixed upon Ellen's face with burning intensity. She did not even attempt to speak. Ellen went on:

"Perhaps I am very much interested in. It is a family matter. I am aware that I did a very bold thing, and I heartily apologize for my rudeness, but my reasons for wishing to see you are so very urgent that they led me to overstep the bounds of social custom. I thought if you had no objections to telling me what you know of that man the information would be very valuable to me. If you do object, I can only say again what I said before, that I am sorry for my intrusion, and go."

Ellen's voice as she went on grew stronger till it had almost a defiant ring. The woman answered her, with a forced composure:

"You saw this fellow—I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance—you say, come out of my house. I know nothing about him, and I know equally little about you. Your story is very suspicious. If he is a thief and you an accomplice, it will be well to let this matter go no further than the police."

The blood rushed into Ellen's face. She spoke impulsively:

"I have told you once, madam: that you fear the police less than I?"

If Ellen had had any idea of the effect of these words she could not have framed them. The woman flew into a fit of momentary passion, which ceased. Miss Maxey trembled for her presence of mind. She turned ashy pale even to the lips. She glanced upon the floor like an unruly child. She took a step toward Ellen, changed her mind suddenly, seized a costly ornament from the center table and flung it to atoms on the marble before the fireplace.

This extraordinary action, the fact that destruction in some form had followed her wrath, seemed to appease her in a degree. When she next was done, she stood glaring at Ellen a moment and then with a quick rustle of silk left the room.

Ellen would have followed her and made the best of her way out of the house, but the strange creature came back so quickly that she stopped just upon the threshold of the apartment.

She had recovered in calming herself and even looked at Ellen with a touch of fear in her icy eyes. Her voice trembled in spite of all she could do as she said:

"You insulted me, or I should suggest to you. I should have sent you away without a word the moment you told me that you desired to conceal your identity but for the fact that the stupidity of a servant has placed it necessary for me to explain a trifling matter. An unfortunate accident happened to a protege of mine this afternoon, and the result dies very so powerful that other was used. The doctor was called away before the effect of the other had passed off. I was afraid and sent for a lady physician in whom I have great confidence, who lives but a few doors below. The servant, expecting her at the moment of your arrival, showed you up. Do you understand this, that you are so foolish stories afoot? Mind that you do not, for the child will be herself again tomorrow to contradict you. That is all. Good afternoon."

"One moment, madam. If I should send somebody here who would tell you who I am and who he is and why we wish to know, would you?—"

Ellen hesitated. She was really afraid of this woman.

"Well, would I?"—said the haughty voice, and there was a look of affected surprise and incredulity in the cynical face.

"Would you tell me what you know about Mr. Dyn?"

"You insult me to my fault after what I have told you!" The woman stamped her foot upon the floor, uttered with fierce emphasis the single supplemental syllable "No!" and swept out of Miss Maxey's sight.

A servant bowed Miss Maxey out with grave politeness, and the heavy door closed after her.

It was near, and she felt like a child. For a moment a great weakness in all her body seemed about to cause her to fall down. She clung to the doorpost for support. As she did so she noticed a tiny silver doorplate just under the bell handle, which had before escaped her eye. With feverish impatience she bent down and scrutinized the delicate tracery thereon in the light from the street lamp. The force of what she read rendered her for the moment incapable of thought or motion. It was the simple name "Forsythe."

And this was the house 16 Livingston street! It was no longer a problem where she had seen that handsome face. It was the original of the medallion which Dr. Lamar during that memorable sleigh ride on the sea road had told her bore the features of the woman he was to marry.

"I must never tell Julian what I have dared to do today. Never. He would be terribly displeased. But, none the less, it is my duty to warn Dr. Lamar. How? I do not know. But one thing I do know. Whatever may be the result of this and complication, whatever happens, I never will do the foolish thing again that I have done today. Whatever comes, I have done with playing the detective."

CHAPTER XIII.

AFFAIRS OF THE HEART.

As with pretty Ellen Maxey, so with the others. The end seemed to have been reached.

When Mr. Dyn stalked out of the artist's rooms and the shiny surface of his workgowne soon had vanished from Maxey's sight, it seemed as if every ray of light that tended to illuminate the double mystery, to solve which Maxey had stooped to a subterfuge, had vanished too.

Here at last the good artist and the other acute investigators reached a dead wall. Here every thread was broken. Here to all appearances the matter came to a hopeless termination. The several actors in the drama settled down to the more ordinary happenings of daily life. New matters, quite as absorbing, however removed from the terrible, claimed their attention. The most ardent devotions of today gradually obscured the less vivid sensations of yesterday. They did not forget her they loved, but even about the fateful night on the sea road and all that grew out of it.

Lamar was unhappy. He was a frequent visitor at the artist's rooms even now, when there was no longer any need of his professional services. He seemed to come there in his leisure moments as to a refuge from himself. He was the most cheerful and witty of society, but the smile died on his lips when he crossed the threshold of his way out. It was as if a shadow fell upon him everywhere but here, as if the sun shone in only as the windows above the river, and all the rest of the world were dark.

Did Lamar know why this was? In a vague way perhaps, but he surely did not acknowledge it to himself and kept pressure his relations with the Widow Forsythe and still come here. Nor Lamar was not a man of that nature. He could by no means found himself out, that day would his visits cease.

As for the poor girl without a name, she gravely became a natural and necessary part of the artist's home circle. The time came when the face was every day a smile, and somehow that smile opened a world of joy to the lonely soul. In her art lessons she was making wonderful progress. The day that the lunch at the river was the startled teacher and pupil into a consciousness of how very close to each other their heads had come two evenings the first and it was certainly not the last on which the phenomenon occurred. Such a very appealing face the girl without a name, so devoted to art, so very earnest a teacher was Julian Maxey, so delighted with her pupil's progress that these little episodes were scarcely to be wondered at. But however much the familiarity of daily association might bring these two together, there was still a barrier to a mutual understanding, for poor Miss Dyn remained at last the same shy, timid creature that she had appeared at first. She became shy and natural and emilied because her surroundings were bright and she was young, but there was a certain delicacy and sensitiveness that betrayed themselves through all.

Neither was she wholly happy. When she thought herself alone, there were times when she sat with her head upon her hand, looking out over the broad ocean river to the hills that made the background, and when she was sitting thus if she smiled at all it was through tears. There was one thing that troubled her much. It was the sense of dependence and obligation. She could not feel satisfied to share in a prosperity to which she did not materially contribute. It was this that held her to a very close attention and studiousness in her new occupation. She hoped to earn all/cellhood with her pencil, and the day came/ astic Maxey, who partly realized what her feelings were, encouraged her in that hope. It is easy to earn a beginning a work one loves. Before she had been under his tuition a month Maxey told Dr. Lamar that her copies in crayon and charcoal were something marvelous for one whose instruction had been so limited. Maxey undertook to paint her face, and she fatalized by shaking a pencil in each of his fawnes which was wonderfully accurate. And so the days were spent.

The morning Maxey awoke to a realizing sense of his situation. He loved. Julian and why not? Was she not beautiful, intelligent, refined, virtuous? Was she not in verity a woman of all women, such a one as a man might be proud to be able to introduce to his friends as "my wife?" Was she any the less adorable because she took the name of her father? Was the fact that she was nameless a barrier of a feather's weight? Not to a man like Maxey.

But yet he hesitated. With all his impetuosity and impatience he was accustomed to count the cost of a momentous step before he took it, and the alternatives presented to him were painful. He had formed something of Arnette's character. To place himself in the position of a suitor from any reason whatever, to her was equivalent to driving a friendless girl from the only home she had ever known. Not to place himself in the position of a suitor was never to know his own fate. When a young man is burning with the intoxication of a first great passion, reason is not possible.

So Maxey thought he would wait and wait he did until he was brought to a sudden resolution in the matter in an unlooked for and extraordinary way.

One afternoon when the artist was alone with his sister Ellen she introduced a grave topic. Nevertheless she tried to make her remark seem a casual one.

"Julian, do you know how Dr. Lamar came to be engaged?"

Maxey looked at her with apprehension. He hesitated a little before he made his reply.

"Not from his own lips, Ellen. I understand in a general way that it is a family affair. Of course you know that Mrs. Widow Forsythe is very rich. She is understood to be very much in love with Lamar, and his mother, who is her executrix for her son's advancement, has set her heart upon it. Exactly how it came about no one knows. We know that Lamar was at Newport with her last summer, and that the engagement was passed toward the close of the season. But what is the use of repeating idle talk? I only know what people say, which is very poor authority."

"What do people say, Julian?"

"Oh, you want that, too, even when it may not be true! Well, remembering that it is rumor—scandal perhaps is a better word for it—the story is told to me that this Mrs. Forsythe, whose husband died when she was very young and left her with two-thirds of his immense fortune, has always used her great powers of fascination to break Lamar's hearts. That has been her chief source of amusement and delight for years. The story is that Lamar was madly in love with her before she married Mr. Forsythe, but that she rejected him to make a wealthy alliance with a man whom she monstrously. This last summer they met again after a separation of years. She allowed him unusual favors and did her utmost to win him back. It is said that she assisted all his chances, but that she finally triumphed by accepting and securing his mother on her side. That is the story as easily as with a man and worldly woman like Mrs. Lamar. They go on to say that this Mrs. Lamar himself and Forsythe were engaged to be married until finally, to rid himself of persecution, never dreaming that she would accept him, he so far forgot himself as to ask Mrs. Forsythe one evening if she had ever had cause to regret the little fib she had once given him. She told him 'Yes' with a warmth and fervor that took his breath away, and he left committed himself before he knew it."

"Just as I heard it, Julian. Was it not also said that this account of the matter is a mockery, so coldly and contemptuously framed that any woman with a spark of self respect would have taken it as an insult?"

Mr. Maxey spoke vehemently, with a bright red spot on either cheek. The artist moved uneasily in his chair.

"Ellen, Ellen, of how little value this gossip is."

"Let us not deceive ourselves, Julian. The gossip is true, you admit, comes most directly. I need hardly remind you that I have a friend who knows this Forsythe intimately, who was with her last summer at Newport, and who has seen something of her since."

"Indeed!" cried Maxey. "This is news to me. I did not know it. Neither do I know Mrs. Forsythe."

Said Ellen earnestly: "Julian, I know of her. I know that she has a terrible, ungovernable temper. I do not believe that she ever loved Dr. Lamar. She would Lamar wretched, more wretched than he is now. This match must be broken off. You, Julian, it is no longer needful to disguise the truth, even if we could. Dr. Lamar neglects his business. He neglects it to come here. He no longer cares to be first in his profession as he used. A physician as a physician is in danger. You have heard as well as I that he has refused to take important professional cases because he is averse to his interest to take. You know it and cannot deny the reasons. This woman has him in her clutches, and with a false sense of honor, most creditable to himself, he refuses to break away. This is the plain truth as you know, and I say again this match must be broken off."

Every word of this had its effect. Maxey knew too well its force and its truth. There was no doubt that the philosophical physician had undergone a change in the past few months, and there was also good reason to believe that Miss Maxey had caused the cause. But what could the artist do? He replied at last hesitatingly:

"Every word you say, heartily yes, to all that you have said, what then? I do not doubt the advisability of breaking off the match, but how?"

"Who could do it better than yourself, Julian?"

"You!" Maxey spoke bluntly, but strongly.

Ellen flushed a startled, apprehensive glance at her brother.

"You are not treating a serious matter seriously. Dr. Lamar has been very kind to us. We have no right to let him go blindfolded to a fate worse than death. You are his nearest friend. You will, you must warn him!"

"My dear sister, I have warned him and pleaded with him. How does he take it? He simply becomes angry, makes an admission to me that I am not at liberty to repeat and forbids me ever again to mention the subject. I feel that I have cleared my conscience—more, that I have done all that it is possible for me to do. Lamar is not a man one can advise as if he were a little child. No, Ellen; seriously, it is your turn."

"I? What a preposterous idea! What right have I to advise him? What would he think of me if—oh, no, Julian, never! I could not mention the matter to him."

"You are not so simple as to suppose I mean that, Ellen. You are a woman and a bright woman. Is it necessary for you to say? Act! That is what I mean. Teach him. You can do it better than anybody else. I have no confidence that this marriage will ever take place. Already it has been delayed nearly a year. Who do you suppose is to blame for that? Not she surely. She is said so far to have seen the folly of her youthful error that she adores him now."

Ellen answered him in a low voice: "Unfortunately, Julian, I happen to know to the contrary. The marriage has been postponed at her own request. I have that from Lamar's sister."

"Oh, you have it." Maxey regarded her with a fixed look. "You are so well informed on this subject, Ellen, that I do not feel competent to talk with you. Still I insist that my advice is good. You women have a wonderful power in such matters when you are really in earnest. But dropping that for a time, I have something very serious to say to you. It is to me the most serious subject in the world—our Annette."

"Well, what of our Annette?"

"I want to make her my wife."

Maxey was quite prepared to see his sister faint, to hear her scream or to give any other extreme vent to her feelings, but he was hardly prepared for entire calmness. Miss Maxey started, it is true, and threw a deep sigh, but when she did speak there was scarcely a tremble in her voice.

"I can well aware of that, Julian. Why don't you do it?"

For a minute Maxey was too astonished to speak.

"Well aware of it! What do you mean?"

"I mean that I discovered it some time ago, Julian. You are not one of those to keep such a matter to yourself. I found it out, I am sure say, before you did, and it made me very happy. You owe my opinion, my brother! I will give it to you. In a worldly way some of your friends will say you have made a great mistake, but in your own heart you will always be satisfied and happy. She is the most lovable girl I know. She will make the best wife in the world. I am sure of it. I say this with all my heart, Julian, with all my heart."

She tried to speak in a matter of fact tone, but the tears came into her eyes. Maxey could hardly conceal his delight, though he answered abruptly:

"Then you do not object, and I wished to consult you about the wisdom of this step. I decided that for myself."

"Object!"

"Because I want you to advise me—more, to help me. You know how sensitive Annette is. If once I spoke myself in the matter of a lover before her—one of two things will happen. She will either accept me or leave the house. Now, I don't want her to leave the house."

Ellen answered him gravely.

"I do not see how or about it, Julian. If she cannot be loved by you, she must, she ought to leave the house. Allow me to say that you are not the right one to make these things."

Maxey was very sober, but there was no hesitancy or faltering in her reply.

"You are not to blame for loving her. You cannot avoid the consequences. Speak to her in a manly, straightforward fashion and tell her the truth."

"The truth, the truth, of course—but—but what will she say to the truth?"

"I am sorry, Julian, that I cannot help you. I have foreseen this. I have tried to stand her, but on the subject of you her lips are sealed."

"Don't say so?" cried Maxey, running his hand through his hair till it stood up like a maniac's. "What is there that signifly, I wonder?"

"Why, Julian, it is no longer needful to disguise the truth, even if we could. Dr. Lamar neglects his business. He neglects it to come here. He no longer cares to be first in his profession as he used. A physician as a physician is in danger. You have heard as well as I that he has refused to take important professional cases because he is averse to his interest to take. You know it and cannot deny the reasons. This woman has him in her clutches, and with a false sense of honor, most creditable to himself, he refuses to break away. This is the plain truth as you know, and I say again this match must be broken off."

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"Who could do it better than yourself, Julian?"

"You!" Maxey spoke bluntly, but strongly.

Maxey sprang to his feet.

To your third, it does not follow that because she loves you she will consent to be your wife."

Maxey, speechless, stared at his sister.

"Does that seem strange to you? Oh, Julian, you do not know her as well as I do. The poor child has penned out her whole soul to me. She lives under a constant shadow. You can find out at first. She does, and it is the shadow of the past. I know you do not see it. She always smiles and looks happy when you are with her. But, depend upon it, she has moments, hours, when the broods and sorrows in silence. Julian, she is afraid the story of her birth is a story of shame, and that if it were known, respectable people would look upon her with suspicion, would close their doors against her. That there is a doubt is your only chance. The day that it becomes a certainty, that day you will lose her forever. Mark my words. I have been her mother, in a sense, and I know her. She would never disgrace or degrade the man she loves. Never! You may depend upon her that her fears are groundless."

"If indeed, Ellen, I need help in this matter, if I ever needed it in my life."

"Who can help you?"

"You."

"No. She would not take advice in such a matter. You will best win your own cause yourself. You are a man, and a bright man, and you can do it better than anybody else. You have a wonderful power in such matters when you are really in earnest. My advice is, act!"

Miss Maxey arose, smiled benignly upon her brother and left the room.

"The deuce!" thought Maxey. "She wants to be spirited with, because I could not aid her with Lamar! But this is too serious a matter for trifling, altogether too serious. What shall I do?"

CHAPTER XIV

THE EVENING.

The afternoon was drawing to a close. Miss Maxey had conveniently absented herself. The artist was alone in the rear chamber with his pupil. Annette was seated before an easel near the window while Maxey was standing by her shoulder, apparently at the sketch. She was not working. Her hands lay listlessly in her lap, and her eyes were fixed on the gray sky above the river.

"Are you studying the effect?" the artist queried, with a smile.

"No, Mr. Maxey, I was listening."

"Listening! To what?"

(CONTINUED.)

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Under a hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Christopher Hoag, married man, of Polk County, Minnesota, and Emma Hoage, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which mortgage deed bears date the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1893, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1893, at 11:45 o'clock a. m. in book 30 of mortgages on page 500, and was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the amount of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage deed and the coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, the present owner and holder of said mortgage and notes for the principal sum of $400 and the interest thereon have now elected and do hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage and notes due and payable, and have caused the same to be done accordingly, by reason of the default of the mortgagors in the payment of the interest thereon when the same fell due, and there is now due and claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage and notes the said sum of $400, principal and $37.33 interest thereon to the 12th day of July, 1894, and the sum of $25.76 taxes for the year 1893, paid and forfeited against said premises and paid by said mortgagee, and no proceedings have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the whole of said mortgage debt, together with the attorney's fee hereinafter mentioned, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter (W½ of NE¼) and the east half of the northwest quarter (E½ of NW¼) of section twenty-one (21), in township one hundred and forty-four (144) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States survey thereof, in Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the said debt and interest, taxes and the said sum of $400 attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage, together with the costs, disbursements and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five ($25.) dollars, attorney's fees, as in said mortgage provided, and agreed to be paid by the mortgagors thereof.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Angus G. Rhodes, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
01372 Minneapolis, Minn. 84-71

AN ITALIAN CHURCH.

A HOUSE OF WORSHIP CALLED "CHURCH OF THE RAGPICKERS."

It Is the Queerest Place of the Kind in New York and Probably In the Country—Three Sons and Daughters of Italy Consolidate Religion and Business.

Not many New Yorkers have ever heard of the "Church of the Ragpickers." In the neighborhood of Roosevelt street, where it is located, this is the familiar name of the Roman Catholic church of St. Joachim, of which Father Vincini is the pastor. The members are Italians exclusively, inhabitants of the densely populated district roundabout, and as some of them are ragpickers and have rented the lower half of the church for the storage of their goods the nickname which designates the church as the peculiar place of worship of this class came into use.

Years ago, when Roosevelt street was not so squalid and as overcrowded with human beings as it is today, this church belonged to a Methodist Episcopal congregation. There were merchants and men of down town New York, living there, and the neighborhood was eminently respectable.

Now the church stands with a cheap lodging house on one side and a typical slum grocery store on the other. A row of tough saloons are near by, up and down the street. Organized in 1868, the Italian population thereabouts grew so rapidly within a radius of a mile that the church has now one of the largest congregations in the city.

The building is of brick and is dingy and dirty. It is only by standing across the street that you can see a small cross on the roof, the only thing about the edifice that suggests its religious character. Looking in on the first floor, you will witness a curious spectacle. The whole depth and breadth of the floor is filled with rags. Rags loose, rags in piles and rags in bales ready for shipping are all about. Big cranes and chains for hoisting purposes run here and there. Half buried in these piles of rags are men, women and children—the men and women busy assorting rags and the fat, brown youngsters tumbling about to play or sleeping, as the case may be.

It is the biggest ragshop in this city. It is wholesale and retail in the sense that here the individual ragpickers of the town dispose of their wares, which are assorted and baled and sold for manufacturing purposes. The pastor of St. Joachim's rents this lower floor to the company that conducts this rag business at a good rental, and indeed were it not for that the mission would suffer.

Italians are very practical about their religion, when they care for it at all, and they are very slow at contributing to the support of the church and expect a good deal of religion for a very little money.

The ragpickers in the rear of the floor over the ragshop, and this in itself gives an odd character to the services at times. On weekdays the men are at work in the basement when services are going on up stairs, and one can plainly hear them joining in the responses and chants during the celebration of the mass. While a reporter was there the other day one of the ragpickers in the basement sang a hymn to the Virgin while the services were going on, and his voice was of rare sweetness and purity.

At certain hours of the day laborers will come in, set their packs and shovels in a corner, and then join in the devotions. The peanut venders and fruit stand keepers in the neighborhood always attend the services for at least a few minutes each day. Bootblacks wander in with boxes on their backs and say a few brief prayers, and the Italian population generally comes and goes.

Six nuns are said in St. Joachim's church every Sunday, and from 1,200 to 1,500 persons attend every mass, so that some 6,000 or more people worship in the little church every week. Father Vincini, who established this mission, and who conducted it for years, has been sent to New England to organize Italian churches there. His place has been taken by a younger priest, Father Vincini. The position of parish priest of St. Joachim's is that of a patriarch. Not only does he marry his parishioners, baptize their children and bury their dead, but he is their constant adviser in other matters. He settles their disputes of all sorts, from business differences to lovers' quarrels.

One trouble the priest has to contend with is the manner in which his charges get married. Coming from Italy, where civil marriages are the proper thing, the Italians believe that the same laws obtain here. As a result the Italian quarter is filled with professional marriage brokers and matchmakers.

They bring couples together for a fee, then steer them to the city hall, where two men have for years done a steady business securing aldermen to marry couples, in getting certificates for them and arranging all the details of city hall weddings. Father Vincini tries to impress upon his people that he will marry them for nothing at all, but they still flock to the city hall. Some of them buy pictures of the building and send them to Italy so that their friends may see the palace in which they were married.—New York World.

Another Use For Paper.

Among the latest things made out of paper are artificial straws for sipping cobblers and various iced drinks. Everybody knows that real straws are apt to be defective, but the imitations never fail to draw. After they are rolled they are treated with paraffin to render them water tight and nonabsorbent. The same patent covers mouthpieces for cigarettes, which are manufactured in a similar fashion.—Philadelphia Times.

Over Long Ago.

He (who has just proposed)—Don't give me your answer now. Think it over.

She (eagerly)—I did think it over. I thought it was all over when I saw you flirting so outrageously with the Barstow girl.—New York Herald.

Two Opinions.

Lord Fitzdooley—Now—aw—Miss Evelyn—on this dower question, you know. Don't you—aw—think every wife ought to have a little money—aw?

Miss Evelyn—Yes, indeed, my lord. I'm right with you there. Because then, you see, if the girl makes a bad job of it, she will be fixed to back out.—New York World.

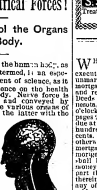
San Francisco is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The holidays of every nation are commemorated by its public parades. Every civilized language may be heard, and the ships of every maritime nation from the British man-of-war to the Maltese felucca and the Chinese junk are seen in the bay.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the electrical energy needed.

The sympathetic nerve, or pneumogastric nerve, as it is sometimes called, is said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys and other nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As with so seen the catching up and descending from the organs of the brain and terminating in the nose and throat, these nerves are visited by numerous ills, as the branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered, the nerves which supply the various organs receiving the disordered energy are consequently weakened.



Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the symptoms of nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, headache, dizziness, epilepsy, etc., in fact from opinions or dangerous drugs, which only stimulate the nerves. Dr. Miles' Nervine, a remedy discovered by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

WITHOUT THE

Nox-pull-out

BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a quick jerk—the ring flies off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:

The bow has a spring on each end. A collar button inside of the pendant (stem) and bow into the spring, firmly locking the bow to the pendant so that it cannot be pulled out accidentally.

Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other guaranteed cases.

A watch case opener sent free on request

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,	
Minneapolis,	
Duluth	
Fargo,	
Grand Forks	
and Winnipeg	

TO	
HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS.
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	FOR BEST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Duluth and West Superior,	7:54 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg,	8:35 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Good Blood IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

You cannot be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

If you are troubled with

BOILS, ULCERS OR PIMPLES, SORES

your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system—purify and enrich. Appetite and build you up. All cancer of blood.

CLEARED AWAY

like as one. It is the best blood builder on earth. Thousands who have used it say so.

"My blood was badly poisoned from which got my system full of mercury. Your S. S. S. cleared away completely, to appearance of skin. Twelve bottles thoroughly purified me."—Mrs. Mary Hall, 1002 Cedar Street, Ohio.

Send for blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alcide Perreau, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Jerome Lefebvre, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of April, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock, 9 m., in book "M" of mortgages on page 703 to 704, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and thirty eight dollars and fifty nine cents, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, and said mortgage containing a provision that if default be made in the payment of the interest on said money, or the interest, or the taxes, or assessments thereof at the time, and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or any of the covenants, and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, are thereby authorized and empowered to sell the said premises described in said mortgage, or any part thereof, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said mortgage and mortgage, together with all charges and disbursements and an attorney's fee as twenty-five dollars, and otherwise legal costs, and render the further condition that in such case the surplus money arising from such sale be paid by the sheriff conducting the same, as in that behalf provided, to the party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or his attorney to declare the whole sum thereby specified to be due, and whereby such default has been made in the payment of said notes mentioned in said mortgage, to-wit: one note of $100 which became due October 15th, 1893, one note of $75 which became due October 15th, 1893, and one note of $50 which became due October 15th, 1893, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and the whole sum secured by said mortgage due. And whereas, there is now claimed to be due and payable on said notes and mortgage the sum of $338.59 on account of principal and interest.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises described and the whole thereof, or so much of said premises will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and state, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and mortgage, together with costs and expenses of sale, and attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the north-east quarter of section one hundred (10), township number one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-six (46) west in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated this 4th day of June, A. D. 1894.

JOSEPH RELSO, Mortgagee.

ALLEY & ROSSER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Bullard, Minn. 48-4c

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1893, and executed by Jesse O. Bixby and Sarah A. Bixby, his wife, mortgagors to L. Ellington, mortgagee and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book "M" of mortgages on page 81 of which default the power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said debt and interest thereon at the time of said sale, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. The premises described in said mortgage are situated in Polk county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 4th principal meridian.

Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1894.

L. ELLINGTON, Mortgagee.

E. P. PERRY, Attorney for Mortgagee. 49-7

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, ... President
L. ELLINGTON ..... Vice President
A. W. WARELIUS ..... Cashier
A. P. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Frank Rogne and Annie Rogne, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1891, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1891, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 42 of mortgages, at pages 502-3, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and two (2) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of July, A. D. 1891, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, at page 401.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000, and the interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of $1,000 principal and $60 interest is now due and claimed to be due and collected on the note secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said debt and interest thereon at the time of said sale, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. The premises described in said mortgage are situated in Polk county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section one hundred and one (101) in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 4th principal meridian according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANDREW G. BRADEN, Attorney for said Assignee. 51-6

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hans Rogne and Gunhild Rogne, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1891, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 42 of mortgages, at pages 500-1, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and two (2) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages, at page 401.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000, and the interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of $1,000 principal and $60 interest is now due and claimed to be due and collected on the note secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said debt and interest thereon at the time of said sale, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. The premises described in said mortgage are situated in Polk county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 4th principal meridian according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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ANDREW G. BRADEN, Attorney for said Assignee. 51-6

The Linen Duster.

"It is a long time," said a traveling man, "since I have seen a linen duster of the old fashioned kind, which wrinkled and creased whenever you sat down in it, especially if the weather was a little damp, and which looked after you had been 100 miles or so in it as though you had worn it around the world 17 times, all the way by sail, and had sat up in it all the time, but ulsters and dusters are still worn."—New York Sun.

The Society Shifted.

The excitement of a theatrical company, traveling through Lake Geneva on their way to Canada, were communicating upon the gossipers of the country when the train came to a standstill. One of the men, becoming impatient, ventured out, and upon his return was asked the cause of the delay. "Well," he replied, "a pierce the country has fallen across the track."—Life.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hans Rogne and Gunhild Rogne, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1891, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 42 of mortgages, at pages 502-3, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and two (2) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages, at page 401.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000, and the interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of $1,000 principal and $60 interest is now due and claimed to be due on the note secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said debt and interest thereon at the time of said sale, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. The premises described in said mortgage are situated in Polk county, Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section one hundred and one (101) in township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 4th principal meridian according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANDREW G. BRADEN, Attorney for said Assignee. 51-6

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANDREW G. BRADEN, Attorney for said Assignee. 51-6

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. MEDICAL FACT.

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills. Safe and always reliable. Ladies ask your druggist for Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other. Refuse dangerous imitations and substitutes. Sent by mail, prepaid, for $1.00. Circulars free. Address, The Dr. Peal Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, [illegible]

After "Paradise Lost" was printed it was translated into French, and this version falling into the hands of an innocent Englishman he translated it back into English and sent it to a publisher. The manuscript is now in the British museum.

Great Britain owns 31,000 square miles in Borneo, and so great is the confidence felt in the prosperity of the British rubber that over 1,000,000 acres of land have been leased for 999 years.

During the last century an original copy of Magna Charta, seals, signatures and all, was found in the hands of a tailor who was about to cut it up for patterns.

An Irish chiropodist announces that he has "removed corns from all the crowned heads of Europe."

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS and every thoughtful person will admit that our aim is well selected when they notice the following:

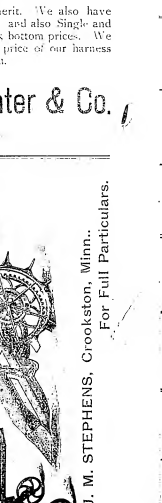
Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods, and we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.



The Hoover Potato Digger.

- - DIGS SIX ACRES PER DAY. - -

A Practical, Cheap Machine

For Full Particulars.

See J. M. STEPHENS, Crookston, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Populist Congressional Convention, 7th District, July 17th, at Moorhead.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 5th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, August 14th, at Fergus Falls.

IN another column will be found the call for the republican county convention to elect delegates to the Seventh district congressional convention, and to the senatorial legislative convention, and to place in nomination a complete county ticket. The basis of representation has been enlarged, and 225 delegates will be entitled to seats in the convention. Each town should send a full delegation, and a good county ticket should be put up. Attend the primaries and select delegates who will attend the convention.

Much depends upon the kind of a county ticket that is put up by the republicans this year. It should be composed of men who are not only qualified for the offices, but who are active workers, and who will be found in the field until election day.

Another thing the republican party of this county should do in the coming campaign, and that is to talk local politics. Never mind the tariff question, or the silver question, or Grover; we will have plenty of speakers and those who are sent to the people on national affairs. It was local influences that brought about the rise of the populist party in this county, and its downfall can more quickly be brought about by the same means used to place them in power. Show up the record made by the populists and democrats in the administration of county affairs for the past four years, as compared with any four years of republican administration. Explain to the taxpayers the reason why their taxes are higher than ever before. See if the populists have carried out their pledges of "reform," which they have repeatedly made to the people.

The late populist convention was not a harmonious affair, and the ticket put up was not a strong one. Even the populists will admit this. It was so apparently a scramble for office, without any regard for principle, that the unprejudiced men in the party were disgusted with the whole proceedings. Who can trust a party that will break its pledge on the day they are made? The convention resolved that no office-holder should have a third term, and then turned around and nominated two of the present office-holders. These nominees are all right, but the action of the convention only shows the weakness of the party.

News flashed over the country on Saturday that a fight had occurred in Chicago between the strikers and United States troops, that twenty of the strikers had been shot dead and many wounded. Later reports showed that it was the mobs that resisted of the regular soldiers that were engaged, and that only one of the strikers is known to have been shot dead, though many were wounded and several were seen to fall and were carried away by friends, but whether killed or only wounded is not known. What is the beginning seemed a simple strike has developed into a fierce contest between labor and capital, and what the outcome will be is as yet quite problematical. While we have as yet seen no expression of sympathy for Mr. Pullman, yet it seems to be the sentiment of the public that the strikers have carried the matter too far when they have menaced the liberty and the property interests of the general public in the way they have, causing many innocent people to suffer great losses while the man they are after, Mr. Pullman, does not seem to be the loser by even a cent's worth. The cause of the strike, or boycott as it has become, seems to be this: Six months ago or so Mr. Pullman informed his employes—something like 3000 in number that at the then prevailing scale of wages he would be obliged to cut down quite materially or close up his shops entirely. He made his proposal as to cuts and the men accepted it for six months. He is the owner of the houses in which his laborers live, but somehow he overlooked a reduction in rents at the time he reduced the wages. At the end of the six months he met the men with the same old song and dance, but they informed him that it was simply impossible to live at those rates and when they could not prevail upon him to raise they urged him to submit the matter to a board of arbitration, but this he positively and emphatically refused to do. He made the statement in public that at the rates he offered he would be losing $20,000 per month, and yet refused to submit the question to an impartial board to decide whether he was or not. To us there seems to be something radically wrong here. If it was true that he would be losing money on the rates offered why should he hesitate to arbitrate? While there he and the men did not wrong, it is clear that the strikers also have done wrong and two wrongs never did make one right. By this question we have placed themselves without the pale of public sympathy, which is bad for themselves.

EDITOR CLARK, of the Marshall county Leader, has become disgusted with the ingratitude and actions of the men who are running the populist party in Marshall county, and though he will remain a populist he announces that his paper will hereafter be independent an "organ" for no party. He says that he has never been recognized in the councils of the party, nor has he received any financial support from the populist office-holders. He concludes his "Parting of the Ways" as he calls it, as follows:

One of the greatest objections urged against the old parties has been their trickery and deception. But there has been more trickery and dirty work by so-called populists in this county and this legislative district in the last twenty days, than both of the old parties have been guilty of during our two years acquaintance in the district.

These are some of the reasons which impel us to make this declaration of independence.

But last, though not by any means least every dollar's worth of patronage that the Leader receives comes from either republicans or democrats. Every advertisement in the Leader represents either a republican or a democrat. Every dollar's worth of job work turned out of the Leader office—or at least ninety-five per cent of it—is paid for by either a republican or a democrat. If republicans and democrats should withdraw their patronage from the Leader to-day—we say in all seriousness—it would not bring income enough left to pay the postage on its circulation.

Shall we continue to ask our republican and democratic neighbors and every-day friends to support a paper for us to fight them with, for a party that don't contribute one cent's worth of patronage to its support? Possibly we may, but we don't think so.

THE president is developing a good bit of backbone in handling the Hawaiian situation. A trifle slow about it, but gets there just the same eventually.

THE republican congressional committee of the 7th district met in St. Paul Saturday and decided to change the date of the convention to August 14th.

AT the republican county convention held at Warren, Marshall county, on the 9th inst the delegates to the congressional convention were instructed to vote for Halvor Steenerson.

IF the circumstances could be reversed and Geo. M. Pullman could enjoy the mechanic's side of it just for a day or so, wonder if he would be so unwilling to submit the question to arbitration?

THE government has taken steps at last to open the Northern Pacific road to traffic, as well as other roads that are in the hands of receivers. Now we shall see if Debs is a bigger man than Uncle Sam.

CERTAIN democrats whom we won't, of seemed extremely anxious to assist the pops in putting a ticket in the field that would be acceptable to democrats, for what reasons they alone best know—everybody else has to surmise.

IT is said that Grover has attempted to induce Mr. Pullman to submit this matter to arbitration and has sent Secretary Herbert, of New York, to confer with the great magnate. What the result of the conference was is not yet announced.

THE press of the country continues to denounce the strikers, and lay the blame for the riots at their door, while but little is said of Mr. Pullman, who by making a few concessions—which would affect him but little—could settle the whole business.

IF strikes us that Geo. M. Pullman is as much responsible for the killing that has occurred and may occur in this strike as anyone else. Had he consented to arbitrate the matter, as any candid man would have done, these lives would not have been sacrificed and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property would have been prevented. Of course the men have done wrong, but Mr. Pullman should have submitted the cause to arbitration all the same.

THE republican county convention that is called to meet on August 3rd, should go to work and put up a ticket for county officers that could commend itself for its business qualifications and ability—with not a stick on the ticket, and we confidently believe that such a ticket would be elected.

HON. L. Fletcher has been renominated for congress and will no doubt be re-elected. J. T., McCleary is also re-nominated in his district, the second. Both of these congressmen are serving their first term and it is the part of wisdom to return them, as they have proved efficient members and, their first term has given them a valuable experience.

ONE of two things is sure—either Polk county has more office-seekers among the pops than any other county in the state or else the machine bosses in that party are desirous of perpetuating their power in this county by giving her everything in sight, judging by the lead Polk county seemed to have in the late convention in Minneapolis this week.

BRO. Lamphere, of the Moorhead News, has declared his intentions of becoming a candidate for congress, subject to the approval of the republican congressional convention. For sometime past Bro. Lamphere has apparently been grooming, but it did not have the appearance of preparation to run on the republican ticket. But Bro. Lamphere avers that he will run on a republican or nothing.

IN view of the great strike news from Chicago, the reading public almost lost sight of the fact that the administration building, the agricultural building and one other large building, in Jackson park, on the World's Fair grounds site, took fire and were totally destroyed on Friday of last week. Under the circumstances this seems a fitting disposal to make of them as the material would not pay the expense of removal and fire is more effectual and inexpensive.

PRENDERGAST will probably pay the penalty for cowardice and cowardly murder of Mayor Harrison tomorrow, that is if the courts do not again interfere, which is extremely doubtful. The jury before which he last appeared on a question of insanity, decided unanimously that he is sane enough to hang, and no doubt he will hang and justice get her dues. A few such examples would have a salutary effect and prevent cranks taking human life, expecting to get clear on the pretence of insanity.

THE great and only Donnelly was right in his element this week—seemed to have the pop machine well oiled and right under his thumb —running without any friction. What a power for good that man could be, if he would only ignore self and give his brilliant mind to the ameliorization of all the ills that do afflict the human race. But every move he makes must give promise of something in it for Donnelly. To the average mind of humanity this would stamp the man as selfish, but he was not in politics for the sake of his health—or the good of the country simply.

HENRY PEIX told the writer on Tuesday of this week: "I am a candidate for congress in this district providing the date, Sept. 11th, is changed to an earlier one, but otherwise. The date as fixed upon by the congressional committee gives the nominee not more than 25 days to canvass each county, which is altogether too limited a period. If the date is not changed I would not accept the nomination if it should be tendered me by acclamation. The last campaign was altogether too short, and that was two weeks longer than this would be. The date should not have been later than July 28th, and I wonder how ever the committee came to make the blunder."

AN ORDER TO STRIKE.

Sovereign Is Engaged in a Manifesto to Knights.

CHICAGO, July 11.—To an Associated Press reporter, General Master Workman Sovereign says he is now engaged writing an order for a general strike of the Knights of Labor everywhere. He says he expects the order will affect nearly 1,000,000 men—the present and former members of the K. of L. organization. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the order will go into effect within 24 hours.

Wonders Obey Debs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7.—An order was received here from President Debs ordering out all A. R. U. men on the Louisville and Nashville road. A reply was sent that the men had no grievances against the Louisville and Nashville and refused to strike.

Debs Enjoined.

CHICAGO, July 7.—President Debs has been served with the injunction issued by the United States court some days ago. The injunction was served as Mr. Debs was leaving the Sherman House, after a brief conference with Grand Master Workman Sovereign.

THE REPUBLICANS

Meet In St. Paul and Put Up a Good Strong State Ticket.

Governor Nelson and Lieutenant Governor Clough Renominated.

Bob Dunn's Boom for Auditor Secures Him the Nomination.

The republican state convention met at 10:45 a. m. on Wednesday and was called to order by Tams Bigly, chairman of the state central committee. Ex-Gov. A. Barto was nominated temporary chairman, and Henry Feig secretary. The various committees were appointed, and then an address from Roswell G. Horr, of Washington, was listened to, after which the convention adjourned till the afternoon to give the various committees time to report. Upon re-assembling in the afternoon and listening to the various reports of committees, the convention proceeded to the nominations of a republican state ticket. Gov. Nelson was nominated by acclamation. As was also Lieut.-Gov. D. M. Clough. Up to the hour of going to press with the JOURNAL we have only the nominations of Albert Berg, as secretary of state, and R. C. Dunn, as auditor, to report. Next week we shall have a full and complete report of the convention.

PASSED THE SENATE.

AFTER THREE MONTHS DEBATE THE TARIFF BILL GOES THROUGH

By a Vote of 30 to 34, a Strict Party Vote, Except Mr. Hill, Who Was With the Republicans—Two Populists Vote Against the Bill and Two For It—An Anti-Trust Law Passed as the Bill as a Rider Without Division.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In the midst of intense excitement at 10.41 p. m., after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect Aug. 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 30, a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divide their strength, two, Messrs. Peffer and Allen voting in favor of the bill and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it. A very important piece of legislation in the shape of

An Anti-Trust Law

was placed on the bill as a rider, without even so much ee a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said, to restore "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded standard opportunity for the formation of trusts and combinations.

The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when Mr. Hill arose and in ringing, fervid tones, entered an impassioned protest against the Populistic income tax," and arraigned his party associates for being false to their party pledges and their country. The Republicans drew around him, as he spoke, the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledge-hammer blows. When in conclusion he declared theatrically that he would not support the bill, a wave of applause quickly checked by the vice president, swept over the gallery.

MRS. J. H. HORSNYDER, 102 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of typhoid fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfuls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. P. Arnett, Monmouth Spring, Ark. •

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Republican County Convention.

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention for Polk county, Minnesota, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Crookston, on the 3d day of August, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing 12 delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Fergus Falls, Minn., September 11th, 1894, and for the purpose of electing 4 delegates to attend the Senatorial and Legislative Convention to be held at Crookston, Minn., September 12th, 1894, and also to place in nomination candidates for the following county offices:

Sheriff.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Register of Deeds.
Clerk of the District Court.
Attorney.
Judge of Probate.
Court Commissioner.
Superintendent of Schools.
Coroner.
Surveyor.
County Commissioner for Second District.
County Commissioner for Fourth District,

and also for the purpose of selecting a new County Committee.

The basis of representation shall be two (2) delegates at large for each voting precinct, and one (1) delegate for every twenty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for governor.

All citizens who believe in the principles of the Republican party, as laid down in the National and State Party Platforms, and who intend to support the Republican party and its candidates are cordially invited to attend the primaries, regardless of former party affiliations.

The several voting precincts are entitled to representation as follows:

Andover	3	3d ward	2
Angus	3	4th ward	2
Black River	3	Garfield	2
Bray	2	Garden	2
Badger	2	Gentilly	2
Brandsvold	2	Gervais	2
Belgium	2	Grove Park	2
Brisbet	2	Godfrey	2
Bygland	2	Hammond	2
City of Crookston—		Higbee	3
1st ward	5	Hill River	3
2d ward	3	Huntsville	4
3d ward	3	Hubbard	3
4th ward	8	Keystone	2
5th ward	3	Kertsonville	2
Columbia	3	King	2
Crookston	4	Knute	2
Chester	2	Lake Pleasant	2
Emardville	2	Lambert	2
Euclid	2	Liberty	2
Eden	2	Lessor	2
Fairfax	3	Lovell	3
Farley	2	Louisville	2
Fanny	2	Seslit	3
Fisher	3	Norden	2
Grand Forks	2	Nurta	4
City of E. Forks—		Northland	2
1st ward	2	Numedal	2
2d ward	2	Oostad	3
		Parnell	2
		Poplar River	2
		Polk Center	2
		Queen	2
		Red Lake Falls—	
		Village	4
		Township	2
		Rocksbury	2
		River Falls	2
		Rocksbury	2
		Roome	3
		Rosebud	2
		Russia	2
		Rhinehart	2
		Sanders	2
		Sandsville	2
		Village St. Hilaire	3
		Sletten	2
		Sullivan	2
		Tabor	2
		Terrebonne	2
		Tilden	2
		Tynsid	2
		Varnden	2
		Wagner	3
		Woodside	2
		Wyandotte	3

It is recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday next preceding the convention, at the most convenient hour and place in each precinct. No proxies will be admitted except the holder is a bona fide resident of the precinct represented.

By order of the County Committee.

P. J. McGUIRE, Chairman.

W. A. ROBERTSON, Sec.

Run Down by Overwork.

"I have been teaching school until about a year ago, when on account of overwork I became thoroughly worn out. When my school closed I thought I could obtain rest. But I could not rest. I did not feel well and could not eat or sleep. I did not feel easy anywhere, hardly. I become nervous and consulted a physician. He gave me some medicine and I felt better for a while but soon I was as bad as ever. I undertook to teach some more but was obliged to give it up. I was then sick with the grip for several weeks and after this I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began taking it according to directions and in two days I began to have a good appetite, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt ten times as well as I did before." MRS. A. A. Woolsey, Lester Prairie, Minn.

In 1880 in United States had population of 50,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line was the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 in United States in 1850 **Cities** had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. [10-tf]

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Past Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war where **Indians** Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day there are no Indians in these cities. The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha, [10-tf]

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for the weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

NOTICE OF PETITION

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 9th Judicial District. In the matter of the petition of Hans P. Sjolund and Anne M. Solsrud, for the adoption of Elena Opdahl, a minor female child, under fourteen years old, and for the change of name of said minor child.

Upon the petition of Hans P. Sjolund and Anne M. Solsrud in the above entitled matter having been presented to the court this day, stating that they are husband and wife, residents and householders of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota; that Anne Opdahl, is a minor child under the age of fourteen years, to wit, of the age of seven years, and that said child is the daughter of Ole Opdahl and Mary Opdahl of Mackinac, in the county of Polk, and State of North Dakota, and is now residing in the county of said county, and that the petitioners received said child from the parents thereof, Ole Opdahl and Mary Opdahl, at Fargo, county of Cass, and State of North Dakota, on or about the 1st day of January, 1893, and have ever since maintained and cared for her and do now and still desire to adopt said child. That J. M. McConnehy, who resides at Crookston, in Polk county, Minnesota, and Mary Dahoes, of Fargo, Cass county, North Dakota, have been appointed guardian, or such child, and that he consents to said adoption.

Now, therefore it is ordered that said petition be heard before this court at the courthouse, in the city of Crookston, county of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, said day being the first general term of said court, then, now, or thereafter next ensuing, and that a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks in the Polk County Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said county and state, such publication to begin Thursday, July 5, 1894.

By the Court, FRANK IVES,
District Judge.

Dated June 29th, 1894.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Richard Hill and Lucretia Hill, his wife, of Polk county, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan and Investment Company, a corporation, which mortgage was dated the 15th day of April, A. D., 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 61 of mortgages on page 12 and 13.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the principal sum of one thousand dollar and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the sum of $1,100 is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $633.55, being for principal, interest, taxes and insurance premiums paid by said mortgagee, and the sum of $125.45 taxes for 1894 and insurance premiums expected to be paid by said mortgagee, and by said mortgagee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the money now due on said mortgage.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereafter recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section fifteen (15), township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the courthouse, in said county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will be due on said mortgage at the time of said sale, including the costs, disbursements and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00), attorneys fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 2nd, 1894.

INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANY, Trustee.
ANGUS G. BRIGGS, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
GILBERT & GILBERT, Minneapolis. 41-7t

KILLED BY MILITIA

Two Woman and an Unknown Man Meet Death at Danville, Ills.

THE SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL.

A Thousand Indiana Troops Arriva at Hammond—Ragusara Leave.

DANVILLE, Ills., July 10.—Mrs. Michael Gleason and Miss Clera James were killed and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville by a volley fired over the heads of a crowd of rioting miners by a company of militia.

The miners had been rioting in this vicinity since Sunday afternoon. During the night a number of freight cars were destroyed in the Eastern Illinois yards by incendiary fires, and a number of cars were derailed at Goose Creek on the Shelbyville branch. When the wreckage had been cleared the inbound passenger train proceeded without molestation until Danville was reached. When it stopped there it was surrounded by a crowd of miners and held. Word was telephoned to Danville and a special train with a company of the state troops started at once for the scene of trouble. About one mile from Westville a

Crowd of Miners Had Collected,

and upon the approach of the train bearing the militia began warlike demonstrations. Several pistol shots were fired at the soldiers, who returned the fire by shooting over the heads of the mob from the train, intending to scare them. Miss Clara James, the 19-year-old daughter of Thomas James, was standing in the doorway of her home. A bullet struck her just below her right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Michael Gleason, a widow standing in her own yard, was also struck and died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal wound and will die before morning. The militia then left the train and charged the crowd, securing three prisoners. After this the crowd dispersed, and, no further resistance being offered, the troops returned to their train, which had been coupled in front of the passenger, and the trip to Danville was made without further accident.

QUIET AT CHICAGO.

Day Passes Without the Bad Between Strikers and Armed Forces.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The wheels of commerce still lay at the bidding of the A. R. U. Nevertheless the warcloud which has overhung this city and this land for the past 10 days shows distinct signs of lifting. Instead of stories of additional railroads tied up at various points throughout the country the day's dispatches almost without exception, bring advices of strikers returning to work and an increased resumption of traffic, amounting in some places to a return to normal conditions.

The day in Chicago has passed without a serious conflict between the strikers and the armed forces now on duty here. The feature of the day has been the action, almost all night long, of the federated trades unions of Chicago in deciding to

Call Out All Classes of Labor

unless George M. Pullman agrees to settle the differences between his company and his striking employes by arbitration or otherwise inside of 24 hours.

Late in the afternoon the announcement was made that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had called a meeting of the executive committee of that organization to be held in this city on Thursday and that he would leave New York for Chicago at once. In view of this it is not believed that the federated trades of Chicago will take precipitate action before consulting with him. As President Gompers cannot reach Chicago before Wednesday night it will be impossible to decide upon a line of action to be pursued before Thursday, and probably, if it should be decided to declare a general strike of all these combined forces, it could not be put into effect before Friday morning.

The Situation in General.

Touching the situation in general it may be said that in Chicago the roads were all quieter than on any previous day since the strike began. Passenger trains were moving with more or less regularity and more freight traffic has been cared for. A large number of striking freight handlers of the Illinois Central returned to work and other roads noted accessions to their operative forces.

At St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver it was reported that railroad business had about returned to normal conditions. Nobville also reported an improvement.

About the only points at which the strike managers showed any gain were in the partial walkout of firemen at Fort Scott, Kan., the freight train on the Kanawha and Michigan at Charleston, W. Va., and the strike of the A. R. U. men on the Big Four at Charleston. It will thus be seen at the leading railroad centers the strikers have made comparatively little their gains are at comparatively unimportant points.

Traffic Improved.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Reports from the various roads having terminals in Chicago, as issued by the General Managers' association, showed that passenger trains were being received and sent out on nearly all lines. A sufficient number of freight trains to care for the traffic offered were run. All tracks were, however, heavily patrolled by police and troops.

CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION.

The City of Chicago Virtually Placed Under Martial Law.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Just before midnight President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois, and especially in the City of Chicago within said state; and,

Whereas, That for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mail in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

A Word of Warning.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, conspiring or taking any part, in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before noon on the 9th day of July.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or

Interfering With the Functions

of the government or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, will do so at the extreme risk of their public enemies. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or, at least, not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

Practically Under Martial Law.

The proclamation, practically declaring martial law in Chicago, was decided upon after a full discussion in the cabinet meeting.

This is the action which General Miles has desired from the beginning, as it will give him more ample authority in the city. None of the cabinet officials were willing to discuss the proclamation at the conclusion of the conference, but the following dispatch, which was sent from the war department to General Miles at Chicago, is seen in a measure to interpret the intention of the president's action:

"In view of the provisions of statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all persons who may be disposed persons, the president has deemed it best to issue the proclamation."

Directed to Disperse Rioters.

CHICAGO, July 10.—General Miles issued a general order to troops, directing them to enforce the president's proclamation to disperse rioters.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

A Thousand Ragusans Go to Chicago in Anticipation of More Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A thousand more United States troops arrived in Chicago Monday as reinforcements to those already in the field. They went into camp on the lake front on their arrival. These reinforcements were ordered forward in anticipation of a general strike in Chicago, and the fear of more violence resulting from the enlarged army of idle men on the streets.

From Fort Riley, Kan., came four troops of cavalry and three batalions of artillery, the former under command of Major Morris, and the latter under the command of Major Randolph. The detachment comprises 380 men. A squadron of the Ninth and one of the Sixth cavalry came from Fort Niobrara, Neb., consisting of 200 men, and eight companies of the Ninth infantry from Sackets Harbor and Fort Oswego, N. Y. In addition the entire Second infantry, 450 men, is held in reserve at Omaha.

Refused to Arbitrate.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The joint committee from the city council and the Federation of Labor with President Debent Wickes at the offices of the Pullman company at 2 o'clock. The chairman of the committee submitted a letter to Mr. Wickes the nature of the request and after a brief consultation with his attorneys, he refused emphatically to receive the proposed commitie of five. "The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate," said Mr. Wickes, and we must refuse to receive the committee to which you refer. Our company has not receded from the position taken at the inception of the strike. This is final."

STRIKERS STILL IN CONTROL.

No Trains Moving on Any Part of the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The Southern Pacific railway seems to be no nearer the management of their road in California. The striking A. R. U. men still control the road. Several newspapers published reports that the company had weakened and that the Pullman cars would be withdrawn within the state and the freight and mail trains started if the strikers would agree not to molest such trains. A. N. Towne, vice president and general manager of the road, stated that such reports were unfounded and that the company positively would not recede at all from its position. In other words, the company will run Pullman coaches or no trains at all. The freight outlook indicates no trains. At Oakland the blockade is still complete, not even suburban and ferry trains running. At Sacramento, where the situation is most serious, nat a wheel is turning.

FIRED ON THE MOB.

MILITIA MAKE HAVOC WITH BULLETS AND BAYONETS.

Strikers and State Troops Come Together at Forty-ninth and Loomis Streets—A Large Number of Rioters Went Down, Some Fatally Injured — Lieutenant Reed of the Militia So Badly Injured He May Die.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The strikers and the State of Illinois came together Saturday afternoon and a pitched battle was the result. The number of killed and wounded will never be known, for the mob carried off a number of men who were seen to fall, and whether they were dead or wounded or how many of them fell it is impossible at this time to ascertain.

The fight occurred at the intersection of Forty-ninth street and the Grand Trunk tracks, a locality which has always had an evil name. The trouble began early in the morning when the mob threatened to burn the Grand Trunk roundhouse. The militia were sent for and arrived before noon. After three or four hours in which all sorts of alms were heaped on them by the rioters, including the throwing of stones, the militia were ordered to charge. With leveled bayonets they rushed at the mob.

John Burke was standing in the front of the mob throwing coal as fast as he could move his arm. One of the first soldiers in the charge plunged his bayonet clear through his body, the point coming out at the back. Burke went down like a log and died in a few minutes.

The mob broke before the charge, but quickly rallied, and after a short pause came on again, sending a pattering of revolver bullets before it.

Storm of Leaden Death

swept into the mob. Men fell right and left, but the militia, deputies and police pressed forward rapidly, driving the crowd before them in the wildest confusion. It was all over in a few minutes, and the militia marched into their train and with the deputies returned to the city.

FIRED ON BY REGULARS.

United States Troops at Hammond, Ind., Use Guns on an Unruly Mob.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A serious fight occurred at 5 p. m. at Hammond, Ind., between a mob of 5,000 men and Company B of the Fifteenth infantry, in which two of the mob are known to have been killed and several others, including one woman, are said to have been injured. The mob became so violent shortly after noon that a detatchion of the First Illinois militia was sent down from Pullman. It drove the rioters over the state line, which was just west of Hammond, but were not able to do more, as they could not move into the state of Indiana. Word was sent to Chicago for a company of regulars, who could operate irrespective of the state line. Captain Hart, of Company B of the Fifteenth infantry,

Were Despatched to the Scene.

The regulars were patrolling the tracks in a passenger coach when they were attacked by the mob with stones, some shots being fired. The troops soon returned the fire through the car windows, killing Charles Fleischer, who was shot through the bowels, and wounding W. H. Campbell in the leg. Several other men and one woman were wounded, but their names are not known. There were additional companies of regulars were sent from Chicago on a special train. The mob has driven from the telegraph operators in town and has cut the telephone wires, making it very difficult to obtain information from the place, but it is certain that up to 9 p. m. there were no further disturbances.

Quiet at Hammond.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Chicago and Erie railroad officials report that Hammond is very quiet. An Erie train went through the town at 9:30 a. m. without trouble and the indications were for a peaceful day.

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Nothing Unusual in the Strike Situation at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—Another unusually day must be added to the local history of the strike. Gradually affairs are recovering from the sudden-ness with which the boycott dropped upon them. The real interest now is in Chicago. When the blockade there is broken and all other elements have been subjugated, the imperfect organization of freights on all Chicago-St. Paul lines will be expedited. The situation here shows an improvement in that direction over Sunday and matters look hopeful for a much brighter outlook soon. Every line is making efforts to resume a normal traffic.

A MILLION DAMAGE.

From Twelve to Fifteen Hundred Pan Handle Cars Burned.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The number of cars on the Pan Handle road between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets destroyed by fire is estimated to have been from 1,200 to 1,500. The total loss is said to be not less than $1,000,000. It is estimated that besides the loss of rolling stock, at least 10 and 12 tracks will be ruined. It is impossible now to place any value on the freight destroyed by the fire. Whole coal trains are sidetracked in the yard and they were entirely destroyed.

Railroads Decline to Arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reports to the post-office department state that the railroad officials have positively declined to accede to the demands of the strikers for arbitration. Their action is based on the assertion that there are no grievances to arbitrate.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, July 4.

Coinage for the year at the Philadelphia mint was $26,554,284.06.

The University of Michigan conferred degrees on 680 at its commencement.

Wellesley College's new president, Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, is a sister of "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

Swarms of what are said to be crickets have invaded Champaign and Urbana, Ill., to the distress of housekeepers.

The American Association of General Baggage Agents will hold its annual convention in Montreal, beginning July 18.

Beef was selling for 7 1-2 cents a pound at Boston Saturday. Monday afternoon the price was 10 cents. This is the first effect of the Pullman strike.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week were 23,263 tons, against 64,699 for the week preceding and 47,409 for the corresponding week of last year.

Thursday, July 5.

Fire at New Haven did $125,000 damage.

The mother of General Boulanger is dead. She was 92 years old.

J. S. Coxey, the leader of the commonwealers, spoke to a large crowd at Minnehaha Wednesday.

The total number of deaths from the plague at Hong Kong is 2,398 according to the official report.

It is announced that the marriage of the czarewitch to the Princess Alix of Hesse will take place in January.

James J. Corbett has declared his willingness to match Billy Plimmer against anybody of the same weight.

Russia has urged China and Japan to withdraw their troops from Corea and endeavor to amicably settle their disputes regarding that country.

Friday, July 6.

Freight through the Soo canal for June amounted to 1,842,260 net tons, of which 1,076,338 tons were eastbound.

The Calumet Terminal railway employes of Chicago struck, and as a result the steel mills in South Chicago will probably close down.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman reports lumber trade at a standstill on account of the strike. The general outlook, however, is fair, when business is resumed.

The contract for completing the state capitol but ding at Bismarck has been let to George Shickler, St. Paul. The work will begin as soon as the material can be moved. Workmen and material will only be accepted from North Dakota residents.

The Papale Romano states that the Italian authorities are in possession of proofs of an anarchist plot directed against Premier Crispi of Italy, President Carnot of France, Alexander III. of Russia, and other heads of European governments. All were to have been killed within a week.

Saturday, July 7.

Congressman Lisle of Kentucky is dead.

Dobbins won the Realization stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

The yacht Vigilant was again defeated by the Britannia Saturday.

The strike paralyzing interest in Duluth street railways has attracted Eastern capitalists.

The cash balance in the treasury is $119,002,005, of which $64,711,896 is reserve.

The Rock Island railroad is closing all of its city ticket offices west of the Mississippi river.

The more favorable weather of the second half of June has had a good influence upon the cereals in Hungary.

O'Donovan Rossa has returned to England and announces his intention of standing for election as city marshal of Dublin.

A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that ex-Premier Stambouloff will be indicted for general abuse of power and for opening private letters.

At Upper Marlboro, Md., James Allen, colored, was hanged for assault and murder of Mrs. Sarah Gardner Thomas Simpson, residing near Woodmore.

Monday, July 9.

The German bundesrath has rejected the bill repealing the anti-socialist law.

The committee on appropriations will have the right of way in the senate during the week.

Thirty-nine new cases of cholera and 18 deaths from the disease were reported in St. Petersburg Sunday.

The prisoners in the house of correction at Boston mutinied, but were subdued by guards after one man had been shot.

Twelve hundred miners marched from Spring Valley, Ill., to Hall, where they looted the store of the Spring Valley Coal company. Attacks are feared at other points in the vicinity.

Tuesday, July 10.

The Britannia won the third race with the Vigilant.

The strike situation in Colorado is said to be improving.

Sixty persons were drowned by a Russian steamship accident.

The net cash balance in the treasury is $119,002,005, of which $64,241,416 is in gold reserve.

The number of new cases of cholera at St. Petersburg Monday was 66. Seventeen have proven fatal.

Representative Draper has introduced a resolution directing the committee on military affairs to inquire what is necessary, if any, should be made in the army.

Professor Goldwin Smith has returned to his home in Toronto, after a long visit to England, and is now hard at work on his memoirs and revision of his books, new editions of which will appear before very long.

Frank A. Lappen, who was a year ago known as the merchant prince of Milwaukee, writes a letter to C. A. Farhel of that city, stating that he is now driving a cab in London, and that he has been almost penniless for several months. Lappen left Milwaukee to escape prosecution on numerous charges of swindling. He conducted the largest house furnishing establishment in Wisconsin.

RIOT AT BUTTE.

Militia Called Out to Quell a Religious Disturbance.

HELENA, July 4.—The feeling between the A. P. A. and other elements in Butte resulted in the shooting of two men. One, a policeman named Dailey, was killed. A saloon men had an A. P. A. sign over his place and after this parade the opposition demanded that he remove it. He refused and an attempt to take it down resulted in a riot. City officials were powerless and the governor's consent was called upon for militia, which was ordered out. Soldiers were placed on guard and the town is quiet.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Decided That It Will Not Be Postponed on Account of the Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—The Christian Endeavor committee of 1894 held a meeting to consider the advisability of postponing the convention of the society, which is scheduled to commence in this city next Wednesday, owing to the great railroad strike. After considerable discussion it was decided that owing to the extensive preparations already made, and for other important reasons it would be impossible to postpone the convention, and it will convene on the day heretofore announced, the big strike notwithstanding.

Patient's Successor.

PARIS, July 0.—M. Burdeau has been elected president of the chamber of deputies, in succession to M. Casimir-Perier, recently elected president of the republic. The votes cast were as follows: Burdeau, 259; Brisson, 197; scattered, 33.

Earthquake at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Two violent earthquake shocks were felt here at 12:20 p. m. Each shock lasted about 20 seconds. Although some damage was done, the extent of it is not known as this dispatch is sent. The inhabitants have become greatly alarmed and are fleeing from their houses in anticipation of further and more serious disturbances.

Disbanded Troops.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The sheriff of Washburn county has notified Governor Peck that there is no further difficulty at Spooner. The troops at Hudson and Eau Claire have accordingly been dismissed.

They Wear Flags.

CHICAGO, July 11.—For answer to President Debs' call upon all his sympathizers to wear white ribbons, numerous United States flags are being distributed on the board of trade and worn on the lapel.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, July 9th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Charles S. Spenley deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted to Ernest E. Spenley of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance on or before the 9th day of October next, at said county, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that six months from the date hereof be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or filed shall be forever barred.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of hearing, proving and allowing of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 9th day of July A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. DENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(113-15)

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance Policies, Chattel Mortgages, etc. Good Security and Low Time and Reasonable Rates. Collections of Personal Notes and Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada. Legal Business generally. Address Northwest Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 12th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Nelson P. Rishi mortgagor, dated the 30th day of January, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1892, at 8:45 o'clock p. m., in Book "Z" of Mortgages on pages 83-84-5.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Seven hundred dollars ($700) principal and interest, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to foreclose said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:

The north half (N. 1/2) of the south east quarter (S. E. 1/4) and the south west quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section number five (5), in township number one hundred fifty-two (152) north, of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston in said county and State, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 30th, A. D. 1894.

NELSON P. RUSH,
Mortgagor.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead,
Clay County, Minn.

(113-19)

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 12th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Blakes Bostads and Ingeborg Bostads, his wife, mortgagors, to Nels Nelson, mortgagee dated November 3rd, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3rd day of November, 1892, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in Book Lof mortgages on pages 491 to 493.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars ($680) principal and interest, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to foreclose said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: the south half (S. 1/2) of the north west quarter (N. W. 1/4) and the north east quarter (N. E. 1/4) of the south west quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section number twenty-three (23) in township number one hundred fifty-two (152) north, of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, or his Deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 25th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 25th, A. D. 1894.

NATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

(113-19)

Mr. C. E. Bohall, W. Union, Minn.

Blood Poison

By ivy or live oak, caused inflammation, erysipelas and leprous itching and burning on my

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

legs. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not have any poison symptoms. I have gained 12 pounds since taking Hood's. C. E. BOHALL, West Union, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.
Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to C. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,
Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

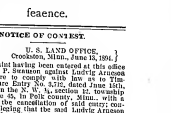
U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 21, 1894.

A complaint having been entered at this office by Peter P. Swanson, contestant, of Argyle, for failure to comply with law, as to timber culture Entry No. 8,376, dated June 15th, 1885, upon the N. W. 1/4, section 12, township 155, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said timber culture has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said tract except about twenty acres, and has not been cultivated for over ten years, and that there is no house on said land; and having appeared and filed his corroborated affidavit, and the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. ANSLIN,
Register.

(113-16) ED. ROSSMAN,
Receiver.

C. A. FISCHER,



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Reblocks Guns of all kinds. Also Key-fitting Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Mott's Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AN ENGINEER TALKS.

AN ANSWERS A FEW QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY VOORHEES.

Shows His Loss of Wages Under a Democratic Administration—Immigration One of the Causes of the American Laboring Man—Advice to Congress.

To the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Chairman Finance Committee United States Senate, Washington:

DEAR SIR—Your circular letter of inquiry at hand and contents noted. In reply will say:

First—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Second—I am not in possession of any means whereby I could inform you accurately as to the number of people employed in the various industries in my district.

Third—The wool industry is one of the most permanent here. The wages of labor have been reduced 24 per cent and employment reduced about one-third. As to my own vocation I would give you a few samples for comparison.

I had steady employment since 1883 until March, 1893, when I had to go on what in railroad phrase is called "the extra list." In March, 1893, I earned $93; in April, $41; May, $35.50; June, $84; July, $18.60; August, $10; September, $47.10; October, our most prosperous month, $111.60; November, $106; December, $87. In 1892 I earned for the same time as given in 1893 as follows: March, 1892, $106; April, $93, and was on leave six days; May, $118. June, $143; July, $139; August, $180; September, $80, and on leave 15 days; October, $149; November, $163; December, $144.50. So far in 1894 I averaged about $40 per month.

Fourth—My industry from a workingman's standpoint is as present in a depressed condition.

Fifth—The expenditures of the families of workingmen have been lessened by reason of a reduction of wages and lack of work during the past 12 months.

Sixth—I had been working full time of 26 days per month if I so desired.

Seventh—A reduction of import duties, in my opinion, would cause more idleness.

Eighth—It is also a peculiar question for me to answer as to the best methods of placing the industries upon a prosperous basis because, I never was educated to make a good statesman. But it seems that such men as you and the rest of congress should be able to fathom these questions out and act honestly and not lay back in your seats and watch an honest man giving his honest views for no other purpose than for you to misconstrue them and make political capital out of them and feed them to ignorant foreigners for your re-election. This is not mainly for your benefit, but for all senators and representatives.

Ninth—Immigration is one of the curses to the American laboring man. I look at it as a living disgrace on all American statesmen for stooping so low as to aid the bidding of foreign steamship companies for the mere pittance of a free pass over the ocean or to be so cowardly as to be afraid to lose a few ignorant foreign votes.

If we had a few more men like the Hon. W. E. Chandler, we could expect some wholesome laws on that subject. Have you got the manhood to co-operate with such men and take a stand sir, that subject?

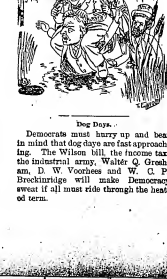
It seems to be the general opinion of every one in my district that if congress would adjourn and its members go home business would revive and confidence would come again.

This is all I can enlighten you, and hoping it will be of some benefit to you I am, yours respectfully,

T. W. REDDY,
Engineer U. P. Railway.

Japanese Woolen Manufacturers.

The competition that our woolen manufacturers are likely to meet with in a few years from Japan is considerable. Japanese buyers of raw wool in Australia continue to work away quietly and unobtrusively, and if their operations have not been large in the aggregate they have been at least constant. There is nothing in the present outlook more cheering in a small way than this gradually growing consumption of Australian wool by our Japanese friends, and we would add just here that there are no buyers in the market more pleasant to do business with than these same Japanese. With characteristic aptness they soon acquire an expert knowledge of the merits and demerits of the different classes of wool, and they act upon their knowledge with great shrewdness and confidence.



Dog Days.

Democrats must hurry up and bear in mind that dog days are fast approaching. The Wilson bill, the income tax, the industrial army, Walter Q. Gresham, D. W. Voorhees and W. C. P. Breckinridge will make Democracy sweat if all must ride through the heated term.

THE SUN SHINES.

A NEW YORK PAPER OWNS UP TO ITS BLUNDER.

It Helped to Elect Grover Cleveland as President and Now Tears Its Candidate to Pieces—Facts That Ought to Have Been Discovered Years Ago.

The exposure by the New York Sun May 20 of the socialistic teachings of Grover Cleveland deserves more than a mere passing recognition. Only two years ago The Sun waged a vigorous warfare against the prosperity of the United States by advocating the election of Mr. Cleveland to the office of president of the United States. It did so largely by creating class discrimination, and its cry of "No force bill! No negro domination!" will be long remembered. It set the south against the north. It advocated a policy that has damaged and destroyed the manufacturing and the wage earning interests in both sections. It descended to the level of the pro-British and anti-American organs that disgrace the American press of today, yet which were successful in the campaign of 1892.

It is indeed gratifying to know, though two years late, that The Sun finds its old record a stone upon its head to be mere clay, dross or brass. But even so it might have been discovered sooner. It was just as easy for The Sun to refer to the speeches and letters of the presidential candidate in 1892 as it is to do this in 1894. The documents of 1886, of 1888, of 1891, of April and July, 1892, were all at the disposal of The Sun as matters of public record prior to November, 1892. The Sun knew them, or should have known, the character of the man whom it wished to elect to the high office of president and that his teachings were "the teachings of the disturbers of society, and sometimes such teachings bear terrible fruit."

There can be no excuse whatever for a journal of the high standing of the New York Sun for advocating such teachings through its candidate. They were un-American and should have found no place either directly or indirectly in the columns of a respectable American journal. We trust this will prove a lesson to all American newspapers such as are truly American and have the interests of their country at heart. It is far better to take the trouble to ascertain whether the candidate for the high office of president has at any time been a socialistic agitator, an advocate of anarchy, a promoter of strife or a disturber of classes before his election than it is to do this after his election.

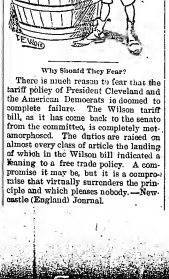
The light has come. The splutterings of the fog ends of the candle are extinguished. Now the light is good. The light is divided from the darkness. Let The Sun shine.

COST OF GROWING WOOL.

The American Sheep Rather Cannot Compete With the Australian.

Ignoring the difference in freight against the American woolgrower, the Australian woolgrower has the advantago of pasture all the year round, the pasture in Australia being better in winter than in summer. The wool grower in Australia reuts his land from the government for a smaller charge than the Ohio woolgrower in many cases pays in taxes alone, and the latter, owing to our rigorous winter climate for five months in the year, feeds his sheep hay and grain, nearly the whole of which is bought. It costs nothing to grow hay or grain. Nature does that.

The main cost to the farmer of hay and grain is in the preparing of the land, in cultivating, in the discarting and the feeding, which are all labor, and which represent 90 per cent of the whole cost of production, the remaining 10 per cent representing interest and taxes. Under these conditions the cost of raising wool in the United States is at least 11 cents per pound in actual outlay greater than the cost of raising the same class of wool in Australia or the Argentine Republic, and the McKinley tariff has placed the duty of 11 cents per pound on imported unwashed wool to put the American woolgrower on even terms with his foreign competitor. The latter has advantages of cheap land, of climatic condition and cheaper freight, which to him are fully equivalent to 11 cents per pound.



Why Should They Fear?

There is much reason to fear that the tariff policy of President Cleveland and the American Democracy is doomed to complete failure. The Wilson tariff bill, as it has come back to the senate from the committee, is completely metamorphosed. The duties are raised on almost every class of article the landing of which in the United States indicated a leaning to a free trade policy. A compromise it may be, but it is a compromise that virtually surrenders the principle and which pleases nobody.—Newcastle (England) Journal.

COURTING BY WIRE.

The Man Gushed Over the Ticker, but Was Disenchanted on Sight.

A telegraph operator in a Boston office once met with bitter disappointment early in his career by falling in love with a young woman at the other end of one of the old Western Union wires. She used to say sweet little nothings when a lull in the business gave her an opportunity to use the wire. The young man used to say sweet little nothings when a lull in the business gave her an opportunity to use the wire. The young man made up his mind to visit the girl, and the reputation of being a "dyf" sender and able to receive what he could send, as all important factors in the "sizing up" of an operator. The woman was proud to have him say even "Gm" or "Ge" (good morning or good evening) to her, and the other girls on the wire, with whom he never condescended to exchange even these ordinary salutations, were jealous. An interwore on their conversations over the wire became longer and more frequent. Finally an invitation to come to Boston and visit one of the theaters was given and accepted. The Lothario of the wire was to wear a red, red rose in his buttonhole—a white straw hat, with a blue band; she was to carry a small bouquet of pansies, shape in one hand and a fluffy lace handkerchief in the other.

The train arrived at the eastern station on time, and the satchel of peculiar design was sighted. It was indeed a peculiar design. It was an old fashioned carpetbag of a grayish green color and considerably older than the Morse alphabet. The girl was a sight that would have made Neil Burgess in the "County Fair" go and hide. She was forty-six years old. Long corkscrew curls of a past era hung down over her shoulders like twists of molasses candy, and a small loomed up under the eaves of her sunbonnet that would have done credit to a fixture in the side of Vesuvius.

She was extremely glad to see him, and he, with the instinct of a true gentleman, tried to appear that he was glad as glad to see her. He took her carpetbag, and they hooked a car for the home where he was staying. There were sly nudges and covert laughs at the tea table, all the girls and young men thinking the young operator was entertaining his aunt from the country. For the evening performance at the circus after the giddy maiden fished out an awful bonnet from the depths of her carpetbag and clicked it by her ears in the most approved fashion. The bonnet was a flower garden in itself, and the writer, the young man's aunt now said, that she and the bonnet attracted more attention than the play.

The next day he sent her home, but ever after he was careful not to allow himself to converse with any one on the wire except on business.—Donahoe's Magazine.

Antiquity of the Alphabet.

According to Philippe Berger's book, entitled "Histoire de l'Ecriture dans l'Antiquite," the alphabet was invented about 1500 B. C., that invented by the Phœnicians being without doubt the oldest of all the forms of expressing thought or sounds by character. Originally it and all other alphabets were simply a series of hieroglyphics or picture characters, the idea of an object or an act being expressed by rude sketches of such animals, abbreviations being in the form of a pair of tusks, horns, etc. Professor Ancr (see Vienna edition of his "Sprachelle," 1849) says that, taking both the ancient and modern alphabets into account, as many as 400 different sets of characters, hieroglyphics and letters may be enumerated, but these are all outgrowths of the Phœnician mode of naively expressing thought or sound, and that if we should set aside slight variations of form the grand total of 400 alphabets would dwindle immediately to less than 30.

The best oriental scholars have given it as their opinion that the original Phœnician alphabet was composed of but 16 characters, yet it is known that it contained at least 21 and probably 22 at the time when it was adopted by the Greeks. Why or by whom these extra characters were invented, or why such an addition was necessary, has never been explained. —St. Louis Republic.

Whistling Jack.

Jack McCarthy is familiarly known wherever he goes as "Whistling Jack." The prefix to Jack is reckoned on him 10 minutes after he lands at any city, and he has been in every town of over 1000 inhabitants in the United States. Jack could hardly be called a boy now. He is 23 or 24 years old. He made his first appearance in Pittsburg about 10 years ago, a thin, nervous little chap, who stuttered so distressingly that the charitably inclined willingly gave him the price of a beer rather than hear his pitiful attempts to cry his wares. Somebody told him one day that if he would whistle when he came to a word that he found unpronounceable he would soon cure himself of his painful stutter. Jack tried it, and in less than six months the whistle was as fixed a habit as the stuttering. At the end of a year he could no more speak a dozen words without 11 whistles than he could fly, and this was the way he got the sobriquet of "Whistling Jack."—New York Mail and Express.

CURES RISING BREAST.

MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest boon to child bearing women. I have been using our many cases, and in each case it has done all that is claimed for it. Have recommended others and followed with like success. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worthy a place in every household.
Mrs. M. M. BROWN,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.
Mrs. MAY BRADFIELD,
Arguville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
Mrs. J. F. MOORE, Colma, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. CALF, NO SEAMS. NO TACKS.

$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4.$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.$2.WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $1.75 $2.$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.$2.$1.75

BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere, at lower prices for the value given, than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FOR FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed executed and delivered by Lyle Hanson, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1892, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was recorded in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 100 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note for $97.75, and interest thereon from May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $97.75 principal, the sum of $15.00 interest, and $10.00 attorney fees paid by said mortgagee, and the sum of $7.05 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said property and paid by said mortgagee, besides the costs and disbursements of foreclosure and sale and attorneys fees to be allowed by the court in case suit is commenced to foreclose this mortgage, and no proceedings have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said mortgage gives that by reason of such default the mortgage may foreclose and therefore recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot three (3), and block eighteen (18), Second addition to Crookston, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said County, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest and taxes as aforesaid, and the costs and disbursements of foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage, in case foreclosure, and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Assignee of Mortgage.
Q1609 Minneapolis, Minn. 44-7t

FOR EASE AND COMFORT—

Our Summer Outing Suits take the palm. That's why so many buyers are taking them for the season which will soon be upon us. Anticipate its advent by a judicious purchase from our stock of outing suits which will make you and Comfort as close companions as th; Siamese twins. It's just as easy to be easy as it is to be otherwise, and in one of our outing suits, it's a trifle easier, and certainly a hundred times pleasanter and more comfortable.

Our stock of Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishing Goods IS COMPLETE,

And our Prices the Lowest.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL,
PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

Pictures of Sport With Rod and Gun

Reproduced in 2 colors from celebrate painted expressly for the purpose. They are three water colors; Jackspire Coming in; Bass Fishing at Black Island; Quail Shooting; and one oil, Chubbed and Yellowfin Yachtsmen. All are artistic, beautiful and rich in effect. For framing. Price of set, $1, postpaid.

AS "FOREST AND STREAM" PREMIUM.

We will send the sportsman's favorite journal Forest and Stream 3 months and the above set of four pictures a $3 value) for $1. Or Forest and Stream 6 months and choice of two of the pictures for $1. This is a rare offer. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of Forest and Stream, elevator and catalogue of the best books on outdoor sports.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co.,
P. O. Box 2832, New York City.

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,500

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. G. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, R. R. Chase. S. D. Childs
Geo. G. Erskine, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer. W. H. Crosby

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - Minnesota.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Proprietor

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very best style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with directions and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

RAZORS HONED

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc, - Crookston. Minn

M. LeGUEE,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office on Second Street, 1st addition.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest. Money ready annually at our office.

☞ Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. ☜

Office on Robert Street - CROOKSTON, MIN

$1.50 PER DOZEN

FOR THE BEST CABINET

Photographs

AT

P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street Crookston

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN McKinnon Block. Crookston

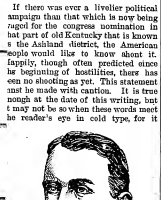
DEFECTIVE PAGE

LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

IGHTING COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE IN THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.

something About His Democratic Opponents, Owens and Settle—Major McDowell, the Republican Champion, a Descendant of Henry Clay.

If there was ever a livelier political campaign than that which is now being waged for the congress nomination in the last part of old Kentucky that is known as the Ashland district, the American people would like to know about it. Happily, though often predicted since the beginning of hostilities, there has been no shooting as yet. This statement must be made with caution. It is time enough at the date of this writing, but it may not be so when these words meet the reader's eye in cold type, for it



W. C. OWENS.

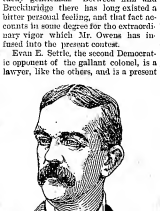
takes but a mighty short time to do a lot of very effective shooting, and it is a matter for surprise, this year of blood and disaster and general bloodshed, that no shedding of blood in the Ashland district has been delayed so long.

The public is well informed regarding the pre-existing facts of the situation—the circumstances, that is, of the legal contest in which the issue of the second best; that W. C. P. Breckinridge, the sitting member from the Ashland district, had to go through, with Madison Pollard for an opponent, and the opposition that has developed against him on social purity grounds. The public should also be aware of the fact that down to the present time a Democratic nomination in the Ashland district has been equal to an election; that the battle now raging is for the second nation only, and that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that there may be more than one Democratic nominee this fall. If there is, the fight for the election will doubtless be a harder one than that for the nomination. Colonel Breckinridge's chief opponents in the present fight are Owens and Settle, the first named being perhaps the more prominent of the two.

William C. Owens is citizen of Georgetown, Ky., a town located about 60 miles from Lexington, the state capital. He is a man who already made a record as a public official, having several many years in the state legislature and more than one term as member of the lower house. Moreover, he is not unknown outside of Kentucky, for at the last national convention of the Democratic party he was made temporary chairman and won praise by the dignified manner with which he acquitted himself on that occasion. He is about 46 years of age, a bachelor, and his family, like the Breckinridge family, is of the blue grass aristocracy. He is a lawyer with a good practice and a liberal income. His personal habits are indicated by those who know him when they speak of him as "a free liver and convivial spirit, but of manifold reputation." When it is added that he plays as stiff a game of poker as any man in the state, it will be clear to the reader that he takes to freebooting

On a income tax, till some's getting's got to host.

On their bluster, brag and blunder
Will pour some mild thunder
Till the wrangle tangle congress once adjourns,
And we'll turn from election heat to old,
beloved protection
Which the blue yolk election shell confirms.



EVAN E. SETTLE.

member of the state legislature. He has always been on terms of friendliness with Breckinridge, and they have spoken from the same platform during the present campaign. Mr. Settle's fight has in many ways looked much of being as vigorous as Mr. Owens'. In his addresses Settle has been so careful in the matter of allusions to the Pollard scandal as to excite serious apprehensions that his canvass is merely a blind in the interests of the colonel. In other words, it is claimed by some Owens men that Settle does not hope to be nominated, but does expect to divide the opposition to Breckinridge's nomination, and so bring about the latter's success. Of course this is indignantly denied by Mr.

Australasian Wool Exports.

The latest available statistics of exports of colonial wool from all sources for a period of nine months ending March 31 in each of the given years show the following:

NINE MONTHS, JULY 1 TO MARCH 31.

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
	1892.	1893.	1894.
New South Wales	691,035	599,600	685,733
Victoria	440,258	441,101	423,310
South Australia	160,732	144,035	157,664
Queensland	139,610	108,823	151,041
Tasmania	15,043	10,181	16,923
West Australia	24,366	16,062	22,512
New Zealand	330,117	303,603	388,797
Total	1,790,505	1,623,311	1,845,980

These figures show increased exports of almost 140,000 bales within the three given periods. Comparing these nine months' exports with the total clips for the entire season, given elsewhere, we find that only 67,000 bales remained on hand on March 31, 1894, as compared with 115,000 bales on hand a year earlier and 127,000 bales not exported on March 31, 1892. Perhaps the recent hard times in the colonies have compelled the quicker marketing of the clip this last season so as to secure prompt returns for the owners.

A Mischievous Man.

The most mischievous man in the United States today is President Grover Cleveland. He is mischievous because he is always insincere; he is mischievous because he is tricky; he is mischievous because he is deceitful; he is mischievous because he is a pretender; he is mischievous because he is ignorant; he is mischievous because of his assumption of knowledge; he is mischievous because he is a coward.—American Economist.

The Passing of the Pirates.

When the ship of state was sailing,
Sailing smoothly and serene,
With the trade winds blowing freely o'er the main,
Came a gang of tariff pirates with a Democrat and a college Dr. Jekyl in command.

But they'd shave alike at the capstan head
When part it comes our turn.
For their letters of marque and their plunder
Ladies bear in the ballot-in election we will burn.

Against the protest of the nation,
Waging ruin and desolation
On a too confiding people by deceit,
They have put on new politics on the pretext of salvation
With their shameless double object lesson for a treat.

Now this chieftain rover, Grover,
Is ransacking the world aver
For a dumping ground to cast away detest.
By his meddling intervention in Hawaii's close contention
He's made the presidential chair a thorny seat.

So they've taken to freebooting
On a hostless, starving people,
While our industries are burdened with distrust.

With the tariff they will monkey and keep trying to get hunky
On an income tax, till sonnie's got to bust.

On their bluster, brag and blunder
We will pour mild thunder
Till the wrangle tangle congress once adjourns,
And we'll turn from election heat to old,
beloved protection
Which the blue yolk election shell confirms.

Pledged to Free Trade.

Dr. C. C. Wells's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Losses of the Generative Organs, caused by self-abuse or over-exertion; Youthful Errors, Mercurialism, Insanity, Opium or Liquor Habits, Wakefulness, Mental Worry, Depression, Insanity and Death. By mail, in plain wrapper, $1 per package, or six for $5; with written guarantee. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. NEW LIFE, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Pleurisy and Influenza. Small size discontinued; 50c. size, now 25c.; 90d size, now 50c. Sold by druggists. OTARA TEA CO., Sole Agents, Chicago.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

VIGORINE acts powerfully and surely. Young men will regain their manhood, middle-aged men will recover energy and vitality by using VIGORINE. Absolutely guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Sexual Debility, Impure Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, and Indiscretion. VIGORINE is the only Positive Written Guarantee to cure Lost Manhood, Impotency and Nervous Debility ever issued by any responsible firm. Address PEPPI MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a mortgage executed by George H. Bates and Martha E. Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James M. Lawson, mortgagee, dated April eighth (8th) eighteen hundred ninety-two (1892), and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, April seventeenth (17th) eighteen hundred ninety-two, at eight o'clock a. m. in book (B) forty-eight, of mortgages on page five hundred forty-seven (547) and subsequent pages. Said default consists in the failure to pay the taxes upon the premises described in said mortgage which became due April 5th, 1894, and which became due and payable thereon. Said mortgage has been foreclosed and hereby does declare that the entire debt, secured by said mortgage is now due and payable and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, is one hundred thirteen and 35-100 dollars ($113.35).

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute, made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south half of section No. fifteen (15) in township No. one hundred fifty-three (153) north of range No. forty-seven (47) being in Polk County and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County on Saturday, the 11th day of August, 1894 at ten o'clock a. m. at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage, together with the costs of such foreclosure including the amount of attorney-fee dollars ($25.00) stipulated in said mortgage.

Dated June 6th, A. D. 1894.

JAMES M. LAWSON,
Mortgagee.

LEW A. BUNTOON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 6th, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Fred J. Lisoe, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased having this day been granted to Peter Lisoe, of said County.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance within the time limited by law, and that the same be heard on the following day, Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1894.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred by order of said Court.

Dated July 6th, 1894.

By the Court,
C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(1t-13

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in dise season.

Vine Block, Broad-way C OOKSTON

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Is the finest class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Rooms in connection.

No. 303 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Forrest Block, CROOKSTON, MINN

IVORY SOAP 99 44/100% PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

"THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINTI.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by George Jones and Mary Ann Jones, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northern Investment Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 205.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $700, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $126.00.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 205.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $700, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $126.00.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages at page 405.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon since January 7th, A. D. 1893, and the interest thereon since January 7th, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1,253.33, being the sum of $700 principal and $553.33 interest on said mortgage and note to the 12th day of July, A. D. 1894, and $22.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said premises, and paid by said mortgagee, and said $275.83 for insurance premiums and premiums for bonds of indemnity, and $25.00 attorney fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereafter recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, viz: Lots four (4) and five (5) and the southeast quarter (SE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section six (6), in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and seventy-nine and 20-100 (179.20) acres, more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay said debt secured by said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Florin Sorenson, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 47.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $12.00.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1894, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages at page 405.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon since January 30th, A. D. 1893, and the interest thereon since January 30th, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $453.33, being the sum of $400 principal and $53.33 interest on said mortgage and note to the 12th day of July, A. D. 1894, and $22.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said premises, and paid by said mortgagee, and said $275.83 for insurance premiums and premiums for bonds of indemnity, and $25.00 attorney fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereafter recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, viz: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-nine (29), in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay said debt secured by said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Florin Sorenson, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 45.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $12.00.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1894, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages at page 405.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon since January 30th, A. D. 1893, and the interest thereon since January 30th, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $453.33, being the sum of $400 principal and $53.33 interest on said mortgage and note to the 12th day of July, A. D. 1894, and $22.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said premises, and paid by said mortgagee, and said $275.83 for insurance premiums and premiums for bonds of indemnity, and $25.00 attorney fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereafter recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, viz: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-nine (29), in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay said debt secured by said mortgage, with the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Florin Sorenson, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 44.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $12.00.

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Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
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Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

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Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
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LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment, dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1894, amounting to the sum of $12.00.

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Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, the interest accrued and unpaid on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 46.

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Dated June 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

LEWIS & BUNTOON,
Attorney for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 10-7t

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW,

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by George Jones and Mary Ann Jones, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northern Investment Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 7th day of June, A. D

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Brainerd, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at 6..... 6:32 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Mouse River, and points north, at..... 7:02 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Gus. Beaulieu was up from St. Paul last week.

Rev. R. H. Battey preached at Barnesville last Sabbath.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Everybody and his wife calculate to attend the Polk county fair next week.

Henry Nolan has his sewer contract nearly completed. Henry usually gets there with both feet.

Go to the Culiforniu wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. ♥ (5)

W. E. Kelsey went out to Badger, Poplar River and thereabouts this week intending to take a bit of a layoff at Maple Lake on his return.

P. J. McGuire left for St. Paul via Great Northern on Sunday evening to look the field over previous to the state convention of Wednesday.

Tom Dougherty was in from Wylie on Monday. Tom says they could stand a trifle more rain up his way, but thinks crops are all right as yet.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. BROWN.

Ed. Musson has accepted a clerkship in Erickson's fruit and confectionery store.

Comrades Mix, Carlton, Zavrachee and Harris went up to Angus to see Comrade Campion, Saturday, who is reported very ill.

A. Rivard is cementing the vaults at the court house. New revolving shelves will be put in and other improvements added.

The dry weather of the past week is causing farmers a good bit of apprehension, as it is affecting the outlook for hay very materially. Farmers say that we could see more rain to very good advantage just now.

July opens out with extremely hot weather. Prophet Hicks does not offer as much consolation in the line of an early change to wet. The prospects for hay and potatoes are not the brightest—but some locellties show up all right.

The stockholders in the new hotel had a meeting on Friday evening. The committee reported good progress, having secured something like $18,000 in all. Only $2,000 more is needed to insure the success of the hotel, and that will no doubt be forthcoming.

The Thirteen Towns says that Prof. Wishard has sold his farm near Fosston, to S. E. Bagley. The quarter adjoined Mr. Bagley's farm, and makes seven quarters that Mr. Bagley now has all in a body. Mr. Bagley is getting to be quite a bonanza farmer.

Any person or persons who have "Merry-go-rounds," "Boat-Swings" "Ferris-wheels," "Rolling-ponies" or any games of amusement in which there is no gambling—may confer with or write the secretary for space on fair grounds.

J. V. E. WYATT,
Sec'y.
[4t]

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[6-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

For Rent.

Two fine cottages on Elm street. Apply at JOURNAL office.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

C. A. Sharker left Tuesday evening for a trip to Iowa and Illinois points.

Gus Schmidt and Fred Silver attended the Wildenhoefer wedding at Fisher.

C. F. Fiset, B. A., of Grand Forks, was visiting with Dr. Robertson on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Robertson entertained a number of their musical friends Tuesday evening.

Mrs. E. Holloway and daughter of St. Paul, were visiting the family of W. B. Dawley this week.

A number of young lads in the city are in the habit of running over the logs in the river, above the breakwater, and if the practice is not stopped, there will be a drowning occasion to relate.

The suggestion that business men close up their stores at one o'clock in the afternoon during fair time next week, is a good one and seems to meet the approval of business men and will probably obtain.

The county board has issued an order to have Tedille Eugene Duntley, a little boy from East Grand Forks, sent to the state school at Owatonna, for the reason that his mother is not able to care for him.

R. J. Montague, was in St. Paul, last week, to represent the man, Thomas, from Thief River Falls, who is charged with cutting timber on the government land. The case was not called, and Mr. Montague again went to St. Paul, on Tuesday evening.

Probably the Fourth of July was responsible for a bit of excitement at Mrs. Schroeder's store on Main street on Thursday of last week. Fire was discovered under the front steps, but a few pails of water judiciously applied soon discouraged the fiery element and probably saved a disastrous conflagration. The fire is supposed to be the legitimate result of celebrating with firecrackers, some of which had got under the steps.

Quite an unusual sight greeted our reporter on Monday morning at the court house. Janitor E. Extension was busy trying to have a swarm of bees that alighted in one of the little trees in the yard, and it is needless to say that he made a success of it. Treasurer Beaudry is also a great bee fancier and is making a notable success of the business on a small scale. Many farmers could follow these examples to advantage, as there is more money in bees than in any other industry just at present.

Our reporter dropped into Kelley's machine shop, on Monday, and found the force busy as bees, repairing threaher engines, of which a dozen or so stood in the yard awaiting their turn to be doctored. Tom informed us that he had a sufficient amount of such work to keep him busy until next time if all come that have been spoken for. They come from all over the county, even to remote points as Fosston and Thief River Falls. Tom is able to handle all work in his line that is offered.

Messrs Christensen & Tuve have decided to build nine rooms adjoining their dormitory building in Sampson's addition, and thus have their school all together instead of having their class rooms in the McKlunon block as heretofore. By this move they will reduce their expenses and give better satisfaction to their students, who will be saved the inconvenience of trumping over town on stormy weather. The school did remarkably well last year, and they expect to open up next fall with a bigger attendance than ever.

Harry Norrie returned last Sunday morning from St. Paul, where he spent two weeks in A. R. U. work. He also spent two weeks in Chicago as a delegate to the A. R. U. convention in that city, and while there he familiarized himself with the causes which led up to the present railroad strike, and is confident that in the end labor will come out triumphant. It is simply a struggle between labor and capital, and each side realizes that upon the outcome of this strike depends their future.

D. H. Beecher and wife, of Grand Forks, came over on Thursday, to visit with friends until Saturday evening. They came over on bicycles, which was not much for D. H., who is used to a bike, but quite a feat for the lady, who has only had a wheel about a fortnight. Mrs. Beecher, who has not been in our city for some time, expressed great pleasure at the progress the city has made since she was a resident of it several years since.

As dull as the times have been up in this upper country we do not begin to feel the effects of the big strike up here as they do in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Should the matter meet with an early solution—as it now seems likely that it will, we will pull through quite comfortably up here. Should the strike, however, become more general and involve all labor organizations, it would be different altogether. This seems liable to occur should the present difficulty remain long unsettled.

Forepaugh's circus was tied up at Fertile by the N. P. strike last week —that was a case where not only the Forepaughites but the bind pawns also were tied up.

E. C. Carruth wired over to Crookston on Wednesday for compositors to go over and help slinger out the Plaindealer, saying that a strike in that institution had paralyzed his business, good and plenty.

Friday was Crookston day at the East Grand Forks fair, and very many of our citizens improved the opportunity of excursion rates to visit our sister city. All speak highly of the entertainment given.

S. L. Collins and wife, went over to East Grand Forks on Saturday, returning in the evening as far as the residence of Mrs. Collins' father, John O'Brecht, where they put up for the night, returning home Sunday morning.

Dr. A. Nelson, of Fertile, went down to St. Paul on Monday evening to attend the republican state convention as a delegate. Owing to the N. P. strike he was obliged to drive over to Beltrami to take the Great Northern line.

Rev. Spicer returned from Minneapolis on Monday. Says the country was right in it before the popcon vention, with Eli Steenerson as candidate for state auditor, Judge Ives as candidate for chief justice, Robson as candidate for attorney general, and E. E. Lommen as candidate for lieutenant governor.

"This was my busy day," said G. H. Palmer to our reporter on Saturday evening. "The U. S. Land Office has to-day disposed of 3,000 acres of land and I have prepared the papers in 51 cases—nearly the whole amount. This land is all up in Kittson county. Tell our land items, this looks like old boom times."

F. J. Burnham and Rev. Mr. McCormick, of Moorhead, in charge of the office with a friendly call on Friday evening, enroute home from Stephen, where they had been on some business in connection with the work of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burnham is one of the original first settlers of the Red River Valley, coming to Glyndon in 1872, where a few years later he moved to Moorhead, where he has ever since resided.

E. T. Bigelow was in the city last Saturday. Mr. Bigelow has been employed by the government in looking up the reported timber steals in the Indian reservation, and while the report has not been made as yet we judge that there is more fuss than feathers in the alleged stealing of five timber up there. The facts thus far obtainable show that nothing but down timber has been taken and that in a legitimate manner as a rule.

There is nothing like sticking to it. Having failed in his designs upon the congressional nomination, A. R. Holston braced up and went down to Minneapolis to capture the nomination for attorney general. He said, upon a sober second thought, he had rather remain at home in Minnesota after all. It looks as though he would be accommodated and he allowed not only to "remain at home in Minnesota," but also would be left alone right here in Crookston, Minnesota. Such is life—in politics.

Fred Savory takes exceptions to various and sundry reports that have gone the rounds concerning his runaway, claiming that all of the facts in the case have not been brought to light and requests the JOURNAL to make for him the following statement: "I was setting in my wagon in front of Benoit's meat market holding my horses, waiting for the money for a calf I had just delivered, when I noticed the colt I was driving, had, by rubbing his head against the other horse got his bridle almost off. I wound the lines around the top of the dash board and jumped out of the wagon on the left side to go to the colt's head to to his bridle. Just as I jumped somebody raised the meat market awning partially, which frightened my horses and they started up before I could get their heads. I cried 'whoa' and 'spring' for the lines, catching hold of one line the team stopped, and just then the party at the awning drive at the other pull which made such a racket that the team dashed into a mad run. One front wagon wheel struck me as it passed, knocking me into the middle of the street and throwing me to the ground breaking my hold of the line—end of course the team went and you know the rest. I think the man who raised that awning, when he must have seen that it frightened my team, was more to blame than I was under the circumstances, which were substantially as I have given them to you. I always endeavor to use good care in handling colts, and this affair was the first of the kind to happen to me and this would not have happened had the man who raised the awning used just ordinary every-day good judgment."

The state republican convention was one of the largest ever held in Minnesota, with nearly every delegate present.

The Northern Pacific train on Wednesday evening was guarded by a force of U. S. marshals. Only a few passengers were on board.

Joseph Gervais went to St. Paul this week to attend to some business and, incidentally, take in the republican state convention.

Rumor hath it that on next Tuesday will occur the wedding of Mr. Chas. Marsh and Miss Carrie Brown —two popular young people of Crookston.

If things continue as the present outlook is, it will have a tendency to make harvest help scarce—but what's the difference to the farmer when you get any twine owing to the strike?

E. C. Carruth, manager of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, was through the city on Tuesday evening en route to St. Paul to attend the republican convention—or was it the pop convention in Minneapolis he was going at?

The twenty-fourth general convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of America will be held in St. Paul, this year commencing August 1st. The Western Passenger Association has made a rate of one fare for the round trip.

The city Sunday schools will picnic at the Lake on Saturday. They will be joined by the Grand Forks and Mentor schools. The children will be carried from the train to the lake free, and enjoy an excursion on the steamer for only ten cents each. This occasion will furnish a chance for a splendid outing for the children. The little folks, who go are assured of a good time.

P. S. Ware informs a JOURNAL reporter that Thief River Falls expects a boom of large proportions in the near future. Several mill men are already prospecting up there with a view of putting in saw mills, to be ready to saw pine lumber just as soon as the Red Lake pine is made available by the government. It is thought this will be accomplished by the time the mills are ready for the business.

The Polk County fair, that commences on Tuesday next, promises to be one of the most interesting events of the kind ever held in the county. Aside from the agricultural features the events on the turf promise to lend everything ever before attempted, as very many noted horses will be on deck. The management has spared no pains nor expense to render this fair entertaining and instructive in every feature, and all who attend can reasonably expect to have a good time. The prospects are that there will be great crowds.

Charlie Misner didn't feel pretty well for a time last week, but he did not get scared, fearing that he would "croak" and make his will, losing his life, and lots of other things as many would have done. Far from it. Instead of that he calmly swallowed a dose of chamberlain medicine, blandly remarked, "Next," turned over gently and—went to sleep. He awoke next morning somewhat dilapidated and with a tired feeling but still in the ring. He now does quietly remarks to each customer: "Use this, but that last dose of 'buttermilk'" was something frightful to contemplate!"

Jane.

The comedy success, "Jane", which will be presented at the opera house, July 14th, is the same "Jane" that ran for over 300 nights at the Madison Square Theatre, N. Y. Barring the most laughable and ludicrous of comedies, it is without a peer as a mirth provoking entertainment.

"Jane" was originally produced in Paris, but it has been revised and adapted by William Gillette and it has made the greatest comedy hit in years. The plot is pure and simple. Charles Shackleton, is a young man with prospects, left a fortune by his aunt on conditions that he marries before securing any money. So long as he is able to conduct all his business by correspondence, he succeeds in making his guardian believe that he has a wife and child. Having run deeply into debt, he informs his guardian that he was caused by his extravagant wife. The guardian at last concludes to visit his protege and see his wife regarding her extravagant ways. It now dawns on Mr. Shackleton that his deception will be found out, and to save himself from disgrace he sets about to select for himself a wife, but failing in this, he at last prevails on his pretty house-maid, Jane to play the part of a wife to him during the visit of his guardian. Now as Jane is secretly married to Mr. Shackleton's valet, the compact between Jane and her master causes no end of vexation and trouble to everyone but Jane, whose light-hearted, gay and witty manner is one round of amusement from beginning to end.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Jens Schelstad will leave in a couple of weeks to take a position with the Liberati concert company.

There will be services in the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Rev. R. H. Battey and family left for Detroit Lake on Thursday evening for an outing of ten days or two weeks duration.

Dog Stolen

A liver and white pointer; last week; had a strap around his neck. Any information as to his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

J. A. WARNINGER.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing Business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
SEAL
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
☞Sold by all druggists, 75.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gentlemen:—Allen's Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.
BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Other Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Bi Chapin came down from Warren on Tuesday evening, remaining over until Wednesday morning, the guest of C. E. Misner.

The grading on State street was completed this week and the council committee, consisting of the older men of the 4th ward, Messrs. Hall and Gervais went over it on Wednesday to see if it had been done according to Hoyle.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved Yorkshire pigs, ready for using next week. Inquire of John Van Tuyl, on the farm.

AARON COOKE.

To Teachers of Polk County.

The State Teachers' Training School will be held at Crookston, beginning July 16th, and continuing four weeks. Men standing high in the profession have been secured by the state to conduct this school, and every effort will be put forth to make this school one of unusual profit to you.

A course of study will be planned to suit your need. Instruction in the subjects you teach will be given, together with methods of teaching those subjects.

No third grade teachers should think of neglecting this opportunity, and no teacher of higher grade can afford to miss it.

Tuition is free. There is no expense but that of board, which can be secured as reasonably as in your own town.

Further notices and plans will be furnished later. Begin now to plan to attend.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Supt.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address,

CHRISTENSEN BROS.,
Crookston Packing House,
[7-12] Crookston, Minn.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GROMER,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
—o—
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,
—o—
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar for	$1 00
25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
30 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
6 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
26 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Pure Lard, per pound	10
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's why just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	35c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for	$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for	1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for	1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for	1.00

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 19. 1894. NO. 14

Historical Society

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Some Explanations Regarding the Deadlock on the School Board

In the Matter of the Appointment of a School Superintendent.

Interesting Information About the Doings of the Board.

To the Voters of Independent School District Number One.

In view of the falsestatements and misrepresentations employed by the persons who are forwarding the canvass of Mr. John Moore against the re-election of the members of the Board of Education whose terms expire this year, the undersigned members of the Board deem it proper to make the following statement of facts in regard to the action of the Board in respect to the filling of the vacancy now existing in the office of superintendent of schools for this district.

For some time previous to March of this year we became satisfied that the work being done in our schools, especially in the departments below the high school was not as thorough and efficient as it should be, or as work done in schools of corresponding grades in other parts of the country. We also became convinced that the best interests of the schools demanded a change in the position of superintendent held for the past ten years by John Moore. We believed at that time and still believe that there is no reasonable prospect for an improvement of the management of our schools while he remains at the head of them. We also believed at that time and still believe that Mr. Moore's reports to the board and recommendations have not been in all cases actually for the best interests of the schools, but on the other hand have been influenced to a certain extent by his estimate of what effect it would have on his personal standing with the board and the community.

During the last days of March of this present year, Mr. Moore caused a meeting of the Board of Education to be called, representing that several of our lady teachers were receiving calls from other schools for the school year commencing next September, and that if we wished to retain their services it would be necessary to take action on their cases speedily. This meeting was called about the 30th of March. After the transaction of some unimportant routine business Mr. Anglim, the president of the Board, asked Mr. Moore if any business he had to bring before the meeting. Mr. Moore stated substantially the foregoing fact in regard to the teachers, and when asked for his recommendations as to what teachers should be re-elected and what ones if any, should be dropped, he stated that he had not notified the other teachers of the meeting, but that he thought we should begin at the top, and as he was a candidate for the office of superintendent, he would step out for a few minutes and the board could re-elect him and then he would come back and would make his recommendations and we would go on with the business before the meeting. Mr. Moore thereupon retired and the board commenced discussing the question of the re-election of a superintendent. A portion of the board were opposed to electing a superintendent so early in the year, and stated that Mr. Moore each year pressed the question of his re-election at an earlier date than he had the year before.

After discussing the subject of Mr. Moore's candidacy for about one-half hour, the board by a vote of three yeas and three nos decided not to elect a superintendent at that meeting, and upon Mr. Moore's retiring to the meeting he was informed by the president. He was then asked to make his recommendation in regard to the other teachers. He declined at first to do so, but finally did make his recommendations. One teacher he recommended to drop. The cases of two others who have been upon the teaching force for the past six years he submitted without any recommendation although in previous years he had recommended them. On Mr. Moore's recommendation Miss. Hancock was not re-elected. The board then discussed the question of when we should hold another meeting and was about to adjourn for a month when Mr. Moore stated that he would like to have the board pass upon his application as soon as it was convenient, that he had a letter from Prof. Kellie, of the State University, saying that there was a vacancy in the Rochester schools and if he so desired he would present Mr. Moore's name to the board; and if not re-elected here he might want to apply there or elsewhere. In deference to Mr. Moore and in his presence the board fixed upon April 10th for another meeting when it would pass upon his application for superintendent. Mr. Moore at that time did not raise any objection for the time of acting upon his application and was apparently satisfied. On April 10th the board held its meeting and proceeded to ballot on the election of a superintendent. The ballot was taken and there were four votes cast against the re-engagement of Mr. Moore as superintendent and two votes in favor thereof. Mr. Moore came in to the meeting of the board while in session and was informed by the president that the board had voted not to engage him. He stated at that time that he had never had the least intimation that there was any dissatisfaction with his work as superintendent, and that so far as he knew the only men who had any fault to find were Dr. Crumb and Mr. Harris. He also asked what reason the board had for voting as it had. The president of the board said that it had no reason to answer, that the vote was the individual preference of the members of the board. Immediately thereafter Mr. Crumb moved that the salary of the superintendent be cut down for the ensuing year to $1350, and upon it being suggested to him that this would insure the failure of the schools for the ensuing year, as a fit superintendent could not be obtained for that price, he said that he proposed to have a general reduction if a change of superintendent was made. His motion was voted down. He then moved that the salary of the principal be reduced from one hundred to eighty-five dollars per month. This was voted down after a discussion, in which the board practically fixed upon the salary of principal at $90 per month, provided that a satisfactory one can be had for that price. At the next meeting of the board several other meetings were had, at which something like twenty applications for the position of superintendent were received by the board and considered. Of these applications some half dozen were from most competent and experienced, and who came highly recommended by President Northrup of the State University, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by superintendents of high schools, and by other eminent educators. At each of the meetings of the board at which ballots were taken for the appointment ever since the one of April 10th, three members have persistently voted for John Moore. They have refused to consider any other person for the position. During the early days of June, the undersigned being desirous of doing everything in their power to fill the position of superintendent to the end that the administration of the schools for the ensuing year should be in the hands of a thoroughly competent man, addressed the following letter to the president of the board of education:

Crookston, June 1st, 1894.

William Anglim, President Board of Education, City.

DEAR SIR: On or about the 10th of April last, the Board of Education voted upon the application of John Moore to be re-engaged as Superintendent of the Crookston City schools for the ensuing school year, and by a vote of four to two his application was rejected. At the next meeting of the Board held some two weeks later, a petition was presented to the board signed by a large number of the voters of Crookston, asking that Mr. Moore be re-engaged as superintendent of the Crookston City schools. No action was taken by the board upon this petition except to receive and file the same. The action of the board in rejecting the application of Mr. Moore has never been reconsidered and Mr. Moore as far as we are informed, has never made any other application for re-engagement. At several meetings of the board at which we have balloted for superintendent three members have voted for Mr. Moore and the other three have voted for various other candidates. There are now numerous applications for this position before the board. At least four or five seem to be entirely qualified and competent for the position. After carefully considering the circumstances of the case and taking into consideration the petition which was presented to the board and the sentiment of very many of the people of the city voluntarily expressed to us personally, the undersigned find themselves unable under any circumstances to vote to re-engage Mr. Moore as superintendent. We believe that the best interests of the school demand that there be a new superintendent. Assuming that yourself and the other members of the board who have voted for Mr. Moore believed that the best interests of the school would be well subserved by his re-election and that some one of us would ultimately vote to re-engage him, we have deemed it best to thus definitely define our position. We have no personal favorites whom we wish to place in this position. We believe that the interests of the schools require that a superintendent should be chosen very soon. For the delay may result in harm to the schools, and we do not see how it is likely to be of any benefit. We are willing to vote with you or any other gentleman of the board to engage any suitable man of the applicants now before the board or any other man who may seem to be qualified so who will be agreeable to you. We therefore suggest that you call a meeting of the Board of Education to the end that a harmonious solution of this question may be reached and the present feeling of uncertainty quieted.

A. A. MILLER,
JOHN R. MCKINNON,
N. P. STROSE.

Pursuant to this letter a meeting of the board was called upon the 12th of June. Some little routine business was transacted, but the president of the board did not present the letter sent to the board, nor did he make any suggestion by which it could be inferred that he had received any such communication. A few days prior to this meeting a written communication embodying a new application for the position of superintendent had been sent to the board by Mr. Moore. This letter was not presented to the board nor any intimation given to the board that such letter had been received by the president of the board inquired if there was any further business to come before the board, and upon not then a motion for adjournment would be in order. Even then the clerk of the board did not present the letter until asked if there was not a communication in the matter of superintendent which should be read before the board. He then produced the application of Mr. Moore. The undersigned then stated to the board substantially the same statements contained in the letter to Mr. Anglim, and said publicly that they would join with any member of the board that had voted for Mr. Moore in the election of any one other good and member should deem suitable and qualified for the position of superintendent. The motion was then made to proceed to ballot upon the application of Mr. Moore and his application was a second time rejected by a vote of three to three. After the discussion of several names for the office of superintendent it was stated by Mr. Crumb, in the meeting, that there was no use to discuss the matter further as the board could not settle it, and that it would have to go to the district for settlement. The board thereupon adjourned. Mr. Moore has persistently sought to give the impression, and his friends have urged as a reason why Messrs. Miller and McKinnon should not be elected as members of the board that by the action of the board Mr. Moore was prevented from getting the position of superintendent at Rochester, which had been offered him. We have made inquiry at Rochester and find that as late as two or three weeks after the action of the board refusing to re-engage Mr. Moore, upon the 10th of April, not only that the position at Rochester had not been offered him, but that he had not even been applied for the same: that he had written to Rochester and inquired if there was a vacancy, saying in that event he might conclude to make an application. There was somewhere from 25 to 40 applications for the position at Rochester on file. The board find not then considered any of these applications, and as a matter of fact the position at Rochester was not filled until the last days of May or until the first of June. Mr. Moore and his friends have also stated repeatedly that they have sought to find out the reason from the members of the board for not voting in his favor. We wish to state that Mr. Moore has not asked any one of us for the reasons for voting against him. We have always been ready to state them, and are still ready to state them to Mr. Moore or any one else in interest. In brief we may say that we are convinced that the interests of the schools and pupils, especially the welfare of the 90 per cent. of the pupils who never reach the high school, demands a change of superintendent.

In regard to the election of Miss Tweten and Miss Fortier we may say that when their applications were before the board in the spring of 1893, Mr. Chamberlin was strongly in favor of Miss Tweten. Mr. Moore at that time urgently opposed the election of both of these ladies. Up to the time of the adverse vote against himself he kept up his opposition to their election, and reported to the board, up to that time, that Miss Tweten's work was not satisfactory, especially as regards discipline. It was only after his own rejection that he turned around and began to commend these ladies. They were in fact elected as teachers at the last meeting of the board by the votes of the very men Mr. Moore and his advisors are trying to have the people reject from further membership on the board. It was only after a visit to Miss Fortier's school in Gentilly by Mr. Miller, and on his favorable report, that she was elected.

A. A. MILLER.
JOHN R. MCKINNON.
N. P. STROSE.

Democratic Convention.

The democrats held their county convention Tuesday, and elected delegates to their state, congressional and legislative conventions, and also put up a complete county ticket with the exception of court commissioner, and they also left the nomination candidates for county commissioners, and it was left to the discretion of the districts as to whether they should make any nominations for these important offices.

W. A. Schreiter, of Red Lake Falls, acted as chairman, and Geo. Fontaine as secretary.

The county ticket is as follows:

Auditor—Ed. Garceau.

Treasurer—Otto Kunkel.

Register of Deeds—M. W. Jenson.

Attorney—E. M. Stanton.

Superintendent—Miss. Anna B. Kane.

Clerk of Court—Geo. Raphael.

Sheriff—J. F. Cremmer.

Judge of Probate—P. E. Lynne.

Coroner Alex. Robinson.

The delegates to the state convention are: A. Gilmore, T. A. Dunlavy, Jos. O'Brien, Louis Fontaine, P. J. Russell, Alex Hellman, A. Rauch, W. A. Schreiter, Jos. Smith, Jacob Lobsinger and Gustave Rhea.

Congressional delegates: George Krumbenhaul, Geo. O'Reilly, Wm. Anglim, A. C. Schmidt, Louis Rivard, E. M. Stanton, J. J. Molstad, Phil A. Kaufer, Eric Hoff, Geo. D. Burlew, W. D. Scott.

Legislative delegates: M. W. Jenson, John Starr, C. A. Fuller, Mr. Montgomery, Wm. Cronin, Mr. Stewart, E. Lundeen. It is expected to vote for Jas. E. O'Brien for state senator, and C. Madson for representative.

The platform adopted bristles with unflinching democracy, and avows a blind, confiding faith in Grover and his government. It stands by the Chicago platform, and in commending the administration; they point with pride to the condition of the country at close of Grover's first term, and deplore the condition which confronted him when he assumed his second term. The republicans are charged with being the cause of the present depression, and are also said to be trying to demonetize silver. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver on a basis to be fixed by international agreement, is favored. Congressman Baldwin is commended for supporting the administration and trying to open the Red Lake reservation.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending June 16th

Thompson J. P.	Burns Anais
Wallis W. E.	
Bergeron Zoss	
Coloma George	
Nelson A.	
Norman Geo. W.	
Cramer H. O.	

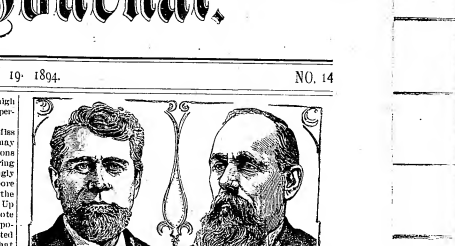
Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

P. E. LEPAGE,
Postmaster.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.



Wednesday, June 27.

The Democrats of the Sixth Minnesota district will hold their convention at St. Cloud, Sept. 11.

At Nimes two man wars arrested for shooting wives in anarchie, and praising Santo's murderous deed.

Robert H. Hill has been appointed receiver and editor of the Lake Shore road to succeed the late C. L. Leland.

A young man arrested at St. Cloud for vagrancy proved to be a deserter from Fort Buford named Carl Benson.

On Tuesday the Denver mint received gold bullion to the value of $126,000, the highest sum ever reached in a single day.

At Kirksville, Mo., the Populist congressional convention of the First district nominated John M. London of Macon, as candidate for congress.

Summer Stinson, a well-to-do farmer of Pleasant Hill, near Wilcox, Minn., attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but was discovered by his 15-year-old daughter in time to save his life.

Thursday, June 28

The funeral of Archbishop Tachs took place at Winnipeg Wednesday.

A severe rain and wind storm swept over Eastern Tennessee Friday night.

The house of commons has refused to reduce the heer tax from 6 to 3 pence.

The decrease in May earnings on the Pennsylvania lines, East and West, reaches $1,700,000. The statement shows a loss of $1,000,000 on Eastern lines and $700,000 on Western.

The liquidators of the Panama Canal company have signed an agreement with the new company in which the latter is said to have a capital of 90,000,000 francs with which to complete the canal.

A dispatch from Lima, Para, says that the Peruvian government has ordered a general arrest of the supporters of the revolution. It is added that Great Britain has officially recognized Consul Justiniano Bonrgona's government.

Friday, June 29

The Yale-Columbia-Harvard freshman boat race was won by Yale.

Senator Roach has secured a promise from the postoffice department to increase the railway mail service between Manitoba and North Dakota towns.

Lord Charles J. F. Russell, son of the sixth duke of Bedford, is dead. He was born in 1807 and was sergeant-at-arms to the house of commons from 1848 to 1875.

Judge Thayer of the United States circuit court has issued an order authorizing the receivers of the Frisco to borrow a sum not exceeding $400,000 at 3 per cent.

The suit of the Chippewa band of Pottawatomie Indians of Oklahoma against the United States for $510,418, alleged to be due them under treaty stipulations, has been dismissed.

Saturday, June 30.

The third national irrigation congress has been called by the national executive committee to meet in Denver for the next days beginning Sept. 4.

At Danvar J. C. Ellsworth, assignee of the Chamberlain Investment company, sold the assets of the company, the face value of which was $2,000,000, for $100,000 cash.

Judge Lacombe of New York has appointed Albert A. Latonx temporary receiver for the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing company of South Dakota.

Dr. Albert B. Leloux, a metallurgist and mining expert of New York, has been appointed receiver for the Harney Peak Tin Mining company of South Dakota. Judge Lacombe made the appointment on application of the English stockholders who alleged fraud in management of the company.

Monday, July 2.

Since Carnot's death all members of the royal family of England are protected by detectives.

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Russell has been appointed to succeed Lord Coleridge.

The great Tower bridge at London was formally opened Saturday by the Prince of Wales, in the name of the queen.

Six cases of a disease described as cholerine have been reported at Liege. One death from the disease has occurred.

Tuesday, July 3.

Several persons were killed by a storm at Greenville, Miss., Monday.

Fairy Wood won the trotting derby at Minnehaha driving park Monday.

The cash balance in the treasury is $117,384,426, of which $64,873,024 is gold reserve.

The Vermont marble mills at Proctor, Vt., valued at nearly $1,000,000, were damaged by fire Monday.

The jury in the streeter case at Minneapolis failed to agree. Streeter was convicted with the Granaty loan swindle.

The scrol seals at Jones & Laughlin's mill at Pittsburg has been signed and much satisfaction exists among the 4,000 employes of the big plant.

Hon. Peter Butler, a Boston merchant and politician, is dead, aged 74 years. Mr. Butler was an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has discharged two-thirds of the forces in its general passenger department. There is no work for the men because of strike. Other roads are also making reductions.

To Care For Flowers.

To keep flowers looking well the water should be changed daily and old leaves thrown away. The stems of roses should be carefully adjusted with relation to each other so no two tall specimens should appear together. A little sunlight may do no harm, but cut flowers exposed to the full rays of a powerful sun wilt at once, and a pretty arrangement is soon spoiled. Early morning is the proper time to pick flowers. They should be immediately sprayed with a rubber sprinkler, which, by the way, is invaluable to one who is gathering fresh blossoms. We are apt to treat flowers carelessly—a handful of them picked in the heat of the day without a good sprinkling is soon in the same condition as a fish out of water.—New York Advertiser.

The Man, the Goat and the Banana.

A big gray goat walked the other day down Whitehall street. When he came near to a vender's cart which was piled with bananas, he thy curb on the east side of the street, he paused and surveyed the fruit with a fixed and expressionless woodeness of countenance. A man who came along as the goat stood there stopped and bought a banana. He stripped the banana and handed the peel to the goat. Then the man and the goat both stood there and ate—the goat with undeviating gravity, the man with a rising smile. When they had finished, the man went on his way, the smile still playing on his features. The goat passed on with a countenance of unbroken woodeness.—New York Sun.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16, 1894.

WHEAT—Firmer and higher, No. 1 Northern, 60c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3 35c.

OATS—Dull. No. 3 white, 28c; No. 3 30@30 95c.

BARLEY — Steady. No. 2, 53@c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 16, 1894.

HOGS—Market opened at a decline of 5c from yesterday's close; receipts, 1,500.

CATTLE—Receipts very large; light and market slow.

Prime steers, $4.25@4.60; good steers, $3.60@4.15; prime cows, $2.90@3.25; good cows, $2.50@2.90; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.25; light veal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $2.50@3.00; feeders, $3.25@3.60; bulls, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP—Steady. Receipts sold to a city butcher.

Muttons, 2.50@3.00 — — — 3.00@4.00

common, $1.25 @2.00

Receipts: Hogs, 1,000 cattle, 60; calves, 10; sheep, 207.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 16, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 58½@; July, 61¾; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58½; No. 2 Northern 56¾; No. 3, 52½; Rejected, 45@c. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 60¾c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16, 1894.

WHEAT—Close, 59¾c; July opening, 59¼c; highest, 60¾c; lowest, 59¼c; closed, 59¾c; September opening, 57¾c; highest, 57¾c; lowest, 57¼@57¾c; closed, 57¾c. December opening, 58½c; highest, 58½c; lowest, 57½c; closed, 58¼c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 59¾c No. 1 Northern, 60¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2, cash 60¾c; September, 57¾@58c; December, 61c.

CORN—Higher. No. 2, cash 43½c; July, 43¾c; September 43¾c.

OATS—Steady. At 28½c. September 29¼c.

THE FACE OF ROSENFELD

BY CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.

Author of "The Crimes of the Rue Morgue," "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," "The Point of a Pin," etc.

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"For the third. Have you never noticed how queerly it knocks at the window frames sometimes? This is one of the days. When I am working here alone, I often notice it, and however much I hear it it never fails to startle me."

"What, the rattle?"

"The rap. There is not so much suddenness in the rattle. That is not it, for when that happens you think of the wind. It is as if the wind did it, but it is not so today. It is not as if the wind did it at all. There is silence, and then comes a sudden dull blow. At first I thought somebody must be throwing something against the pane, but I found after a time that it was only a movement of the window frame. Isn't it curious?"

"Very. You notice these little things, Annette. Do you know, I have worked in this room alone for months, and for my part I never noticed whether the windows rattled or were still. There! Was not that it?"

"I did not hear it then. I was listening to you, Mr. Maxey. Listen again, and it will come. I wish I were not terrified enough to be nervous or to hear it."

In the silence that ensued they could hear each other breathing. Perhaps it was nervousness, but Maxey felt strangely excited. A low knocking—not the knocking they were waiting for—came to their ears through the closed door.

"How very odd!" exclaimed Maxey. "That was not the touch of a ghostly agency, but the substantial rap of somebody tangible who wants to get in."

"It must be a timid person who would knock so low."

"Probably it is. Some beggar dombiess. Impecuniousness is occasionally timid. Don't disturb yourself, Annette."

Maxey stepped into the vestibule and opened the outer door. He regarded the man who had summoned him there with a look of speechless surprise. It was Mr. Dye. There were the woebegone beaver, the shiny, threadbare coat, the faded blue eyes, the long hair falling over the ears, the smooth face with its expression of hopeless melancholy and all that went to make up the peculiar group of mental impressions which Maxey had learned since the first meeting, now weeks ago, to associate with the name Leander Dye.

"You!" was Maxey's only utterance.

"I, sir!" said the somber voice. "For action me if I venture to intrude my unseemly presence upon you thus abruptly without having prepared you previously by timely warning."

"Come in," said Maxey.

Mr. Dye hesitated.

"Pardon me if I am constrained to ask an impertinent question. Are you alone?"

"I am not alone in the house. No."

"But I desire to see only you, no one else. I have no wish to meet the young lady who once bore my name. It would be painful for us both."

"You shall see no one else," said Maxey. "Come in."

The artist ushered Mr. Dye into the parlor and closed the door. Was it that the gloomy presence of the melancholy man communicated a depressing influence? Maxey certainly felt an unreasonable dread—a sort of sinking at the heart—as the door closed and he stood there alone with his visitor.

Mr. Dye stood with his hat in his hand and avoided Maxey's eyes. He never lifted his glance from the floor. The artist noticed that he was more seedy and pallid than when he had seen him first; that there was a shakiness in his whole frame, a palsied tremble in his hands. He began at once, and his voice was like one speaking out of a tomb:

"Sir, your ears are exceedingly good"——

"Indeed!"

"Or you would not have heard my knock. I knocked very softly, as I have knocked at your door so many times and you did not hear. I hoped, and hoped in vain, that you would again let me go away unheeded as before."

"I don't comprehend you, sir. Have you been here before?"

"Sir, I have been here many times before, knocking at your door so softly that you might have mistaken the sound for the gnawing of the rattle of a rat behind the woodwork."

Maxey recoiled.

"Are you mad?" he asked.

"No, no!" said Mr. Dye quickly. "It is not insanity. It is not even whimsical. It is the consequence of entirely logical. Sir, you have heard it said that a man cannot serve two masters. I have sometimes tried. That was my mistake. One forced me to come and tell you something that I knew would be unwelcome to you. You shall I call that cry? Conscience—remorse? The other caused me to desire that you should not receive me, but allow me to go away undetected. Shall I call that other sympathy and regard for yourself or for somebody in whom you are interested? Never mind. It is not to the point now. Your ears were better than I thought they were, and you did hear me. I am here. Sir, why did you not take my advice and have me arrested? I am a heartless, miserable wretch!"

Theatrical air or not, this last sentence came out with a sincerity and a force that startled the artist. The trembling in the limbs increased; the somber man made an effort to loosen his cravat as if he were choking. Maxey hastily pushed a chair toward him.

"Sit down, sir. You are ill."

"Sir, I am not ill. I deny it. I decline all courtesies. Do not offer me any. If you do, you will regret it when I am done. I am to be spurned and spit upon. That is my only use in society, and I may mention parenthetically that society found that out some three days ago. Don't forget that, sir. I will not detain you. I will not needlessly keep you standing here. I have come to tell you what I neglected to tell you before about this child whom I brought up."

"Well?" ejaculated Maxey nervously.

Mr. Dye cast an apprehensive glance at the artist.

"Say you do not want to hear me, sir, even now, and I will go away, and you nor she shall ever see me again. Do you say it?"

Mr. Dye's tone was portentous and beseeching. For an instant Maxey hesitated, but for an instant only.

"No, Mr. Dye, I do not say it. Go on, sir. Tell me the truth."

"Sir, you have pronounced your verdict. For better or for worse I shall tell you and cease my consciences of a bad matter. I told you I did not know this child's parentage. I told you a falsehood. I know both her parents. One was a scapegrace son of a proud family; the other was a servant in his father's house. Now you know the whole. I am done."

The blood rushed to Maxey's head.

"The proofs! Where are the proofs?"

Mr. Dye again glanced at him apprehensively and backed a step or two nearer the door.

"Sir, there are no proofs."

"None?"

"Not a scrap. It all rests upon the word of a worthless vagabond whom nobody would believe, who is in fact such a villain and a liar that he can hardly believe himself. If you wish to believe that he has lied, there is everything to encourage you in that belief, nothing to discourage you."

"And why have you come here to tell me this?"

"Did I not confess? I was forced to."

"By whom?"

"Sir, not by whom—by what. By my conscience."

Maxey rose and his arm with a gesture of impatience. The somber man shrank back as if he expected a blow. He cried out apprehensively:

"Don't believe me! Don't believe me!"

"Do you acknowledge it to be a lie?"

"No, no. Not that, only—don't believe me."

"Mr. Dye," said Maxey suddenly, "will you swear a solemn oath, here in my presence, that you have told me the truth?"

"Sir, I will not. No oaths. Not to-day. No oaths. I have said it, and I will do no more. No, not if the sword falls, I will say no more. That is all I have to say. I have said it. I will go away again."

"Go, then!" cried Maxey hotly. "Go, while you can! Get safely out of my reach, and if ever you show your face in this house again, unless you either come to confess that you have lied or to hold the proofs of what you have said in your hand, you will regret it to the last day of your miserable life. Hold on a bit! Not quite so fast, my good man. I have not done yet. If you ever breathe a word of what you have told me today to any living soul, and I hear it"——

Maxey did not finish his sentence, but he was all the more impressive, for he looked unutterable things.

"Pardon me, sir, the caution is not needed. It has cost me much to say it to you. I shall never repeat it. But I must, I must—am you that I am now the only person who knows this to be the truth? If I had been, I never should have come. Sir, I thought it was better that you should know the whole before when you took any rash step or steps, than hear of it afterward when it would be so much more painful to both her and yourself. You understand me now?"

Mr. Dye suddenly turned, opened the door which led into the vestibule and glided out. Maxey sprang after him, exclaiming:

"Stop, sir, stop! I do not—I do not understand you!"

Maxey reached the vestibule only a second or two behind his strange visitor and was just in time to have dragged him back over the outer threshold, but at the very moment when he put out his hand to seize him he heard the rustle of a woman's dress. He changed his intention in the twinkling of an eye. In another instant Mr. Dye was gone, the street door was closed, and Maxey, pale and bewildering heavily, stood upon the inside with his back against it, facing the astonished Annette, who was coming, quite unconscious of any intrusion, into the vestibule.

"Is anything the matter, Mr. Maxey?"

"Nothing—nothing at all. It was a mere— You startled me that was all. I"——

"Who has been here?"

"You do not know, then? You heard nothing of what he said?"

"Why, how strange you look! How could I?"

"I don't look strange," said Maxey. "It's the bad light I'm in. It was nobody you care to know. Let us go back to work again. There was something I was going to say when I was interrupted."

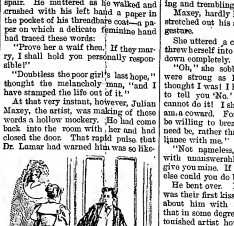
* * * * * *

Mr. Dye was staggering down the steps, clinging to the railing with one hand, looking the personification of despair. He muttered as he walked and crushed with his left hand a paper in the pocket of his threadbare coat—paper on which a delicate feminine hand had traced these words:

"Prove her a waif then. If they marry, I shall hold you personally responsible!"

"Doubtless the poor girl's last hope," thought the melancholy man, "and I have stranged the life out of it."

At that very instant, however, Julian Maxey, the artist, was making of those words a hollow mockery. He had come back into the room with her and had closed the door. That rapid pulse that Dr. Lamar had warned him was so like-



"Who has been here?"

ly to get the better of his discretion was at its height. He began to woo like impulsively, passionately, before he fully realized it.

She turned so white and speechless that his heart almost ceased beating. The thought that he was at last uttered the irrevocable, fatal words cause to him too late to prevent the utterance of his hope and his longing, but not too late to make the flow of his eloquence tremble and die on his lips. He became as mute as she and almost as pale. For a moment they stood close together by the window, in the fading light from the western sky, looking into each other's eyes with a mutual terror.

"I have frightened you," stammered Maxey.

Ar undoubtable fact, but it was all the artist could think to say at that moment.

Still he could not stand inactive. He sought to take the dainty hand which timidly shrank from the contact. He grew more persistent when he encountered opposition and concentrated all his energies on the capturing of the trembling member. In another moment it was his. Then, with a sudden boldness which astonished even himself, he drew her close, close to him.

He felt her startled heart beating as if it would break next to his. The sensation had ripped open the window, but it had no longer any interest or any terror for them.

"Oh, Mr. Maxey, let me go!"

"No—no—not anything such other first. Tell me that I am a fool or a coward, and I will."

She made him no reply. She struggled a little with her baby strength and gave it up. She was very quiet.

But still the frightened heart beat wildly close to his. She had not spoken.

Softly the artist bent down to look into her averted face. There was the passenger nor term there—only the paleness and the terror.

The two hearts were throbbing now in unison. It was getting dark.

"Annette," he whispered, "tell me a coward!"

She answered him at last in a voice that was so low and hushed that it hardly sounded natural:

"I have no right to tell a lie, and I have no right to answer you in words. You are young, ambitious, rich, with a future. I have not—not even a name."

"No; I am not rich, Annette. You are mistaken, and, depend upon it, your name will be known some day, and it will be as good as mine. But what is that to me? What if you really had no name? I love you for yourself, Annette, for what you are. Annette, would you place your happiness against so flimsy a matter as that if I were nameless and you loved me?"

"Suppose—suppose some day the truth about me should be known and it should be—degrading?"

"Annette!"

"Ah, you have not thought of that! I have. Oh, I have thought of it often—often when I awoke at night or when I even dared to dream of such great happiness as this!——"

Her voice died away to quite a whisper. But those low spoken words did not escape Maxey's ears. They filled him thrilled through his whole being as nothing had ever done before.

"Ah, then you have dreamed of this happiness, Annette? You will not deny it?"

She hung her head and became scarlet. She said not a word. Her very silence was eloquent. But the delighted artist would not leave her unanswered. He felt a wild, delicious joy in the knowledge that the radiant little creature who hung upon his arm was his, body and soul, and he thought, in the certainty, was not unworthy. He thirsted to hear her say it. He persisted:

"Tell me, Annette, you love me! Is it not so?"

The head sank lower still, and she did not reply, but the dark hair moved slightly. A scarcely perceptible little nod in the affirmative was all that she seemed willing to vouchsafe him.

All at once she caressed herself and sought once more to break the tender bonds that held her. She fought to break. She seemed so very much in earnest.

Maxey, terror-stricken for the result, permitted her to go. What she was free, she seemed about to leave him, but at the very threshold of the room she clocked herself with sudden impulse and faced him. It was dusk, yet Maxey could see the dainty features. They told him plainly enough under what a storm of emotion she was suffering. It seemed as if she had intended to speak, but feared to trust her voice. There she stood like a timid fawn, panting and trembling.

Maxey, hardly knowing what he did, stretched out his arms in an imploring gesture.

She uttered a cry, ran toward him, threw herself into his embrace and broke down completely.

"Oh," she sobbed, "how I wish I were strong as I ought to be, as I thought I was! I had made up my mind to tell you 'No.' But I cannot. Oh, I cannot do it! I should lie now, and I am a coward. For your sake I should be willing to break both our hearts, if need be, rather than you make a mesalliance with me."

"No—careless, no," cried Maxey, with unanswerable logic "for I will give you mine. If you had a name, what else could you do but throw it away?"

He bent over. His lips met hers. It was the first kiss. She threw her arms about him with a sudden vehemence that in some degree revealed to the astonished artist her truly his sister had spoken when she told him that he did not know the depth of that emotional nature which he roused in possess.

She cried out hysterically:

"Oh, tell me over and over again, till I cannot help believing you, that when the truth about me is known, whatever it be, you will never, never regret this step you are taking!"

"Never!" answered Maxey, who had reached a state of exaltation beyond anything he had ever experienced. "I swear it!"

It astonished Maxey to find that nobody was surprised.

There was little ceremony, no display. It was a very quiet marriage in the artist's rooms. Dr. Lamar gave away the bride.

Miss Maxey was excited and cried a great deal, and the physician was very thoughtful.

In the world there were busy tongues at work.

One woman, when she heard of this marriage, dashed a costly clock upon the floor and made a wreck of it.

A poor wretch, quivering between a jug of rum and a morning paper, saw the notice on the printed page and uttered a howl of delight. After that outburst he became for a long time still and pale and looked upon the dull brown surface of the jug with a gaze that was fearful and apprehensive. Then he began to mutter to himself.

"Ah! What can it matter? What difference does it make? She has no memory. She never will have a memory of one dark night. Ah, yes! I am safe, still safe for another day of existence—and this."

He stooped the surface of the jug and shivered at his own thoughts. Hagger for was that his window did not look out upon the broad river, and that there was no uncanny, ghostly wind to come tapping at his sash in the dead of night!

CHAPTER XV

TIME AND TIDE

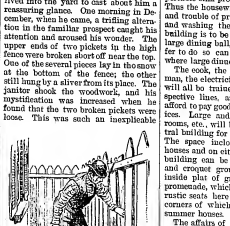
More than once in the course of this history it has been mentioned that the windows of the artist's rooms looked out upon a river. In truth, it was almost impossible to be anywhere in those rooms and escape its presence. He had chosen his suit for the free, open prospect it afforded, and he had gloried in it. It painted a landscape from this lofty vantage a dozen times. It mirrored not in a faint part of the Loop was, today, always something to remind him of the river.

The sweeping curve made by the stream just above the center of the city broadened the otherwise narrow belt of water into a beautiful lake, and there was a vista of miles to the eye. Over this wide surface the wind came and went unopposed. It was never stifling in the windows of the artist's rooms. To one's of a winter's night and hear the mournful passage with full hand for admission was to be reminded of the cold water flowing steadily with the tide, and perhaps the great stone walls in the darkness.

The tide rose and fell in the river for miles above the city. In the dead of winter it lifted the solid white surface, like a mantle floor, through 10 feet twice a day. After a while, when ice broke up, even in Maxey's rooms, could be heard the great blocks grinding against the stone walls. Huge masses drifted variously, as the tide ran back and the stream, to record the narrow space between the banks above the sweeping curve or down beneath the bridges and between the hulls of innumerable vessels out to sea. Only in the space contiguous to the house in Bulevine place was the river uninteresting, for just here a configuration in the land gave a whirling motion to the water. The floating block that drifted near by this spot was inevitably drawn in, and once in there it staid, pounded up and down, now and then coming to the surface, deepened the somber and forlorn effect.

The house in which Maxey lived did not rise directly from the river wall. It stood back and left a little space—a mean and parsimonious space—utilized only by housewives for the hanging out of clothes. A high pickaxed fence prevented the contiguity of the river from being dangerous.

Considerably the janitor of the building, who was supposed to have a protecting eye for all that appertained to it, emerged from the basement where he lived into the yard to cast about him a reassuring glance. One morning in December, when he came, a trifling alteration in the familiar prospect caught his attention and aroused his wonder. The upper ends of two pickets in the high fence were broken short off near the top. One of the severed pieces lay in the snow at the bottom of the fence; the other still hung by a sliver from its place. The janitor shook the wooden post, and his mystification was increased when he found that the two broken pickets were loose. This was such an inexplicable



The two broken pickets were loose.

matter that he did not cease to wonder at it. After he had exhausted all his theories and had pursued a fruitless investigation till he was forced from lack of natural means to give it up, being after the time when he made the discovery, it would still recur to his mind. Sometimes he would lose suspiciously into the river just without the fence, as if he more than half believed that it might give the explanation for which he sought, if it would. But such secrets as it had the river guarded well. The vast, dark, cold surface, the better to keep out prying eyes. But still the two broken pickets rose up shorter than their fellows to remind the curious janitor of the something unexplained.

The spring came, and the sun melted the ice. It lingered in the pool without the fence longer than anywhere else, as if it were loth to go. For a long time the bitter breath of the dying winter and the warming rays from the April sky fought for the mastery here. It was a terribly chill, melancholy nook, not easily conquered.

The weeks came and went, and the birds began to sing even in Bulevine place, but when the last vestiges of ice were gone, the water beyond the pickets and fence continued black and fathomless. The suspicious janitor still endeavored to penetrate its obscure depth, but he endeavored still in vain.

The janitor was right. The river did have a secret. The interwoven piles, the rusty spikes and crumbling wood-work for months aided to preserve it. One morning they gave it up, and all the world knew it. It was a ghastly thing to look upon. Little wonder that the horrified beholder turned sick and shuddering away!

Before this day arrived the dwellers in the high-stoned chambers the river had opened their eyes upon strange things.

[CONTINUED.]

MODEL HOMES FOR MODEST INCOMES

A Plan to Minimize the Expense and Drudgery of Housekeeping.

A good many ambitious people who are struggling along on modest incomes

MRS. COLEMAN-STUCKERT

will not be surprised to hear that Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert, the bright Denver woman, has concluded that it costs altogether too much to live. That proposition is indisputable. It may surprise a good many, as well as pleases them, however, to learn that Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert has definitely

planned

Around the outside of a block of land are to be erected 44 houses, all connected so as to form a square of buildings, with fronts of pressed brick and stone trimmings, tastefully constructed and varied in style of architecture. Each house will have either two or three stories, and none will be more than two rooms deep, so as to afford ample light and abundant fresh air. In the central court will be erected a large two story building, where will be located the kitchen, laundry and cold storage plant and the dynamo and improved heating apparatus for supplying electric light and steam heat for the 44 homes. On the second floor of this building will be a kindergarten, and a library, and a large hall, which can be utilized for any purpose desired.

The "model homes" will all be connected with the central building by speaking tubes or telephones, and an electric conduit for carrying the lamps to and from the kitchen. The refuse and dirty dishes will be sent back to the central kitchen to be washed, unless the families own handsome chinaware, in which case it remains in the home where it can be washed in a portable sink provided for the purpose. Thus the housewife is spared the worry and trouble of preparing her own meals and washing the dishes. The central building is to be provided also with a large dining hall, where those who prefer to do so can eat their meals, and where large dinner parties can be given.

The cook, the engineer, the laundryman, the electrician and their assistants will all be trained experts in their respective lines, as the community can afford to pay good salaries for their services. Large and comfortable sleeping rooms, etc., will be provided in the central building for the skilled employees. The space inclosed by the block of houses and on either side of the central building can be used for lawn tennis and croquet grounds. And around the inside plat of ground will be a raised promenade, which will be provided with rustic seats here and there, and on the corners of which will be erected small summer houses.

The affairs of this model community will be managed by a board of directors elected by the home owners. According to Mrs. Stuckert, all the comforts of the finest private homes can be supplied for less than half the usual cost for the same kind of service. She claims that the table expenses, with a very liberal bill of fare, will amount to but 99 per capita per week.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO BETTER SHOE MADE.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4.$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.$2.WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE $2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.$2.50 $2. BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIN.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Christopher Hansen, mortgagor, to the Northern Trust Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of April, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 22 of mortgages, page 141, and assigned by said mortgagee to Leander Dye, by deed of assignment, dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 22 of mortgages, page 142, and assigned by said mortgagee to the Northern Trust Company, by deed of assignment, dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 22 of mortgages, page 143, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the principal sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, with interest thereon at seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and by the terms of which said mortgage and note to the same attached, one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents ($182.50) coupon interest note was due and payable on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at the office of the said Northern Trust Company, in the said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, and the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, principal, and also the sum of $3,375.00, being the amount of taxes for the year 1890, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1891, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1892, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1894, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1895, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1896, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1897, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1898, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1899, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1900, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1901, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1902, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1903, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1904, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1905, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1906, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1907, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1908, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1909, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1910, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1911, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1912, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1913, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1914, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1915, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1916, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1917, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1918, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1919, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1920, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1921, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1922, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1923, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1924, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1925, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1926, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1927, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1928, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1929, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1930, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1931, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1932, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1933, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1934, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1935, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1936, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1937, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1938, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1939, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1940, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1941, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1942, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1943, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1944, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1945, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1946, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1947, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1948, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1949, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1950, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1951, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, and the sum of $1,350.00 coupon interest note for the year 1952, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by the mortgagee, and by the terms of said mortgage the mortgagor agreed to pay said taxes with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

In Spite of the Rain-ad Strike Many Thousands Are in Attendance.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Saengerfest hall, the mammoth auditorium of this city, with a seating capacity of 10,000, was crowded to the doors at the opening of the convention of the International Christian Endeavor convention. It is estimated that 20,000 strangers are in the city, and since the partial resumption of railroad traffic, the numbers are increasing, every incoming train bringing large crowds.

The exercises consisted of two tremendous mass meetings. The one was held in Saengerfest hall, and the other in a big tent in the eastern part of the city. The tent has a seating capacity of 10,000. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor McKinley. The governor was very cordially received and his words were applauded vigorously.

In the absence of President Clark, who was unable to be here on account of illness, Rev. Charles E. Dickens of Boston presided over the principal meeting at Saengerfest hall. After vocal exercises by 1,500 trained voices and short addresses by prominent members and leaders of the society, the secretary read his annual report.

Secretary Baer's Annual Report

shows the society to be in a flourishing condition and with an ever-increasing membership, almost phenomenal in proportions.

"The commanding officer," the secretary said, "finds that this host is not a wave of foamy, youthful enthusiasm, a part of it cast upon the shores of Lake Erie. On the contrary, it is an army as strong as steel and as flexible as ribbon." It is a God-given, God-protected, God-advancing army."

The growth of the society during the past 12 months has been the largest since it was organized 13 years ago. During that period 7,260 companies have been added to the rank, against a gain 3,270 companies added to the rolls during the previous year. England has 1,473 regularly enrolled companies, including 93 in Scotland and 68 in Ireland, or a total of 74,000 individual members. The gains have been very heavy in India, Japan, Burmah and in France, Spain, Mexico and other foreign countries. The total individual membership of the society in Canada at the present time is 134,389.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS

Governor Nelson Renominated by Acclamation—The Platform.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—Minnesota Republicans have placed their stats ticket in the field, again headed by Knute Nelson and D. M. Clough for governor and lieutenant governor. The convention Wednesday was the largest the party has held in Minnesota for years, being 1,017 delegates. The complete ticket is:

Governor, Knute Nelson; lieutenant governor, David M. Clough; secretary of state, Albert Berg; auditor, Robert C. Dunn; treasurer, August T. Koerner; clerk supreme court, Darius F. Reese; chief justice supreme court, Charles M. Start; associate justice supreme court, Charles L. Collins.

The Platform.

The platform deplores the present condition of American industries, favors a protective tariff equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad, believes in the use of both gold and silver as money metals, at parity of values, favors restoring silver to the world's currency, wants a free ballot and a fair count, opposes trusts and combinations, wants labor justly rewarded, wants objectionable foreign people excluded, demands cheaper and better facilities for shipping farm products to market, declares for fair and generous pensions, objects to class privileges, wants railroad lands taxed, demands a six year term for president, and declares that Minnesota's men in congress are O. K.

OWEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated by the Populists, With Lommen for Lieutenant Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—S. M. Owen was nominated for governor by the Populist convention with great enthusiasm and by acclamation. State Senator Lommen, of Polk county, was nominated for lieutenant governor; A. J. Stromberg, state auditor; P. J. Seeberger, secretary of state; F. Borchert, state treasurer; J. A. Keyes, attorney general; Sumner Ladd, chief justice; John W. Willis, associate justice; C.H. Johnson, clerk of the supreme court.

PRENDERGAST HUNG.

The Murder of Mayor Carter Harrison Duly Avenged.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, was hanged in the Cook county jail at 11:45 a. m. Prendergast made no speech nor demonstration of any kind meeting his fate with great coolness, apparently. His neck was broken by the fall and he was cut down in nine minutes.

Stay of Sentence For Wyman.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Justice Bassett, in the supreme court, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Erastus Wyman. This acts as a stay of sentence, and prevents the commitment of Mr. Wyman to the penitentiary.

Didn't Obey Debs' Order.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—A special to The Post from Lexington says: James Murphy, chief of the A. R. U. for the Kentucky Union road, has received a telegram from Eugene V. Debs, ordering all members of the order to strike. The men, however, refused to go out.

Building Trades Will Stay In.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The building trades council has dessrfid the cause of the A. R. U. strike and will not go out.

The Tornado's Twist.

The tornado and the cause of its formation seem to be less perfectly understood than even the ever mysterious electricity. That a tornado has a violent spiral motion and a distinct ascending movement is well established. The rapid rotary motion tends to form a vacuum in the center of the funnel shaped volume, and this sucking force brings about devastation. When a tornado surrounds a house, the air inside of it forces the walls asunder instantly.

But the inception of a tornado and the causes which lead up to it have not yet been discovered. The scientist tells us that the air of valleys becomes heated and rises, cold air rushes in to take its place, the wind hits against a hill, is changed in its course and goes cavorting down the valley, and that makes a tornado. But what gives it the twist? And there are no mountains in the Mississippi valley, but cyclones form there. Weather hexuses, with all their costly, delicate instruments, have never yet satisfactorily explained what gives the tornado its twist. The world is looking for a man who can discover the tornado in its native lair and definitely define, distinguish and describe it. All this is for the benefit of the neighbors of the east, for the tornado never visits California.—San Jose Mercury.

Too Paltry.

"Mr. Superintendent, I have come to report that last night as I was going home somebody fired a pistol at me, the ball of which went right through my hat here."

"Is that all? You can come again when the bullet has gone through your head. Before then I ap not in a position to deal with the matter."—Ulk.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in every way than in a week after the birth of former child. J. J. McCONNEL.

Bemus P[illegible], Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed me of [illegible] Horrors. I keys the [illegible] Child I ever saw.

Mrs. L. M. AMERS, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For Sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the Jas. Boss
Filled Watch Cases,
which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold case, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

Always look for this trade mark.

None genuine without. Send "To Mothers" mailed free.

Sold only through watch dealers.

A watch case opener which makes a handsome present sent free on request.

KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and Winnipeg

TO	
HELENA.	PULLMAN
BUTTE.	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE.	ELEGANT
TACOMA.	DINING CARS
SEATTLE.	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	7:04 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.	

Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight impurities, if not corrected, develop into serious troubles, such as

SCROFULA,
ECZEMA,
RHEUMATISM

or other troublesome diseases. Then there is required a safe and reliable remedy for purifying the blood. S. S. S. removes all impurities from the blood—the blood and through

S. S. S. builds up the system. Thousands of the most terrible forms of blood diseases have been

Cured by S. S. S.

Send for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alcide Perreau, an married man, mortgagor, to Joseph Kelso, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of April, 1891, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 52[illegible] of mortgages on pages 90 to 93, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents, and no action or proceedings have been or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and the power of sale in said mortgage contained, a provision that it should be made in the payment of said sum of money, principal and interest, or any part thereof at the time and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, are thereby authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same in the manner and according to the terms in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with all charges and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, as in said mortgage provided, rendering the surplus money, if any, to the said mortgagor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or his attorney to declare the whole sum thereby specified to be due. And whereas such default has been made in the payment of said sum of money, principal and interest, and no action or proceedings having been had to recover said debt or any part thereof at the time and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, are thereby authorized and empowered to sell the said granted premises, and convey the same in the manner and according to the terms in such case made and provided, and out of the moneys arising from such sale to retain the principal and interest which shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with all charges and disbursements and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, as in said mortgage provided, rendering the surplus money, if any, to the said mortgagor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or his attorney to declare the whole sum thereby specified to be due. And whereas such default has been made in the payment of said sum of money, principal and interest, and no action or proceedings having been had to recover said debt or any part thereof at the time and in the manner therein specified for the payment thereof, or in any of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the first part therein contained, the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty-Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. To outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum in any address

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Democratic state convention, at St. Paul Sept. 5th.

Republican Congressional Convention, 7th District, August 14th, at Fergus Falls.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....EUGENE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....E. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KOERNER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT ROSS
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DUNCE RIDER

PRESIDENDSAY paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows on Friday last. Thus ended the celebrated case. He has gained what he sought —notoriety.

SENATOR H. BUCKMASTER failed to secure the republican nomination for treasurer—and a mighty good man was knocked out at the same time. He has, however, nothing to regret in the manner his campaign was managed, as everything was done in an upright honorable manner.

EVAN HOLSTON is not entirely satisfied. It beats all how ungrateful some people can be! After having permitted him to run for every office within the gift of the people, the populists now find him growling in his hair, because, forsooth, he did not get a nomination for anything. The fact that they patiently allowed him to run ought to count for something!

THE great labor strike seems to have been too top-heavy—at least it appears to be toppling over. While we have entire sympathy with the men and by no means endorse Pullman and his actions, we believe that had the men pursued a judicious course they would have won the fight. Had they kept public sympathy on their side they would have won.

THE Penny Press, A. J. Blethen's new evening daily, may not be a full-fledged populist paper but it seems to have a decided leaning in that direction. The party that saved the country that gave freedom to a million of slaves, that gave homes to thousands of homeless people, the party of the people don't seem to be quite good enough for A. Jay, somehow.

OUR French inhabitants seem to be the best natured lot of people in existence—at least the populist portion of them. Their votes cut quite a figure in the results, but when it comes to offices—why of the whole lot, county, legislative, judicial, congressional and all, they get—just one quite inconsequential office—and even that seems grudgingly given. But of course they will keep right on raking the other fellow's chestnuts out of the fire, maybe!

THE republican ticket placed in the field last week, commends itself for its business ability and will no doubt be elected in November. But that fact will furnish no excuse for any republican to sit supinely down and let the ticket take care of itself. Minnesota should follow in the wake of those states who have already set the seal of condemnation upon the acts of the democratic administration and roll up a fair big gee, more emphatic majority than ever before—and this will require hearty, earnest work all along the line.

A BILL to prevent and settle strikes to settle by arbitration all differences between employer and employes, has been introduced in congress by representative Hudson, of Kansas. The bill provides that all disputes as to wages shall be submitted to three arbitrators appointed by the circuit court, and provides a penalty for refusal or failure to abide by the decision of the board of arbitrators. In view of all of the late unpleasantness, this would seem to be a move in the right direction.

POLK county republicans went before the republican state convention with only one request—the nomination of one of our leading citizens, P. J. McGuire, to be elected if request we were joined by Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Clay and Wilkin counties; but the combined wisdom of the convention saw fit to refuse this request. This may have been good politics, but we doubt it. Under the existing state of things these upper counties have need of every encouragement that can be given and Mr. McGuire's name on the ticket would have been an element of strength that a stranger, however good he may be, cannot give it. Mr. McGuire is a man not only eminently fitted to perform the duties of state auditor well, but he is also a man who is well and favorably known not only in this northern tier of counties but also in southern counties where he would have run exceedingly well.

IT is so seldom that the democrats make a wise move that it is refreshing to notice when they do make such a mistake. The nomination of Edwin M. Stanton is a case in point. If by any means he should be elected the county would have the best attorney it has had for two terms at least.

THE townsite schemers and the officer-seekers who wish to divide Polk county into four parts, have taken a very poor year for the success of their scheme. With the present outlook Polk county farmers will do well if they succeed in making enough to pay their living expenses and taxes, without quadrupling their taxes, as they would do by division. The average farmer of Polk county will not make a cent by division, and just why he should be generous enough to vote money out of his own pockets into those of these schemers and office-seekers we fail to see clearly.

THE Republican state convention held in St. Paul last week, was the largest representative body of men ever assembled in this capacity in the state, over 1,000 delegates being present, and the result was one of the best tickets ever placed before the voters of Minnesota. It will commend itself for its business qualities and will, without a doubt, be triumphantly elected. It has proved the wisdom of large conventions and established a precedent that will probably be followed hereafter. Everybody seems well satisfied with the work of that convention except the pops and dems.

THE manner in which the great daily papers of the country—with a few exceptions—have reported the railroad strike, and the attitude they have taken in their editorial columns, can only have one effect, and that is to still further antagonize labor against capital. They have suppressed and distorted news favorable to the employes, and have done everything in their power to turn public sentiment against the men, and defeat them. With one exception—the Chicago Journal—they all acknowledge that Pullman's employes had a grievance, and a big one at that, but they vilify and abuse the railroad employes because they made an effort to help these Pullman strikers. A fair-minded person cannot help but admit that the spirit which prompted the American Railway Union to take up the cause of Pullman's employes, was a noble one; but it must also be admitted that they made a mistake in the means they took to carry out their ends. Had the press of the country taken this stand, it would have done a great deal to ameliorate the two great elements of society —labor and capital. Had the men been treated fairly by the press; their zealous efforts for down-trodden labor commended, and their errors explained to them in a decent way; instead of being called "anarchists," "dupes," "fools" and "tools," the chasm between these two elements would not have been so wide as it is to-day! Anything which tends to harmonize labor and capital, and bring them closer together, is conducive of good, and that which tends to antagonize them and keep them apart, cannot but result in evil to the future of this country. It is a ruinous policy which the city press is pursuing, and the history of the future will prove it.

"DIVISION of the county into four parts is the proper caper" this fall. We have that on as good authority as the East Grand Forks Review, who says that the resumption of paying the division scheme, is because the East Grand Forks Courier has decided to oppose it. Of course Strong has no personal axe to grind! Of course not. He says in fact that it is the proper thing for him to do because the Courier takes the opposite side of the question, and, of course the voters should 'all vote on this question just to oblige Strong.' He argues that if the county was divided in two parts the taxes would be very much less and therefore we should divide it into four parts. It is not very probable that this wild-cat division scheme will carry, but if it does our taxpayers would have to learn from a bitter experience that a little calm reflection could easily teach them beforehand. If the present state of things should continue for a few years longer, and the present territory of Polk be divided into four parts there is hardly a farmer now within the borders of this county who could

WINNING TICKET.

Minnesota Republicans Hold Their Nominating Convention at St. Paul.

Knute Nelson and D. M. Clough Both Renominated by Acclamation.

Albert Berg For Secretary of State and A. T. Koerner For Treasurer—The Platform.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor—
KNUTE NELSON

Lieutenant Governor—
DAVID M. CLOUGH

Secretary of State—
ALBERT BERG

Treasurer—
AUGUST T. KOERNER

Auditor—
ROBERT C. DUNN

Clerk of Supreme Court—
DAVID F. REESE

Chief Justice Supreme Court—
CHARLES M. START

Associate Justice Supreme Court—
LORIN COLLINS

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—When the Minnesota Republican convention opened Wednesday morning, 1,017 delegates almost floated in perspiration, and several thousand spectators looked on and wished it was last winter.

Bob Evans of Minneapolis nominated Mr. Barto of Stearns county for temporary chairman, and after the delegates shouted their approval, Mr. Barto escorted himself to the platform and said:

The Republican party in defeat is

THOMAS DIXBY.

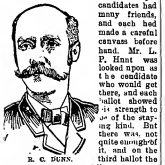
Chairman State Central Committee.

more potent than the Democratic party in victory. The nation is looking to the Republican party, the party that does not live in a graveyard, but goes forward in all good works. The history of the party is the history of the nation. The issues and doctrines of the Republican party are being adopted by the Democratic party, even to the rule for counting a quorum.

Henry Feig, of Kandiyohi county, was chosen temporary secretary, and while the chair was making up committee, the convention was addressed by Hon. R. G. Horr of Michigan.

Congressman Tawney of the First district addressed the convention, and after committees had been announced, the dripping delegates and spectators took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

The contest for state auditor was expected to be, and really was, the plum most recently sought. Each of the eight candidates had many friends, and each had made a careful canvass before hand. Mr. L. D. Hinn was looked upon as the candidate who would get there, and each ballot showed its strength to be one of the strongest kind. But there was not quite enough of it, and on the third ballot the favor went to the tall and rugged Scotchman of Princeton, Hon. R. C. Dunn.



R. C. DUNN.

NELSON AND CLOUGH.

Both Chosen to Again Lead the Republican Hosts.

At the afternoon session speeches were made by Messrs. Towne of Dunnth and Eustis of Minneapolis. The temporary organization was made permanent and Tom Reed's rules were adopted for the government of the convention. There were no contests and nominating speeches were limited to three minutes.

C. C. Haupt of Fergus Falls nominated Knute Nelson, and the nomination was seconded by Eugene Hay in behalf of Hennepin, and Sam R. Van Sant of Winona. The nomination was made by acclamation on a rising vote.

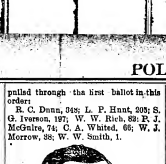
Mayor Eustis moved the nomination of Lieutenant Governor D. M. Clough by acclamation. It was carried unanimously.

Governor Nelson was escorted to the stage and in the midst of great enthusiasm delivered an address of acceptance.

For secretary of state, four candidates, F. W. Brown, J. W. Peterson, A. Berg and J. E. Osborne, went before the convention. Berg was nominated on the second ballot.

When nominations for state auditor closed the good points of eight candidates had been expounded, and they pulled through the first ballot in this order:

R. C. Dunn, 943; L. P. Hunt, 203; S. G. Iverson, 197; W. W. Rich, 89; P. J. McGuire, 74; C. A. Whited, 66; W. J. Morrow, 38; W. W. Smith, 1.



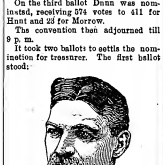
ALBERT BERG.

On the second ballot Dunn received 642 votes; Hunt, 384; Iverson, 208; Whited, 36; McGuire, 86; Morrow, 20.

On the third ballot Dunn was nominated, receiving 574 votes to 431 for Hunt and 23 for Morrow.

The convention then adjourned till 9 p. m.

It took two ballots to settle the nomination for treasurer. The first ballot stood:

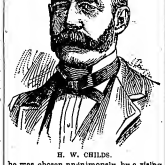


AUGUST T. KOENKE.

Koerner, 462; Bloss, 321; Smith, 194; Burk, 94; Overman, 40; Westermann, 2.

On the second ballot Koerner received 668 votes; Bloss, 393; Smith, 2; Burk, 21, 6.

While counting first ballot for treasurer the convention took up nominations for attorney general. Otter Tail county nominated H. W. Childs, and



H. W. CHILDS.

he was chosen unanimously by a rising vote.

For clerk of the supreme court, Reese, Holm, McCallom, Schwarz and Gould

DARIUS F. REESE.

were candidates. Reese was nominated on third ballot, Gould receiving 461 and Reese 577.

For chief justice of the supreme court Judge Gilfillan and Judge Charles M. Start of Olmsted county were nominated. Start received 729 votes, to 287 for Gilfillan.

For associate justice, Judge Collins was nominated on first ballot by a large majority.

Just before midnight the platform was adopted, and the convention ended.

THE PLATFORM.

The representatives of the Republican party of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled deplore the depressed condition of American industries and the Democratic misrule by theorists and reckless and dishonest experimenters in statesmanship. Discredited in foreign diplomacy, our home industries prostrate and our people idle, there is no aspect of public affairs which a patriot can contemplate with satisfaction.

We contrast with our present distracted condition the decades when, under the guidance of the Republican party, we were blessed with honorable consideration abroad and peace and plenty at home; when wages were high and all our people contented and happy because prosperous.

The Republican party, which took labor from the auction block and made it honorable, and which bases its great economic doctrine on the maintenance of as American standard of wages for American producers, is today, as always, the party of all workingmen. We pledge ourselves in the future as in the past to such care for the interests and rights of all classes of our people that law and order will be maintained; that labor will be assured of its just reward, unrebuked by monopolies and trusts, and industry, secure from danger, will be again free to resume its activity beneficent alike to employer and wage earner.

First—We favor a protective tariff under which, upon imports competing with the products of American labor, duties are levied equal to the differences between wages and labor at home and abroad. And as to imports, other than luxuries not so competing, we believe that the same should be admitted free of duty, so far as the requirements of the government may permit. But the principles of reciprocity should be so incorporated in our tariff laws as to give new and enlarged markets to the products of this country.

Second—The Republican party believes in the use of both gold and silver as money, maintaining the substantial parity of value of every dollar in circulation with that of every other dollar. It believes in bimetalism and that the restoration of silver as ultimate money to the currency of the world is absolutely necessary for business prosperity, proper rates of wages and the welfare of the people.

Holding these views, we believe it should be the policy of the United States to use everything in its power to promote the restoration of silver to the world's currency.

Third—We demand a free ballot and a fair count, and for every citizen the right, unmolested, to cast one ballot in any election, and to have that ballot honestly counted as cast. The mission of the Republican party will not be ended until in every state of the Union all citizens, black or white, native or foreign born, shall be equal in the courts and at the ballot box.

The Democratic party, united in nothing else, was unanimous in the repeal of the federal election laws, thus openly confessing itself the party of fraud.

Fourth—We are opposed to all trusts and combinations seeking to control or unduly enhance the price of commodities, and we are in favor of eradicating or suppressing the same by suitable and effective laws. The manufacturers of twine in this state prison has been and still is a most effective means to protect our farmers against the monopoly of the twine trust.

Fifth—The laboring and industrial classes are entitled to all proper and necessary protection, and therefore we are and have been in favor of laws: (1) to protect the health, the life and the limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies; (2) to establish and maintain boards or tribunals of conciliation or arbitration, whereby the disagreements and differences between employers and employes may be settled and adjusted by peaceful means, without strikes or lockouts; (3) to reclaim and to preserve the public domain for actual settlers under homestead laws.

Sixth—All proper and necessary measures should be adopted and enforced to exclude from our shores all paupers, criminals and other dangerous and undesirable classes of immigrants.

Seventh—The farmers and all other producing classes are entitled to cheap and suitable facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and therefore we are and have been in favor of such legislation as is requisite and essential to secure promptly and without discrimination and at reasonable rates convenient and ample elevator and warehouse accommodations, and proper and speedy transportation to all accessible and appropriate markets.

Eighth—Telegraph, telephone, railroad and all other transportation companies and all corporations or individuals performing any public service or employment, are subject and should be subject to public control; and we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will compel them to render efficient and adequate service at fair and reasonable rates, without favor or discrimination as to persons or places.

Ninth—The pensions awarded by a generous nation to the disabled and needy fortunate veterans of our late war, their widows and orphans, should be given them with a fair and generous hand, and not grudgingly and with restraint. We deprecate the parsimonious, unjust, critical and harrassing attitude of the present Democratic administration in the treatment of the beneficiaries of our pension laws.

Tenth—The Republican party has always advocated equal rights and privileges for all people without any distinction whatever as to classes or individuals. We believe in the fullest rights of labor and of laboring men, and are opposed to class privileges of all kinds. The American workingmen are the producers of our wealth and greatness, and we are and shall be solicitous for their welfare and happiness. We earnestly advocate such legislation as will secure the peaceful adjustment by arbitration of differences arising from time to time between employers and employes, and contains unqualified satisfaction and others who refuse to settle such differences along these peaceful lines. The wanton destruction of property, whether private, corporate or public, should be prevented and such violators promptly suppressed at all hazards. We stand for law and order, for the enforcement of crime, and for the lawful redress of all wrongs.

Eleventh—Whereas, There are now in this state about 4,000,000 acres of railroad lands which are not held or used for railroad purposes and do not contribute to the gross earnings tax or to any state or local taxes, we demand that such lands be taxed by the ordinary method of direct taxation, and that such tax be so distributed to the present gross earnings tax upon railroad properties.

Twelfth—We earnestly and emphatically urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution extending the term of office of the president of the United States to six years, and providing that no person who has been president of the United States shall thereafter be eligible to the same office.

We therefore request congress to propose an amendment to the national constitution that will speedily accomplish this end.

Thirteenth—We commend and indorse the wise, economical and statesmanlike administration of the affairs of the state of Minnesota under Governor Knute Nelson.

We commend the wise and patriotic course of our senators, Cushman K. Davis and William D. Washburn and our Republican representative J. A. Tawney, J. T. McCleary, A. R. Kiefer and Eugene Fletcher in the congress of the United States upon all questions appertaining to the public interests and the welfare of their constituents. They have at all times fully and fearlessly discharged their duty to the people and we give them our hearty commendation.

Free Traders and Mugwumps.

The Lexow investigating committee has shown that New York city is the metropolitan center of political disease. It is also the chief seat of free trade, and as a result of the corruption which has been shown there, at Gravesend and in Brooklyn, free trade presidents were elected. The "holier than thou" free trade Democracy attempts to ride off upon to purify local politics, but in presidential years he accepts the co-operation of corruption to fasten free trade upon the country.

Earn the Income First.

The mass meeting held at New York to protest against the passage of an income tax would have been more profitable worthy had it demanded the postponement of all tariff discussion in order that labor might be given the uninterrupted right to earn an income. A free-trade tax upon incomes savings is as nothing compared to a loss of $2 or $3 in a man's daily income.

Increase of National Debt.

The outstanding interest bearing debt of the United States is being increased at the rate of 8 cents per month for each man, woman and child in the United States, being equivalent to about $60,000,000 annually. The amount for last year from March, 1893, to March 1, 1894, was $68,908,670.

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1894, of the State of Minnesota, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate and we hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business shall be the manufacturing of flour, feed and meal and all other products manufactured from wheat, corn, rye, or any of the cereals, and hay, bran and straw or such kind, water-power, machinery, and other appurtenances as may be desirable, convenient and necessary to the operation of its manufacturing business, and to buy, sell and deal in flour and such other products as it may manufacture. Said company may be necessary in storing and handling wheat, corn, rye and other cereals required in the operation of the company's business, and shall have power to maintain, operate, acquire, possess, own and lease such flour mills or mills, together with all other buildings, and to lease, water-power and machinery as may be necessary for the successful carrying on operation of the company's business in the manufacture of flour, feed, meal and such other products or as are usually manufactured in flouring mills, and do all other business necessary and incidental to the said manufacturing business. The functions of said corporation shall forever be limited to the business of manufacturing the articles herein before mentioned and dealing in the same.

The principal place of business of said corporation shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minn.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the 18th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its continuance shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be thirty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same may be paid in at such times and in such instalments as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that said corporation shall at any one time be subject to is the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: Frank Cawley and C. E. Hyde, Little Falls, Minn., L. Van Heede, Glendale, South Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first board of directors are as follows: Frank Cawley, Albert Cawley and L. Van Heede, and Frank Cawley shall be the president and Charles E. Hyde shall be vice president, and L. Van Heede shall be secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall hold their offices for the first year and until the first stockholders, which shall be held on the 20th day of August, 1894, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

The management of the affairs of said corporation and all offices shall be said thereby vested in a board of directors consisting of three members, who shall be elected from the stockholders of said corporation each year at the annual meeting thereof, and the persons said Board of Directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and the Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such agents as may be found necessary, and may remove any or all officers or the Board of Directors or in any of the offices thereof, and in case of resignation, death or other causes the Board of Directors shall hold office until the succeeding annual meeting and until their successors [illegible] have been chosen and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the second Monday of August, in each year, and the regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the stockholders. The number of directors on the Board of Directors may be increased to not exceed seven by the stockholders at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the 20th day of August, 1894.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 11th day of June, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY, [seal.]
CHARLES E. HYDE, [seal.]
L. VAN HEEDE. [seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. A. LANDERS JR.,
S. B. CHARTER.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

On this 11th day of May A. D. 1894, before me a notary public within and for said County, personally appeared Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Hyde, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[seal.] C. A. LANDERS JR.,
Notary Public, Morrison County.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Dickey.

On this 1st day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Heede, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and annexed instrument and he executed the same as his free act and deed.

[seal.] A. T. COLE,
Notary Public,
Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in my office for record on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book "K D" of incorporations on Page 377.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, } ss.
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF POLK.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 19th day of May A. D. 1894.

JOHN AMUNDSON,
Register of Deeds.

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared by experienced pharmacists from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipelissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. The Combination, Proportion and Process are Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power peculiar to itself, not possessed by other medicines. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all other affections caused by impure blood; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is Not What we Say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that Tells the Story—Hood's Sarsaparilla

CURES

Hood's Pills are gentle, reliable, effective.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address

WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

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G. S. Chesterman,

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Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston, Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

NOTICE OF CO-TEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 14, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter F. Swanson, against Landis Arnason, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2, dated June 15th, 1892, upon the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 2, township 153, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that the said Landis Arnason has wholly failed to break any portion of said land except about twenty acres, and this has not been cultivated for over two years, and that there are no trees, tree seeds or cuttings or grove planted on said tract; and the parties to said entry are hereby notified to appear on the 28th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WM. ANDRUS,
Receiver.

[13-16]

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Rebluing Work and all kinds of fine Sporting Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Metz' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive especial attention.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway C OOKSTON

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, E. C. Stone, F. D. Childs
Geo. C. Erskine, J. F. Dickinson, A. A. Miller
E. W. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, H. H. Conger

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication July 12th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Hilaire Bouvette and Bridget Bouvette, his wife, of Angora to Kate T. Norris, mortgagee, dated November 2nd, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 1 of mortgages on page 49 of said office, and no claim or suit for the upon said mortgage or any part thereof is pending, the undersigned mortgagee will, pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage with the appurtenances, to foreclose the property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northwest quarter (NE¼) of the Northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty and fifty-two hundred (2052) one thousand, one hundred and eighty (1180) acres more or less according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of August 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 28th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

[14-19]

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by Frank Ellefsen and Ida Ellefsen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of May, 1892, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in Book 1 of mortgages on page 42 and by assignment of said mortgage dated the 1st day of September 1893 duly recorded on the 2nd day of November, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 43 of said office, at six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and which said mortgage contains the covenants, conditions and provisions therein contained, and there is due and payable on said mortgage at the date hereof the sum of four hundred seventy-five dollars ($475) principal and interest, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as assignee of said mortgage and note to the undersigned, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of Fairfax, Minnesota, by written assignment dated May 19th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 43 of said office, hereby assigned to the undersigned the said mortgage and the debt and moneys thereon secured, and the sum of $475.25 taxes for the year 1893, assessed and paid by the undersigned on said premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage with the appurtenances, to foreclose the property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northwest quarter (NE¼) of the Northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty and fifty-two hundred (2052) one thousand, one hundred and eighty (1180) acres more or less according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk county at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of August 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 28th, A. D. 1894.

NELSON F. HULST,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

[13-19]

WILL NOT STRIKE.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DECLINES TO WALK OUT

In Order to Assist the A. R. U. in Winning Its Strike—Such a Move Would Be Unlawful, and Would Accomplish Nothing—Debs' Proposition to the Managers Returned Unanswered.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The conference of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at 7:30 p. m., after having decided against a general strike. The action of President Debs and the A. R. U. was indorsed, however, and $1,000 voted for a defense fund for the coming trial of Debs. The following address to the public was issued after a long discussion:

The great industrial upheaval now agitating the country has been carefully, calmly and fully considered in a conference of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers and representatives of the national and international unions and brotherhoods of railway men, called to meet in the City of Chicago on the 12th day of July, 1894.

In the Light of All the Evidence

obtainable and in view of the peculiar complications now enveloping the situation, we are forced to the conclusion that the vast interests of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railroad troubles. In making this declaration we do not wish it understood that we are in any way set against the labor organizations now struggling for right or justice, but rather to the fact that the present unrest has become surrounded and beset with complications so grave in their nature that we cannot consistently advise a course which would bid add to the general confusion.

Debs' Proposition.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The following is the text of the proposition made by President Debs to the General Managers' association through Mayor Hopkins. The managers sent the document back unanswered, declining to accept any proposal bearing the signatures of labor leaders. The existing troubles growing out of the Pullman strike have assumed continental proportions and there being no indications of relief from the unexpected distress demoralization and distress incident thereto, the railway employes through the board of directors of the American Railway union, respectfully make the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

Any or all employes to return to work in a body at once provided they shall be restored in their former positions without prejudice, except in cases, if there be any, where they have been convicted of crime.

Believing this proposition to be fair, reasonable and just it is respectfully submitted with the belief that its acceptance will result in the prompt resumption of traffic, the revival of industry and the restoration of peace and order.

Pullman Makes a Statement.

NEW YORK, July 18.—George M. Pullman has issued a lengthy statement of the attitude of his company in reference to the strike, its causes, its merits and its settlement. He does not declare definitely against submitting to arbitration, but urges that it would be unbusinesslike to consent to an arbitration which might decide that the Pullman works be operated at a loss.

CLEVELAND WILL ACT.

The President to Appoint a Commission of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It was officially announced at the White House that the president will appoint a commission by the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888 to investigate the labor troubles at Chicago and elsewhere and to report to the president and congress. The commission to be appointed has not been selected and it will be a number of days before the appointments are announced. This determination on the part of the president was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes of the Knights of Labor, Messrs. McGuire and French of the executive committee, and Mr. Schonfaber, who were introduced to the president by Senator Kyle and who came bearing credentials from the A. R. U., the Pullmen employes and several labor organizations.

The President Promises.

After discussing the various features of the situation for more than an hour the president promised that if the leaders would return to Chicago and use their influence towards restoring peace and order, he would appoint the commission as soon as the disturbances had ceased to such an extent as to render a careful, thoughtful investigation possible.

The president laid great emphasis on the fact that no steps could be taken in this direction until lawlessness had ceased, and he made his promise contingent on the pledge of the labor leaders to see to it that so far as organized labor is concerned the trouble at Chicago and elsewhere will

Immediately Disappear.

There is no disposition on the part of the administration to weaken in the stand which it has taken, but the president fully realizes the gravity of the situation, and, while he will not temporize with the lawless element, he is determined to do all in his power to reach a permanent solution of labor troubles.

Gompers Is Sorry.

CHICAGO, July 14.—President Gompers, when asked about the refusal of the railroad managers to entertain Mr. Debs' proposition, said: "I regret it very much. It was bad for the railways, bad for the men and bad for public interest. It will have, however, no effect on the action taken by the federation in declining to order a general strike."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, July 11.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of James Carey for postmaster at Berlin, Wis.

A conference of political leaders was held in Guatemala to further that plan for a Central American union.

The Republican congressional convention held at Macon, Mo., nominated C. K. Clark for congressman for the First district.

The switchmen and yard hands of the Louisville and Nashville who struck at Hendersonville, Ky., last Thursday have all resumed work.

The Eagle Iron company has closed its smelter at Spring Valley, Wis. As a result of this the stone quarries have stopped work. The strike is the cause.

The property of the Madison Car company at Edwardsville, Ills., has been taken out of the hands of Pond, Adams, Sage, and restored to the company.

At the Republican congressional convention of the Eighth Iowa district, held at Oscela Hon. W. H. Hepburn was unanimously renominated for congress.

Thursday, July 12.

The Palais de Re thearre recently opened in Brussels was destroyed by fire just after the performance. The appeal to adjoining buildings and the total loss is estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

At Aldersuot Camp, Eng., the queen reviewed 13,000 troops under command of the Duke of Connaught.

A memorial asking for the impeachment of Attorney General Olney has been prepared by the executive board of the K. of L. for presentation to congress.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Wednesday was $119,078,322, of which $81,880,717 was gold reserve.

The secretary of the interior has decided that selections of land for the South Dakota agricultural college can now be made in San Quarre section tions. One hundred and thirty thousand acres are reserved for the use of the college.

Friday, July 13.

S. M. Stockslager was nominated for congress by the Democratic convention at North Vernon, Ind.

Miss Stapleton, aged 30, committed suicide at Cardwell, Caldwell county, N. C., by drinking 17 bottles of Jamaica ginger.

The 7-year-old son of George Tries, living near Hewitt, Wis., lost a leg by being run down by a mower. He died in an hour.

The chemical works of Williams & Clark, at Cateret, N. J., said to be the largest in the world, were almost totally destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Tony Mullane was granted a divorce and $1,200 alimony from the base ball pitcher on the ground of extreme cruelty. She was given custody of the child.

Clifton B. Beach was nominated by the Twentieth Ohio district Republican convention to succeed Congressman W. J. White, who declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The French government has issued a list of 400 anarchists and other evil doers who have been expelled from France and sent it to the various Canadian emigration bureaus.

Saturday, July 14.

The international peace congress at Antwerp has ended.

The state of Kentucky is out of cash. Payments have been suspended.

Robert A. Anderson was hanged at Livingston, Tenn., for the murder of Emanuel Fleming.

There were 143 new cases of cholera and 54 deaths from that disease reported at St. Petersburg Thursday.

Counterfeits are alleged to be in existence of considerable 7 per cent bonds of Erie, Pa. This is the first instance known of the counterfeiting of municipal bonds.

The American line of steamships has cut the steerage passenger rates from London, Liverpool and Queenstown, to any american ports to $9 including cartch.

Professor Hermann Helmholtz, the distinguished German scientist, who was taken suddenly ill on Thursday last, is suffering from paralysis of the left side.

Two children of Charles Carlston one six years and deaf and dumb, and the other four years old, were killed by a passenger train at Bordentown, N. J. They were playing on the railroad track.

Monday, July 16.

Dunraven will build another yacht to sail for the America cup.

At West Union, Ills., 80 persons were poisoned by eating ice cream. One woman died and two others are very low.

Bernard F. Gentsch, one of the best known journalistic pursuits in New York, suicided at Buffalo.

The spread of cholera is causing alarm in Germany and strict measures are being taken at the frontiers to keep out the plague.

A bill had been favorably reported by the house judiciary committee providing that all contracts therefter entered for the payment of any money, whether in gold, silver or coin, may be discharged by any money which is a legal tender for the payment of debts.

Tuesday, July 17.

Illinois national guard officials here abandoned camp duty for this year.

The steamboat Mexico was struck by lightning at New Orleans and one men killed and 18 injured.

Christy Church, aged 32, one of the best known young society men of St. Louis suicided by shooting Monday.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $122,650,283, of which $64,309,083 was gold reserve.

Among the petitions placed before the New York constitutional convention was one signed by 70,000 workingmen for an anti-conspiracy law.

The Rev. Mary Thoss, the offi ial organ of the A. R. U. of Chicago, which has been publishing daily bulletins since the trouble began, has announced that hereafter it will issue on alternate days.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF THE EXPLOSION OF A HOTCHKISS.

Three Soldiers Instantly Killed and a Large Number Injured—Scene Resembled a Battle-field—Windows Were Broken For Miles Around — Walls and Roofs Peppered by Missiles.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A caisson of Battery F, Second artillery, U. S. A., exploded with terrific force shortly after 1 p. m. at Grand and Oakwood boulevards. Two artillery men and one trooper were instantly killed. Nearly a score of other persons—troops, residents in the vicinity and passers-by—were injured, some of them fatally. The list of the killed is as follows:

J. DONOVAN, private, Battery F, Second artillery.

EDWARD DOYLE, private, Battery F, Second artillery.

JOSEPH GAYLES, farrier, Troop B, Seventh cavalry.

The troops left Brighton Park for a long march around the city to exercise the horses. They were in command of Captain Dodd of Troop F, Fifth cavalry, and consisted of Troop F, Third cavalry, 20 men; Troop E, Sixth cavalry, 40 men; platoon of Battery F, Second artillery, forty gun cuss, 32 men; Troop B, Seventh cavalry, 40 men.

Everything Went Smoothly

and there were no incidents until the column marched south on Grand boulevard and was just crossing Oakwood boulevard. Then a terrific explosion occurred. Two men on the caisson, supposed to be Donovan and Doyle, were literally blown to pieces and others were thrown many feet by the violence of the concussion. Four of the horses drawing the caisson fell in their tracks, shot through and horribly mangled, while three others were blown 39 feet ahead against the trees on the boulevard, dying instantly. The caisson was blown to atoms, not a piece of it larger than a man's hand being found. The boulevard looked like a battlefield. There was a quick series of explosions after the first report and shrapnel shot rained like hail among the trees on the boulevard and pierced the surrounding dwellings. The concussion broke every window in the houses for blocks away. The walls and roofs of the dwellings

Showed the Terrific Effect

of the missiles. Unexploded shells at rear part of the caisson lay strewn over the ground.

It was some little time before the two dead artillerymen could be found. One of them, mangled beyond recognition, but supposed to be Doyle, had been blown over a board sign 35 feet high and was found in a vacant lot behind it. One leg and an arm were gone. The other man, supposed to be Donovan, had been thrown about 300 feet diagonally to the right and was found in a vacant lot near the Lake Shore track. Joseph Gaylor was found near where he was struck.

Great damage was wrought by the explosion to neighboring property. Windows in most of the surrounding houses were blown out and the damage to residences and park property in the neighborhood of the accident is estimated at about $10,000.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Fierce Battle Between Miners and Deputies Near Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—A fierce battle occurred at 4:30 p. m. at No. 3 mine at Pratts between mobs of striking miners and deputies, in which six men were killed and nearly a score wounded. The full list of dead and maimed cannot be secured as the bodies were carried off quickly after the fight occurred.

During the morning a mass meeting of striking miners was held on the creek near Pratt mines, and it was decided that the law be taken into their own hands, and that they would kill or be killed. About 4:30 o'clock the time when the employes of the mines left work and came out, a mob of men was secreted in the woods near by. As the negroes would come out one by one a shot would be sent at them and they would drop to the ground, either fatally wounded or dead. After the third negro had fallen, the deputies

Opened Fire on the Mob

and a fierce battle took place. B. W. Thorne, the commander of the deputies, fell to the ground. A Winchester ball had pierced his body just above the heart. Another section of the mob made an attack on a train which was carrying the negroes from mine No. 4 to their homes. There were several guards on the engine and the attack was answered with a fusilade of bullets. The first shot from the strikers went through the cab window of the engine and just missed killing the engineer and J. J. Moore, the superintendent of the mines. Telegrams were sent to the town in haste for help and Sheriff Morrow summoned 25 deputies. Governor Jones, who is still in the city, hastily summoned the Birmingham battalion of the state troops.

Fresh Fires Hastily Formed

At noon the Second regiment was relieved from duty. The Eastlake company was still in camp guarding the rients and they were marched to a train and hastily carried to Pratts with the deputies. The governor ordered the Second regiment into camp and closed all the saloons in the county. Out at Pratts

Fresh Fires Were Hastily Formed

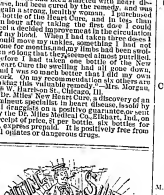
and the woods were scoured for miles, but the miners had made good their escape. The work of hunting up the dead and wounded then began. Ten men were picked up and six are dead.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, and at times grew seriously. For five years I was confined to my bed almost continuously. I was finally obliged to retire on account of my health and gave up doing my housework, as I could not keep about. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and when a person is in a serious condition Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is recommended to me by a friend, who had been afflicted in the same way. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than two days after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my body. I continued taking three doses and could move my limbs without pain. I had not been so encouraged by any medicine before. I have taken one bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure the swelling has all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. I recommend this to all others afflicted with heart trouble."—Mrs. Morgan, 36 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on a positive guarantee first bottle benefits or druggist will get it for you or it will be sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co. Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.



FOR EASE AND COMFORT.

Our Summer Outing Suits take the palm. That's why so many buyers are taking them for the season which will soon be upon us. Anticipate its advent by a judicious purchase from our stock of outing suits which will make you and Comfort as close companions as the Siamese twins.

It's just as easy to be easy as it is to be otherwise, and in one of our outing suits, it's a trifle easier, and certainly a hundred times pleasanter and more comfortable.

Our stock of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishing Goods IS COMPLETE, And our Prices the Lowest.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL,
PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office.

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

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ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored,

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fourner Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

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Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., West side

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission, and will be kept and sold by Feeding a specialty.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1893, executed and delivered by Nels Swanson, of Crookston, County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northern Loan and Investment Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 4th day of March, 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m., and was recorded in book 62 of mortgages, on pages 105 & 106, by reason of which default the whole sum of $1,000 secured by said mortgage became due and payable at the date of said mortgage, and has ever since been and now remains so due and payable, and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of $1,000 principal sum of $375, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of this notice the sum of $1,375, together with the sum of $75 attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the sum of $7.85 disbursements, and the sum of $2.50 for the recording of this notice of foreclosure and the cancellation of said mortgage, and also the sum of $2.50 for the recording of the satisfaction of said mortgage upon said premises, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained the said premises described as all that part of the northeast quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section thirty (30) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, lying and being in Polk County, Minnesota, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the interest thereon, and the said attorney's fee, disbursements and the amount allowed by law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, which sale will be made subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale as provided by law.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Augus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61603 Minneapolis, Minn. 44-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated and executed and delivered by Nels Swanson and Ingeborg Skaia, his wife, of Crookston, County of Polk, State of Minnesota, as mortgagors, to Northern Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was dated the 4th day of March, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m., and was recorded in book 62 of mortgages, on pages 105 & 106, by reason of which default the whole sum of $1,000 secured by said mortgage became due and payable at the date of said mortgage, and has ever since been and now remains so due and payable, and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of $1,000 principal sum of $375, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the date of this notice the sum of $1,375, together with the sum of $75 attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the sum of $7.85 disbursements, and the sum of $2.50 for the recording of this notice of foreclosure and the cancellation of said mortgage, and also the sum of $2.50 for the recording of the satisfaction of said mortgage upon said premises, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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61588 Minneapolis, Minn. 38-7t

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Crookston, Minnesota.

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Yours Respectfully,

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P. J. RUSSELL,

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Reckitt Block, Crookston, Minn

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Veterinary Surgeon.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The strike caused a sugar famine at Mankato and other Southern Minnesota towns.

Loren Fletcher has been renominated for congress by Minneapolis republicans.

John Bowman of White Earth was acquitted of the charge of selling liquor to the Indians.

The house of William C. Frey, near Cokato, was burned by children playing with matches.

Sixty Great Northern strike cases are to be investigated by the United States grand jury at St. Paul.

Major Baldwin thinks he will get a favorable report on his bill to establish an assay office at Duluth.

General Cozzey, commander of the commonwealers, delivered an address at St. Paul Sunday night.

The People's party congressional convention nominated M. John G. M. Bowler for congress in the Third district.

A fire destroyed the barn of Charles Ward, near Big Wasson, burning four horses. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

The Woods Harvester works and the O'Leary Packing company at St. Paul have closed down as a result of the strike.

The State Bank of Halstead has been admitted to do business in this state by the bank examiner. The capital stock is $15,000.

The new St. Paul directory contains 84,992 names, an increase of 8,311 over last year. This would indicate a population of 199,000.

R. C. Long of Nobles county was nominated for congress by the Populist convention at Tracy. Radical resolutions were passed.

The national convention of retail clerks which was to have been held at St. Paul this week has been postponed on account of the strike.

The application of T. S. Slingerland and associates to organize the National Bank of Jackson has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

The Methodists of Winona have taken the first step to erect a house of worship to cost, with site, $65,000. Of this sum $40,000 has already been pledged.

Arvent Nelson's four-year-old child was killed by a train at Rock cut near Montevideo. The mother was running to save the child when she struck it and threw it into her arms.

The senate committee on commerce has agreed upon an appropriation of $600,000 to build a lock on the Mississippi between the Twin Cities, so as to extend navigation to Minneapolis.

Receipts of the Duluth land office for the fiscal year ending June 30 were over $280,000, being the largest on record for the Duluth office, and it is thought to be the largest on record at any land office.

The Hubbard County Game and Fish club has sworn out six warrants for illegal fishing, has secured the conviction of five men, destroyed 1,000 feet of gill nets, 400 feet of draw seines and 12 fish boxes, and has driven nine fishing gangs from the county.

The Camp Release monument, near Montevideo, was dedicated in commemoration of one of the closing scenes of the Indian war of 1862. Ex-Governors Ramsey and Austin, General C. C. Andrews and Attorney General Childs made the principal speeches.

Abbott Bernard, president of St. John's university, Collegeville, reports the damage done to the buildings of the university by the recent cyclone much greater than originally estimated, reaching close to $60,000, upon which there was no cyclone insurance.

Flour mill at Amboy was burned Thursday together with the depot. It is supposed the fire started from sparks from an engine. The mill had a daily capacity of 200 barrels, and the loss is placed at $8,000; partly insured. The loss on the depot is placed at $1,000.

Fitzgerald Bros. & Sisk, railroad contractors of Lincoln, Neb., have taken a five-year contract from the Rivabik Bessemer company to strip and mine 4,000,000 tons of ore from the big Rivabik mine. Work has commenced and 800 men will be employed and 300,000 tons will be shipped this year.

Workmen while drilling a well on the farm of D. S. Sanders, near Ballston, struck a vein of gas or air of some force. The air, which smells like burnt powder, rushes out of the casing with sufficient force to throw sand and large gravel stones 25 feet in the air. Sparks by means of what is pronounced by some to be gold has been thrown out.

The following figures from the auditor's agricultural statement shows the amount of land now under cultivation in Winona county: Acres, wheat, 9,000; oats, 20,476; corn, 21,498; barley, 49,826; rye, 3,447; buckwheat, 1,298; potatoes, 2,258; beans, 90; sugar cane, 5; cultivated hay, 23,106; fl x, 4,160; other prodnce, 4,561. Total acreage cultivated in 1894, 148,057.

Pension Bureau Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A deputation from the pension bureau consisting of Dr. Marcus C. Bober, Confederal Clerk Charles Donnelly and Alfred C. Ridgeway of the finance division has left for Austin and Preston, Minn., to act as prosecuting witnesses in the cases of a number of medical examining surgeons of the bureau, charged with bribery, growing out of the famous Van Leuven pension frauds.

Equipped for Field Duty.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 11.—Troops A and H, Fourth cavalry, Captains Smith and Wilder, have left for Spokane with two days rations, equipped for field duty.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, July 10

The senate passed the postoffice appropriation bill.

The senate is making up for lost time and is now disposing of the appropriation bills at a rapid rate. The record for the day is three; the diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy. The only one of these which excited any debate was the pension bill, and on this a discussion of the respective pensions polities of the Republican and Democratic parties was precipitated.

The house passed the McRae land forfeiture bill, which provides for the forfeiture of unearned grants to railroads. It will restore to the public domain about 54,000,000 acres.

Thursday, July 12

Two more important bills were passed by the senate during the day, the naval and the fortifications appropriation bills, while some progress was made on the river and harbor bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed and conferees were appointed on the military academy and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills.

The house agreed to the senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a state, and proceeded with the consideration of bills reported from the foreign affairs committee. Eleven bills were passed, none of national importance.

Friday, July 13.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, which usually gives rise to sharp debate and consumes from three days to a week for its consideration, was passed in the senate during the day. Another important bill—the legislative, executive and judicial—was immediately taken up and put well on its way towards passage before the recess was reported.

The house agreed to the report of the conference on the sundry appropriation bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills. Although several were debated none were passed.

Saturday, July 14

The house discussed the bill to create a retired list for officers of the revenue marine service, and listened to eulogies of the late G. W. Hunk.

Sunday, July 15

The house adopted a strong resolution approving the president's course in the strike. It was passed without division, the minority not being strong enough to get the yeas and nays. The remainder of the day was spent in an effort to press the Bailey bankruptcy bill, but although it was discussed and read a third time, the quorum failed on the final vote and the final passage will be taken the first thing tomorrow. At 8:30 the house adjourned.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed the senate after a long fight, and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up.

PROBABLY CRUSHED BY ICE.

The Steamer Containing the Wellman Party Is Missing.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Tromsoe, in the north of Norway, says that the yacht Saide of the Royal yacht squadron touched at Danes Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on July 9. The yachtsmen found on the island Professor Oyen, the Norwegian who was joined by the American polar expedition under Walter Wellman to await their return and to guard the depot established on the island. Nothing had been heard of the expedition since their steamer, the Ragnvald Jarl, left Danes Island. The Saide started on a search for her, but returned to the mess blocked by ice. The yacht met su experienced walrus hunter Captain Johannesen coming from the northward. It was his opinion that the Ragnvald Jarl

Had Been Beset by Ice

and crushed. Johannesen's views were met, but none of them had been the steamer east of Bergen Hook. The Saide left some supplies with the professor. He declined to return with the yacht, as he was pledged to Mr. Wellman to guard the depot until the Ragnvald Jarl returned. He had for company only one dog. He feared that the supplies would be inadequate for the expedition on its return.

IVORY

IVORY SOAP 99 44/100% PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINTI.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

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McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

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NEW LIFE

BEFORE AFTER

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under written guarantee to cure Weak Memory, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Wakefulness caused by Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. Ask your druggist for it. Take no substitute. Write for pamphlet. Sold by druggists at $1 a box; 6 boxes for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address NERVE TREATMENT CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Crookston by Ross & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

WHAT VIGORINE DID

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Young men should use VIGORINE and avoid self-pollution and the consequences. Middle-aged men will regain their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. Absolutely harmless. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose something else on you because it pays him better. Insist on having VIGORINE, or send for it. Sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail, sealed, on receipt of price, $1 per package, or 6 packages for $5. Pamphlet free. Address in confidence, Enclose this advertisement. Address PEPPY MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONditions of a mortgage executed by George H. Bowers, of the city of Crookston, county of Polk, to Susan N. Lyman, mortgagee, dated April eighth (8th) eighteen hundred ninety (1890), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, April ninth (9th) eighteen hundred ninety (1890), at eight hours ninety o'clock, a. m. as to book 39, of mortgages on page five hundred sixty-four (564), by the failure to pay the interest upon the principal sum of said mortgage when due, as described in said mortgage which became delinquent June 1st, 1894, and June 1st, 1894, and the failure to pay the sum of (540) ninety-six dollars interest upon said principal sum from June 1st, 1894. Said mortgage has elected and hereby does declare that the entire principal sum of said mortgage is now due and payable and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of thirteen hundred fifteen and no-100 dollars ($1315.00).

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute, made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that part of section No. fifteen (15) in township No. one hundred fifty-nine (159) north of range No. forty-seven (47) being in Polk County and state of Minnesota, and bounded as follows, to-wit: at the front door of the county court-house, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 17th day of August, 1894 at ten o'clock a. m. at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay the debts secured by said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) stipulated in said mortgage.

Dated June 8th, 1894.

JAMES M. LAWSON,
LEW A. HUNTOON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Mortgagee.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court, special term July 9th, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Fred J. Limoges, Deceased.

Order for and administration on the estate of said deceased being this day created none desiring to be appointed.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to the Probate Court, in the county of Crookston, on the Probate office, in the city of Crookston, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1894, and on the 6th day of December, 1894

Ordered further, That notice of the time and the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time (120) days from the date hereof, all claims not presented to be satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands be given by the publication of this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, the 9th day of July A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON,
(1-3-5) Judge of Probate.

NOTICE OF PETITION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In District Court, 10th Judicial District.

In the matter of the petition of Hans P. Sol and Anne S. Solum for the appointment of Elena Opsahl, a minor female child, under the provisions of sec. 5, chap. 46, Gen. Stat. 1878, of said child.

The petition of Hans P. Solum and Anne S. Solum for the above named minor having been presented to the court having among other duties that the petitioners are husband and wife and of lawful age, and are and for more than two years last past have been residents of the County of Polk and state of Minnesota, and that said child is a female child of the age of three years last past, and that the petitioners are desirous of having said child adopted by them as their child and heir, and that the petitioners received said child from the Children's Home Society of South Dakota, at Faith, county of Cox, and state of South Dakota, as an adopted child, and in January, 1891, and have ever since maintained and educated said child as their own, and are now the only and sole parents of said child. Therefore, it is ordered by the court, that the superintendent of the Children's Home Society, of North and South dakota, with the consent of said child, and the husband and wife aforesaid, be and appear before this court at the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, North Dakota, in the city appointed by statutes, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause, if any there be, why the petition should not be granted.

And, it is ordered that the said petition be heard before this court at the court house in the city of Crookston, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a. m. in the forenoon of said day.

Dated June 29th, 1894.

By the Court, FRANK IVES,
District Judge.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Charles Mette and Vitaline Guilmette, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota, as mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of September, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 9:20 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory notes for the sum of one (1) certain promissory notes for the sum of one (1) hundred dollars ($100) each, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated August 1st, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated August 1st, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of (one) principal sum of $1000, and interest of said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated August 1st, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of (four) annual installments of interest on said note and mortgage on November 1st, A. D. 1893, and May 1st, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $60.00.

And whereas the mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of interest on said note, said mortgage and the note therein described, should become due and payable, and in pursuance thereof said mortgage and the note therein described became due and payable, and the mortgagee and assignee of said note and mortgage does elect and hereby declare that the whole principal sum of said note and mortgage did become and remain due and payable, and that the same should be due at the date of this notice the principal sum of $1000, and the interest upon said principal sum at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $20.51 taxes paid by said mortgagee upon said mortgaged premises and paid by said mortgagee and assignee of said note and mortgage, and has instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereinto recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that part of section No. fifteen (15) in township No. one hundred fifty-nine (159) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said section; thence west on the south line of said section 1320 feet; thence north parallel with the east line of said section 1320 feet; thence east parallel with the south line of said section 1320 feet to the east line of said section; thence south on said east line 1320 feet to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court-house, in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00), attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus C. Bruce,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1419 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 119-Tc

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Charles Mette and Vitaline Guilmette, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota, as mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of September, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 9:20 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory notes for the sum of one (1) hundred dollars ($100) each, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated August 1st, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of (four) annual installments of interest on said note and mortgage on November 1st, A. D. 1893, and May 1st, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $60.00.

And whereas the mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of interest on said note, said mortgage and the note therein described, should become due and payable, and in pursuance thereof said mortgage and the note therein described became due and payable, and the mortgagee and assignee of said note and mortgage does elect and hereby declare that the whole principal sum of said note and mortgage did become and remain due and payable, and that the same should be due at the date of this notice the principal sum of $1000, and the interest upon said principal sum at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $20.51 taxes paid by said mortgagee upon said mortgaged premises and paid by said mortgagee and assignee of said note and mortgage, and has instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereinto recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All that part of section No. fifteen (15) in township No. one hundred fifty-nine (159) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said section; thence west on the south line of said section 1320 feet; thence north parallel with the east line of said section 1320 feet; thence east parallel with the south line of said section 1320 feet to the east line of said section; thence south on said east line 1320 feet to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court-house, in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00), attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus C. Bruce,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1419 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 119-Tc

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Joseph Fillion, a married man, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly and legally incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota, as mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1887, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book 37 of mortgages at pages 402 and 403.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory notes for the sum of one (1) hundred dollars ($100) each, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated August 1st, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 42.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of (four) annual installments of interest on said note and mortgage on January 1st, A. D. 1893, July 1st, A. D. 1893, January 1st, A. D. 1894, and July 1st, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $60.00.

And whereas the mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any installment of interest on said note, said mortgage and the note therein described, should become due and payable, and in pursuance thereof said mortgage and the note therein described became due and payable, and the mortgagee and assignee of said note and mortgage does elect and hereby declare that the whole principal sum of said note and mortgage did become and remain due and payable, and that the same should be due at the date of this notice the principal sum of $1000, and the interest upon said principal sum at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum from the 1st day of January

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west and Pacific coast at.....	6:22 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:25 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Napoleon Raptiecame in from the Lake to be on deck for the fair this week.

A. J. & A. McKinnon have painted the tin roofing on their carriage factory.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Hon. H. Steenerson took his family out to the Lake to spend the Sabbath.

Geo. Candee, deputy state boiler inspector, showed up this week in good form.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Billy Keenan, manager of the Tarbell-Buffington farm, was in the city on Monday.

Messrs. Foote and Losey went up to Hallock on Monday morning, on a brief business trip.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

John O. Bulin, returned last Saturday from the Twin Cities, where he went to see how conventions were run.

Mrs. W. E. Thune left for Duluth on Friday of last week for a visit with relatives and friends in that city.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Brown.

A. G. Gullaseh was down to St. Paul last week—an interested spectator at the great republican convention.

Unless the drouth is soon broken all of the previous prophecies in relation to Red River crops will have to be modified very materially.

F. M. Brown says the call for shorts is unprecedented and they can hardly keep up with the demand. The price has raised from $10 to $12 per. ton since July 1st.

"Moore or no more" that is the question to be decided at the school meeting on Saturday evening. The patrons of the school will have an opportunity to have a voice in the matter if they wish.

The Schelstad concert at the opera house on Friday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair, proving that home talent can oftimes furnish as fine an entertainment as imported troupes.

Nice showers were had on Saturday both east and west of the city—but several miles away. It looked at one time as though we should get some of it, but it failed to materialize.

A great deal of dissatisfaction with the populist county ticket exists and should the republicans put into the field a good square-toed business ticket composed of men selected for their business capacity, it would stand a very good chance to win.

The little 15 year-old daughter of Louis Hebel, died on Saturday, at the family residence in Jerome's addition. She had been a sufferer from quinsy for some time, aggravated by complications, that resulted fatally. This is the third child they have lost.

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutter buggy, buffalo robe and harness. Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[47-tf] D. N. Taylor.

For Rent.

Two fine cottages on Elm street. Apply at JOURNAL office.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

M. W. Jenson and Doe Gilmore were in from McIntosh this week.

Sundy McDonald with his wife and child drove up on Monday evening to visit with the family of Mrs. Dan. McDonald during last week.

Mail from California for the east has been going over the Great Northern—from two to three cars of mail each way each eastbound train.

And even Bydal is not wholly satisfied with the populist county ticket—but then Bydal would not be satisfied if he was sentenced to be hung—he would die if he couldn't kick.

Tommy Wallace was in on Saturday and remarked in hearing of our reporter: "One of my colts got badly cut up in the wire fence last week—and of course it was the best one and pretty badly cut up. Will probably get along all right, however."

The Corse Payton Company arrived on Sunday ready for their week's business at the Grand. At their prices all who like such things can well afford to gratify their tastes. Early on Monday morning the seats began to go off like hot cakes.

L. O'Brien went out to his farm in the Thirteen Towns last week, and on his return brought to this office a sample of wheat that is the best we have seen this year. The stalks are 6½ feet high with heads an average of five inches in length. O'Brien says there is lots of just such wheat in the Thirteen Towns.

Tom Harris and Dan Hughes went out hunting for grass one day last week and found some down by Vineland. They set two mowers to work and on Monday started for the hay-field with a crew to put up hay. Expect to be haying about ten days or so. Dan says they struck a bonanza—found a lot of good grass.

Marvin Losey says he has got all he wants of politics and thinks that he will settle down to business. He has returned to meet in the honorable way he conducted his canvass and he should remember that it sometimes happens that the less honorable man has the better position he is. Losey has been a model deputy and would make a rattling good business sheriff.

For some unaccountable reason our school board is composed of an even number instead of an odd, as it should be. Had it been composed of 3 or 7 members the deadlock on who shall be superintendent could never have occurred, which would have been far better. It strikes us that this would be a proper subject to have remedied at as early a date as possible.

A. W. Dawley: "I see that Prof. Lugger is inoculating potatoe bugs, same as chinch bugs in southern Minnesota, and with great success. That would be good medicine to introduce up here where the bugs are more plentiful than ever before. Some people fear that we shall have a greater scarcity of potatoes than ever before, but I do not think so as there is at least three acres in potatoes in Polk county to-day to one last year—and we had plenty last year you remember to spare."

The annual school meeting occurs at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, when successors on the board to A. A. Miller and John R. McKinnon are to be elected. We understand that both these gentlemen are up for reelection and it is the general impression that if re-elected it means that the sentiment of the people is against the retention of Prof. Moore as superintendent of schools. Should they not be re-elected it will mean that the sentiment of the city is in favor of retaining Prof. Moore. There should be a large attendance.

The building for a portion of the new tannery is on the site and will soon be fixed up ready for business, and as rapidly as possible the balance of the tannery will be completed and got into working condition. This institution bids fair to be one of great value to our city and the county for the increased trade it will bring to our city and the market it will afford Polk county farmers in hides and pelts. The city has done a good thing by encouraging this industry and could well afford to follow up this beginning by offering inducements for a woolen factory, a starch factory and other industries such as would have a tendency to build up our city and county.

Albert Peterson, a well-to-do farmer in the Thirteen Towns went down to Fisher last week, with a view of trading farms with a farmer near there. Sometime during his stay, together with several others he went into the river to bathe. The party had a boat and one man in the crowd could not swim very well; Peterson, who was a good swimmer, said to the man who could not swim: "It is easy to learn to swim, just watch me, I will show you how it is done;" and suiting the action to the word he jumped out of the boat into the river, sinking instantly and drowning before the party could rescue him. The body was found some days later many miles down the river.

Ain the boys are now grinning at each other over the way in which Andrew compassed the nomination for sheriff—i. e. the boys who wanted that plum for themselves. The way they took it and took it and over the more they realize the fact that as experienced, thorough-bred politicians they are not in it with Steenerson.

Several vigorous and well defined kicks having been registered against the practice of taking water for the sprinkling cart at the engine house the city dads have arranged with Larsen, Carpenter & Co., to put in the apparatus at the corner of Broadway and Robert streets, where the sprinkler will hereafter get its supplies.

Miss Dollie Bunnell was mourning the loss of a parrot last week and for several days that gentle yawp was not heard in the vicinity of her home, for the bird took advantage of a few moments release from the cage to skip out, but after a day or so showed up again in good form and has resumed business again at the old stand.

Nels Muus is disgruntled. Nels is one of the kind of reformers who wanted to do some good for his constituents and now finds that the counties, like nations are sometimes ungrateful to the most eminent of patriots—but it is only his official head that comes off in this case. He has a combination ticket figured out that he says would be a winner—and he is out in it.

The Corse Payton Comedy Company opened at the Grand on Monday evening in "The Plunger," playing to a crowded house. This play affords ample opportunity for Mr. Payton to indulge in his specialty work—in which he is immense, a whole show in himself. Miss. Reed was ill and unable to appear and was missed very materially. The company, as a whole is a good one and entitled to a good business, and from present appearances they will get it.

On Saturday last our reporter met Mr. E. Lanctot, who lives six miles east near the Grandin bridge, and interviewed him as to the crops in his vicinity. He said that early wheat was suffering most, but wheat sowed on May 18th and later was all right and bids fair to be a good crop. "While vegetables and grain are in need of moisture yet I do not consider the situation dispairing by any means and a good rain will brighten things up in a wonderful degree. I have seen good wheat and good hay in many dryer seasons than this has been—in fact the best wheat I ever saw was in one of the dryest seasons we ever had."

Tuesday morning on the fair grounds everything was bustle and confusion, receiving, marking up and arranging the various exhibits offered, but in the after-noon order was restored from chaos and the great fair was on once more. The displays of stock, grain and vegetables are good—far ahead of what might be expected such a year as this has so far been, and, although one good-hearted old lady was heard to remark, in all the bustle and confusion that everywhere reigned on Tuesday morning: "La sakes alive! this don't begin to compare with the World's Fair," yet for all that it is a pretty good show just the same.

On Tuesday morning at 6:30, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Brown, the words were said that united Miss. Cicele J. Brown to Mr. Chas. B. March, the Rev. Mr. Penn, of Grand Forks officating. After a wedding breakfast the happy couple took the N. P. train for Winnipeg, where they will remain a few days after which they will return to make their home in this city. Mr. March is manager of the Red River Valley bee Co., taking the place of W. S. Taylor. Miss. Brown has grown from childhood in our midst and is most favorably known by all. The JOURNAL joins in congratulations.

The directors of the new hotel have called a meeting of the stockholders for the 24th to determine on the site for the hotel. Some eight or ten sites will be offered, among them is the LaChapelle property, on Broadway, the Lancaster property, on Fourth street, the old Jacobus property, the Sherman house property, the Walsh property, corner of Broadway and Fletcher streets, the Larsen & Carpenter corner, the residence property of M. R. Brown, corner of Ash and Fourth streets and the Roach property, corner of Main and Second streets. Of all of these the Brown property seems best adapted—other things being equal, as it is a site about equi-distant between both depots, affords plenty of room for grounds and has fine eastern and northern frontage, and this site, if chosen will not give any loss upon a manner, and the pops body any particular advantage so far as enhancing the value of adjoining business property is concerned. This would be as fine a site as could be selected if the price is as reasonable as its other good points.

Lewis Ellington spent Sunday at the Lake.

A. C. Schmidt went out to Numedal on Monday.

B. S. Buckingham came down from Warren to attend the fair.

Bro. Matson, of the Warren Sheet, was looking the city over this week.

J. D. McPhee, of the Lockhart farm, is taking in the fair this week.

The funeral of Louis Hebel's little girl took place on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

A. W. Foss left the Thirteen Towns district this week while he came down to take in the fair.

The Fosston band came down on Tuesday's train to play on the fair grounds for the balance of the time.

Hon. Lee Cheadle, one of the early settlers of Crookston, is re-visiting old-time friends in Polk county.

A. J. Whiteman, who ran for congress on the democratic ticket against S. G. Comstock four years ago, is in jail for forgery.

The business houses in the city were all closed at 1 p. m. during the fair so that all could have the privilege of attending the fair.

Uncle Robert Cochrane received a pair of live alligators by N. P. express this week. Whatever use upon the farm he intends to make of them puzzles the farmers allinace to determine.

A small blaze in a barn on north Main street on Saturday evening called out the department. The boys only got as far as Charlie Probst's residence, when met by news that the fire was out.

Some fifty or sixty trottlng and racing horses are domiciled at the fair grounds, a big string coming on Monday from Grand Forks. In such a galaxy there should be (and there are) some noted flyers.

"Jane," at the opera house on Saturday evening was not so well attended as the merits of the play and the manner in which it was presented deserved. Those who were there enjoyed it hugely and spoke very highly of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Larsen have been called upon to part with their little 18 months old boy, that died of whooping cough on Saturday evening of last week. The funeral took place on Monday after-noon at 2 o'clock.

On Saturday of last week J. W. Peterson and Ed Clarey closed a deal by which they succeed to the business of Clarey Bros., the Reckitt racing grooms. The boys are too well known to our readers to need an introduction, having grown to manhood in our city. They are hustlers, Losey to and doubtless will do well. The JOURNAL wishes the new firm abundant success.

Last week three urchins were brought over from East Grand Forks and taken before a justice of the peace, charged with talking sassy to the train hands on the N. P. R. R., calling them "scabs" etc. Before proceeding to trial, however, they were released on a telegram from U. S. Marshal Shortall at East Grand Forks, and sent home rejoicing.

J. E. Harris, who has been around the county considerably this summer, says that he is fully convinced that if the republicanism August 3rd put a good business county ticket in the field it can be elected He says that the ticket first in the field is very unsatisfactory in many particulars and he thinks if the right men are placed in the field the ticket would win. He is not in favor of the independent ticket idea.

In the late canvass, Sheriff Grundysen heartily endorsed and supported the candidacy of his deputy, Marvin Losey, for the nomination for sheriff, but strange as it may seem, this, instead of helping Losey seemed to hurt his cause. And for why? "Because," it was urged, if Losey is nominated and elected, Amy Grundysen will be deputy, and there you have it, the same old combination!" Now, assuming for the sake of argument (though there is no reason to suppose it true) this should be the case what of it? Have not the affairs of the sheriff's office been conducted as well under Grundysen and Losey, as under any other sheriff and deputy Polk county ever had? Have not those men been as attentive to their duties and as true to their party interests as any men could be? Then why is it deemed necessary in the wisdom (?) of party councils to turn Grundysen down, put up a new and wholly untried man to wear his shoes? It may not be necessary always to re-nominate a deputy on a show appreciation of his efforts, but it is not always wise to ignore and snub a faithful partisan worker in

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

haven't a more efficient and capable worker in their ranks than Grundysen has been.

As the pop congressional convention on Tuesday M. E. Boen was re-nominated by acclamation, there being no other man rash enough to try for election on that ticket this fall. The same old platform was adopted, and if Boen goes back he goes pledged to accomplish just what he has in the past—nothing.

The city council held a special session on Monday evening to consider the good ronds question, as applied to our city streets. It was decided in view of the stringency of the democratic times not to make a break this year.

Ed. H. Lose came down from St. Vincent, to take in the races this week.

The drouth was finally broken on Tuesday evening and a rain, that must have been general throughout the valley refreshed the thirsty soil in great shape. On Wednesday afternoon another shower braced things up again giving hope and encouragement to all.

A little dog (said to be affected with rabies caused a great deal of excitement in the grand stand on Wednesday afternoon. The little animal had apparently, lost its master and was running about distractedly when some one yelled: "Mad dog! Look out for the children!" The dog was finally ejected from the grand stand and policeman Kyle executed it with a club.

The Fosston cornet band have elected many encomiums from our citizens this week, on their excellent music and appearance.

The partnership heretofore existing between Krohn & Reime is dissolved, Mr. Krohn succeeding to the business.

R. B. Vining was brought down from Thief River Falls last Friday on a charge of selling liquor to a confirmed inebriate. He was taken before a city justice, and the trial adjourned until Thursday, July 26th.

Governor Nelson went north this week to inspect the state ditch at Stephen.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co. doing Business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and sworbed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by all druggists, 75.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Polu Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WALSH, the Land Man.

The body of Charles Yette, whose sad death was mentioned in last issue, was secured on Friday several miles down the river from where the drowning took place.

In our July 5th issue, in speaking of the Hotel Northern at Grand Forks, the type made us allude to it as a two-story hotel. The copy read three-story, but somehow one story got lost in the shuffle ere the article reached our readers. The Hotel Northern is a three-story brick, containing 30 guest chambers and is managed by one of the most popular hotel men in the Northwest, H. N. Wells. It is conveniently arranged and could serve as a model for our new hotel with more ground space.

The Northern Pacific trestle over the Marias, about four miles from East Grand Forks, took fire early on Monday morning and was destroyel before the fire was discovered. A crew was put to work to rebuild it as soon as possible, meanwhile passengers have to be transferred. Coals from a passing engine are responsible it is said.

Our citizens were surprised and saddened on Saturday morning by the news that William Ross was dead. He died at 5 o'clock that morning of consumption. While it was generally supposed that he could not live long, the end came suddenly as he had been confined to his bed but about a week, and his condition was not considered critical until the fatal hemorrhage set in.

William M. Ross, son of John and Marie Ross, was born on November 27, 1857, at West Lebanon, Indiana. He has been a resident of this city for 13 years, 7 of which he has been in the employ of his brother-in-law, A. C. Schmidt, as a painter. He was a single man and leaves a mother, two sisters and a brother to mourn his loss, as well as hosts of friends. The funeral obsequies occurred on Sunday afternoon, and all that was mortal was laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

For Rent.

A twenty room boarding house eligibly located, with good artesian well in connection. Apply to, or address, JOURNAL office for full particulars.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved Cotswhire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Tuyl, on the farm.

Aaron Cooke.

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Collins & Co., the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

Estray.

Came to my premises on or about May 4th, one dark roan heifer calf. Owner is requested to claim property, pay charges and take her away.

A. Helmick.

Found.

On May 5th, one note for $100.50. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for the notice. Apply at JOURNAL office.

Cash

For dressed hogs. Address.

Robert Stanton,
Crookston Packing House,
[7-12] Crookston, Minn.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. George,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[52tf] Alexander McKinnon.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894. NO. 15

PREMIUM AWARDS.

A Complete List of the Awards Made at the Polk County Fair.

Taking Everything Into Consideration, it was a Great Success.

Although the displays in every line at the fair this year were not quite as extensive as last year, they were very fine and, taking into consideration the depressing condition of things throughout the country there is no reason for discouragement. The management has worked early and late, sparing neither labor nor expense to make the fair a grand success in every particular, and our townspeople took hold in a commendable manner, doing what they could to make it a success. The following is a list of the awards as presented us by Secretary J. V. E. Wyatt.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALE—Three years old and over: David Morrow, first; P. J. Carey, 2nd, and Bernhard Sampson, 3rd.

PERCHERONS—Three years old and over: W. Hlumuhlbach, 1st; H. Thompson, 2nd.

STALLION AND COLTS—D. Morrow, 1st.

GROUP OF SIX HORSES—David Morrow, 1st; E. Jorgenson, 3ad.

GRADES—Pair of mares four years old and over; David Morrow.

Best two year-old mare—D. Morrow, 1st.

Best two year-old gelding—T. O. Berglund, 1st; D. Morrow, 2nd and 3rd.

MARES—Three years old and over; T. O. Berglund, 1st; D. Morrow, 2nd; Jos. Fletcher, 3rd.

SUCKING COLTS—Clydesdale: P. J. Carey, 1st; Wm. Senske, 2nd; Chas. Roddle, 3rd. Percheron; T. O. Berglund, 1st. Sweepstakes; P. J. Carey, 1st.

STANDARD BRED TROTTER—Peterson & Warninger, 1st; H. Thompson, 2nd.

COWS.

ALDERNEYS—Jos. LeFramboise, 1st.

SHORT-HORN—M. Knudson, 1st; W. H. Collins, 2nd.

HOLSTEINS—Cow; J. N. Stevens, 1st.

GRADES—W. H. Collins, 1st.

CALVES—Martin Knudson, 1st; W. H. Collins, 2nd.

SHEEP.

SHROPSHIRES—F. Bivins & Son, 1st; W. H. Collins, 2nd.

LAMBS—W. H. Collins, 1st; F. Bivins & Son, 2nd.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRE—For best boar; J. N. Stevens, 1st; best sow; M. LePlant, 1st and 2nd; J. N. Stevens, 3rd.

FOWL.

GUINEA—Jos. LeFramboise, 1st; trio of chicks; W. H. Collins, 1st; Jos. LaFramboise, 2nd and 3rd; Geese and ducks—Joseph LeFramboise, 1st. Parrots—Mrs. J. Bunnell, 1st.

HOUND—Jos. LeFramboise, 1st.

WOOL—Jos. LeFramboise, 1st.

Sheaf of Scotch Fife Wheat—F. M. Davis, 1st; J. M. Stevens, 2nd. Blue Stem—W. H. Collins & Son, 1st. Saskatchewan Fife—Wm. Latta, 2nd.

OATS—W. H. Collins & Son, 1st; J. M. Stevens, 2nd. White Russian Oats—L. S. Davis; 3rd.

Barley—Thos. Thygeson, 1st; J. M. Stevens, 2nd.

TIMOTHY—W. H. Collins & Son, 1st.

CORN—K. Waterstrat, 1st; F. L. Davis 2nd; T. O. Berglund, 3rd.

Cereals of '93—Wheat. Thos. Thygeson, 1st; F. L. Davis, 2nd. Barley —Thos. Thygeson, 1st. Oats—Thos. Thygeson, 1st; Sid Lytle, 2nd. Flax—Wm. Hlumelsbach, 1st.

Vegetables—J. M. Stevens, 1st; F. L. Davis, 2nd; K. Waterstrat, 3rd.

Butter—Mrs. Walter Walker, 1st; Mrs. H. Collins, 2nd; E. Lunctot, 3rd; Mrs. C. T. Baumann, 4th.

Cheese—A. Weber, 1st.

Wine—Mrs. Bunnell, 1st.

Pantry Stores—Pantry Exhibit —Mrs. W. E. Walker, 1st; Mrs. J. H. Bunnell, 2nd; Mrs. A. A. Glenn, 3rd.

Preserved Fruit—Mrs. Wm. Walker, 1st; Mrs. Tom Morris, 2nd; Mrs. J. H. Bunnell, 3rd.

Preserved Pickles—Mrs. J. H. Bunnell, 1st; Mrs. E. M. Walsh, 2nd.

House Plants—Mrs. A. R. Fuller, 1st; Mrs. T. A. Adams, 2nd.

Cut Flowers—Mrs. W. E. Walker, 1st; Mrs. Tom Morris, 2nd.

Women's and Children's Work—Woven Counterpane—Jos. Menard, 1st.

Handkerchief—Mrs. Tom Morris, 1st; Mrs. H. Robertson, 2nd.

Paper Holder—Laura Michaud, 2nd.

Smoking Cap—Laura Michaud, 1st.

Pillow Cases—Mrs. Bunnell, 1st.

Sideboard Scarf—Mrs. Bunnell, 2nd.

Drawn Work—Mrs. Carey, 1st; Mrs Wm. Carey, 2nd.

Crocheted Counterpane—Mrs. Geo. Mageau, 1st.

Pillow Sham—Mrs. Geo. Mugeau, 1st; Wm. Carey, 2nd.

Table Spread—Mrs. H. Robertson, 1st; Mrs. J. Bunnell, 2nd.

Afghan—Miss. Maud Sargent, 1st.

Quilt—Mrs. James Hance, 2nd.

Collection of Crochet Work—Mrs. Bunnell, 1st; Maud Sargent, 2nd.

Scroll Work—Ralph Sawyer, 1st; Harry Hanson, 2nd.

Arasene Embroidery—Alice Green, 1st.

Crocheted Shawl—Mrs. Wm. Carey, 1st.

Fancy Apron—Ella Walsh, 1st; Mrs. H. Collins, 2nd.

Pin Cushion—Mrs. T. Morris, 1st; Mrs. Carey, 2nd.

Knitting—Mrs. C. A. Wyatt, 1st.

Set of Doilies—Bertha Wyand, 1st; Mrs. H. Robertson, 2nd.

Paper Basket—Mrs. J. Hance, 1st.

Tidy—Mrs. Carleton.

Stitching on Linen—Ida Wyand.

Lunch Cloth—Mrs. Walker, 1st; Mrs. Walker, 2nd.

Mrs. Morris premiums on wall banner, skirt, tray cloth, silk embroideries, drapery, throw, piano scarf.

Table Scarf—Mrs. Bunnell, 1st; Ella Walsh, 2nd.

Silk Quilt—Laura Marchant, 1st.

Hem Stitched Sheet—Mrs. A. Wyand.

Lace Spread—Mrs. H. Wyand.

Patch Quilt—Maud Sargent 1st; Mrs. A. Stare, 2nd.

Hand Made Quilt—E. Lunctot.

Worsted Quilt—Mrs. W. Walker, 1st; Mrs. J. P. Marcuse, 2nd.

Silk Quilt—Mrs. W. Walker.

Rug Carpet—Jas. Menard.

Knitted Quilt—Mrs. W. Walker.

Log Cabin Quilt—Mrs. T. Morris, 1st; May Sargent, 2nd.

Educational Map—Chas. Akerland, 1st; Arthur Ittner, 2nd; Bessie Hunt, 3rd.

Stumps—Earle H. Marcum, 1st; Ralph Kirsch, 2nd.

General School Exhibit—Prof. Moore, 1st.

Pencil Drawing—John Sangstad, 1st.

Set of Books—Derward Collins, 1st.

Business Forms—S. L. Flint, 1st. Sweepstakes—Crookston Normal School and Business College.

Oil Painting—1st, Mrs. J. J. Craig, of Bottrmi; 2nd, Mrs. Edward George.

Water Colors—1st, Mrs E. George. Crayons—1st, Mrs. P. J. Carey; 2nd, Mrs. E. George; 3rd, Miss Agnes McLeanan; 4th, Miss Mabel Arnold.

Pencil Drawing—1st, Miss Mabel Arnold.

Fossils—1st, May Sargent; 2nd, Mabel Arnold.

Minerals—1st, Mabel Arnold; 2nd; May Sargent.

Indian Relics—1st, Mabel Arnold, 2nd, May Sargent.

Insects—1st, Mamie Barb.

Sea Mosses—1st, Mabel Arnold; 2nd, May Sargent.

Pebbles and Stones—1st, Al. Glenn; 2nd, May Sargent; 3rd, Mamie Barb.

Hair Work—1st, Mrs. Carlton.

Reciprocity.

Thursday, the last day of the fair was designated as "Grand Forks day." It is lucky that the announcement was made, otherwise the average mortal would not have been able to distinguish "Grand Forks day" from an ordinary every-day sort of day. There MIGHT have been a score of people here from Grand Forks east and west, but we doubt it. We mind how our people just tumbled over each other in their haste to get on board the excursion train for East Grand Forks, to attend the late horse-race at that place, sending over a hundred on that train, buy some fifty or sixty more driven over in their own rigs; how every time Grand Forks has a big fair our people generally patronize it—and to get such a return as this looks decidedly too thin! Our people better take the hint and stop at home next time Grand Forks gets up a big blow-out and invites us over to blow in our stuff for her benefit.

For Rent.

Two fine cottages on Elm street. Apply at JOURNAL office.

Failed to Locate.

The stockholders of the Crookston Hotel company met in the McKinnon hall Tuesday evening for the purpose of selecting a site for the hotel. But they didn't select.

When the meeting was called to order R. J. Montague announced that the articles of incorporation had not been published yet, and that until said publication was made, and the printer's affidavit of publication filed with the secretary of state, the company was not a legal corporation, and that any action taken now would not be legal.

A. A. Miller said the company was a defacto corporation, and no actions of the stockholders could be questioned except by the state of Minnesota.

Martin O'Brien held the same opinion as Mr. Miller, and said that he didn't think the State of Minnesota cared whether a hotel was built here or not.

Mr. Montague still contended that it was dangerous to proceed with business until the legality of the corporation had been established, and said that any stockholder, dissatisfied with the action of the meeting could bring action against the corporation, in the name of the State of Minnesota.

Mr. Watts hadn't booked the matter up, and wasn't prepared to give an opinion.

Mr. Cronk advised a stay of action until the corporation was completed.

Alex McKinnon maintained that the stockholders could go ahead with the business for which the meeting was called, viz, the selection of a site.

The meeting was about to vote on the question of whether to proceed with business, or adjourn for eight days, when Mr. Miller announced that it would probably be better to avoid even the slightest possibility of trouble hereafter, and he favored adjourning.

The meeting thereupon adjourned, to meet on Wednesday evening, August 1st, at 8 p. m., in the McKinnon hall.

A Just Tribute.

A. W. Foss in the Thirteen Towns, Fosston, gives Hon. B. Sampson the following deserved tribute: "Hon. B. Sampson, of Crookston, was in town last Saturday on his way home from a trip east of here after lumber for the tannery he is building in Crookston. Mr. Sampson is very sanguine as to the future of this enterprise. He has secured the services of a Mr. Miller, of St. Paul, to take the management of the business, a man who has had many years' experience in the hide dressing business and has made large premiums at several celebrated expositions. It appears also that Mr. Miller has discovered a new method of preparing leather, whereby he can work ordinary cow hides as soft as the finest calf and is able to dress these hides, with the fur on, in such a way that they may be manufactured into robes, and even coats, which will be both light, durable and fine looking. According to Mr. Sampson's practical figures, this institution will be of great advantage to the farmers throughout this section of the country. They will be able, when the tannery is in operation, to send hides which are now worth from $1 to $2, have them dressed and returned to them at a slight cost, and they will then be worth from $4 to $6.

As Sly as You Keep It.

Herb Newland last week, quietly purchased the Chas. Jefferson house of Charlie Probst, and before any one was aware of the deal he had taken possession and got a fire burn nearly completed. He now has as fine a brick house as one could wish to own and can take solid comfort under his own vine and fig tree—as it were.

That Hotel Site.

A good bit of interest is manifested in the location of the new hotel and this is perfectly natural, but as everybody can't have his way about it, it was the part of wisdom to take the method that was adopted. The JOURNAL desires to see an eligible site selected—and is satisfied that it will be and desires to see our own laboring men and mechanics build it. Even if this why should cost a trifle more still it would be the proper thing to do, and would then indeed be entirely a Crookston institution as we are told it is the intention to get the building materials here.

FAIR---AND UNFAIR.

The Journal Makes a few Suggestions Concerning the Recent Fair.

Minnesota Experiment Station Issues a Bulletin on Russian Thistle.

The JOURNAL is led to indulge in the following reflections by some remarks we have heard concerning the fair of last week. In a new country like this, in any country in fact, cities and villages and the agricultural communities are interdependent, what helps the one must benefit the other, and what hurts the one must of necessity hurt the other. Fairs are too obviously a benefit to need discussion, but no one man, nor even two or three men unaided can successfully get up and bring to a successful issue a good fair—neither can business men unaided by farmers do it any more than can the farmers unaided by business men—it requires the united, hearty co-operation of both classes to make it a success. To provide the grounds, erect the necessary buildings, fences and all that sort of thing requires money—and a good deal of it, and patronage is needed to sustain and carry on the institution, and the benefits arising therefrom are mutual to both farmers and business men. What kind of a fair could the farmers maintain, or reasonable return could they receive from some business centre, unaided by the patronage of the business men in other avocations? By that same token, what kind of an agricultural fair could business men sustain unaided by the farmers? If these fairs are any benefit to a community—and it is a fact that they are, then it is plainly the duty of every public-spirited man to take hold and help any man who is public-spirited enough to invest his money in the endeavor to establish the institution, and not sit down and grout and kick and howl because—possibly—in his zeal for the public good, that man may have made an error of judgment in his management—and a good many times the "error" is purely visionary. If the growlers are not satisfied with what has been done—and if they know—as they say they do, how the business should be done better than those who are doing it, why don't they put up their stuff, buy a controlling interest in the stock and take hold and sent to his house, sown after removing to St. Croix county, Wis., where he lived until November 1877, when he moved to Angus in this county, where by industry and frugality he built a handsome home and accumulated considerable property, having everything comfortable about him and some money out at interest. He has always been a prominent man in the community in which he lived and dies regretted by many firm friends. He was a mason in good standing, belonging to the Warren lodge by which lodge he was buried with Mosquie honors, also a member of Col. Cobham Post No. 90, Crookston, which post sent a guard of honor to act as an escort. A very eloquent and affecting sermon was delivered at the house at 10:30 by Rev. J. P. Schell, who was the pioneer pastor of Angus and Euclid churches, and who came over from his home in Dakota especially for this occasion. In 1859 he was married to Miss Belle Coe of Waukesha, Wis., who with four unmarried children, one daughter and three sons, survive him. Last January he went to Texas in hopes to throw off the attacks of that insidious disease, consumption, where he spent three months, then went to California where he remained two months, but all in vain, and on June 1st he returned home to die. He died in the bright hope of a glorious hereafter, mourned by hosts of friends.

Fosston Thirteen Towns:—"Rev. R. H. Battey, the well known Congregational minister resident for some years past in Crookston, has removed to Barnesville, Minn. The Message, a widely circulated religious monthly, of which he is the editor and proprietor, has also been removed to the same city."

The above item and a similar one from the Thief River Falls Press reminds us of the old adage: "Go away from home to learn the news," Here in the home of the Message, we are not aware that it has been removed to Barnesville. It seems to be doing business at the old stand all the same as usual. Wonder where the boys get their information?

The Journal is glad to call attention to the following bulletin issued by the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park. After discussing the distribution of the weed throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota and other states of the middle north-west, and describing the weed, the Bulletin discusses the importance of keeping it in check and eradicating it. The fact that this weed grows from the slough farmer's lands to the fields of the careful cultivator by blowing before the wind much like the common tumble weed, brings about a new feature of weed troubles. This weed sometimes ruins crops of grain in the Dakotas and will act in the same way in the western parts of Minnesota and will be a pest in the entire state. It is now found in the Twin Cities, at many points along railways throughout the state, and a great body of weeds are infesting the western counties of the state from the Dakotas. Farmers who have really become acquainted with the situation are not a little exercised regarding its appearance. The Bulletin strongly advises that the states and local authorities make and execute laws, which shall at least prevent all weeds growing large enough to tumble before the wind. If this were done each farmer could fight his own battles. It seems quite as unreasonable that the states and government should allow this weed to pester the farmers as that small-pox should not be controlled in the states. Fifteen ways of eradicating this weed applying to all conditions are discussed. Several illustrations show the appearance of the weed, and the Station offers to send to school districts, road over-seerers, railway section foremen and to other officials responsible for the destruction of noxious weeds a copy of this publication enclosing a dried specimen of the weed when in flower. During the next hour or five weeks is the time when this weed should be killed, before it has had time to ripen. Certainly no weed in Minnesota, which would be large enough to roll before the wind should be allowed to mature seeds. Whenever possible all weeds small as well as large, should be prevented from ripening.

Death of Wm. Campian.

On Tuesday morning the news was received of the death of Wm. Campian at his residence at Angus, which sad event occurred on Monday evening at 9:30. Wm. Campian was born July 15, 1843, at Waukesha, Wis., where he lived until he enlisted in the army, early in the war, in Co. D., 38th Wis. Infantry. He was a brave and faithful soldier during the entire war, and at its close was sent to Mexico, where he remained for six months, when he was discharged and sent to his home, soon

That School Meeting.

The school meeting on Saturday evening was well attended nearly six hundred votes being cast for director—Wm. Watts being pitted against A. A. Miller, the former being elected by about a hundred majority. When it came to the next director, John R. McKinnon, who had been nominated against C. N. Lindell and Ole A. Hagen, withdrew in favor of Hagen. Mr. Lindell was elected on a less vote than the first as the defeat of Mr. Miller practically settled the question at issue, which was the retention of Prof. Moore. Never before in the city of Crookston was so much interest manifested in a school meeting and never was such a big vote polled. The vote of last Saturday evening means the retention of Prof. Moore for two years yet if he chooses to stay.

A Merited Promotion.

W. W. Fegan, who has had charge of the Great Northern railway offices here for the past years, has been promoted to the position of traveling freight agent of the Great Northern, with headquarters at Fargo. He will assume his new position on August 1st, and he and his friends here hope that he may be able to have his headquarters in Crookston.

The company has evidently recognized Mr. Fegan's qualifications for securing business, especially freight business, and has placed him in a position where he can be still more useful to the road He has always been faithful to the company's interests, genial, affable and accommodating to the public, and his popularity among the business men has done much to secure business for the road.

J. H. Griffin, who has had charge of the Argyle station for the last 12 years, will succeed Mr. Fegan.

Death of Mrs. H. E. Johnston.

Mrs. Hattie E. Johnston died at Tacoma, Washington, on July 23rd. She had been a resident of this place six years, but her health failing she went back last November to the Pacific Coast, hoping the milder climate would be beneficial. The complication of diseases from which she was suffering, however, had too firm a hold upon her system and she grew steadily worse. Mrs. Johnston was born in Stowe, Vermont, June 23rd, 1832, and was sixty-two years of age. Hers has been an unselfish Christian life, being as near an instance of the Golden Rule fully lived up to as mortal ever attains. Her name is still on the membership roll of the Congregational church of this city, and she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Whipple, and her sister, Mrs. Alida Newton, are old residents of South Crookston.

Marais Items.

Rain needed badly.

Weather too hot for comfort.

Crops pleasing too rapidly.

Wm. Gunnes, of the Keystone farm, drove to the Marais on Sunday.

Farmers are beginning to cut wild hay, which is very thin.

Miss Cora Nesbit returned home on Friday from a visit with relatives at Halstad.

Mr. J. Cox, of Grand Forks, a McCormick expert, was among the farmers last week fixing binders.

Mr. Jarvis threshed his barley on Wednesday and Thursday.

Wm. Miller, employed on D. Ferguson's farm, received very severe injuries while hitching horses on a binder Saturday. One horse commenced kicking and scared the rest. Mr. Miller while in the act of catching them stumbled and fell, the bull-wheel passing over him. he was also badly cut by the guards in many places.

A dance was given in the warehouse adjoining Mr. Skinner's on Wednesday evening.

Thos. Nesbit, accompanied by J. Lee, Jr., drove to Warren on Monday, on a visit.

Eddie Olson, of Fisher, painted the floors of Jas. McDonald's house the fore part of the week.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date of Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Russian Thistle or Russian Tumble Weed.

Russian thistle or Russian Tumble Weed is the object of Bulletin No. 33 just issued by the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park. After discussing the distribution of the weed throughout the

THE FACE OF ROSENTEL.

CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.

Author of "The Mystery of the Bell Tower," "Rosentel's Ward," "The Point of a Needle," etc., etc.

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CHAPTER XVI.

THE WIDOW FORSYTHE.

Maxey, gravo and doubtful, looked at his sister.

"You can't imagino what Lamar wants to do now?"

"No? What is it?"

"He wants to bring his—that Mrs. Forsythe here to call."

"Mrs. Forsythe call? Impossible!"

"No, it is not impossible. It is the fact. I could see that Eustace was troubled and reluctant about it. It is evidently not a pet scheme of his own."

"Surely she did not suggest it?"

"She must have done so. Mrs. Forsythe is very anxious to see your wife, is she way he puts it. I suppose it would not be out of place for me to bring her here some even ing?"

"And what did you tell him?"

"I told him—well, I suppose I did more than I ought. I ought to have had more consideration for you and him. I told him to come by all means. What else could I do under the circumstances?"

"Consideration for me!" cried Miss Maxey, reddening. "I don't know what possible consideration for me could urge you to act any differently than you did act. The Widow Forsythe whom I have heard so much about? Why, by all means let her come. Let her come, and the sooner the better! I shall be ready to receive her at her own convenience. Be very sure of that!"

And ready Miss Maxey was when the critical time approached. Maxey thought he had never seen her looking so hand some, with so much color in her cheeks. with such a sparkle in her eyes, as she sat in the front parlor under the brilliant gas jets awaiting the coming of the expected visitors she almost outshone the radiant Annette.

A roll of carriage wheels in the street below, a long and breathless pause, a ring at the doorbell of the artist's suit, which Maxey himself answered, and the visitors came.

"Mrs. Forsythe, my friend, Mr. Julius Maxey, Mrs. Maxey, Miss Ellen Maxey. What is this? You are pale, you are ill Fostelle! Some water, Julian, quick!"

Everybody was startled and alarmed Everybody except Ellen seemed more or less in danger of losing presence of mind. One moment a haughty and disdainful woman in the full bloom of health and strength bowing in a lofty way to her new acquaintances, the next a pale and tottering wreck clinging to the arm of her betrothed! The change was too sudden, too unexpected and mysterious not to be powerful in its effect.

"Thank you, Eustace," said Mrs. Forsythe in a faint voice, taking the water, which Maxey had run to bring, from the doctor's hand. She swallowed a little of the cooling liquid and declared that she felt better. Nevertheless she sank down upon the sofa, whither the physician had led her, faint and helpless.

Lamar bent over her with some solicitude, but more wonder.

"Fostelle, are you in pain?"

"Not at all, Eustace. It is only a little faintness that will soon go away."

He took her hand in his, rested upon the massive gold ornament that encircled her wrist, placed his finger upon her pulse and listened into her face searchingly.

"Shall we take you back to the carriage? Don't you think it would be better to go home at once?"

Mrs. Forsythe was rapidly recovering her color. As Lamar spoke her glance wandered in the direction of the artist's sister, who stood by herself, silent and composed, while all the rest were full of anxiety. A sudden gleam of the eyes and compression of lips followed that glance. Then she said in a voice which, though it trembled slightly, was perfectly clear and audible to everybody:

"No, I will stay. This is only momentary. Don't you see that it has left me? Sit here beside me, Eustace, dear. Pray do not stand any more on my account, Mrs. Maxey. Give yourself no more alarm about me. In a few moments I shall be quite restored."

At this everybody sat down. The unusual came to an end, and the conventional "call" began. Mrs. Forsythe led her word. In five minutes there was no trace of her late indisposition. Ellen Maxey saw, with unwilling admiration for her tact and management, the part that she had decided to play with regard to herself. By no word or look, other than that which the first shock of meeting had drawn on a matter of vital importance to herself and others interested. First of all, said he, 'I want to know if you can tell the cause or the age of a scar on the human body?' To so very vague and general a question I told him I certainly could, give him no satisfactory answer. 'Very well,' said he, 'I will postpone my question until after I have presented my case. I want you to get into my carriage. I will then take you to a place where there is a scar which I wish to have examined. I shall introduce you under a false name, and it is not to be known that you are a physician. All you have to do is to assent to everything 'I say, and when I show you the scar scrutinize it as closely as you can. Afterward I shall ask you for your opinion.

"'I will tell you,' he went on, 'that this is a most important case, and that you are only one of several prominent physicians whose opinions are to be asked. We wish and intend to make this matter as much of a certainty and to have it partake as little of the nature of guesswork as medical science will permit. I do not want to conceal anything from you, however. There is a bare possibility that at some time or other you may be called upon as an expert to repeat the opinion which you shall give me in court. If so, we shall see that you are amply recompensed for any loss of time or interference with your business that such a necessity would occasion. And in view of this possibility I wish you to recollect, just how this matter was presented by me to you, and that so far from endeavoring to control your opinion I have not even told you whether it would be for our interest to find this scar to be old or recent'—Why, what is the trouble, Fostelle? You are pale. Is your faintness coming on again?"

With a sudden effort Mrs. Forsythe overcame the emotion which had made itself so dangerously apparent in her countenance. She forced a smile, and with admirable presence of mind made haste to turn the apprehensive glances of everybody from herself by requesting Lamar to go on.

"Oh, no, Eustace; you're wrong this time, at any rate. I never felt better in my life. Go on, I pray you; I am so interested!"

The physician, almost forced to disbelieve his own eyes, eventually complied with this request.

"'After this preliminary,' he continued, "I got into a closed carriage with my antagonistical friend and was driven to a certain place, where I was ushered into the presence of as pretty a young lady as you often have an opportunity to look at."

"A pretty young lady?" exclaimed Maxey. "You are doing very well, Lamar. Proceed. Don't spare the details."

Everybody laughed, even Mrs. Forsythe, but Ellen, who was watching her with sharp eyes, saw that a new and secret terror was coming over her as the doctor went on. At his last words her hand trembled visibly. Nevertheless she only raised a handkerchief to her lips and did not speak.

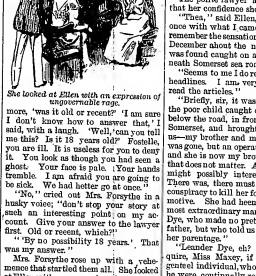
Lamar continued: "'Well,' said my friend, the lawyer, to the young lady, 'here is Mr. So-and-so, of whom I told you. He was an old friend of your father's.' He ought to know you very well. You won't object to his examining you, I suppose?' The young woman laughed, as I thought, a little nervously and said: 'Oh, no, not at all. I have no objection. He may inspect as much as he pleases.' Rather more bold and free than I should have liked, but still not offensive. 'Dark hair, you see,' said the lawyer. 'Isn't that right?' 'Oh, yes,' said I, 'quite right.' 'And black eyes. Good again, isn't it?' 'Oh, yes,' said I, 'perfectly good.' And so he went on, making a sort of inventory of her distinctive points, much as though she had been a horse which he was going to sell me. And finally you can't guess what happened."

They all gave it up without trying.

"Well," said Dr. Lamar, "finally the lawyer persuaded the girl to pull off her stocking and show me her left foot."

Mr. and Mrs. Maxey were so intent on what the physician was saying that they did not observe Mrs. Forsythe, but Ellen saw that she looked really ill, and to the minute described a scene of searching, suspicious glance into her own eyes.

"He made her show me her foot," said the physician, "and then I saw that one of the toes was missing. Here was the scar about which he had so mysteriously hinted. Well, that is all, when we were out of the place once



She looked at Ellen with an expression of unspeakable rage.

more, 'was it old or recent?' 'I am sure I don't know how to answer that,' I said, with a laugh. 'Will you tell me this? Is it 18 years old?' Fostelle, you are ill. It is useless for you to deny it. You look as though you had seen a ghost. Your face is pale. Your hands tremble. I am afraid you are going to be sick. We had better go at once."

"No," cried out Mrs. Forsythe in a husky voice; "don't stop your story at such an interesting point! you can't discount. Give your answer to the lawyer first. Old or recent, which?"

"By no possibility 18 years.' That was my answer."

Mrs. Forsythe rose up with a vehemence that startled them all. She looked at Ellen with an expression of ungovernable rage and then at the bewildered physician.

"Dr. Lamar," she cried; "has that low breed, false hearted chit of a girl there set you on to tell what you have told?"

Lamar was on his feet in an instant. "Mrs. Forsythe," he said in a terrible voice, "are you mad?"

His look overawed the strong tiger in the woman in an instant. For a minute she gazed into his face, and then her expression changed from rage to terror. Before them all she threw her face about his neck, crying out:

"Oh, Eustace, Eustace, forgive me. I don't know what I have been saying!" and fainted in unmistakable earnest.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISS MAXEY TRIES AGAIN.

The next morning two letters passed by messenger between Ballafoxe place and Dr. Eustace Lamar's office. Here they are in the order of their transmission:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have a request to make to you which you may think strange and extraordinary—the more so, perhaps, because I cannot explain to you now the reasons why I make it. I do not know that you will feel justified in giving me the information that I desire to ask, but I can only tell you that whether you grant or refuse it it will be a matter entirely between ourselves. Nobody shall ever know that you have told me, not even my brother. In excuse for this very bold letter I can only plead the interest I have in the welfare and happiness of those very near and dear to me. I am sure Dr. Lamar will not think that it is any girlish whim on my part that sends me so to pronounce upon what I am interest he has always shown toward me. If you could tell me in the name of that lawyer of whom you spoke last night, it would aid me greatly in an almost hopeless fight I have undertaken. The truth will. Neither Julian nor Annette is in my confidence in this matter. I do this on my own individual responsibility, without the knowledge of anybody in the whole world. How is Mrs. Forsythe this morning? I trust she has fully recovered from her indispositions of last evening. Your true friend, ELLEN MAXEY.

To Dr. Eustace Lamar.

MY DEAR MISS MAXEY—I reply to your request without an instant's hesitation. The name of the lawyer is Frederick Bornstein, and his office is at 96 Pine row. I know that you will respect this confidence. All that I will ask in return is to ask you again to pour own enthusiasm, my dear girl, will always look upon me as your friend, and that you will not hesitate at any time to ask me anything that is in my power to grant. Rest assured I shall do it. Mrs. Forsythe is quite ill. She desires me to apologize for her wild words last night. She has been suffering severely from excruciating pain all the evening and said that she did not in justice to herself go to her guest and continuous self restraint. She is now asleep and I hope will awaken when she is sufficiently recovered. Yours now, as always, EUSTACE LAMAR.

In the afternoon of the same day in which Miss Maxey received this answer she donned her street garments and went out.

She walked directly to Park row, and in response to her inquiries was shown into the presence of a little gray haired old man with bright eyes, who received her with most scrupulous politeness in an inner room opening off the main office.

"Mr. Bornstein," said Ellen, coming to business without delay, "I must throw myself upon your mercy. I mean to say that my visit to you is strictly private. It is not known even to my most intimate friends."

"Give yourself no uneasiness, miss," said the old gentleman, shutting the door very carefully. "Listening to confidences is a part of my trade. These walls have no ears."

"I must further introduce myself to you, sir. I am Miss Ellen Maxey. My brother, Mr. Julius Maxey, is an artist and lives at 29 Waverley place."

"I am very pleased to know Miss Maxey. Pray, do not stand. Seat yourself, seat yourself, I entreat you."

The polite old gentleman dusted a chair with great diligence and drew it invitingly to the middle of the floor beside the green covered table.

Ellen sat down, and the lawyer followed her example, placing a chair at his office chair on the other side of the table.

"Now, my dear young lady," he obliged in a cheerful little voice, "don't be afraid to speak to me. Say whatever is in your heart to say, and say it as though you were talking to your most confidential friend."

Thus encouraged Ellen began at once.

"I know not sure, sir, that you will not be inclined to think me insane before I have done. I have no advice to ask, no information to communicate. I have simply come here to tell you some facts which have come under my own personal observation, because I believe there is no least a possibility that they may be of great interest to you. If not, I shall have done my duty and have freed my conscience."

The lawyer looked at her with a bland smile and inclined his head encouragingly.

"I have only one request to make," Miss Maxey went on; "and that is that you will never tell anybody, whatever the result of this interview may be, that I came here to see you."

The polite lawyer assured her again that her confidence should be respected.

"Then," said Ellen, "I will begin at once with what I came to say. Do you remember the sensation in the papers last December that the nameless girl who was found caught on a point of rock beneath Somerset sea road?"

"Seems to me I do recollect seeing the headlines. I am very sure I did not read the articles."

"Bridget, it was this: We found the poor child caught on a point of rock below the road, in front of the hotel at Somerset, and brought her ashore with us—my brother and myself. Her mind was gone, but an operation restored her, and she is now in my brother's house. But that does not matter. All that I thought right to do I have intrusted you is this: There was, there must have been some conspiracy to kill her for some unknown purpose. She was brought up by a most extraordinary man named Fostelle Dye, who made no pretense of being her father, but who told us he did not know her parentage."

"Leander Dye, eh? Allow me to inquire, Miss Maxey, if he is a tolerably genteel individual, who looked as though he were continually recovering from a debauch?"

"You could not have described him better, Mr. Bornstein."

"Perhaps the fact that I am going to tell you, sir, which I am about to relate to tell you, is known to you already through the papers. This poor girl without a name by reason of her misfortune has deprived of one of the toes of her left foot."

"Oh devil you say!" cried the little old gentleman, jumping up in a state of great excitement. He recovered himself most immediately. "Oh, I beg of you saying! Something about an accident? Pray go on. Don't mind me. Pray go on."

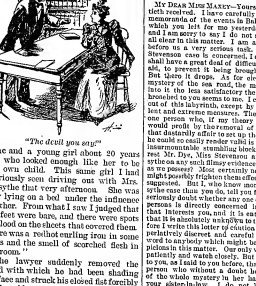
The lawyer again seated himself, but he no longer directly faced Miss Maxey, and he shaded his face with his hand.

"There is no need, sir," resumed the artist's sister, "of my entering into details until I learn whether all this has any interest for you. I will go on at once to another fact, and one which I now acknowledge for the first time. My brother having been persuaded to give up our new situation into Mr. Dye's strange relations with the girl he had brought up—his cousin, I took it upon myself to look into the matter as well as I could. One afternoon some weeks ago I availed myself of a good opportunity to do the very unladylike thing of following Mr. Dyesthrough the streets. I saw him go into the house of Mrs. Fostelle Forsythe, on Livingston street."

"Ah!" the lawyer did not say more, but he uttered this ejaculation in a short, dry, significant manner, as if he meant to say, "I thought as much!" He fixed his bright eyes keenly on Miss Maxey's face.

Ellen thought she detected distrust and suspicion in his glance.

"Yes, Mr. Bornstein, he remained in that house for some hours. As he came out, I went in. I was received by the servant for a female physician and conducted at once to a chamber on the second floor. There I found Mrs. For-



"The devil you say!"

sythe and a young girl about 20 years old, who looked enough like her to be her own child. This same girl I had seen Mr. Dye driving out with Mrs. Forsythe that very afternoon. She was now lying on a bed under the influence of ether. From what I saw I judged that her feet were bare, and there were spots of blood on the sheets that covered them. There was a rolled cambric bandage on some coals and the smell of scorched flesh in the room."

The lawyer suddenly removed the hand with which he had been shading his face and struck his closed fist forcibly on the table:

"Stop, stop!" he cried in a little, sharp voice, very unlike his former urbane tones. "I'm a plain man, Miss Maxey, and an old lawyer. State your claim in plain words, plain words, Miss Maxey. I have dealt with some hundreds of similar cases in the last 14 years, and I feel entirely competent to deal with this one. This beating about the bush may do with a younger man, but it will not do with me. Tell me at once, frankly and fairly, what are your claims? That's the best way—much the best way. What are your claims? What do you know about the Forsythe case? What is your attitude and the attitude of those whom you represent? Sir, why!" a look of astonishment and utter mystification.

"Unfortunately, Mr. Bornstein," she said, "you have forgotten what I said to you when I came here—that I know nothing whatever of this matter except the facts that I have told you. I am very sure that I never in all my life heard of the Forsythe case."

The old gentleman looked at her nonplussed, but still incredulous.

"Oh, come now, come," he said in a milder tone, "that's impossible, Miss Maxey. That's quite impossible!"

"Very well, then," Ellen replied quietly. "Then the impossible is for the truth. I have told you all that I know."

"Then why should you come here?" he will tell you, sir. Almost every day since I saw that, to me, inexplicable scene in Mrs. Forsythe's chamber I have been trying to invent some theory to account for it. Last night I heard—never mind what, for I cannot tell you of it without betraying a confidence. But I heard something which seemed a possible explanation, and as your name was mentioned in connection with the mysterious affair I came to you."

"In other words, somebody told you about the new claim set up by Miss Stevenson?"

"No, sir. I never heard that name before. My information and reference only to a left foot and missing toe."

A light seemed to dawn upon the lawyer's mind.

"Oh, I see. Some doctor has talked. Very well; very well. That may be that may be. I may have to apologize to you, Miss Maxey, for my rudeness. I do not understand you. Where would you take me?"

"I would take you to call on Miss Stevenson, for the purpose of seeing whether you can identify her."

"But who is Miss Stevenson?"

"Never mind that. You will know her if you have seen her before: if not, not. Will you go?"

"I will go."

The lawyer stepped into the adjoining room and spoke to an office boy. In 10 minutes a carriage was at the door.

Miss Maxey was driven by the gray haired old gentleman to a respectable house in a quiet street. She followed him up the stairs to the second story.

Then, in a cheerful room, seated in an easy chair, her feet upon an otto man, reading a novel, was the pretty girl whom Miss Maxey had first seen in the carriage with Mrs. Forsythe six afternoon she had followed the somber Dye.

"Well," chirped the lawyer when they were in the carriage once more, "yes or no. Do you know her?"

"She is the same girl whom I saw on the bed in Mrs. Forsythe's room."

The old gentleman turned his head for the evident purpose of concealing the telltale expression of his face.

"Then I have you to your door, Miss Maxey? No! I will not enter at the beat of the street then. It will be safer perhaps. Don't thank me, Miss Maxey, The obligation is entirely on my own my side. Rest assured that you shall hear from me in time to the point before many days have passed."

A week later Miss Maxey received this letter:

MY DEAR MISS MAXEY—Yours of the twenty-third received. I have carefully examined the memoranda of the events alluded to therein, and have waited for me yesterday afternoon, and I am sorry to say I do not see my way at present in this matter. I am afraid we have before us a very serious case. So far as the interests case is concerned, I do not think I shall have great difficulty, but I fear that I shall be prevented in being brought into court. But leave it there. As for clearing up the mystery of the sea rod, the more I examine into it the less satisfactory the theory that I broached to you seems to me. I can see no way out of this labyrinth, except by the motive test and extreme measures. The failure of the one person who, if my theory were correct, would profit by the removal of the victim or that death would suffice to set up the claim which he could so easily render valid is the great and insurmountable stumbling block. Can we arrest Mr. Dye, Miss Stevenson and Mrs. Forsythe on the very much thinner evidence even as we possess? Most certainly not, though we might possibly frighten them into confessing, as I suggested. But I, who know more of the Forsythe case than you do, tell you that I am seriously doubt whether any one of those three persons is directly concerned in the matter that interests you, and it is entirely possible that it is absolutely impossible to them. Therefore I write this letter of caution you to be extremely discreet, and even that you are not warned to anybody which might betray our suspicions in this matter. Our way is to wait patiently and watch closely. But I want to say to you, as I said to you before, that there is one person who without a doubt holds the key of the whole mystery in her hands. I mean your sister-in-law. I do not know enough about the medical part of the case to know whether I do not murmur anything in the sleep. But it does seem as if all that stood between us and a most vital piece of light is her lack of memory at events during her sickness in your house. Is it not possible to stimulate that memory? Is it not possible to stimulate assault on yourself in the same house, and at least know one who was in the room? At any rate, it would do no harm to try. Question her cautiously, but carefully. I will write again in a few days. Your true friend, FREDERICK BORNSTEIN.

"Alas!" sighed Miss Maxey. "Alas, he asks for the impossible!"

[CONTINUED.]

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO DUCKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S $1.75 $2. BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3 $2.50 $2. $1.75

BEST IN THE WORLD. CAUTION. Stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS. Name and price must be stamped on each shoe. Sold by dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. Ask your dealer for them. Sold by FOXFAINE & ANGLIN.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes at

Because, as the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere, and can give you the best value for the money for any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to

First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars, executed and delivered by Lindell Lumber Company, a corporation, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagors, to the Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of August, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages, page 500.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500, on the 26th day of August, 1888, and the interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage in the following respects, to-wit: the non-payment of said sum of $100 and the interest upon said sum of $500 from the 26th day of August, 1893, to the date of this notice the sum of $458.33, being the sum of $100 principal and $358.33 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of $25 attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to foreclose said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statutes in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: Lots numbered three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty-six (46), forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one 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WORK OF CONGUESS.

Tuesday, July 17

The house passed the Bailey voluntary bankruptcy bill and devoted the remainder of the day to business reported from the judiciary committee. Only two bills, however, were disposed of, one to create an additional circuit judge for the Eighth judicial circuit, and the other making United States railroad corporations for the purpose of jurisdiction citizens of the states through which they pass or into which they go.

The senate devoted the day to the agricultural appropriation bill. Hunsbeagle's million dollar thistle exterminating amendment was incorporated.

Wednesday, July 18.

In the senate today the conference report on naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to and the Indian bill was considered.

The house transacted no business of national importance.

Friday, July 20.

The house passed the Chinese immigration bill, providing for the inspection of immigrants at the point of embarkation.

Saturday, July 21.

Tucker's resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to provide for election of senators by the people was adopted by the house.

The senate was not in session.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

Serious Wreck Reported on the Texas and Pacific.

TEXARKANA, Tex., July 23.—Limited reports reach here of a serious wreck on the Texas and Pacific railroad near Queen City, Tex., in which the engineer, Express Messenger Fred Marshall, Fireman Allen and the train porter, together with three passengers, whose names are unobtainable, were killed. The wrecked train was the northbound passenger from Dallas. A relief train, boarded by Dr. J. A. Lightfoot and a sufficient corps of aids, left here for the scene of the disaster.

MINNESOTA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Fatt Ticket Named by the St. Paul Convention.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The state convention of Prohibitionists concluded their labors by nominating the following ticket: Governor, H. S. Hilleboe; lieutenant governor, C. M. Way; secretary of state, C. O. Wingor; auditor, S. S. Johnson; treasurer, F. L. Hampson; attorney general, J. E. Childs.

Mail Car Consumed.

LA JUNTA, Colo., July 21.—A mail car on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, California express No. 3 was burned about 20 miles from this city. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine. Over 200 sacks of papers and 20 ponches of mail, all for California points were consumed.

Cousing Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, has, by direction of the secretary of the treasury, issued orders to the mint authorities at San Francisco and New Orleans to begin at once the coinage of silver dollars and during the present month to coin up to the ordinary capacities of the mints.

Hawaiian Republic.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 18.—Advices received here by steamer from Honolulu show that a republic was proclaimed in the Hawaiian islands on July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic. When the steamer bringing the advices sailed many person had taken the oath of allegiance.

Four Persons Drowned.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 23.—A quadruple drowning occurred at Otsego lake about noon. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards and son and a hook agent whose name is unknown.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, July 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Weak and lower. No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Spring, 65c September, bic.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 43c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3, 32@32½c.

BARLEY—Steady and quiet. No. 2, 50@; sample, 123c

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, July 23 6'91.

HOGS—Market 5c higher. Range of prices, $4.35@4.70.

CATTLE—Market quiet; demand light. Prime steers, $4.00@4.75; good steers, $3.40@3.90; prime cows, $3.00@3.25; good cows, $ 2@2.40; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; big steal calves, $3.00@3.75; heavy calves, $2.00@3.00; stockers, $1.75@2.60; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.25@3.00.

SHEEP—Dull.

Muttons, $2.50@3.50. lambs, $3.00@4.00; common, $1.25 @3 0

Receipts: Hogs, 2?0; cattle, 30; sheep, 100.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23 1891.

WHEAT—Close, 56c; July opening, 55½c; highest, 56½c; lowest, 54¾c; closed, 55c; September opening, 56½c; highest, 57½c; lowest, 56¼@56½c; close, 57½c. December opening, 58½c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 58c; closed, 59c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 55c; No. 2 Northern, 54½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 23, 1891.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 57c; July, 57c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¾c; No. 2 Northern, 54c; No. 3, 49@50c. Rejected, 47½. No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 56c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1891.

CATTLE—Market firm, best grades 5@10c higher.

HOGS—Quality poor. Market active and firm; best grades a shade higher. Sales ranged Common to good light, $4.25@5.20; rough packing, $4.00@4.20; mixed, $4.90@5.30; Pigs, $4.10 4.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; top lambs, $4.35@4.40.

Receipts: Cattle, 11,500; hogs, 33 000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2, cash 49¾c; September, 50½c; December, 52½c.

CORN—Higher. No. 2 cash, 43½c; July, 43c; October 42¾c.

OATS—Higher. August, 27½c; September, 27½c; July, 26½c.

PORK—Lower. July, $12.37½; September, $12.65.

SHORT RIBS—Steady. July, $6.02; September, $6.05.

A Happy Family.

The Wool Clip of Australia.

The latest figures of the Australian wool output and value for the 1893-4 season compare with former seasons as follows:

	Total output of Australasia. Bales.	Value of the season's clip.
1888-89.....	1,466,000	$108,360,000
1890-91.....	1,516,000	91,010,000
1891-92.....	1,790,000	87,180,000
1892-93.....	1,807,000	82,150,000
1893-94.....	1,857,000	82,010,000

It appears that within five seasons the entire colonial clip has increased by almost 400,000 bales, while its value has decreased by nearly $16,000,000. The average value of the wool has fallen from $74. down to less than $50 per bale within the same period. Where will the American woolgrower be without protection?

CHILD BIRTH · · ·
· · · MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.00 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.

Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and when the bow is pushed down to the pendant, so the bow cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with the Rose Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark——

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case you want to see is sure to be in one by the manufacturers.

KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and winnipeg

TO—
HELENA.
BUTTE.
SPOKANE.
TACOMA.
SEATTLE.
PORTLAND

PULLMAN Sleeping Cars,
ELEGANT Dining Cars
TOURIST Sleeping Cars

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Superior. For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West 7:34 p.m.

Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car Service.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R'R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
St. Paul, Minn.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and duly executed by Bontain and Bridget Boutain, his wife, mortgagors to Kate G. Norris, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 1 of mortgages on page 49 etc.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of two hundred eighty dollars ($280) principal and interest, besides the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee, and twenty five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: the south half (S. ½), of the north east quarter (N. E. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred fifty-three (153) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-Fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 25th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.
C. A. IVE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[18-91]

NOTICE OF COVTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 18, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter P. Sorenson, that Ludvig Arneson has failed to comply with law, by failure to reside upon his Homestead Entry No. 3,719, dated June 10th, 1893, upon the N. W. ¼, section 12, township 153, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Ludvig Arneson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said land except about twenty acres, and has not resided upon said land since the same, and that there is no house on the same of cuttings standing or growing thereon; said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[17-91] WM. ANGLIM, Register.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and duly executed by Bontain and Bridget Boutain, his wife, mortgagors to L. Ellington, mortgagee, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., and duly recorded in Book 21, of mortgages on page 49, which default the power of sale became operative, and there is claimed to be due on the date of this notice, on said mortgage and the note secured thereby, the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars ($548.75-100) and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage viz: Lot number twenty-three (23) in block number one (1) of the original town of Mentor, according to the plat and survey thereof now on file and of record in the office of deeds in and for Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Polk county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1894, at (10) ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of five hundred forty-eight and 75-100 dollars and interest and costs and taxes, and said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 6th, 1894.

L. ELLINGTON,
Mortgagee.
R. P. PIERCE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [8-91].

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication July 12th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, made and executed by Bontain and Bridget Boutain, his wife, mortgagors to Kate G. Norris, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 1 of mortgages on page 49 etc.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of two hundred eighty dollars ($280) principal and interest, besides the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee, and twenty five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: the south half (S. ½), of the north east quarter (N. E. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred fifty-three (153) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-Fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 25th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.
C. A. IVE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[18-91] Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and duly executed by Bontain and Bridget Boutain, his wife, mortgagors to Kate G. Norris, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 9th day of November, 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 21 of mortgages on page 49.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly executed and delivered to said mortgagee a certain instrument in writing assigning said mortgage and the money to become due thereon, which assignment was given to secure the payment of $1,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said assignment, with interest at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain coupon note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said assignment.

And whereas the said the

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. Outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....H. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. ROBERTS
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LOREN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARBY HEISE

What a happy ten-party the democratic party is with its "tariff reform" ideas. It sees the rock upon which it foundered, but how to save the wreck it does not know.

The St. Paul Globe was sold by the receiver last Thursday to Chas. S. Weaver of Chicago, who represents the heirs of Norman Kittson. The Globe was founded with Kittson's money, and it was to defend the heirs that a receiver was appointed.

P. J. McGuire is contemplating writing a book the title of which will be "How it was Done." He will Hunt up plenty material and dedicate the work to Jlorrow. One of the actors will be a Chap-in Detroit who was quite conspicuous before the convention. He will Strain every nerve to get at the bottom facts and make the work complete.

The democratic house will not pass the senate tariff bill, and the result will probably be that no tariff laws will be enacted this summer. A square-toed free trade bill could hardly be worse for the country than the wishy-washy dilatory tactics of the democrats have been. And a free trade bill been passed in the states the country could have prepared itself to meet it, but the condition of things that exist, no business interest knows how to prepare for, and it is worse to far than a definite, settled policy could be.

The question that now agitates Minnesota democracy is to fuse or not to fuse with the pops. Whether is it better to suffer the ills they now endure or to flee to those they know not of, is what they don't seem able to decide. We do not imagine the leaders will relish this losing their identity, and even if they should can they deliver the goods? The way is indeed beset with difficulties and while they would like well enough to defeat the republican party, there are good and valid reasons why they should not seek to do it through fusion. The rank and file in the democratic party would not be apt to follow the lead.

The Pioneer Press is a dandy newspaper. Under a head entitled: "From the Exchanges," it publishes clippings supposed to be from some town or city referred to. In its issue of July 24th, it publishes the following nice little advertisement of our city, leaving its readers to infer that the article in question was taken from some paper in Crookston:

"Crookston: Crookston has the poorest restaurant accommodations of any city in the state of its size. No wonder the citizens of that place were organized a stock company to erect a hotel. They need one."

Every occasionally the Press sends its agent up to solicit subscribers, and at such times nothing (by way of promises) is too good for us, but the fulfillment is always sure to be a black eye—like the above sample! We should think our citizens would tumble all over one another in their efforts to subscribe for such a paper—especially when they can just as well take the Minneapolis Tribune, or Journal, or some paper that sometimes has a kind word to say about us—at any rate they never descend to such methods to get a dirty little fling at us. No Crookston paper ever originated the article in question.

Bits, Little Gems.

The senatorial question will cut a big figure in the coming state campaign. The Minneapolis Evening Journal says the two prominent candidates strongly entirely in the field are Senator Washburn and Ignatius Donnelly, and gives a pen picture of Donnelly's distinguished (?) services, by way of chin music principally, as contrasted with all that Washburn has actually accomplished for the state. Referring to the rumors regarding Merriam's candidacy the Journal says:

"To be perfectly explicit, ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam is, in the judgment of all who pay any intelligent attention to state politics, engaged in the most diligent efforts to so adjust the politics of the state that Washburn will be defeated and Gov. Nelson substituted for him in the senate. Mr. Merriam is not doing this because he loves Nelson more or Washburn less, or because of any dissatisfaction which he can point out with Washburn's record in the senate, but he is doing it because he wishes to see arrange matters in the state that, upon the expiration of Senator Davis' term, he may become a successful candidate himself. Sectional feeling and the jealousy of the country districts against the city has led to the claim that it is time for the country to have a senator again, and Mr. Merriam shows well enough that if Mr. Washburn is returned to the senate at this time, the demands of the country districts may be so strong in two years from now as to make it impossible to him, as a citizen of St. Paul, to secure an election. His shrewd political judgment, therefore, admonishes him that the proper thing for William R. Merriam to do for William R. Merriam is, if possible, to defeat Senator Nelson for Washburn, provide the country with a senator, and remove the obstacle of sectional interest from his path four years from now.

That is what the opposition to Washburn means. It is not a question of Washburn's fitness, of his fidelity, of his record, of what he has accomplished or what he can accomplish, but simply a question whether Mr. Merriam is able to so manipulate things as to gratify his own personal ambition and secure the place for himself.

It is very well understood that Gov. Nelson is not making an active campaign for the senatorship. He has assured Senator Washburn that he is not a candidate and will not take a part in the contest for the place. His prominence in that connection is due rather to Gov. Merriam's desire to use him to further his own end."

CLEVELAND ON WOOL.

The President Dislikes Woolgrowers Because There Is No Trust.

President Cleveland has a woolly record.

He expressed himself very plainly, telling the people at least the farmers and their wool in his third annual message to congress, Dec. 6, 1887. He did not commit himself so far as to say that he knew, but he thought "it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50."

Upon this assumption he argued that the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory" and proceeded to show from his point of view that it was a "burden upon the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old." He further proved to his own complete satisfaction that it was "a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land." He did not state upon which part of the clothing it was fastened or whether fastened with a safety pin as well with "a relentless grasp." This was an oversight.

Senator Jones of Nevada, in his great tariff speech of 1892, took up Mr. Cleveland's sheepishness, and estimating 66 per cent as being "a large proportion" showed that we had in 1887 as many as 820,000 separate farmers who owned flocks of 35 sheep each and that there were 4,000,000 persons directly and personally interested in the wool tariff.

As President Cleveland and no free trade in wool because "a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50," the inference is that free wool would never have been thought of by him or his party if the flocks had been large ones, concentrated among few owners, or, in fact, if there had been a sheep trust, a raw wool trust or both. Such a trust could have dictated its own terms, but the unfortunate 820,000 separate farmers must be made to suffer. President Cleveland and his party are monopolists from the word go.

An Umbrella.

"Show me an umbrella," says a manufacturer, "that has holes worn in the silk about the rims at the top, while the body of the material is still intact throughout, and I will show you the owner of an umbrella who doesn't deserve to own one, if it is a good one. And show me an umbrella that has holes in along the ribs between the gores of the cloth, make them come there, and I will show you an owner who carries his umbrella more for the sake of appearances than for utility."

A wet umbrella placed handle down drips the moisture from it at the edges of the frame, and the material with which it is covered dries evenly and leaves no spot still soaked with water. If the handle is upward, the water runs down and to one spot at the top, where the strong cloth about the ring holds a good deal of it and in a comparatively short time rots the material, and it breaks out.

The man who carries his umbrella swathed in its case when it is not called into use by rain will soon find it wearing out from top to bottom.

This is because of constant friction between the case and the cloth, and no matter of how good quality it may be the holes will appear in it long before they should, and the provider of the umbrella will of course be blamed for selling inferior or damaged goods. There are many people so ignorant of the proper treatment of an umbrella that they will buy one, and if by when wet and leave it to rot and mold until the next time they want it for use.—New York World.

APPEALS TO PUBLIC.

A R. U. OFFICIALS ISSUE AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Asking Them to Refrain From Riding In Pullman Cars, and Thus Lend Aid In Crushing the Palace Car Magnate.—No Surrender" Still the Cry of the Leaders.

Chicago, July 23.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, the American Railway union officials, have issued an address to the public, the substance of which is as follows:

It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through oft repeated reductions of wages, excessive rents and many other causes, has grievously wronged its employes, and whatever may be said about the great railroad strike which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of the Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form, even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate, is proof positive that said company had no faith in the justice of its cause

and fears the disclosures. that are certain to result from an honest investigation and in view of heavy losses entailed upon the country such obstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserving of the severest condemnation. We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and this in a way that will not necessitate a strike, with its attendant ills. We have faith in the American people; they uphold justice; they love fair play. And now in the name of justice and fair play we appeal to the great American public, to every good man and every good woman not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no friend of humanity, will

Occupy a Seat or a Berth

in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars.

We propose to continue this fight against the Pullman company through good and evil report, and ignore regard to consequences, until justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available and lawful means to push the contest. It is requested that all papers throughout the land, favorable to labor, to justice, to humanity, copy this statement in full and keep it standing as long as people.

The address is signed by Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers.

OREGON'S GOVERNOR ELECT.

Judge Lord Was Born In Delaware and Served In the Union Army.

William Payne Lord, governor elect of Oregon, was born in Kent county, Del., about 53 years ago. He was educated at Dover and at Fairfield academy in Herkimer county, N. Y. He began the study of law at Dover, Del., in 1863, in the office of George P. Fisher, a member of congress and subsequently judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The Dover bar was celebrated for its learning at that time, and young Lord was attracted to that town from all over the peninsula.

War's alarms soon interrupted the young man's studies, and his sympathies being with the north he joined the First Delaware cavalry as a private and pointed its major. He served till the close of the war and then resumed his law studies, completing them at the Albany Law school.

In 1868 Major Lord went to Salem, Or., and there formed a law partnership with an old comrade in arms, Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon B. Knight, also a Delawarean and a gallant Union college. Major Lord prospered in his adopted state and was soon able to return east and take one of the fair daughters of Baltimore fr a bride, Miss Julia Montague, a brunette of rare beauty, well bred and highly educated. Mrs. Lord is very popular in the society of Salem and Portland and has materially assisted her husband in the attainment of his ambitions.

Mr. Lord is at present chief justice of the state of Oregon. He will succeed Sylvester Pennoyer as gov ior on Jan. 14, 1895, and for four years will draw the salary of $1,600 a year appertaining to that office.

Free Trade Dogmas In a New Dress.

The Tariff Question Up to Date.

This is the place where the laugh comes in. Is a "war thirty millions, is many years illions

We should pay to the Welshmen for furnishing tle.

Wool! Wool! American wool!
Over the ops of the sheep to pull.
Cheap suits and no credit, you never should dread it,
But don't think of raising American wool.

Trade! Trade! American trade!
All on one side when 'tis properly made.
It brings wealth beyond telling to my without selling
And largely increases American trade.

Gold! Gold! American gold!
For which trade and labor are frequently sold.
England has greed for it we have no need for it.
Empty our vaults of American gold.

Steel! Steel! American steel!
Patrons and beggars no taxes can feel.
So bring your steel axes and clear off the taxes.
We've no other use for American steel.

Cheek! cheek! American cheek!
Hear the free trader in Washington speak.
Take the world for your neighbor, and down with home labor.
Kill our home industries, show your big cheek.

—Stephen E. Hoot, M. D.

The Trim American Foot.

Several London newspapers have been entertaining their readers during the Whitsun holidays by a lively controversy over the respective size and beauty of the feet of English and American women. Some editors, in the face of overwhelming evidence, confess that English feet are out of running in such a controversy and console themselves by asserting that the feet of Englishmen are far more shapely than those of their American brothers. There have been many indignant protests against even this admission. To those deniers, when assured that they may speak incog., regretfully admit that they are unable to fit the trim American foot with any shoe ready made for the fat and flat feet of English women.

Art In a Store Mistress.

"Miss Flimsyfluff is very gloomy," said one member of the opera company to another.

"Why?"

"You see, she's really fond of her husband and hates to be divorced from him, but she feels that her art demands it."—Washington Star.

A Careful Father.

"Look here," said the parent to the schoolteacher, "I see that one of the lines in my boy's copybook is, 'Less haste, more speed.' "

"Yes."

"And here's another that reads, 'The longest way round is the shortest way home.'"

"Yes."

"Well, I want it stopped. I don't want those moldy proverbs festering around his intellect. I'm educating him for business, not the United States senate."—Washington Star.

In the Militia.

Captain—Have you ever been drilled?
Private (who had seen service)—They called it drillin, but it was borin to me.—Detroit Free Press.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences Indigestion, headache, nausea, dizziness, and vertigo indicate need of certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to accomplish, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safest, and useful aperient in pharmacy.

JUDGE LORD.

Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I employed two doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being well again. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 68 years old, but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which number I have used up to this time, and I would no more be without them than I would bread."—E. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hildegard Elisabeth Isaak, his wife, of Polk county, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of April, A. D. 1892, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 27 of mortgages, at page 446. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600 and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and the payment of the sum of $100.00 and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and the performance of the conditions of one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, and described in said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and said note to the undersigned, Thomas Bonner, trustee, by written assignment dated the 26th day of April, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages, at pages 390 &c.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since May 1, 1893, and the interest upon said principal sum at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the date of this notice the sum of $100.00, being the amount of taxes paid by said mortgagee on said premises, with interest thereon, and the sum of $13.45 taxes for the year 1894 on said premises paid by said mortgagee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereunto recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property conveyed thereby, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NE¼) of section eight (8), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the courthouse, in the city of Crookston, in said county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day to pay and satisfy the amounts which will then be due upon said mortgage and note, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00), attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated, July 12th, 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus O. Rogers,
Attorney for said Assignee.
G1619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 41-7t

Republican County Convention.

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention for Polk county, Minnesota, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Crookston, on the 2d day of August, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing 12 delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Fergus Falls, Minn., September 11th, 1894, and for the purpose of electing nine delegates to attend the Senatorial and Legislative Convention to be held at Crookston, Minn., September 15th, 1894, and also to place in nomination candidates for the following county offices:

Sheriff.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Register of Deeds.
Clerk of the District Court.
Attorney.
Judge of Probate.
Court Commissioner.
Superintendent of Schools.
Coroner.
Surveyor.
County Commissioner for Second District.
County Commissioner for Fourth District,
and also for the purpose of selecting a new County committee.

The basis of representation will be one (1) delegate at large for each voting precinct, and one (1) delegate for each fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1892.

All citizens who believe in the principles of the Republican party, as laid down in the National and State Party Platforms, and who intend to support the Republican party and its candidates are cordially invited to attend the primaries, regardless of former party affiliations.

The several voting precincts are entitled to representation as follows:

Andover	3	3d ward	2
Angus	2	4th ward	6
Black River	2	Garfield	2
Badger	2	Garden	2
Brandsvold	3	Gentilly	2
Belgium	2	Gervais	2
Briolet	2	Grove Park	2
Bymbyville	2	Godfrey	2
City of Crookston—		Hammond	2
1st ward	5	Higdem	2
2d ward	5	Hill River	2
3d ward	4	Huntsville	4
4th ward	8	Hubbard	2
5th ward	3	Keystone	2
Columbia	3	Kertsonville	2
Crookston	3	Klug	5
Chester	2	Lambert	3
Emmerville	2	Lake Pleasant	2
Euclid	3	Lambert	2
Eden	2	Liberty	2
Fairfax	2	Lessor	2
Farley	2	Lockhart	3
Eanny	2	Lindsborg	2
Fisher	2	Neshit	2
Grand Forks	2	Nordeu	2
North	4	Norma	2
City of E. Grand Forks—		Nora	2
1st ward	2	Numedal	2
2d ward	2		

Onstad	2
Parnell	2
Poplar River	2
Polk Center	2
Queen	2
Red Lake Falls—	
Village	4
Township	2
Riels	2
River Falls	2
Rockshary	3
Rosine	3
Rosebud	2
Russia	2
Rhinehart	2
Sarsfield	2
Sandsville	2
Village St. Hilaire	2
Sletten	2
Sedlrum	2
Tabor	2
Terrebonne	2
Tilden	2
Tyrsil	2
Vineland	2
Winger	2
Woodside	2
Wyanlette	2

It is recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday next preceding the convention, at the most convenient time and place in each district of the precinct represented.

By order of the County Committee

W. A. ROBERTSON, Sec. P. J. McGUIRE, Chairman.

ANSWER FILED.

Attorneys For Strike Leaders Appear in Federal Court at Chicago.

Chicago, July 23.—An answer has been filed by the attorneys for the officers of the American Railway union in the contempt proceedings in the United States court, growing out of the alleged violation of the federal injunction against interference with the mails and interstate commerce. The answer, which was formulated by Attorney Gen. W. Ervin of St. Paul, and S. S. Gregory of Chicago, is very lengthy and denies in general terms the allegations in the complaint, including the sending of the telegrams in evidence. Among the matters denied is that any of the members of the A. R. U. committed any of the acts of violence complained of. This, as most of the other denials, is made "upon information and belief."

What the Defense Proposes.

The defense proposes to make its case to the supreme court of the United States in the event of an adverse decision here, and if defeated there to appeal through congress to the people. The policy of the defense will be to question the right and power of the court to issue injunctions like that obtained by the railway companies against Debs and his associates, and then impugn those who joined if the injunction be violated. It will be contended that what the court has done amounts to

Usurpation of Power

not given to the federal judiciary by either the constitution or law. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Reuster committee of congress which investigated the injunction and contempt proceedings by Judge Jenkins.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the district attorney and the hearing of the answer as read by the defendants' lawyers, Attorney Erwin moved formally that the defendants be dismissed. Mr. Erwin's motion was overruled, and counsel for the defense, and Mr. Walker for the prosecution. At the conclusion of Mr. Walker's argument court adjourned, and in the morning Attorney John S. Miller, who represents the Santa Fe, will speak for the prosecution.

MOVING UNDER GUARD.

Passenger Trains Leave Butte Without Resistance.

Butte, Mon., July 23.—Passenger trains are moving under guard of regulars on the Montana Union and Union Pacific roads. No resistance has been offered or violence threatened by strikers. The crews operating trains were brought from distant divisions of the Union Pacific.

Northern Pacific employes reported for work during the day, about 25 firemen being reinstated. President Calhoun of the local A. R. U. says the strikers have lost on account of the government's interference.

Can Return to Work.

Kansas City, July 23.—At a meeting of A. R. U. men from Argentine and vicinity held here it was mutually agreed that all strikers, excepting Santa Fe, might consider they had got permission to return to work, though the strike, it was stated, was not to be formally "called off."

In 1880 In United States had population of **3 Cities** ulation over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The Northwestern Line is the best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 In United States in 1870 had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line has Direct Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of these. [10-tf]

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, which the Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City.

Savage Used to wage war where the Indians lived in Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and progress, and many travel via The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace Is enjoyed by Indians, but **Pipe** the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking over the Duluth Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point is the **Fly** shortest distance, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Soo Sound right but they don't **Soo** look right to those who go through which The Northwestern Line runs between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha. [10-tf]

Debs Expects a General Strike.

Chicago, July 11.—"The action of the allied trades of this city, I am confident, to followed in other cities," said President Debs. "This is now a battle for the preservation of union principles and labor will rise en masse to help itself."

COMMITTEES IDLE.

Most of Their Work Finished For This Session of Congress.

Washington, July 11.—The committees of the house have nearly completed their work for the session. Of course the most important have entirely ceased to meet, while others hold only occasional sessions. A few matters of importance are still before committees. Foremost among these are the Pacific railroad problem, upon which the committee is exclusively engaged. Next in importance comes the banking bill, which has been given into the charge of a subcommittee and may not materialize this session. The report on the investigation of the Homestead armor plate frauds by the committee on naval affairs is yet to be made, and the labor committee is working on proposed arbitration laws. The immigration committee is expected to recommend some minor changes in those laws, and this week the members of the committee on merchant marine will vote on the McGuire bill to ameliorate the condition of seamen in the merchant service.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, formerly of Duluth, and a member of the state senate, was arrested in Detroit, Mich. He is said to be the head of a gang of forgers whose operations are extensive.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, July 18.

Baron Beyaus, the Belgian minister to France, is dead.

Joseph Hyrtle, the noted Austrian anatomist, is dead, aged 85.

Charles M. R. Leconte de Lisle, the poet and member of the French academy, is dead.

Commonwealers encamped in the vicinity of Washington are in dire straits for food.

The latest telegraphic reports received at Washington indicate that the Corean situation is substantially unchanged.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was $134,292,703, of which $64,431,542 was gold reserve.

The Illinois Steel company signed the scale for the Longview works at Milwaukee and 600 men will start to work in the morning.

The president nominated David A. Wells, Jr., of Connecticut to be second secretary of legation of the United States at London.

Thursday, July 19.

The steamer Columbia will take away $800,000 in gold from New York.

Bishop Marty has been removed from the Sioux Falls to the St. Cloud diocese by Archbishop Ireland.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo strike has been settled off, and all the men at Logan, O., returned to work.

Prince Henry of Bourbon, duke of Seville, is dead. His death occurred during a voyage from the Phillipine islands to Barcelona.

The river steamers Nishegorodsets and Dobrovoletz came in collision between Perm and Kasan and the latter was sunk. Twenty-eight persons were drowned.

Wednesday's game of baseball between Philadelphia and Boston at the former place resulted in riot in which several Boston players were injured. The trouble was caused by the unsportsmanlike tactics of the Boston team.

Friday, July 20.

A bridge below Lima, Mod., on the Union Pacific was burned Thursday.

The St. Cuthlds Catholic church at Minneapolis has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000.

Two hundred and eight fresh cases of cholera and 82 deaths were reported at St. Petersburg Tuesday.

The Peoples party of the Seventh Missouri congressional district have nominated G. F. Tippen of Springfield.

The Japanese government has purchased six steamships which belonged to the English line running between Liverpool and China.

The town of Somerset, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire. The business portion was destroyed with a large number of residences. The loss is heavy with small insurance.

At Trenton, N. J., Joseph Wallwitz was hanged for the murder of Deputy Prison Keeper J. F. Honecutt, in the state prison, Trenton, on the night of March 1, 1894.

Saturday, July 21.

The cruiser Columbia has sailed for Ensenfada, Nicaragua.

The Northern Pacific has shipped 760 cars of freight from Tacoma eastward since Monday.

A Chicago and Alton train was wrecked at the Bell Line crossing, Chicago. The mail clerk was probably fatally injured.

The miners of the Jellico, Tenn., region have returned to work in accordance with recommendations of a conference held with the operators Monday last.

Wilmore, a small town in Jassamine county, Ky., was badly damaged by a cyclone. At least a dozen people were injured, one of them fatally. The Holiness campmeeting was struck and every tent and cottage destroyed.

The French chamber of deputies has adopted the second clause of the anti-anarchist bill, providing that anarchist trials shall be before a correctional tribunal, composed of judges instead of being tried by juries.

It was stated at the White House that the president has no intention of visiting Atlantic City this season. He has contemplated visiting Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables as soon as public business would permit, but probably cannot go until concress adjourns.

Monday, July 23.

The strike on the Southern Pacific has been declared off unconditionally.

Rev. A. A. Armacost of Baltimore was accidentally drowned at Bathbridge, Pa.

The Christian Arbitration and Peace society began its annual convention at Asbury Park, N. J., Saturday.

W. J. Martin, a Muncie, Ind., glassworker, drank two gallons of water on a wager. He died two hours later.

Policeman Thompson of Brunswick, Ga., was murdered by a drunken negro whom he was attempting to arrest.

The Vigilant beat the Britannia by a minute and a half in the regatta on Dublin bay, notwithstanding the latter was light.

Four fresh cases of cholera are reported from Adrianople. The government has declared five days quarantine against all European arrivals.

Tuesday, July 24.

The striking railroad employes at Portland, Or., formally declared the strike off.

A death from cholera is reported from Avignon, in the department of Vancluse, France.

The town of Pontremoli, Italy, was shaken by an earthquake Sunday. No damage was done.

Storms and floods in Western India have caused much damage to the crops. Many lives have been lost.

The khedive of Egypt, Abbas II, is engaged to Emnin, youngest daughter of the late sultan, Abdul Aziz.

Illinois Twelfth district Republicans have nominated J. G. Cannon of Danville for congress by acclamation.

Governor Tillman of South Carolina has issued a proclamation declaring that the dispensary law is in force and will be enforced.

WEAKNESS OF HUMAN NATURE.

Eagerness of People to Take Undue Advantage of a Practical Joke.

"Do you remember me?" inquired the man as he quietly slipped up to the city editor's desk.

"I can't say that I do," replied the city editor, looking him over carefully.

"You remember I was in here some time ago giving policies of insurance on bunches of keys?"

"Oh, yes, I remember now. I took 'em."

"Of course. All wise men do. At the same time, if you recall it, I told you I had a great scheme for insuring umbrellas on the same plan?"

"I believe I do recall it. How did it come out?"

The man threw up his hands hopelessly.

"Well," he said, "before that week was out I had my umbrella insurance company at work, with agents all over town. The success was immediate and phenomenal. Everybody wanted to insure his umbrella. The premium was 50 cents a year. The amount to be paid to persons returning lost umbrellas was $3 —about the average price of an umbrella a man doesn't like to lose, you know. Agents turned in policies by the packet. Rain the first week. I hadn't any idea there were so many half dollars in circulation as I received at my office. Second week they kept coming, and I began to think of plans for a great building on Woodward avenue for the accommodation of the business, to be known as the Umbrella Insurance building. Third week it was still going. Fourth week it rained. Fifth week umbrellas began coming in. I didn't know there were so many umbrellas in the world.

"Sixth week it was worse, and I began to investigate. Watched the people who brought them in and got the $3. Mostly people above suspicion—to look at. Discovered they had been stealing them, always picked out one with our tag in it. Didn't know there were so many people who thought it no sin to steal an umbrella; never thought of that when I got up the company, wasn't an umbrella in the lot worth $3; didn't know so many people were cheap umbrellas; something rotten in Denmark. Just came up here from my office; string of people there reaching half way around the block waiting to get in. There isn't money enough left in the fund to buy a ferry ticket with. I've come here to see if you won't lend me that amount. I'm not going back, but I notice in the paper that Mr. Dingbat, the well known president of the Umbrella Insurance company, having been saddenly called to China, left this morning by way of Windsor and Quebec. Do I get the price of a ferry ticket? Thanks." And he went out, leaving the city editor in a condition of partial paralysis.—Detroit Free Press.

One on Joe Bailey.

Senator Perry J. Lewis tells a story on Congressman Joe Bailey, for which, however, he quotes Senator A. M. Carter of Fort Worth as authority:

"One day," said Lewis, "Carter and Joe Bailey were standing on the street when they saw approaching them a darky mounted on a frisky and spirited horse, whose fine appearance caught the fancy of Carter, who is a lover of fine horseflesh. Carter hailed the darky and remarked:

"'That's a pretty spirited animal you are riding, old man. Is he a good runner?'

"'Well, no, sah, he isn't much of a runnin hoss,' replied the rider.

"'Oh, then he is a good trotter, I suppose,' remarked Carter.

"'No, sah, he ain't no trotter neither,' said Selpha Lecanus.

"'Oh, I see,' exclaimed Carter; 'he is a No. 1 pacer.'

"'Nor, sah, dis hoss ain't no trotter, nor he ain't no pacer needer.'

"'Well, what in he fit for anyhow?' asked Carter.

"'Just ter prance aroun an look fine, hoss,' replied the darky, 'an dat's why I borrowed him from my young friend Marse Joe Bailey dar.'"—Galveston News.

Miss Russell's Fondness For Poker.

I am informed that one reason of the little rift within the Perugini lute consisted in Miss Russell's predilection for poker. This is a science to which the golden diva has devoted much study. She likes a game of poker and plays it for the stake of a dime laid down by General Schenck. Her parties for this diversion are usually composed of four or five people, each of them is a millionaire. But Miss Russell's income averages $50,000, and she can afford to play. The limit is high and the betting freely. Signor Perugini, whose salary is only $150 a week, could not sit down at such a game without losing his entire week's earnings. Consequently he was ruled out and had to solace himself with sentimental airs up stairs while his wife was winning or losing a fortune down stairs. This isolation was a source of quietude to his thoughts, and next morning he was perhaps not so cheerful a companion as a diva would wish at the breakfast table.—New York Press.

A Mistaken Idea.

She was reading over the column of marriage notices.

"I can't be true," she said, "that marriage is a lottery."

"And why not?" asked the young man with her.

"Because there is a law against advertising lotteries, and look at this," she replied, handing the paper to him.—Detroit Free Press.

A Time Killer.

Ed—What do you do to pass away the time?

Ned—Easy enough. I just give my promissory note to some one for 90 days, and the time passes quickly enough, I assure you.—London Quiver.

Something She Would Stop At.

"I don't believe that horrid Miss Bolton would stop at anything."

Bob—Did you ever try her with a soda fountain?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Work on the Park Rapids waterworks has begun.

Johann Forger is in jail at New Ulm for horse stealing.

The tax levy for Blue Earth county this year is $5,000.

The Isanti County Press has been purchased by George A. Iselin.

The sale of the Winona and Southwestern road will take place at Winona September 8.

John Burmister, a butcher of Slayton, was chloroformed and sandbagged and robbed of $150.

A postoffice has been established at Cushman, Isanti county, with Newton J. Bray as postmaster.

The Mankato school board has recently let contracts for improvements to the amount of $5,000.

Doc Ames wants to be mayor of Minneapolis again, and announces his intention of being a candidate.

At St. Paul a stranger was acquitted of contempt of court, applauded the decision and was fined for contempt.

The new Republican state central committee has been appointed. Tams Bixby will be chairman again.

The $50 men laid off at the Chicago and Northwestern shops at Winona two weeks ago were put to work Friday on a 10-hour schedule.

Nels Sik and Nels Anderson, while hauling a load of hay to Hinckley, were caught by a forest fire and the load and wagon burned. They had a narrow escape.

The house, barn and contents, including 1,000 bushels of wheat and four horses, belonging to Samuel Brown, Jr., were destroyed by fire at St. Cloud; loss, $4,000.

A Mankato correspondent has summarized the work of extraordinary church bags by poison thus far done. The experiment has proved generally successful.

Harry Weitzel of Albany met a horrible death. His hand was caught in a corn shredding machine and the arm and body were drawn into it. He was mashed almost flat.

Fire destroyed the new market house at Minneapolis, together with several adjoining buildings. The loss was half a million. An electric light lineman was killed by touching a live wire.

The St. Paul Daily Globe was sold at auction to Charles S. Weaver on a bid of $65,000 cash. Mr. Weaver lives in Chicago and his bid was in behalf of the heirs of the late Norman W. Kittson.

The Mankato council has passed an ordinance assessing peddlers $4 a day, $12 a week, $90 for six months and $160 a year, also an ordinance allowing fire alarm wires to be strung on telephone poles.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pendergast has received a most encouraging report from the summer schools in progress in various counties. They are successful far beyond the expectations of their promoters.

Justice Daniel Bonk is slowly improving from his recent severe illness, under treatment of a specialist, and promises to be completely restored to health and ready to resume his seat on the supreme bench in the October term.

The St. Paul Board of Water Commissioners is experiencing great difficulty on account of the unusual amount of vegetable matter in the water. The present flushing of the mains has reduced the cause of complaint, but the trouble still continues to be serious.

FLAMES AT OELWEIN, IA.

Two Men Injured, Perhaps Fatally, by a Falling Building.

OELWEIN, Ia., July 24.—A fire broke out in the lumber sheds of Cole & King and the following property was entirely destroyed: Cole & King's lumber yard, loss $10,000; Frank Kent's store building, loss $1,600; Nott Wood's grocery and saloon, loss $1,500; Oelwein bottling works, loss $1,000. The fire was of incendiary origin. James Conway and Julius Swisko were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by a falling building.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, July 25.—Delegates to the Republican convention Wednesday, the 25th, are already coming in. Nearly all the candidates and prominent workers are represented in the lobbies. The convention will nominate candidates for state officers as follows: Governor, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, railroad commissioners, two judges of the supreme court and clerk and reporter of the supreme court.

Packing House to Reopen.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 25.—The Chicago Packing and Provision company, one of the strongest corporations in the country, has secured control of the Silberborn packing house in this city, which has been idle since the financial trouble here, and will reopen it for business. The house has a capacity of 8,500 hogs and 600 cattle a day and is the biggest institution of its kind in the city.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

FARGO, N. D., July 24.—An attempt was made to wreck No. 1 through train on the Northern Pacific just as it was pulling into Moorhead. The switch had been thrown open and locked, and the light put out. The company offers $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Gave Up Their Charter.

CRESTON, Ia., July 24.—The local lodge of the American Railway union, numbering about 40 members, have decided to surrender their charter and dissolve, and have so notified the A. R. U officials.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Farewell, my little sweetheart,
Now fare you well and free,
I claim from you no promise,
You claim no vows from me.
The reason why?—the reason
Hight well we can uphold—
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

A puzzle this, to worldlings,
Whose love to more they,
Who think that gold to silver
Should count as mutual prize!
But I am not a worldling,
And you're not sordid sordid
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

Upon our heads the reason
Too plainly can be seen;
I am the winner's local slave,
You are the summer's queen.
You love the years you number,
Too many I have told;
I have too much of silver,
And you've too much of gold.

You have the rose for token,
I have my lover's sighs;
I have the sobbing vesper,
You, morning bells at chime.
I would that I were younger
(Yet you grow never old)—
Would I had less of silver,
But you no less of gold.
—Edith M. Thomas.

Senator Hill appears to be the only real Democrat in the senate.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

No, there must be others. They will show up when the scratch is reached.—New York Sun.

They are already on the scratch, suffering from the Cleveland itch.

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1878, of the State of Minnesota, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves as a body corporate and the manner adopt the following articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business shall be the manufacture of flour, feed and meal, and the purchase and sale of wheat, coarse grains and flour, and any of the records and the buy, own and lease such land, water power, machinery, and other appurtenances as may be desirable, convenient, useful or necessary in the operation of its manufacturing business, or may buy, own, lease, and operate such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary in storing and handling its grain, flour and other products connected in the operation of the company's business, and may buy, own, lease and operate one steamer, propeller, barge or boat, and such saw mill or mills, together with all other buildings, railroad tracks, water power and machinery as may be necessary for the complete and perfect operation of the company's business in the manufacture of flour, feed, meal and such other products as are usually manufactured in flouring mills, and do all other business necessary, convenient or useful in connection therewith. The business of said corporation shall, however, be limited to the business of manufacturing the articles hereinbefore mentioned and to business incidental thereto.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the 19th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its continuance shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be paid in seven times and in such installments as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest bonded indebtedness or liability that said corporation shall at any one time be subject to is the sum of forty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming the said corporation are as follows, to-wit: Frank E. Cawley, Hyde, Lincoln, Minn., L. Van Hecke, Ellendale, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first Board of Directors are as follows, to-wit: Frank E. Cawley, Charles J. Hyde and L. Van Hecke, and the said Cawley to be the president and Charles J. Hyde shall be vice president; and L. Van Hecke shall be secretary and treasurer, and they shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting of the stockholders and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and the board of directors shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be deemed necessary, and shall have power to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors or in any of the offices caused by resignation, death or other cause whenever the same may occur, and to remove any officer or agent appointed by the board whenever or other cause and until their successors have been appointed and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the second Monday of August, in each year, and the annual meeting of the directors and officers shall be held immediately after its annual meeting of the stock-holders. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Directors by a notice to be mailed seven days before the meeting to each stockholder at his last known address.

ARTICLE VIII.

The first meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the 11th day of August, 1894, at which time a board of directors shall have been elected by the stockholders and such 11th day of August, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY, [seal.]
CHARLES J. HYDE, [seal.]
L. VAN HECKE. [seal.]

Signed in presence of
H. B. CHASTEEN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Morrison. }

On this 11th day of May, A. D. 1894, before me a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared Frank E. Cawley and Charles E. Hyde, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[seal] C. A. LINDBERGH,
Notary Public,
Morrison County.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Dickey. }

On this 19th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared L. Van Hecke, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

[seal] DICKEY COUNTY, N. D.
Notary Public,
Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Department of State. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book "R-F" of Incorporations on Page 397.

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 7th day of July A. D. 1894.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Register of Deeds

Mrs. E. F. Niskern

Salt Rheum

On my hands often forced me to stop work. When I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

the flesh had all healed and the skin had become smooth and my hands have been perfectly well since. MRS. E. F. NISKERN, Delavan, Wis.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address W. M. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no dif-feaence.

C. A. FISCHER.

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Mans' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway C OOKSTON

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital,	$100,00
Surplus,	15,500

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. EBERLE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim,	E. S. Chase.	F. D. Childs
Geo. G. Erskine,	Wm. A. Ritchie,	Geo. C. Eberle,
E. M. Wakefield,	Chas. E. Sawyer.	W. H. Crosby

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. On Broadway and Third street.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

G. ERSKINE.....President
L. EARLSTON.....Vice President
A. W. WARNER.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, July 26th.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Frederic Desaulniers and Celinda Desaulnis, his wife, to Lucius Hall, dated October 5th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of October, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m. p. m. in Book "W" of mortgages, on pages 185-186.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of eleven hundred eighteen dollars ($1118), principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-one dollars ($31) for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The south-east quarter (S. E. 1/4) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred fifty (150) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 28th, A. D. 1894.

LUCIUS HALL,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 19th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Bernard Hultgren to Ole Hultgren, dated May 1st, 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, 1882, at 5.45 o'clock p. m., in Book "U" of mortgages, on page 53-54-55.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of four hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents ($452.50) principal and interest, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz:

The north half (N. 1/2) of the south east quarter (S. E. 1/4) and the south half (S. 1/2) of the south east quarter (S. E. 1/4) of section two (10) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 28th, A. D. 1894.

BERNARD F. HULST,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead,
Clay County, Minn.

113-191

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United and Canada. Local and county managers wanted. Address the Empire Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

GORMAN'S BIG GUNS.

THE MARYLAND SENATOR OPENS HIS BATTERIES ON CLEVELAND.

He Defends the Senate Bill and Says Cleveland and Carlisle Sanctioned the Concessions Made—Some Inside Democratic History Made Public—A Most Remarkable Scene.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Perhaps no more remarkable scene was ever witnessed in the United States senate than that which occurred there during the day, when for two and a half hours Senator Gorman, the Democratic political leader on the floor, delivered his speech against the president and in defense of the senate tariff bill.

The galleries were packed to the doors and so great was the interest in Mr. Gorman's speech that the members of the house flocked to the senate end of the Capitol, and the house, being unable to hold a quorum, adjourned.

Mr. Gorman, with a frankness that amazed those present, discussed party secrets, opened the door to party canouses and flashed his searchlight into the dark corners of party history. The president was

Assailed With Keenness and Vigor

by the leader of his party on the floor of the senate. He defended the senate tariff bill and its preparation, and charged in turn that both Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland were not only aware of the concessions made in order to procure its passage through the senate, but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done. Mr. Gorman is a cool, easy talker, but he gives tone and gestures a dramatic effect that thrill the auditor, and he was at his best. One who was he called Senators Vest, Jones and Harris as witnesses to the truth of his statements. Then, having freed himself from all restraint, he told the inside history of the conference over the tariff bill. He even went back and

Told the Secrets

of the Mills bill and the St. Louis and Chicago platforms and the demands made upon the national Democratic committee by the sugar senators in 1892. His personal attack on the president was full of the most sensational characterizations. He told how he had dared, when others had faltered, to walk with Cleveland through the "filth and slime of the campaign of 1894," how he and his colleagues had fought for tariff reform "when cowards in high places would not show their heads," how Mr. Cleveland had tried to "gibbet the senate before the eyes of the country," and said that his action must be attributed to "consuming vanity"—an action that was echoed by those who "chirped when he talked." His references to the president created so much commotion in the galleries, sometimes of approval and sometimes of disapproval, that the presiding officer was obliged to repeatedly caution them

To Preserve Better Order.

He was listened to with wrapt attention throughout his speech, a deep feeling of excitement being printed on every face. Among those who listened most earnestly was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, who was in the diplomatic gallery. In conclusion Mr. Gorman practically warned his colleagues that, on the material points, it was the senate bill or no bill.

Mr. White of California was the only other speaker of the day. While personally in favor of free coal and free iron ore, he, too, declared it to be the part of patriotism for the Democrats to stand together for the senate bill. After he concluded the senate adjourned with the situation seemingly in as chaotic a state as ever.

Mr. Gorman Leads.

At 12:35, when the conferees report was laid before the senate, Mr. Gorman arose and began his address, speaking from carefully prepared notes. The speaker at once proceeded to detail the history of the tariff bill after it reached the senate, and the manner in which, to meet the objections and secure the support of certain disaffected Democrats, the changes had been agreed upon. He stated emphatically that during the progress of this work, Messrs. Vest and Jones had frequent conferences with Secretary Carlisle, and often times with Mr. Cleveland himself. No material sacrifice of principle was made. The result was, as he declared on a previous occasion, a Democratic measure which, in his opinion, leaned towards the radical tariff reform sentiment, and which he thought would receive the support of a Democratic house, senate and president. He believed the bill to be inherently now, that he had authority for that statement. He charged directly that everyone of the senate amendments had been seen by Secretary Carlisle and scanned by him before they were agreed upon. He drew from his desk and began to read an interview with Secretary Carlisle on April 30, in which the secretary of the treasury gave the bill his sweeping endorsement.

Softened the Hard Places.

That interview, said Mr. Gorman, softened the hard places for those who were trying to to harmonize differences. It did much to aid the Democrats of the senate in getting together. He did not believe that the Democrats would ever have gotten together had it not been for that interview. The secretary of the treasury naturally spoke in a great measure for the president in matters relating to his department. On the morning following the publication of the interview, the papers announced that the president was in entire accord with his great secretary of the treasury. If that was not true, then the 42 Democratic senators on this side of the chamber had been misled. As a compromise Mr. Gorman asserted that the bill as completed was satisfactory to not a single, solitary human being in all its details, but as a whole the structure presented as scanned by the secretary of the treasury and the president, as looked at by us was acceptable as the

Best Bill That Could Be Passed.

There was no suggestion anywhere, either from the president or the secretary of the treasury, that the bill as modified was a violation of the Democratic principles. With dramatic emphasis, Mr. Gorman called upon Senators Vest, Jones and Voorhees to bear testimony as to whether his statements had varied a hair's breadth from the truth.

"Let the people have the truth," said he, as he paused.

Mr. Vest arose. He began by saying that he had not himself seen the president since the repeal of the Sherman law last summer, but with the secretary of the treasury he had frequent conversations. Mr. Carlisle had repeatedly and distinctly stated to him that the

Greatest Possible Calamity

that could happen would be the failure of any bill. He had distinctly stated to Him that no differences in rates should be allowed to stand in the way of the consummation of some change of tariff reform. The bill did not suit him, Vest. He knew it must have the support of the administration to pass it, and he asked Jones if the president would throw the weight of his influence in favor of it. Mr. Jones reported that the president had said to him:

"I am willing to do anything to pass the bill through congress."

"If we go into this fight the president must be behind us," Mr. Vest had said.

Mr. Jones replied that he was. "Thereupon," Mr. Vest said, "I gave up my personal opinions and resolved to support it. The president's letter was the first intimation to me that he was against us."

Mr. Jones Explains.

When Mr. Vest sat down, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who was in charge of the bill in the senate, took the floor. He was pale as death. He realized, he said, when the bill came to the senate, that it could not be passed in its form then, and he had gone to work, with infinite labor and pains, to interview every Democratic senator. He ascertained every objection they held, and had carefully noted them. He had talked with Mr. Carlisle about his plan, and the president endorsed it as wise. Then he, Jones, prepared the amendments, after the consultation with Mr. Carlisle. The secretary was thoroughly informed as to the situation, said Mr. Jones, had said to him: "I will not go one step farther if the Democratic party is not behind me."

"I requested him to explain everything to the president," Mr. Jones said. "I saw the president. He was there Mr. Carlisle had explained all, and he, Cleveland, said he thought we were going the wise and proper thing. Among the amendments thus prepared were those placing coal and iron on the dutiable list. Until I read Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Jones, emphatically, "I believed he cordially approved of our action. I have expressed to him the opinion that it must either be this modified bill or none at all, and he replied that in the alternative he favored the modified measure."

Scored the President.

Mr. Gorman here resumed, with one of the most sensational references of the day to President Cleveland. The senator spoke of the deep regret he was compelled to ask the public testimony of these senators. But the time had come to speak. The limit of endurance had been reached. The senate had been trad uced. An attempt had been made to "try and gibbet it before the country." These charges had been "fondly made from distinguished sources," that they must be met and refuted. The charges were echoed by men "who chirped when he talked." These senators when summoned had fought for tariff reform when "cowards in high places would not show their hands."

Mr. Gorman said he could conceive no reason for the remarkable notice that had been taken, unless perhaps the one responsible for it was "consumed by vanity" in having the country regard himself as the author of all that was right in tariff reform. As Mr. Gorman made each reference to the president, there was a commotion in the galleries, which compelled the presiding officer to interpose earnest cautions against further demonstrations.

At the conclusion of Senator Gorman's speech Senator White spoke briefly on the merits of the senate bill and at 3:36 the senate adjourned.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Democratic Senators Discuss the Tariff Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Immediately after the adjournment of the senate there was a conference of the Democratic leaders of that body in the room of the committee on appropriations. Among those present were Senators Gorman, Brice, Cockrell, Harris, Ransom and Blackburn, comprising most of the Democratic steering committee. The conferees met a long time and when they departed no conclusion had been reached as to the best way out of the present delicate position in which the majority found themselves. The proposition for a caucus was discussed but was not decided.

SITUATION GRAVE.

War Between China and Japan Inevitable. Not Yet Declared.

LONDON, July 23.—Dispatches were received at the Chinese legation from Tien-Tsin during the day showing that war between China and Japan had not yet been declared, but it is admitted the situation is most grave. The opinion expressed in official circles here is that war is inevitable. The Chinese and Japanese ministers had long and separate conferences at the foreign office with the officials of the government.

THE TOILING MASSES.

They Are to Be Gathered Under One Banner, If Plans of a New Organization Succeed.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Launched Upon the Troubled Seas of the Labor World—Debs Behind It, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A new labor union has been launched forth on the troubled seas of the labor world, which, its leaders say, will gather under one banner the whole army of the toiling masses. The new American Labor union held a meeting in the ante-room of Corcoran's hall. The directors claim it will take the place of the Knights of Labor. The declaration of principles, say the directors, have taken into consideration many obstacles that will be encountered.

First will be the assailing of the characters of the prime movers by the so called labor leaders, caused by the fear of our disrupting older organizations and their leaders pull with politicians, corporations and shysters of every description.

Second will be the arduous task of convincing the masses that it is necessary to their welfare that the welfare that the so called labor leaders are too numerous and are thriving on the hard earned wages of the toiling masses, and that the time has arrived when

Only One Organization

of labor is sufficient to successfully give labor's voice a hearing in all things pertaining to its welfare. The American Labor Union believes in organization on the principle of every member being a leader, and every member participating in the settlement of the wage-worker's problems. It believes the 200 or more labor leaders are a source of, widespread dissatisfaction among organized workmen. The A. L. U. offers a remedy for these evils by coming into the world with one universal brotherhood of workingmen.

One general head, shorn of all power to precipitate the order into any conflict or strike, the grievance of any one member will be the concern of the whole organization.

Trades and classes have frequently been fighting corporations single handed, to be overwhelmingly defeated in nearly every instance. The A. L. U. protects its members to its full strength, sacrificing every member to meet combined capital with combined labor, under one grand brotherhood of man. Its motto is: "The cause of one is the cause of all."

Officers of the New Organization.

The officers of the union are: W. C. Walsh, president; W. H. Brown, vice president; M. A. Cogley, secretary and treasurer.

The officers of the new organization say organizers will be put in the field immediately, and the union extended throughout the country.

Resolutions were adopted pledging financial support to L. W. Rogers and pledging co-operation to the American Railway union.

J. S. McFadden, a personal friend of Debs, stated to a reporter in Kansas City, that Debs and his co-workers are behind the American Labor union.

"It is the intention," he said, "to include in this organization all labor of whatever kind and nature under the head of railroading. It will be affiliated with the A. R. U. and doubtless be controlled by the same officials."

MOVING UNDER GUARD.

Passenger Trains Leave Butte Without Hindrance.

BUTTE, Mon., July 25.—Passenger trains are moving under guard of regulars on the Montana Union and Union Pacific roads. No resistance has been offered or violence threatened by strikers. The crews operating trains were brought from distant divisions of the Union Pacific.

Northern Pacific employes reported for work during the day, about 25 firemen being reinstated. President Calderhead of the local A. R. U. says the strikers have lost on account of the government's interference.

Can Return to Work.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—At a meeting of A. R. U. men from Argentine and vicinity held here it was mutually agreed that all strikers, excepting Gants Fe men, might consider they had permission to return to work, though the strike, it was stated, was not to be considered "called off."

A. R. U. Murder Trials.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 25.—The preliminary examination of the five A. R. U. men charged with murder and train wrecking is still dragging along. The day's proceedings were devoid of exciting incidents. Nearly all the testimony taken tended to identify the prisoner Worden as the man who conducted the party of supposed train wreckers to the trestle, just west of Sacramento, where the disaster occurred.

An Organizer Jailed.

IRONWOOD, Mich., July 25.—Organizer A. M. Knuton, who came here to manage the strike of the Gogebic mine employes, was arrested on a charge slandering him with slander. Bail was fixed at $6,000, which he was unable to procure, and he was taken to jail. All the mines are again working with small forces.

The War Reported Off.

LONDON, July 25.—A private dispatch, the authenticity of which has not been established, says that Japanese gunboats have opened fire upon a Corean port.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing speaks so strongly to a mother's heart as the daughter. Her building into womanhood, fulfilling her every hope. Our daughter, Blanche, now 18 years of age, has been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had it in its worst form. We had suspired physicians, but all seemed to benefit them them. The first of last August we weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervina she now weighs 96 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone she attends school regularly, and studies with comparative ease. We have recovered complete use of her arm, her spirits are buoyant, and no words can express our gratitude for the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my mother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would continue to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the first dose gave her immediate relief.—R. R. Wilcox, Bellefontaine, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT

Our Summer Outing Suits take the palm. That's why so many buyers are taking them for the season which will soon be upon us. Anticipate its advent by a judicious purchase from our stock of outing suits which will make you and Comfort a close companions as the Siamese twins. It's just as easy to be easy as it is to be otherwise, and in one of our outing suits, it's a trifle easier, and certainly a hundred times pleasanter and more comfortable.

Our stock of

Ready-made Clothing

And Gents' Furnishing Goods IS COMPLETE,

And our Prices the Lowest.

Boston One-Price Clothing House,

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block } CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St.

Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,

Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

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H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Crookston, Minnesota.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZOR HONED.

If you desire your Razor Honed and calmot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc... - Crookston. Minn

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly made, executed and delivered by Lyndon Greenly Land Company, a corporation, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 12th day of April, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in Book 67 of mortgages, on pages 548-549.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $3,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by an instrument in writing, dated the 12th day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in Book 67 of mortgages, on pages 490-491.

And whereas there is now due and payable upon said mortgage and note the sum of $3,000, principal, and $1,350 interest thereon since the 12th day of April, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $300 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereby recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property, thereby described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township one hundred forty-seven (147) north of range forty-one (41), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, including the taxes, as aforesaid, with interest thereon, together with the costs, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five ($25.) dollars, attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case foreclosure.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1308 Minneapolis, Minn. 38-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $750, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by an instrument in writing, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in Book 67 of mortgages, on page 490.

And whereas there is now due and payable upon said mortgage and note the sum of $750, principal and $337.50 interest thereon since the 8th day of February, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $5.04 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereby recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property, thereby described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township one hundred forty-seven (147) north of range forty-one (41), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, including the taxes, as aforesaid, with interest thereon, together with the costs, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five ($25.) dollars, attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case foreclosure.

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And whereas there is now due and payable upon said mortgage and note the sum of $750, principal and $337.50 interest thereon since the 8th day of February, A. D. 1893, and the sum of $5.04 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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H. DUNKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BERNHARDT, Business Manager

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THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER.

Frank Vincent's Mileage Is Equivalent to Fourteen Journeys Around the Globe.

Frank Vincent, the well known traveler, who has just returned to New York

FRANK VINCENT.

from a 65,000 mile trip, has been making the acquaintance of different parts of the earth for 12 years, during which he has covered altogether about 360,000 miles, a distance equivalent to about 14 journeys around the world at the equator.

He has thus won the right to be called the great American traveler. When Mr. Vincent left Yale about a quarter of a century ago, he found himself possessed of a large fortune and a great ambition to hobnob with the strange peoples of the earth. He believed that a man should thoroughly know his own country before he began on the others, and accordingly he made a two years' tour of the United States, visiting the capital of every state.

Then he descended upon South America, mastered the, countries and their customs from Venezuela to Terre del Fuego and wrote a book describing the interesting things he saw. Europe was his next geographical feast, and for desert he took in nearly all of Asia. When he had sealed the great wall of China, he made thousand mile excursions through different parts of the great empire. From China he traveled to India, and from India to Australia.

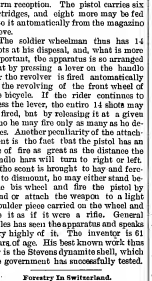
Three years ago Mr. Vincent planned a 65,000 mile trip as nonchalantly as most men would plan a visit to a neighboring city. It included a jaunt through central Asia, the thorough exploration of the island of Madagascar, which is as large as France, and a trip entirely around the great continent of Africa. In the course of his African trip he frequently left the coast line he was following and made long journeys to the interior. He traversed Stanley's trail up the Congo, visited Lake Hangweole, where Livingstone died, inspected the gold mines of the Transvaal and the diamond fields of Kimberley, looked over Dahomey, the land of the warlike Amazons, visited Liberia and spent seven months in the Congo Free State.

He says German Africa is a hopeless country. The natives are cowed by brutal rule, and a headload of captives en route to the unsalubrious market is a common sight on the Congo. Mr. Vincent is 6 feet 2 inches tall and is so confident of his ability to look out for himself that he always travels unaccompanied by other white men.

THE WHEEL IN WAR.

A Boston Inventor Attaches Something Resembling a Gatling Gun to His Bicycle.

No less an authority than General Nelson A. Miles, the world famous Indian fighter and veteran of the late war, has testified to the practical value of the bicycle for signal service work and scouting in time of hostilities. Further than this, nearly every army of note in the world has a bicycle corps for its work, and not a few companies, equipped in "heavy marching order" have made long runs across country in much less time than the same distance could have been covered on horseback. Inventer B. D. Stevens of Boston has given the wheel even a more terrible aspect. He has invented a sort of gatling gun attachment for a bicycle which is designed to transform the inoffensive, silent steed into a machine gun. The entire equipment is simple and does not add five pounds to the weight of the wheel. A metal jacket the shape of a



BICYCLE WITH AUTOMATIC FIRING REVOLVER.

large pistol is attached to the front of the wheel and when the rear wheel of the machiner goes forth with warlike intent he can slip the pistol into his jacket, connect it with the battery carried by a series of rods and in a few moments find himself ready to give an enemy a very warm reception. The pistol carries 19 cartridges, and eight more may be fed into it automatically from the magazine above.

The soldier wheelman thus has 14 shots at his disposal, and, what is more important, the apparatus is so arranged that by pressing a lever on the handle bar the revolver is fired automatically by the revolving of the front wheel of the bicycle. If the rider continues to press the lever, the entire 14 shots may be fired, but by releasing it at a given time he may fire only as many as he desires. Another peculiarity of the attachment is the fact that the pistol has an arc of fire as great as the distance the handle bars will turn to right or left. If the scout is brought to bay and forced to dismount, he may either stand beside his wheel and fire the pistol by hand or attach the weapon to a light shoulder piece carried on the wheel and use it as if it were a rifle. General Miles has seen the apparatus and speaks very highly of it. The inventor is 61 years of age. His best known work thus far is the Stevens dynamite shell, which the government has successfully tested.

Forestry In Switzerland.

Stringent efforts are being made to reforest Switzerland. More than 40,000,000 young trees, it is officially reported, have been planted in that country in the last seven years.

TARIFF LOW, EXPORTS LOW.

Contrary to Free Trade Belief, Protection Increases Exports.

It is a free trade theory that we do not and cannot export manufactured goods' unless we have free trade, the statistics of the treasury department to the contrary notwithstanding. The London Iron and Coal Trades Review has the following to say upon the subject:

"There are many good people who will not admit that there is any real likelihood of the United States becoming in the near future a rival to our own country in neutral markets. They argue that the high rate of wages paid in the United States and the great distances that generally separate the raw materials from the finished product will always stand in the way of successful competition with England, where the rate of wages is generally much less, where the materials are usually found in close juxtaposition to each other and to shipping facilities, and where we have the command of a larger supply of highly skilled labor."

The Review then goes on to prove the fallacy of this free trade belief both here and in England, showing that in 1860 the total value of our exports of American manufactured goods amounted to $40,000,000, or 12½ per cent of the total exports of this country; that in 1880 we shipped abroad $105,000,000 worth of American manufactured goods, and that in 1891 such shipments had risen to $169,000,000, or about 19½ per cent of our total exports of all kinds of commodities.

During the period under review our tariff was lowest in 1860, when our exports of manufactured goods were lowest. The tariff was highest in 1891, when our exports of manufactured goods were highest and when wages were also highest. It is gratifying to find a London authority acknowledging that protection has been the means of increasing our export trade in American manufactured goods, while it has also increased the rate of wages paid to American labor.

"My Measure."

A measure has been produced on the floor suggested in my message.—President Cleveland's address to Congress, Dec. 4, 1893.

I beg the cone of protection,
The greatest, the best on earth.
A blessing it's been to this nation
Until it gave rise to the birth
Of "my measure."

Work is abundance it gave us,
Good pay and steady living too.
But Grover then came to amuse us
With all that he threatened to do
With "my measure."

We were happy, contented and rich,
But he thought that we wanted "a change,"
So he plunged us all into the ditch
Of starvation, and there let us range
On "my measure."

It isn't good eating, we find,
And no work rolls up pretty poor pay.
But even if once we were blind
We'll reckon up some other day
By our measure.

Our homes now are desolate, bare,
Our furniture's gone into pawn.
But Wilson and Gorman declare,
Since they've labored and brought forth and borne
"My measure."

Such robbery entirely to rob,
While living in comfort and wealth,
Perhaps history may not record a job,
Should have a regard for their health,
We've their measure.

—C. B. Pockland.

IVORY SOAP
99⅔ 100% PURE
FOR CLOTHES.
THE FOOTH & GAMBLE CO. CINTI.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

NEW LIFE
BEFORE AFTER

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Nervousness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Loss of Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lack of Confidence, Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power of Either Sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Indiscretion, or the use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which leads to Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, one package $1, six packages $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Wasting Coughs, Sore Throat. Promises to take Small size (Consumption) pill, one size, now 50c; old size, now 25c. GUARANTEES issued only by

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

VIGORINE
WHAT VIGORINE DID
BEFORE AFTER

VIGORINE is a positive cure for all weakness in either sex, however caused. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. Especially illustrated to cure Nervousness, Lack of Energy, Nervous Prostration, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Impaired Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Ask your druggist for VIGORINE, and take no substitute. If he cannot supply you, write us. We will send you, by mail, sealed from observation, on receipt of price, $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Pamphlet free. Address, THE VIGORINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE SALE

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CONDITIONS of a mortgage executed by Daniel H. Bates and Martha E. Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James H. Lovejoy, mortgagee, dated April eighth (8th) eighteen hundred eighty-four (1884), and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-first (21st) day of October, (1884), at 4 o'clock p. m. as Document No. (8530) o'clock, p. m. in book (48) forty-eight, of mortgages on page (24) twenty-four, and by assignment and subsequent pages. Said default consists in the failure to pay the notes upon the premises described in said mortgage which became delinquent and due in the year 1888, and in the said failure to pay the sum of (96) ninety-six dollars taxes assessed against said premises for 1894. Said mortgage has not been foreclosed and does declare that the entire debt, secured by said mortgage is now due and payable and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. The amount claimed to be due and unpaid upon said debt and in this notice is the sum of thirteen hundred seventy-two dollars ($1372.00).

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the land and premises therein described and all of the south half of section No. fifteen (15) in township No. one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range No. forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay the debt secured by said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, in case foreclosure should be made, which said premises are described as follows, to wit: All of the south half of section fifteen (15) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred twenty (320) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated this 11th day of July, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM FLANKINTON,
Mortgagee.

C. A. RYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.
[14-20]

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Daniel Bates and Martha E. Bates, husband and wife, Hiram Gutmundson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1887, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 427.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest coupons aforesaid on the said principal sum of $1000 and the whole principal sum or any part thereof is now due and payable, and is presently claimed and demanded to be due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the said principal sum or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the notes secured thereby to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated September 20th, A. D. 1890, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages at page 427.

And whereas default has been made in

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....to ..... 2:02 p. m.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

J. E. Harris and wife went out to the lake on Sunday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

W. S. Russel was over from Grand Forks this week.

I. I. Hillestad came down from Fosston on Tuesday evening.

The first train-load of sheep of the season arrived at the stock-yards on Monday.

What about those republican caucuses? Isn't it about time that they were called?

Mrs. J. Hummell left this week for a visit to friends at Winona. Expects to be away a fort-night or so.

Wall paper and paint at cost at A. C. Schmidts assignee's sale. Will be open every afternoon from 1 to 6.

H. F. Brown.

C. Delbruyn Kops went down to St. Paul from Detroit on Saturday evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. John Knuppe.

For all the times seem to be so dull real estate seems to be moving quite freely—quite a number of sales have been made.

Misses. Tillie and Olive Fortier have gone to Seattle, Washington, on a visit to the Copelands and other friends on the coast.

Conductor and Mrs. W. D. Scott, Mrs. R. A. Wilkinson and Mrs. A. D. Stephens, started for the coast this week to visit friends in Tacoma and Seattle.

T. J. Fanning, one of the most noted hydraulic engineers of the country, is in the city this week, on business in connection with the water works.

Mine Host Westerberg has put up a new sign, which reads: "Scandia Hotel." instead of "Scandinavian Hotel" as formerly. The house has been recently fixed up in fine style.

A. C. Schmidt: "I shall vote for Tom Reed for next president if you republicans will give me a chance by nominating him. I have been a faithful democrat, but I know when I have had enough."

George Carpenter is getting around on crutches, the result of a bad sprain he received while in Minneapolis a week or two since, getting off a street car. Crookston street cars don't use him that way.

The excursions to Maple Lake are all the rage this summer. If the road only touched the lake at any point very many more would go than do at present. And then a large hotel would be a positive necessity.

W. D. Wilson gave a dance last Thursday night in McKinnon hall and raffled off his bicycle. Every holder of a ticket to the dance was entitled to a chance on the wheel, and Oscar Olson of Fosston held the lucky number and got a $150 bike for $1.00.

Secretary J. V. E. Wyatt has worked so hard to make the fair a success that he is a fit subject for a physician's care and will get there if he ain't careful He is talking of going out to Maple lake for a rest hoping that will answer the purpose. Since he recovered from that attack of quinsy he has labored early and late—day and night and the task has proved too much for his enfeebled frame. John is entitled to a good long vacation.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Big fires are reported to be raging in the woods about Duluth.

Lewis Kluger commenced barley harvesting last week.

Money to loan on good farm security. CHRISTIANSON BROS. [15]

Farmers predict that wheat harvest will commence earlier this year than usual.

Dr. Warnluger was summoned to Fosston on Tuesday morning on an important veterinary case.

Miss Evelyn Hall left for Minneapolis on Tuesday evening to take a course at the State University.

New potatoes are selling in this market for $2 per bushel. No money in potatoes did you say?

A. N. Hixson expects to have his portion of the Lowell ditch completed this week. Mr. Schlevright will finish next week.

Martin O'Brien: "I am not satisfied with the deal the democrats are giving by a long shot, and I am not fully persuaded that the republicans would improve on it much. So I think I shall look to the populists for the relief that neither old party seems to offer us"

Alderman R. G. Marlette came down last week after his family. He found the drays all so busy with fair work that he was obliged to wait a day or so before he could get help to move his goods to the depot. R. G. says times are very good up in Argyle—lots of business, plenty of money and crop prospects of the very best.

An elderly lady giving her name as Mrs. Maria Kirkland, was taken up by the police last week, and on being taken before Judge of Probate Benson, she was adjudged insane and sent to the hospital for insane, at Fergus Falls. She claimed to have come from Winnipeg, and was formerly from Ontario.

Fisher Bulletin: "James Bain, who for the past four weeks has been confined to his chamber by illness, ventured upon the streets on Saturday last. Friend James approached so near the dark and mysterious river, that one more step would have landed him in that great unknown country."

Wynkoop Lemna had W. L. Davies arrested Monday on charge of assault with a dangerous weapon—the weapon in question being a rusty old firelock that couldn't shoot to save its life. The whole shooting matches out of a district school imbroglio that was aired in the courts last term.

The Jolly Rover Base Ball Club, of this city defeated the ball nine of Fisher, at the fair on Wednesday by a score of 13 to 7. The pitching done by Malone for Crookston was good in which he struck out 10 men in seven innings, and only let one man to his base on balls.

The score by innings.

Fisher—0 2 0 2 0 1 2 0 0-7.
Crookston—4 0 3 4 0 1 0 1 x-13.

Chris Steenerson was up from the west side last week. He said to our reporter: Our crop prospects are brilliant down there, both agriculturally and politically, one of the best signs of returning prosperity being that we are all turning republican. We begin to appreciate the fact that the grand old party principles are the best for the country after all and we shall roll up about the old time republican victory.

A private letter from Comrade Geo. W. Truax assures us of his continued good health, and mentions that he would like to return to Crookston—intends to as soon as he can raise the stuff. Of matters political he says: "I have always voted the democratic ticket heretofore, but have had enough of it, and there are a great many others like me here in Ireland. You will see the biggest land-slide in Ohio next fall you ever did."

Lewis Peterson was in the city on Monday morning with a face on him that would suggest that he had interviewed Corbet—but he hadn't, it was only two foot-pads that had him out near the powder-house, and knocking him down proceeded to go through him in the latest approved style. They got about $4 in change, but fortunately missed quite a wad that he had concealed about his person. He had been working for Hixson on the Lowell ditch and was coming in to bank his stuff when assaulted.

The stockholders in the new hotel met in the council room on Tuesday evening to vote on the location of the new hotel. There was such a big crowd that the meeting was adjourned to McKinnon's hall, but before the voting commenced someone raised the point that the company was not legally organized—as the articles of incorporation had not been published one week. The meeting was then adjourned for one week. The Sherman house corner, the Hack & Gallnsch corner, the Commercial House corner and the Jacobus corner seem to be the most prominent in the minds of all concerned.

Have you secured your twine?

J. G. McGrew came up from Duluth on Tuesday morning.

Peter Nelson moves into the cottage on Fifth street recently vacated by H. Newland. O. W. Mathews takes possession of the next cottage west.

Hugh Thompson: "I am sorry to say so, but I am forced to the conclusion that we need not expect more than 40 cents per bushel for wheat this fall."

A nice rain on Wednesday refreshed the thirsty fields, and gladdened the heart of the husbandman. A trifle late for most grains, but great for potatoes.

Ole Hagen, who had the brick foundation to build for the new brewery, has his contract completed and that part of the new tannery will soon be ready for occupancy.

The JOURNAL is informed that Jake Ide had a good commencement made in his barley harvest as early as one week ago to-day. That is the first cutting reported to us this season.

A horse that East Grand Forks veterinarians had been for sometime trying to cure, was on Tuesday brought over to Dr. M. Legoe for treatment. If anybody can cure the animal Mike can.

Talking about a successor to W. W. Fegan, what's the matter with Fred Mix? He's all right: He has been a faithful employe of the company at this point for to those many years and would make a most worthy successor to Fegan.

Dr. M. Legoe was called out to see a sick horse for J. B. Roome on Monday. Says Mr. R. has just returned from Maple Lake, where he went in hopes to find a whole lot of red raspberries, but on account of the drouth there were no berries this year to speak of.

Considerable fighting has been done this week on hotel sites. The contest seems to have narrowed down to the Hack & Gallnsch corner and the Jacobus corner, with the latter in the lead. It is understood that this property has been offered at a very low figure.

Major C. H. Mix, commander; J. O. Sargeant, post chaplain; Neis Olson, senior vice commander; J. W. Kelly, officer of the day; W. D. Carlton, M. S.; and Paul Felix, of Col. Cobham Post, went to Angus on Wednesday to act as a guard of honor at the funeral of comrade Campbell.

Wm. Marin has been busy fixing up the house near Geo. W. Peake's, that the captain of the Salvation Army was living in last winter when it was nearly destroyed by fire. Lee Lostan and A. A. Olds have the papering and painting job. The house has been rented and is to be occupied this week.

W. J. Murphy, managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, is spending a few days in the city this week. The Tribune is one of the best daily papers in the state. It has an editorial opinion of its own and that opinion is not a purchasable commodity. This fidelity to principle has ever been its rule and guide.

Frank Bruner left for Hot Springs Tuesday evening to take a course of treatment for rheumatism. Some six or eight weeks ago Charlie Misner conceived the idea of sending Frank away for treatment, and headed a hat to procure funds which have at last been raised and Frank departed happy.

Notwithstanding that three men were sent to the penitentiary from here for stealing goods out of cars on the Great Northern tracks, some one has the temerity to again attempt the same thing. Last Sunday night a car was broken into in the Great Northern yards here, and a case of hats, gloves and mitts stolen. The goods were billed to a house in East Grand Forks, and a box of hats was found in the river on Monday morning.

Ed. Schreader: "I expect to see wheat used for horse feed before another harvest—and plenty of it. With the scarcity of oats and hay, and the low price of wheat, that staple will be much the cheapest for feed. It may not be an unmixed evil, after all, as wheat is actually worth more for feed than it will be for flour, and it will tend to keep the price of wheat nearer to a living rate than would be the case if the country had produced the usual amount of oats and barley.

The Corse Payton company finished a week's engagement on Saturday evening at the Grand in The French Princess playing to a good house. This is one of the best troupes on the road and their prices being very reasonable they drew a good house every night, with "standing room only" at the Saturday matinee. Corse Payton is a natural born actor, one who does not tire an audience, and he is extremely happy in the selection of a company to aid him. As long as he holds out thus he will always find a warm welcome in this city.

Quite a good many hobos around these days.

P. C. Schmidt was up from Duluth on Wednesday.

John Tiedeman was in from Euclid on Monday.

Fred Savory has purchased an elegant rig for delivering vegetables.

C. E. Hinze went up to Angus on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Wm. Campinu.

Still the burning question of the hour in the city: "Where will the hotel be located?"

The street commissioner is grading north Main street in front of the court house.

August Geefgen and Halvor Steener son went over to Grand Forks on a business trip Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thompson are rejoicing in the arrival of a little daughter on Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Fargocuse down from Euclid on Wednesday evening for a week's visit in the city.

A number of Crookston young people drove out to J. W. Ralston's on Tuesday evening for a dance.

Dee Horton had a box of goods stolen from the railroad platform at Mentor one day last week.

Collins & Creamer have received a carload of Champion Binders which are going off like hot cakes.

Mrs. A. P. Grosner and little daughter left last week for Ashland, Wis., where they will visit friends.

There are 64 teachers in attendance at the training school, most of whom will stay through the whole term.

Mrs. Fred Anderson has been quite ill during the week. At first typhoid fever was feared, but this proved a false alarm.

Alfred Mott, the 13-year-old son of A. W. Mott, formerly of Edna, was drowned in the 32nd inst., at his home at Harrison, Idaho.

Dave Miller was down from Angus on Monday. He sat up with Comrade Campinu Sunday night, and says he is a very sick man.

Howard Misner went up to J. M. Palmer's, at Angus, on Friday intending to stay through his vacation—if he don't get too home-sick.

Al. Schmidt is driving a fine 2-year-old Marshall Ney filly that he recently bought of Will Walker. The animal is a dandy stepper and Schmidt says she is a bird.

Hay is selling in this market for only four dollars per ton. Now is a good time to lay in a supply for winter.

P. L. Reane rode up to Angus and back on his wheel on Wednesday—the ride 25 miles in less than half a day actual running time.

J. P. Landin, of Stephen, was interviewing the boys on Wednesday. It is said that J. P. is a candidate for the senate on the republican ticket this fall. They might look further and do much worse.

Monday morning Fred Anderson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Chris. O. Hood, charging him with assault and battery. The defendant appeared before Judge Holt, and the case was set for trial next Monday, at 10 a.m.

A report was current in the streets on Wednesday, that burglars had gone through the residence of Gus. Akerland and made away with some of the coin of the realm. The police are extremely reticent on the subject and are not giving away all they know about it.

A driving circuit, composed of the villages of Fosston, Fertile and McIntosh, has been formed, with the following officers: B. S. Bennett, of Fosston, president; Geo. Kronchanbel, of Fertile, vice president; S. H. Drew, of McIntosh, secretary, and Trueman West, of the same place, treasurer.

The two Silvers, Markman, Capt. Dunlava and Dr. Dunlop compose a party that started for Lake Bemedji this week to be gone ten days or so, but Russell was missing on being one of the party, but at the very last minute Uncle Sam found out that he could not spare Pat from the land office, so he reluctantly stays at home.

David Huggard came in Saturday evening from a trip through Marshall and Kittson counties. He says that the crops up there are looking quite fair, in fact they have withstood the dry weather in a remarkable manner. But the hay crop all through these northern counties is very light, and he predicts that the price of hay will reach a very high point next winter.

W. R. McCracken, expert for the Champion binder folks, started in this season way down in Tennessee, and worked his way north as far as Crookston, overland, attending to the Champion binders in the crops enroute. He says that not until he reached Southern Minnesota did he see one good crop, and the further north he came the better the crops are.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For Sale Cheap.

One fine driving mare, cutte buggy, buffalo robe and harness Will sell cheap for cash or on time to suit.
[47-tf] D. N. TAYLOR.

For Rent.

A twenty room boarding house eligibly located, with good ortlarge well in connection. Apply to, or address, JOURNAL office for full particulars.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved Yorkshire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Tayl,or the farm.

AARON COOKE.

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Collins & Co. the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

Extray.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. P. GROSNER,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[32tf] ALEXANDRIE MCKINNON.

A Grand Feature

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co. doing Business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and sworibed, in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

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Courses Thorough and Complete.

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General Tuition $1 per Week.

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Crookston, Minn.

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IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,
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CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1894. NO. 16

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Halsdor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson. S. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 14th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Munn.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Lumsden
Attorney.....A. R. Holsten
Sheriff.....Arny Grandjean
Judge of Probate.....C. W. Lommen
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. L. Ramery
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Andrew Linden
Third District.....M. E. Kirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Benson
Fifth District.....A. C. Blauchert

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Cronin
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lancot
Office in McKinnon Block
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. H. Webb
Office in Fournier Block
Assessor.....C. H. Mix
City Attorney.....Defoest Buckien
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Selph
Office in Fournier Block.
City Justices.....Fournier Block
G. H. Holt.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. A. Olson and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....A. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Bulen
Second " .....J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norris
Third " .....Wm. Watts-M. E. Kirsch
Fourth " .....Wm. S. Gerrish, Fred Hall
Fifth " .....R. G. Narlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Rivlin	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Beltrami,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beyer	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Andrew Grunde-on	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flunders	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lancot.	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Lindsey
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Brooks
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Euclid
Euclid.	H C Missor	Olga
Eden,	Neri A Skele	Crookston
Fairfax,	Wm Hunnebaback,	Warren
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Euclid
Fenny,	J O McVicker,	Fisher
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, rii.,	Frank Ives	Fertile
Fertile,	L E George	E G Forks
Gc Forks	E J Hoger	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Gordon,	John Hanson	Hingdal
Gentilly,	H T Goudeau,	Gentilly
Gervais.	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	Mentor	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Emsal Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Sycerenon	Lindsey
Hubbard.	Andrew Jorenson.	Nelsville
Kersten.	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Knutson,	G H Frost.	Gentilly
Kelly,	Fred Benoit	Steinfeldt
King,	J D Knutseson.	Euclid
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	R L Falls
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	Lambert
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemmensen	Fisher
Lessor,	Chas Matteson	Owatia
Lovel,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Lockerville.	Benjamin Dalbec	Hoot
Nebish,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
Norris	Harry Beye,	R T Falls
Norden,	H D Reardson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercier	Northland
Numedal,	Hesner E Alhue,	Twedt
Onstad.	W A Marin	Melvin
Parrell,	S W Bliss	Crookston
Poplar River,	J S Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson.	Wylie
Quets,	Hans S Houkom	Fosston
R L r, village,	A P Tougin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Iddag Bartl	R L Falls
Riels,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockabury,	F Engested	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Boudine.	Neby
Rosebud,	John E Reverod,	Crookston
Rustic,	Geon Simmons	Crookston
Sanders.	Nils L Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sisston.	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan.	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Valley,	F J Cornwell	Tabor
Vesper,	Edonor Perreau	Terrebonne
Tilden.	.....	.....
Tyrnid,	A O Stortroen	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart.	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeb.	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 25, 1894, writes: "Your Heller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand sell and guarantees this liniment.

HOTEL LOCATED.

The First National Bank Proposition Accepted by the Stockholders.

Governor Nelson Opens the Campaign with a Speech at Argyle.

Death of Dave Hatlestad—Republican Primaries—Other Local Matters.

The meeting of the stockholders, held at McKinnon's Hull on Wednesday evening for the purpose of locating the new hotel was largely attended, both by voters and others who take an interest in the welfare of our city. Fifteen propositions were submitted and on the informal ballot the vote indicated that the Jacobus corner would be selected, but this did not prove to be the case however, and the lots adjoining the First National bank received a majority of the votes and were selected. This would be as fine a location as could be selected if it included the corner upon which the bank itself is situated, as a hotel office should occupy a corner. At present this may not be so essential, but when our city shall have doubled its population and business, a good hotel, with its office located on a corner will draw the most of the trade.

Gov. Nelson's Speech.

Minneapolis Evening Journal:

Gov. Nelson's speech at Argyle, on Saturday, is the practical, common sense, business answer to the flippant theory of feather headed demagogues which have been proclaimed about the state during the past few years. The governor opposed solid facts to vaporous theory. The great "cosspiracy" against the farmers he effectively disposed of by showing the enormous growth of our agricultural interests and the real and natural causes which have led to the lower-ing of prices for farm products—a process which is surely offset by the cheapening of production, by labor saving agricultural implements and the heavy decrease in transportation rates, while the farmer, in view of the excessive wheat production in the world and competition therefor by engendered can find compensation in the growing of a variety of crops and get out of the straight wheat rut, as many Minnesota farmers are doing to their profit.

The farmer will find more intelligent satisfaction indeed, in recognizing the old principle of supply and demand as the governing factor in business and dominating the grain market, than in trying to change the state of the market to the defeat of silver free coinage, to the lack of government ownership of railways, elevaters and storehouses and too secure of other things cited by demagogues as the sources of all human ills.

Gov. Nelson properly devoted some space to showing the utter fallacy of the silver lie in free coinage scheme, which if effectuated, would reduce the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar one-half. The free coinage bull is a game which may properly be called a scheme to impoverish the American people. Sound to the core is Gov. Nelson when he tells the farmers that the silver dollar of our umtage is only potential as 100 cents because of the certainty of its ultimate redemption in gold, and we flout the largest umount of silver ever flouted in this country because we have a gold redemption fund. The governor perspicuously explained why a silver dollar, not convertible into a gold dollar, such a coin as the free coinage men desire, will sink to the market value of silver bullion in it and drive gold out of the country.

The governor's speech is worthy of extensive circulation. It is perspicuous in every detail. It goes back to the rudiments. It sets forth the world's experience in finance, as the "long result of time." In this progressive age the party which stands on a platform of exploded theories will have a disastrous tumble. Populism has taken up the rotten refuse of the ages of experimentalism. The farmers of Minnesota are too intelligent to be beguiled by such stuff. The governor is abreast the age and it is safe to follow him and his party. That speech should be read and digested by every voter in the state.

There is no sophistry about it. It is in reassembling of irrefutable facts. It would be well to send forth this speech, not only in its entirety, but each topic treated should be lashed and distributed as a separate document, complete in itself. Many a voter will read a special topic well treated in brief and compact form. The financial portion of the governor's speech could be properly distributed as a separate document. So the portion relating to crops and farming. The speech is entirely unanswerable.

Dave Hatlestad's Death.

Attorney D. E. Hatlestad died at the county hospital, of consumption on Sunday afternoon at 4:30. This insidious disease had been coming on for a year, but so naturally strong and vigorous was his constitution that he was enabled to work and attend to his duties up until about the very last day of his life; he having been in the hospital but two days.

David E. Hatlestad, son of Erick and Ingeborg Hatlestad, was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on May 13, 1855, one of a family of eight, five girls and three boys, three only of the entire family surviving him. He attended the common schools during boyhood, entering the Decorah Institute (better known as the Breckinridge School) in 1874, where he remained till 1876, when he commenced teaching, continuing in that avocation until 1878, when he entered the Iowa State Institute, entering the Law School in due time from which institution he graduated in 1880, and went to Viroqua, Wisconsin, to practice his profession, remaining there until the winter of 1882, when he came to Crookston to make his future home. On December 20, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia H. Nelson, at Spring Grove, Houston county, Minn., by whom he had one daughter that lived only a few brief months, and was followed by the mother who died Feb. 15, 1888, leaving David bereft of all he held most dear, to battle with life alone to the end. During the time he practiced law here he was the partner of Judge Frank Ives for a time, which partnership was dissolved when the Judge took his seat on the bench. Always genial he made many friends who will learn with regret of his early death while they drop the silent tear to his memory. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock on Tuesday at the Baptist church attended by the Bar Association of Polk County in a body and a host of friends.

Republican Caucuses.

Republican caucuses were held in the various wards in the city and delegates to the republican county convention, to be held on August 3d, elected as follows:

First Ward—Geo. O. Bahn, C. E. Sawyer, A. G. Anderson, Casper Sands, H. E. Cooke.

Second Ward—R. G. Thompson, Jos. E. Greenlaigh, John Monroe, W. A. Lunetot, Louis Gonyea.

Third Ward—M. R. Brown, R. J. Montague, W. E. Kelsey, W. Page.

Fourth Ward—A. A. Miller, August Gesurge, W. A. Hammond, Andrew Elken, W. A. Robertson, C. O. Christianson, C. N. Lindell, D. H. Turner.

Fifth Ward—E. D. Childs, W.; F. Hitchcock.

WARD CONVENTIONS.

The chairman of the First ward appointed the following gentlemen as ward committee for the ensuing two years: C. Christinuson, Joseph Gervais and C. E. Sawyer.

Scandia Opening.

On Saturday evening the new Scandia hotel was the scene of a festive gathering. The house was one blaze of light, and hundreds called to greet the genial host and hostess, to examine the neat little hotel over which they so ably preside and to partake of the viands with which the table was loaded. Hon. H. Steenerson made the dedicatory speech in a neat felicitous style—a style peculiarly his own and Hon. A. R. Holsten indulged in a few happy post-prandial remarks. Something like 500 people must have visited the house during the evening, as the rooms were all well filled and people were certainly coming and going until mid-night and, everybody seemed to enjoy it highly. Some three years ago Charles Westerberg rented the Scandinavian hotel, which contained some six or eight bed rooms. He soon found his quarters altogether too limited, and bought the Scandia residence with one-lot intervening. Again he found he could not room enough, so this spring he erected a building connecting the two wings, which gives him 26 bedrooms with a capacious dining room, kitchen, sitting room and parlor. The whole institution has just been renovated throughout, and this house warming was intended to dedicate the completed structure. The hotel has all of the modern improvements and, that it is a popular one is shown by the fact that with their regular boarders and the transient custom the genial host and hostess seldom have a sleeping room vacant for a night. The JOURNAL is pleased to note this success of its neighbor and indulges in the hope that the custom of the Scandia may so increase as to demand another addition in the near future.

Third Ward Resolutions.

At the Third ward caucus on Saturday evening Mr. M. R. Brown introduced the following resolutions that were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That not more than two and if practicable not more than one person from the city of Crookston, should be nominated for a county office by that convention.

Resolved, That all factional fights and the leaders of the same in the republican party of this county, be buried forever; that these rival leaders of cliques and rings have, by their quarrels, slate-making, scheming and manipulation, solely for the division of the spoils of office between themselves, disrupted the republican party in this county and driven more than one thousand voters from its ranks; That they have bolted nominations of the party when not made by their dictation; That these rival leaders of rule or ruin, and that the success of the party demands that they be ignored, and that their rule be supplanted by the rule of the people.

Resolved, That the county committee should be selected by vote of the convention, and none of the old committee selected; that such a course is essential to the reorganization of the party; that even if in effect be to drive out half a dozen of these factionists and manipulators, more than one hundred honest voters will be ready and willing to take the place of each one of them for the advancement of the party and its principles. That all nominations should be made by ballot, and the utmost opportunity be given for open work and discussion in the convention.

Mentor Items.

Harvesting now in full blast in Grove Park, the crops are very light on the ridges, but quite good on the lower lands.

C. A. Benson was in town and stopped over Sunday, looking after his crop interests in the north part of the town. He must have found them disappointing, as we failed to hear from him again.

Andrew Elken went through on the train Tuesday looking up wheat trades with his fall's harvest.

J. H. Fulton has rented the hotel at the Lake for the balance of the season, as Cleveland failed to serve his term out; we should like to see all divorce fiends do the same.

D. E. Fulton has accepted the position of wheat buyer for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., at this place and will soon be at the old stand. The house can't get along without Dave, no matter how often it changeshands.

R. Barker has decided to buy next year, and extra excursion trains. What we need is a spur running down to the Lake from Mentor, and then there would be sufficient trade to warrant Sunday excursion trains all summer.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending July 28th

Geroulus Mhell	Gudvangsen E F.
Hoagh E. A.	Hurtell Estate
Holmes Jo	Grand Master
Hoglund Nels	Gould Sadie
Hopkins Olof Dater	Myrkley Tohlf
Easley C.	Andersen Curtis
Storey John Albert	
Rolind Frank	
Corneli Henry	
Anderson A. C.	
Cherington F. C.	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAOE,
Postmaster.

For Rent.

Two fine cottages on Elm street. Apply at JOURNAL office.

EXPERT THIEVING.

HOW PRIVATE HOUSES ARE WORKED BY INGENIOUS CROOKS.

Some of the New Tricks Well Calculated to Deceive the Cautious—Calling For Articles Not Delivered—A Cunning Game In Connection With Lost Articles.

During the cold weather of the early part of the year an eastern lady visiting at a well known house in the heart of the city ordered from a prominent furnisher a costly wrap of Russian sable. Attentions in the garment were necessary, and as they would require time and the lady was about returning east she requested her hostess to receive the wrap and forward it to her. The long box was delivered on the promised day, and the sable wrap was just being packed for expressage when the front door bell again pealed sharply, and a message, purporting to come from the furrier, was brought.

It was to the effect that an alteration, particularly directed, had been overlooked. The furrier requested the return of the garment and the mistake would be rectified that same afternoon. The huge box was about to be intrusted to the messenger when a fortuitous impulse came to its guardian. She returned word that inasmuch as that she declined to take the responsibility of permitting anything so valuable to be taken away without a written order, but would herself call at the furrier's the following morning. That call confirmed suspicions. The furrier had authorized no one to recover the wrap. It was easy to draw conclusions.

Again, and yet more recently, a lady resident of West Walnut street found on her return home one mild afternoon that a valuable jewel case had fallen from its chatelaine and left no traces behind. That evening her husband hastened to have the loss advertised in the morning papers. At breakfast the "Lost and Found" columns were carefully read. The valuable chatelaine watch was described in the "Lost" lines, and to the joy of husband and wife another "ad." was found detailing the discovery of a lady's jeweled watch on the street in the same vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as they may be called, were still discussing breakfast and the lost watch when a man was announced.

"About a lost watch," so ran his message, "picked up the previous evening in the basement below."

"My watch, I'm confident," she exclaimed, springing from her chair.

"So you said a few moments ago, when you read the 'Found' advertisement," remonstrated her husband. But she hurried through the doorway, the caution, "Be careful what you say," ringing in her ears.

"You lost a watch; I found one," so began the man. "Describe yours, please." Mrs. Smith did so, while the stranger kept his left hand closed, seemingly, over the lost trinket.

"Your watch number—that I must have," continued the man as she finished the description of her watch. She expressed by his concise, businesslike manner, she consulted a card on which she had hurriedly jotted down her remarkable number. The man repeated the figures slowly after her.

"After all, this doesn't appear to be your watch," he said coolly, exhibiting a cheap timepiece of rolled gold.

Mrs. Smith was for the instant moments, she quickly donned her street suit and hastened to the neighboring house from where the "Found" notice had issued. She was met on the threshold by the neighbor herself, whose excited greeting was:

"So glad we were the fortunate finders of your beautiful watch. Bridget saw it shining on the pavement as she was lighting the vestibule lamp. When your husband called 20 minutes or so ago we were as pleased to give him the watch as he was to get it. Of course we were careful to be sure described, which he did accurately, giving the exact number," etc.

Mrs. Smith is still minus her pretty jewel, but she has learned a costly lesson.

The audacity of these house thieves is often really amusing. They will go to any extent and take the greatest risk to accomplish their ends. One more example like the aforementioned, a true one: In a conspicuous down town residence a valuable ornament in the library is a bust of Andrew Jackson, cut in solid marble by a master hand. The owner's bead, now in the "great majority" ranks, was a man noted for his wide sympathies and progressive views. It did not excite much comment at his house when, one day, a couple of men called and stated that the colonel had directed them to carry the Jackson bust to his office, not far distant, where it was to figure in an early political demonstration.

The ladies of the family were not at home, but an old Irish woman, who had for years been a fixture in the kitchen, thought sight of the bust as it was being carried out of the house. She was attached to the family and had served so long, their interests were hers, and she managed to gain upon the two men, who were harrying down the street, burdened with the heavy marble.

"You take that figger right back to the house," commanded the aproned captain. "Take it back, or I'll call a perlecemun. Ef the colonel wanted that figger, he'd a-written fur it. You kerry it back."

The men saw that the dumpy, calico gowned maid meant business, army did "kerry" the bust back, else the colonel would have mourned a valuable ornament, for he had not authorized its removal.—Philadelphia Times.

A Stange Congregation.

Little Flossie—The people at the Episcopal church are very slangy, don't you think, mamma?

Hamma—No, dear. What makes you think so?

Flossie—Well, every time the minister stopped reading they all said ah there.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BERLIN MANNERS.

Customs That Proved Rather Mortifying to Two American Girls.

Two young girls were made miserable by an unwritten law which laid no law not long ago, writes a lady correspondent in Berlin. They were calling upon German women, and as they entered the room they saw that the least comfortable seat was the sofa, where they naturally seated themselves. One after another of the older women surveyed them until they became intensely uncomfortable, not knowing what dire accident could possibly have befallen them. At last the hostess rose majestically, saying:

"Young ladies, will you be so kind as to get up and give your seats to these older ladies?"

The poor things were crushed. My own encounter with the sofa regulation was funnier than it was crushing. I went to a musicale given by a countess. Two daughters of titled houses had been cordial in their overtures, and I was having a beautiful time watching little differences of manner and wondering if all young women were expected to courtesy and kiss the hands of married women, as my vis-a-vis was doing. As the evening wore on I considered what well bred people were, after all, the same everywhere. When supper was announced, there was a slight confusion in the placing of the guests, and I found myself in a smaller room with a few others, among them the most important woman of the assembly. The table had been drawn to a sofa, and there is where I made my mistake. My new friend, the countess' daughter, motioned me to the sofa, which seemed the best solution of the entanglement into which our hostess had led us in a moment of flurry, for a German does not approach the ease and surety of an American hostess. At the same time the woman of importance took a seat on the sofa also. As she apparently spoke neither English nor French, and as I had not been here long enough to have acquired fluency in German, her attempt at a conversation was soon given up.

When our hostess came to see if we were all happy, our lady of importance asked who I was, and on receiving a whispered reply sat up very erect and threw herself back on the sofa, exclaiming, "Ah mais c'est trop!" I was seized with a horrible fear that my hostess had told her that I was an American reporter, and I was intensely uncomfortable in spite of my companion's friendliness. After that the great lady was very stiff, and I fear I was insufferable. Looking again to see if she had fainted, I saw her calmly eating with her knife and no longer feel conscious that I was accursed me for any reason, I certainly should be ashamed of her at my own table. I learned afterward that I was from an American woman versed in German proprieties that my unpardonable offense had been in presuming to sit on the sofa beside my lady without a European title of high rank to back me up.

Roman Standards.

In the Roman army there was a very highly developed system of military ensigns, which, just as among modern nations, were regarded not merely as a rallying point for a given body of men, but as an emblem of the state, and were therefore surrounded with a veneration which degenerated into idolatry. From a tactical point of view, the Roman standards were of more importance than the flag at the present day, for the movements of the troops were entirely regulated by them.

According as they were raised and carried forward, planted in the ground or borne forward toward the rear, in obedience to the sounds of the horns of the "cornicines," the army broke up its camp and marched or retreated and halted. In the camp the standards were planted before the general's tent, where their presence ansecified the spot as though it were a temple and rendered it a safe depository for the money collected by the legion. It was to the standards the soldiers swore allegiance, and the first step of a pretender was sought to become emperor was to seize the standards, as he thereby secured the fidelity of the legion.—All the Year Round.

Photographs of "Sip Speech."

What is regarded as the greatest triumph of the photographer was the recent successful experiment by Professor Dumery of Berlin in taking photographs of "lip speech." By making successive negatives of the movements of the lips of a rapid talker he managed to arrange photographs printed from them in such a manner that deaf mutes who were familiar with "lip speech" could plainly interpret every word that the speaker uttered.—St. Louis Republic.

Sympathy.

Mándo—I'm in an awful fix. I am in love with a young man who is poor.

Belle—And he won't marry you?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, July 25.

Ex-Speaker Reed has been renominated for congress by acclamation.

Congressman J. A. T. Hull was renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Iowa district.

The Vigilant won another race from the Britannia, this time by over 3 minutes. This makes three out of twelve.

The Indian Territory miners have declared the strike off, accepting the company's terms.

Frank Matchics, Michael Delonong and Charles Jarwinus were drowned in the Susquehanna river at Plymouth, Pa.

Representative Harter has introduced a tariff bill in the house providing for a reduction of all taxes to 20 per cent ad valorem.

The cash balances in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was $124,091,678, of which $61,177,232 was gold reserve.

Thursday, July 26.

The thermometer registered 115 in the shade at Perry, O. T., Tuesday.

Since Saturday eight new cases and four deaths from cholera have been reported at Liege.

At noon 1,317 miles of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's new cable had been laid, the Scotia then being in latitude 52.13 north, longitude 17.02 west.

The body of the 13-year-old boy found in the whirlpool on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, proves to be that of George Hartutz of Pittsburg. He was drowned at Edgewater over a week ago.

The phylloxera, or vine pest, is making such ravages in the wine districts of Spain, according to United States Consul Adams, at Cadiz, that the government has appropriated $100,000 for the extermination of the disease.

The body of Martin O'Connor, who was smothered by a cave-in while digging a well a week ago at Edna Mills, near Minneapolis, has been recovered after much difficulty. It was about 75 feet beneath the surface.

Friday, July 27.

Rev. J. B. McCullough, the editor of the Philadelphia Methodist, is dead.

Tropical heat prevails in Berlin and many deaths from sunstroke have been reported.

J. W. Scott of the Chicago Herald has been re-elected president of the Fellowship Club.

B. V. Brookshire has been renominated for congress by acclamation at Corsicana, Ind.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman reports a good trade for the past week, though prices continue low.

The keel rivets on the cruiser Charleston are found to be badly rust eaten and will be replaced.

Wilson Sonds, one of the wealthiest men in Rochester, N. Y., was accidentally killed by being thrown from his carriage.

The steamer St. George collided off Sunderland with the steamer Bracken. The latter sank. The crew of the Bracken was saved.

Saturday, July 28.

The Philadelphia-Toronto cricket match ended in a draw.

Hon. W. H. H. Brown of the Eighth North Carolina congressional district has been nominated to succeed himself.

The Atlantic and Danville Railroad company has notified all its employes, including officers, that their salaries will be reduced fin Aug 1.

Rev. Francis A. Hoffman, aged 83 years, the oldest preacher in the Evangelical church in the United States, died at Reading, Pa., Thursday.

The Republicans of the Third Mississippi district declined to make a nomination for congress against General Catchings, the Democratic nominee.

Colonel Edward Herrick Castle died at Chicago of old age. He was born in 1811, in America, N. Y. Colonel Castle was at one time general agent of the Erie railroad.

General Parsons of Flora, Ills., Colonel Sexton of Chicago, and Captain Steinwedell of Quincy, trustees of the Soldier's home at Quincy, have begun an investigation of the management.

Monday, July 30.

A disastrous conflagration has destroyed 2,000 houses at Cottel, Bulgaria.

Mayor Gilroy of New York announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Fire in New York city Sunday destroyed a 6-story block, causing a loss of $100,000.

The governor of Hong Kong places deaths from plague in the Canton district alone at 120,000.

In a quarrel about the payment of rent at Farmer City, Ills., James Kirkpatrick killed J. E. Smith.

Perry Anderson of Alexia, a member of the Illinois state senate, died suddenly. He was 41 years old.

Bonsee's oil tank and novelty works at Fort Wayne, Ind., were destroyed. Loss, $100,000. Two persons were killed.

Tuesday, July 31.

The state convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence union is in session at St. Paul.

Congressman Atkins has been unanimously renominated for congress in the Sixth Michigan district.

Charles H. Warren has been appointed general manager of the Great Northern, succeeding C. W. Case.

Mayo college, the leading educational institution of North Dakota, at Casper, Delta county, was destroyed by fire Monday.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 47,255 tons, against 20,146 for the preceding week and 49,881 for the corresponding week of last year.

Senator Squire of Washington has presented a memorial to congress for a national park on the Pacific coast surrounding the celebrated Mount Ranier, near Puget sound.

A dispatch to the London Times from Berlin says Princess Bismarck fell from her bed on Sunday and was rendered unconscious by the fall. She has since remained in that state. Her condition excites alarm.

CASES CONTINUED.

The Contempt Proceedings Against Debs et al, Postponed to Sept. 5.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In the Debs contempt case Judge Woods delivered a brief opinion, formally overruling the motion of the defense to quash the informations against the American Railway union officers. Judge Grosscup then announced that he had taken no part in the decision on the motion to quash, and he announced further that he would take no further part in the contempt proceedings, for the reason that the defendants are under indictment in the United States district court over which he presides, and the same question of law will be raised under the indictments. In fairness to the defendants, Judge Grosscup said, he would not sit any longer in the investigation of the charge of contempt. After making this announcement,

Judge Grosscup Left the Bench.

District Attorney Milchrist announced that Special Counsel Edwin Walker was ill and could not attend the hearing. He said that he, Milchrist, will go out of office Aug. 2, and Mr. Walker will be left the sole counsel in the case, and suggested that the hearing be postponed until Mr. Walker is able to take charge of it. After considering the district attorney's suggestion, the court announced that the case would be continued until Sept. 5.

Debs, Howard, Kelliher and Rogers, after a lengthy conference with their attorneys, decided to give bail. Since their commitment to jail the prisoners have refused numerous offers of aid, but because of the continuance of the hearing until September, decided to change their tactics. William Skabel and William Fitzgerald appeared as bondsmen and the four men were released.

AN APPEAL GRANTED.

Cases of President Debs and Others to the Court of Appeals.

CHICAGO, July 28.—President Debs and the American Railway union have been granted an appeal to the United States court of appeals in the chancery proceedings in the United States circuit court. The appeal was granted by Judge Woods at Indianapolis, and the order was received by mail. The appeal will bring proceedings in the circuit court under the bill filed July 2, on behalf of the railroads, but it leaves the injunction in force and does not interfere with the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates.

WELLMAN HEARD FROM.

The American Arctic Explorers Get Through the Pack Ice Safely.

LONDON, July 28.—Carl Sonntvers, the Norwegian Arctic enthusiast, has received a telegram from the captain of the Erling, a Norwegian sealer, which has just arrived at the island of Tromsoe, Flumark, Norway. The captain of the sealer said in the telegram that near Amsterdam island the Erling spoke the Ragnvald Jarl, the steamer which was surveying the Wellman Arctic expedition to the edge of the pack ice. The Ragnvald Jarl, in replying to signals, asked to be reported to the nearest place the Erling touched at, saying that all were well on board. The Ragnvald Jarl had been beset by pack ice, which delayed her progress considerably, but Wellman and his party were then free of the pack ice, and they should now be well on their way to the North pole.

DEFECTIVE MISSILES.

Report of the Commission That Investigated the Chicago Caisson Accident.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The report of the commission appointed to investigate the caisson explosion has been completed and turned over to General Miles, who will forward it to Washington. The report says that the explosion resulted from defection of shells, in which the "plunger" which explodes the shell was loose. Many defective shells were found at Fort Sheridan, and it is said the report recommends that the manufacture of the missiles now used be stopped, and others substituted that are less liable to accident. The shells are supposed to requires blow of 100 pounds to explode them, but many of those at Fort Sheridan showed loose plungers and were likely to explode with rough handling.

Damages Asked by Railroads.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The first suit of the many that are to be brought against the city of Chicago by the railroads for damages incurred during the strike was filed by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway. The suit will serve as a test and is for $5 damage to a freight car.

Takes Another Big Drop.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Saturday's outgoing steamers from New York carried $5,300,000 in gold, which was drawn from the New York sub-treasury for export. This leaves the gold reserve at $63,228,226, or over $6,000,000 less than the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue.

All Quiet in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The steamship Australia arrived today, after a half days' from Honolulu, bringing Hawaiian advices to July 21. Peace prevails, according to Consul Hay, and all now government appears to be firmly established.

Receiver For the Switchmen's Society.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A receiver has been appointed for the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. The liabilities are placed at $75,000. The bill attributes the insolvency to the acts of the defendants, ex-Governor Simcoxt.

McKane Downed Again.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 26.—In the general term of the supreme court Justices Brown, Cullen and Dykman denied the motion for a new trial for John Y. McKane, the ex-boss of Gravesend, thereby confirming the decision of the lower court.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

C. F. Buck has been appointed postmaster at Winona.

Races at the Hamline tracks are to be continued two weeks.

Coal of good quality is said to have been discovered at Morton.

Minneapolis exposition directors want to sell the building to the city.

A considerable quantity of smuggled clothes were seized at St. Vincent.

Plans for a new jail in Itasca county have been received by Secretary Hart.

Mankato citizens want their coal rate case before the state railroad commission.

An elevator burned at Mankato, Minn., with about 40,000 bushels of wheat.

State and national conventions of Catholic total abstainers are being held in St. Paul this week.

The week ending Saturday hivaraged 21 degrees warmer than any corresponding week recorded by the St. Paul weather bureau.

Doctors Jones and Love of Preston were acquitted in the United States court at St. Paul. They were charged with pension frauds.

The assessed valuation of Minneapolis is to be raised about 6 per cent for the sake of meeting contingencies, despite the depreciation in realty.

At the meeting of the Republican state central committee Friday Ozma Bixby was elected chairman and Harris Richardson of Minneapolis secretary.

Arrangements are being completed for a meeting of the alumni association of the Mankato normal school, Aug. 15 and 17 at Mankato. It is the quarter centennial.

J. M. Myers, a Minneapolis real estate dealer, was robbed of $480 as he was alighting from an interurban car. He had just received the money in a business transaction.

At a meeting of the state high school board in the governor's room at the capitol 86 high schools were found to be entitled to state aid, and $400 was appropriated to each.

Eric Wirshing's house at Eagle Lake burned Thursday. During the panic he drew his money from the bank—$1,300 —and has kept it in the house ever since. It went up in smoke.

Charles F. Dann and F. M. Luther of St. Paul, were drowned in Lake Superior, Friday, while on a fishing trip. Mr. Dana has been chief deputy collector of Ramsey county for nine years.

The new directory contains 90,346 names. This number multiplied by two and one-half gives Minneapolis a population of 225,615, an increase of 1,966 since the first of the year. Not bad.

Governor Nelson has appointed ex-Governor Lucius F. Hubbard as a member of the board of regents of the Minnesota Soldiers' home, in place of A. J. Hancock, who has removed from the state.

Minneapolis horse owners are much alarmed over the prevalence of glanders. It is almost epidemic, according to views of many. During July Sanitary Inspector Woodbury shot eighteen glandered animals.

The state supreme court has handed down a decision in which the validity of the state game law is upheld, especially as regards the provision against having on hand certain kinds of game after the close season has begun.

There is a rumor that the West hotel at Minneapolis will be closed and that Colonel West has written to several local capitalists stating that he will be compelled to take that step unless something is done. He declines to be interviewed on the subject.

During the past year experiments have been made at the state farm to determine the condition of the land as to tuberculosis. It was found that 12 out of 63 animals were affected. The tests were made by tuberculin and verified by post mortems.

TENANCY AND OWNERSHIP.

Labor Commissioner Powers Has Compiled Interesting Statistics.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—Labor Commissioner Powers has completed that part of his forthcoming report which relates to farm mortgages and tenancy, and gave the substance of the results of recent investigations in a short interview. Mr. Powers says that attention has been directed of late to the fact of the increase of farm tenancy. The number of tenants in Minnesota in 1880 was 8,653, while in 1890 it was 17,862. One thing in regard to this increase is that it indicates the creation of a permanent tenant class, the result of excessive debt and excessive mortgage foreclosures, and that the men who are now tenants are those who have formerly owned their farms.

Reasons For the Increase.

"Our investigation," said Mr. Powers, "gives no color to this theory. We find the largest increase of farm tenancy in the most prosperous counties, and where there are practically no foreclosures, while in counties having many foreclosures we find the fewest tenants. Of 1,709 farmers visited we found only 20 who had formerly owned farms, but are now tenants, and of those only two had lost their farms by foreclosure.

"Of those who had risen from tenancy to ownership there were 1,200 as many, or 235. The constant tendency in the older counties is for farms to be more properties than farms

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

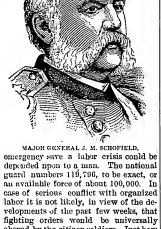
ITS EFFECTIVE FORCE IS RATHER MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND.

In Case of Trouble Ten Thousand Would Be Needed to Guard Government Property.

The National Guard—General Schofield, the Commanding Officer.

There has been much talk of late about the regular army of the United States and the national guard of the several states. The army is a little one, but, as the people believe, a good one. It numbers all told, including engineers, recruiting parties, hospital service, etc., less than 30,000 men. There are 10 cavalry regiments with 432 officers and 6,050 men, five artillery regiments with 280 officers and 3,075 men, 25 infantry regiments with 877 officers and 18,125 men, engineer battalion, hospital services, Indian scouts, West Point cadets, signal corps and general service, in which there are 567 officers and 4,142 men, a total of 29,148. Of this total about 20,000 may properly be spoken of as fighting men, but this does not mean that the entire 20,000 could be put into the field in case of an emergency requiring active service, for it would require 10,000 men to guard the government's buildings, arsenals, forts, etc., removed from the scene of trouble.

Of course the national guard, which is declared by General Howard, who has charge of the forces at Governor's island in New York harbor, to be a most efficient and well drilled body of men, could be called upon and in any



MAJOR GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

emergency could be relied upon and could be depended upon to a man. The national guard numbers 110,726, to be exact, or an available force of about 100,000. In case of serious conflict with organized labor it is not likely, in view of the developments of the past few weeks, that fighting orders would be universally obeyed by the citizen soldiers. Just how great a defection would cause in such a case cannot be even estimated, of course.

Major General John M. Schofield, senior and commanding officer of the army, is stationed at Washington. He is a man of middle height, inclined to be stout and with white hair which he is beginning to be thin at the top of his head. His eyes are light blue in color and deep set. He wears side whiskers and mustache, and his head is well formed and well set on a pair of good, sturdy shoulders.

General Schofield is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and was born in 1831. His father was a farmer, and the family removed from the Empire State to Bristol, Ills., while the future general was yet little more than a babe. Before the lad had passed his teens a second move was made, this time to Freeport. From this town the lad entered West Point in 1848, graduating five years later. He was at once assigned to Fort Moultrie and a little later to service in Florida. Between 1853 and the breaking out of the civil war he was assigned much of the time to teaching service in West Point and Washington university, St. Louis. When Sumter was fired upon in 1861, he was acting as mustering officer for Missouri, and he entered the service as major of the First Missouri volunteers.

His fighting qualities were quickly developed, and by reason of special bravery he was very shortly made captain of the First artillery. By Nov. 21, 1861, he had risen to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers and of the Missouri militia. In November, 1862, he was appointed major general of volunteers. His rise to his present rank followed by regular service, and his promotions were won by gallant services in the Army of the Cumberland and during the invasion of Georgia. He took part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Kulp's Farm. After the capture of Atlanta he was placed, under Thomas, in charge of the forces that opposed Hood in his advance toward Nashville. At this time General Schofield was directly fighting an old classmate, for Hood was in the same West Point class as his Federal adversary.

Then Schofield was made commander of the department of North Carolina, where he had a hand in the capture of Fort Anderson and of Wilmington. He joined Sherman at Goldsboro on March 22, 1865, and was in at the surrender of Johnston at Durham Station, April 26, and executed the military convention of that capitulation.

When the war was over, he was detailed for European service till Aug. 16, 1866, and then commanded the department of the Potomac until March, 1867. During the Belknap imbroglio, from May 28, 1868, to March 11, 1869, he served as secretary of war. He was then made a major general of the regular army by President Grant. In 1876 he took charge of the West Point academy. In 1881 he was assigned to the division of the Missouri. When Hancock died, he was placed in charge of the division of the Atlantic. The first Mrs. Schofield died some years ago, and in 1891 the general married Miss Georgia Kilbourne, a young lady who was a great friend of his daughter. He will shortly be retired because of age, and this is greatly regretted all around.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

Oh, for one hour of Athazzas the saint!
To stand against a world in every creed,
To guard the glory of the great white throne,
To answer the agnostic's shallow plaint,
To bearing doubting souls who shrink and faint.
As dwelling in believers on One unknowned
It is not with that not by bread alone
Shall man have life! His inborn fatal taint
Requires each word proceeding from God's lips.
How shall God's awful voice reach earthly ears?
How can the soul's dull sense be stirred aright?
The Spirit's light dispels the day's eclipse,
The Father's speech once more the lost child hears
Translated to him by the Word made flesh.
—Rev. Walter Mitchell in Churchman.

IN THE DAYS OF TOM SAYERS.

Lahoocher's Description of Scenes at a Prize Fight Thirty Years Ago.

Among my many sins I have attended a prize fight, and for the corpus of rank blasphemy and reckless blackguardism it was an exhibition at Newgate or Horsemonger Lane jail very close. The police were dead against them, the fights were scenes for a gigantic form of extortion. Two ruffians of the lowest class contracted to batter one another about in order to extract the guineas from the swells, the toffs and the supporters of the "noble art of self defense." A programme had to be secretly arranged, a special train had to be secured for the army of men, the swells shoot town and the scum of the metropolis, who lived upon the excitement or the pelf of prize fights. There was a certain official countenance to these illegal "mills." The editor of Bell's Life in London constituted himself the arbiter on these occasions. This was the organ of the prizefighter. The editor received the stakes deposited, acted as referee and afterward described the fights in a jargon delightfully humorous. "Topping the dessert," "Ops in the bread basket," "A ronser on the conk," were all phrases invented by the editors of Bell's Life.

The night before it was necessary to go to a sporting pub to get "the office" and to receive for a valuable consideration the special railway ticket. The vigil of the fight was usually spent in the "ken" with "pal," for in those days there was no closing hour. Restaurants and public houses could keep open as long as they liked. Race week North or Epsom Haymarket at 3 o'clock in the morning, and about 4 or 5 the "swells," all in evening dress, would assemble at the railway station, each one in charge of a specially appointed prizefighter.

The scenes at the railway station was indescribable. The officials made themselves scarce, and the station was handed over to mob law. On the platform the pockets of every unprotected man or youth was emptied, and when the train started amid a chorus of obscenity and blasphemy no one knew the destination. It might be a deserted shanty, set up on old quarry, or a lonely wood, or a river marsh. Suddenly the train would stop, and away went the scientific pugilists racing over field and meadow. The principals were muffled up. The attendants carried the ropes and stakes when the ring was pitched every one who had a sovereign left was fleeced to buy the chief card out before the morning air or the mad excursions during the mill. When a Johnson's eye was bunged up with a blow, his second lanced it and then sucked it into fighting condition. I have seen the ring broken in upon by the faint at the hideous sight of a prize fight—soldiers, most of them, who would have given odds without flinching.—London Truth.

She'd Had Enough of Them.

"Don't you say a word to me about them life insurance companies," said old Mrs. Redbob the other day. "They aren't any good for poor, common folks. Only rich folks and big bugs can do anything with 'em. When my poor husband lay here with fever two years ago, I sent for the agent of one insurance company to come and insure him for $5,000 right away, and, do you know, that there agent never came near me and my poor husband up and died. Don't talk to me about life insurance! It's all a fraud!"—Pomona Progress.

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Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSSER
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KEITHER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. E. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLIER
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DAVID E. HERR

District Convention.

The seventh district convention of the republican party will be held in the city of Fergus Falls on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination a candidate for congress, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the convention. The basis of representation shall be two (2) delegates at large and one (1) delegate from each county, and one additional delegate for each one hundred (100) votes or major fraction thereof cast for Knute Nelson for governor at the election of 1892. Under this apportionment the various counties in the district will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said convention:

Becker	4	Norman	5
Big Stone	3	Otter Tail	9
Clay	8	Polk	10
Douglas	4	Pope	5
Grant	3	Stevens	3
Kandiyohi	5	Swift	4
Kittson	3	Traverse	3
Marshall	4	Wilkin	3

Total number of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, 76.

BRONSON STRAIN, Chairman.
Battle Lake.

P. E. O'CONNOR, Sec., Graceville.

The prospects are that the House will adopt the Senate tariff bill after all and adjourn soon. Wonderful reformers these democrats.

The governor's speech at Argyle last Saturday was well received by the people, and we have heard very many favorable comments upon it from those who heard it.

SMALL, the republican party of Polk put a county ticket in the field next Friday by all means, we should say yes! Put a square-toed business ticket in the field and it will come pretty near winning.

The coming republican convention has it in its power to do much toward healing the disaffection that has existed in the party and bring the grand old party back to the proud position it once occupied in this county. And this may be done by carrying the principles the party was formed to perpetuate—the greatest good to the greatest number; by putting into the field a ticket that will commend itself to the people for its business qualifications, a ticket in the selection of which every delegate in the convention shall exercise a free and untrammeled voice.

THE Penny Press, of Minneapolis, takes to demagogical arguments as naturally as a duck takes to water, believing that there is a large share prejudice existing in the state against W. R. Merriam the Press assumes that Merriam has been to Ohio and pledged the State of Minnesota to Wm. McKinley and then mildly shrieks: "Votes of Minnesota, how do you like to be sold out by Bill Merriam?" A. J. Blethen knows as well as does every wall informed person that McKinley is so highly regarded in Minnesota, as not to need the aid of machine politicians to give him its support if in the field. Mr. B. knows that McKinley is a true friend of the common people, and if elected president their interests would be sacred in his eyes, but for some reason Blethen is trying through demagogic means to prejudice the people against McKinley—against their own true interests. Verily, Blethen is not far removed from rank popalism.

Bronson Strain in the Battle Lake Review says: "Some of the delegates to the State convention went Hunting around the crowd trying to find a candidate for State auditor who would promise to make them Rich, but after finding themselves Dum up by the good Sam-aritan, they Retired out and make arrangements to reach home on the Morrow."

Pioneer Press: "The public is informed that the treasury officials at Washington are not a bit disconcerted by the fact that the gold reserve is less than it was when the last bond issue took place, and far lower than it ever was at any time since the resumption of specie payments. They give as the reason for their confidence their assurance that some sort of tariff will be passed within a week, and then revived business will add so largely to receipts that their difficulties will vanish. We wonder if it occurs to them what admission is involved in this statement of their position? It is a confession by democrats of high official responsibility that all the business depression, all the intolerable distress that has filled the country with suffering for the last year is to be credited to democratic tinkering with the tariff. By saying that business will revive when this uncertainty is ended, it admits that the uncertainty is the cause of past and present stagnation. We have now the best democratic authority for stating that the unparalleled misfortunes of the country are the deliberate work of a democratic congress and administration, hurried only in order that the party might pass a tariff bill which is a mockery of reform and a thank-offering to the trusts."

What the Pops Would Do.

It used to be said of Kittie Hoivor son, when he was in congress that he didn't do enough, he was like a dose of homeopathic medicine—if he didn't cure he wouldn't kill; but the same can not be said of the present member of congress from the 7th district, for if Boen could by any means succeed in forging his measures through, the country would be ruined in short order. He wants to kill off the National banks, wants the government to buy all lands owned by aliens, wants the government to build new railroads all over the United States, also to expend $50,000,000 for public buildings, wants $50,000,000 a year for river and harbor improvements, $100,000,000 a year for building roads, in fact, to expend over one billion dollars a year (in fat money) for the various and sundry little "improvements" that he deems essential. Verily the people of the 7th district had better resign Boen before he bankrupts the entire country. Of these wild cat schemes the Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

"Let us suppose a populist administration at Washington, with Donnelly or Allen or Peffer in the White House, Boen as secretary of the treasury, other populists in the cabinet and departments, and a populist congress and a populist supreme court. The congress would, of course, pass bills "to increase the per capita," and Treasurer Boen would grind out irredeemable currency, at the rate of four or five billions a year. The general "relief" would be made. Every one-horse village would have its costly government building and group of paid officials. Secretary Boen would have costly structures erected in every village in the Seventh district. The pops would build railroads to every populist farm. For a while the dance would go on vigorously, until some fellow would object to paying $150,000 for a pair of boots, as was done in the old continental currency times, and then the game would be up; the crash would come; the lambs would be slaughtered. The era of cheap money and free loans would end in a catastrophe, as all such eras have. Perhaps Mr. Boen doesn't expect his bills to pass at this session of congress. Perhaps Senator Allen doesn't look for the immediate acceptance of his "free distribution" project. If either of these gentlemen, however, thinks that the American people are really drifting to such insanity he will find himself mistaken."

THE REVIEW TABLE.

Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith contributes to the August number of the North American Review an able article dealing with a question upon which he is peculiarly fitted to write—"The Resources and Development of the South." It is an important addition to the series of articles by Cabinet Ministers which the Review has recently given to its readers.

Fashionable White Toilettes For Ladies.

As the summer season advances white gowns are the favorites for the seashore and mountains. White flannel as well as serge are adopted for mountain costumes or yachting wear, and are even worn in bicycle riding. For the morning, white duck, effects of pique, duck and linen are seen in endless combinations. Besides these, the following materials are largely in demand: Chine silks, barges dotted or embroidered, Swiss muslins, and all the varieties of nainsook and lawn. Among the novelties in summer millinery white is also popular. Artistic hats are made of tulle, and the delicate millinery gauze trimmed with white moire and white flowers in picturesque confusion. The favorite wrap at the summer resorts is the golf cape, in white duck, lined with some bright color in plaid or fancy cade. In the McDowell Fashion Magazines are found numerous details concerning these novelties. The patterns of which are offered in the form of coupons at very moderate prices. "LaMode delParis," and "Paris Album of Fashion," cost $3.50 each per annum, or 35 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" at $2.00 per year, or 20 cents a copy. "LaMode," a unique fashion magazine in the colored plates, costs only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer each $1.00 worth of coupons patterns and "LaMode" fifty cents worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, July 24.

The house today passed by a party vote the bill for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the railway mail service between March 15 and May 1, 1893. The vote was yeas, 140; nays, 93. The bill providing for classification of lands in the grants of the Northern Pacific road in Montana and Idaho, with regard to mineral deposits, was passed after a running debate led by its author, Mr. Harrison of Montana.

In the senate Mr. Hill again spoke in defense of the president's position regarding the tariff bill.

Wednesday, July 25.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was laid before the house and gave rise to considerable discussion, principally on the clause giving the commissioner of pensions $250,000, a compromise between the $200,000 of the house and $300,000 of the senate, for making special examinations. The report was agreed to.

The senate held only a short session, during which the debate on the tariff conference report was continued. Senator McCaffrey occupied most of the time.

Thursday, July 26.

The day's proceedings in the house were dull in the extreme and one by one the members left their desks, until by 3:30 o'clock there were not half a hundred members in the chamber. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to.

The senate continued the debate on the tariff conference report.

Friday, July 27.

There was not a quorum of members in the house at any time, and all business was transacted by unanimous consent. Only once was there a break in the smooth running congressional machinery, and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill.

The senate sent the tariff bill back to conference without instructions.

Saturday, July 28.

The house passed a few private bills and discussed the question of extending the powers of the federal courts, adjourning early on account of the intense heat.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, July 30.

The senate wore an aspect of peace and serenity during the day in electing contrast to the excitement of last week. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allen providing for the issue of $50,000,000 in treasury notes in the distribution pro rata among the states "for relief of the needy poor." It was referred to the finance committee.

Beyond the passage of a few unimportant bills by unanimous consent, nothing was done by the house today. Mr. Bourelle offered a resolution congratulating and recognizing the Hawaiian republic, but on a point of order was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

UPHAM FOR GOVERNOR.

The Wood County Candidate Finally Selected by Necessity Republican State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Major W. H. Upham of Wood county was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention on the first ballot of the day and the seventh of the convention. The delegates assembled at 11 o'clock and the time was lost in resuming the struggle over the gubernatorial nomination interrupted by adjournment. During the night the strength of several candidates whose chances were deemed last slight, had crystallized for Upham. The ballot resulted, Upham 216, Haugen 99, Schofield 17, Blackstock 2, Rudd 3. Upham's nomination was made unanimous.

Judge Bnesch For Second Place.

Judge Emil Baensch of Manitowoc county was nominated for lieutenant governor on the second formal ballot. The ballot was: Baensch 254, Copeland 61, Stone 27, scattering 2. The nomination was made unanimous.

The other nominees are: Treasurer, Sevell A. Peterson of Barron; attorney general, W. H. Mylrea of Marathon; superintendent of public instruction, J. Q. Emery of Dane; railroad commissioner, Duncan J. McKenzie of Buffalo; insurance commissioner, W. A. Fricke of Milwaukee.

More Militia Relieved.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The seventh infantry of the national guard of Illinois has been relieved from strike duty. This now leaves but three infantry regiments on duty.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, 64¾c; July opening, 64½c; highest, 65¾c; lowest, 64½c; closed, 65¼c; September opening, 67¾@67½c; highest, 67¾c; lowest, 1 (4)4¾c; closed, 67¾@67½c; December, opening 2 c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 59½c; closed 59½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 31, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; December, 66¾c; May, 69¾c. OATS—No. 2, 27½c; rejected, 24½c; to arrive, No. 2 Northern, 30½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1894.

CATTLE — Market dull; prices 10@20c lower.

HOGS—Market demoralized. Sales ranged from $4.95@5.30 for Common to good assorted, $4.60@4.90 for light, $4.85@5.30 for packing, $4.75@5.30 for mixed; $4.65@5.30 for heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.75@5.30 for pigs, $4.75@5.30.

SHEEP—Market dull; prices 10@15c lower.

Receipts: Cattle, 23,000; hogs, 50,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. September, 56½c; December, 57½@57¾c.

CORN—Higher. No. 2 cash, 46½c; July, 46½c; September, 46½c; October, 46½c.

OATS—Dull. September, 19½c.

PORK—July, September, $12.82½.

SHORT RIBS—Lower. July, $6.70; September, $6.85.

LARD—Lower. July, $6.90; September, $7.07½.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, July 30, 1894.

WHEAT—Market steady. No. 1 Northern 64c; September, 61½c.

CORN—Higher. No. 3, 48c.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c.

BARLEY—Steady and quiet. No. 2, 56c; sample, 54c.

RYE—Steady No. 1, 49½c.

WITH WOOL ON THE FREE LIST.

Sheep Will Be Sent to Market and Our Flocks Forever Disappear.

If wool be put on the free list, the American woolgrower will have to submit to the disadvantages of raising wool in this climate on even terms with his foreign rivals, who do not have such difficulties to contend with, and so without adequate protection must necessarily be driven out of the business. Our seventh largest agricultural industry, producing annually $66,000,000 worth of wool and representing an investment of $100,000,000 of sheep, will be destroyed by free trade.

Sheep will be fattened and will then be sent to market as lambs or wethers and the farmer who now sells direct to the consumer close to his home saves the middleman's profits and the cost of transportation, which otherwise always lessen the net price to him when he has to find a market abroad.

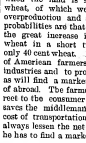
The Abbe de Marolles, in one of his latest works, calculated that he had collected 123,161 verses, and yet the public had not seen enough to appreciate him as a poet.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

COOK-BOOK

FREE!

320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.



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Write for list of our other Free Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Rifle, Guns, Watches, Silverware, Dishes, Base Ball Goods and Lots of Useful Articles.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Toledo, Ohio. Office of Toledo, O.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Scandia-American Bank

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July, 1894.

RESOURCES

Bills receivable	$170,894.79
Overdrafts	2,000.00
Banking house	10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	900.00
Real estate	1,500.00
Current Expenses	3,500.00
Taxes paid	1,625.12
Cash on hand	96,514.17
Total	$285,433.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits	2,433.83
Individual deposits subject to check	56,621.27
Certificates of deposit	50,878.73
Deposits	14,500.00
Total	$285,433.83

I, J. W. Wheeler, cashier of the Scandia-American Bank, of Crookston, Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WHEELER, Cashier.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1894.

[SEAL.] C. O. CHRISTIANSON, Notary Public, Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:

L. ELLINGTON, }
E. P. PIERCE, } Directors.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication August 2d, 1894)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Olena Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan Agency, mortgagee, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January, 1893, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., in Book Sixty-four (64), on page 403, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of notice, five hundred sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents ($562.63) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

And said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument duly executed and delivered by the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to C. E. Eaton, dated 8th day of March, 1893, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds, on the 30th day of March, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Sixty-four (64), on page 404, and

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, duly appointed as agent in said behalf, on the 20th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., and further notice is hereby given that on said day of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fee, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are, the lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number (2), of the Northeast quarter (¼) of Section (31), and the west (½) and two (2) east section (43) lines of Section thirty-one (31), township (150) north of range forty-four (44), west, containing one hundred fifty-one and 41-100 (151-41-100) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated at Moorhead, Minnesota, this 28th day of July, 1894.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Executor of the last will and testament of George B. Davis, deceased, assignee for mortgagee.

ERWIN ADAMS,
Moorhead, Minnesota,
Attorney for assignee of Mortgage. (16-26).

Republican County Convention.

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican County Convention for Polk county, Minnesota, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Crookston, on the 3d day of August, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Fergus Falls, Minn., August 14th, 1894, and further the purpose of electing nine delegates to attend the Senatorial and Legislative Convention to be held at Crookston, on the 4th day of September 18th, 1894, and also to place in nomination candidates for the following county offices:

Sheriff.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Register of Deeds.
Clerk of the District Court.
Attorney.
Judge of Probate.
Court Commissioner.
Superintendent of Schools.
Coroner.
Surveyor.
County Commissioner for Second District.
County Commissioner for Fourth District,
and also for the purpose of selecting a new County committee.

The basis of representation shall be two (2) delegates at large for each voting precinct, and one (1) delegate for every twenty votes or major fraction thereof cast for the Republican candidate for governor in 1892.

All citizens who believe in the principles of the Republican party, as laid down in the National and State Party Platforms, and who intend to support the Republican party and its candidates are cordially invited to attend the primaries, regardless of former party affiliations.

The several voting precincts are entitled to representation as follows:

Andover	3	3d ward	2
Augus	2	4th ward	2
Black River	2	Garfield	6
Bray	3	Gentilly	2
Badger	3	Gentilly	3
Brandsvold	3	Gervais	3
Belgium	2	Grove Park	3
Brandt	2	Godfrey	3
Bygland	2	Hammond	3
City of Crookston—		Higdem	2
1st ward	5	Hill River	3
2d ward	5	Huntsville	4
3d ward	4	Hultdale	3
4th ward	8	Keystone	4
5th ward	2	Kertsonville	3
Columbia	3	King	2
Crookston	3	Kunte	2
Chester	2	Pleasant	2
Emardville	2	Lambert	2
Euclid	2	Liberty	2
Eden	2	Lee	2
Fairfax	2	Lowell	3
Farley	2	Louisville	2
Ennny	2	Nesbit	3
Fisher	2	Norden	2
Grand Forks	2	North	2
City of E. G. Forks—		Northland	3
1st ward	2	Numedal	2
2d ward	2		

Onstad	3		
Powell	2		
Poplar River	2		
Polk Center	2		
Queen	2		
Red Lake Falls—			
Village	3		
Township	2		
Reis	2		
River Falls	2		
Rocksbury	2		
Rollestad	2		
Rosebud	3		
Rustic	2		
Rhinehart	2		
Saunders	2		
Sandsville	2		
Village St. Hilaire	3		
Sletten	2		
Sullivan	2		
Tabor	2		
Terrebonne	2		
Tilden	2		
Tyssil	2		
Vineland	2		
Wylie	3		
Woodside	2		
Wyandotte	2		

It is recommended that the primaries be held on Saturday next preceding the convention, at the most convenient time and place in each precinct. No proxies will be admitted except the holder is a bona fide resident of the precinct represented.

By order of the County Committee.

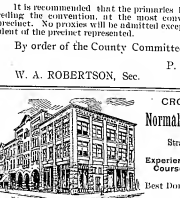
W. A. ROBERTSON, Sec. P. J. McGUIRE, Chairman.

CROOKSTON

Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers
Courses Thorough and Complete.



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General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 23, 1894. For Catalogue address

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RED RIVER VALLEY

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REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

WALSH, the Land Man.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 19, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter P. Swanson against Ludvig Arneson for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 4,724, dated June 15th, 1885, upon the N. W. ¼, section 26, township 153, range 45 west of the 5th principal meridian, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Ludvig Arneson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said land except about twenty acres; and this has not been cultivated for over two years, and that there are no trees, tree seeds or cuttings standing or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 28th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

16-161 HIRAM TROWBRIDGE, Register.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 23, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nels Bergreen against Erick J. Anderson for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 5304, dated August 15, 1892, upon the S. W. ¼, section 29, township 152, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Erick J. Anderson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any part of said land since date of entry except about ten acres thereof broken in 1893, which was never hard—no seed broken up—no weeds—and grass, and that claimant has wholly failed to plant to trees, tree seeds or cuttings any of said land since date of entry, and that there is now no cultivation on said land nor any trees seeds or cuttings standing or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

16-221 HIRAM TROWBRIDGE, Register.

In 1880 In United States had population 50,000,000.

3 Cities station over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 In United States in 1870 **Cities** had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. - [10-tf]

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war when **Indians** Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via the Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace Is enjoyed by Indians, but **Pipe** the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the **Fly** shortest distances, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Soo & Sound right but they don't **Sue** look right for Sioux City through which The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha. [10-tf]

A BAD BLUNDER

Japan May Get Into Serious Trouble For Sinking the Kow Shing.

FLOATED THE BRITISH FLAG.

The Mistake May Cost Much Money and a Humiliating Apology.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is the opinion of diplomats here that the Japanese have made a great error in sinking the transport Kow Shing, and one that is likely to cost them much money in reparation, besides the humiliation of an apology. The Kow Shing was one of a line of coasting steamers belonging to Hugh Matheison & Co., and trading between Chinese ports. The vessel was under the British flag when she was sunk. Although she carried Chinese troops to Corea, it is said here that she did not in so doing violate the law of neutrality, for there has been no declaration of war or open acknowledgment by either China or Japan that a war prevails.

The vessel, therefore, was engaged in legitimate traffic, and the Japanese are likely to pay dearly for sinking her and destroying the lives of the ship's company.

An Interesting Explanation

of the present attitude of Japan towards China was furnished by a diplomat of much experience in Asiatic affairs. He first pointed out the fact that internal conditions in Japan are, and have been for some time, very much disturbed. There has been great friction between the mikado and his cabinet on the one side and the parliament and people on the other. This steadily increased until the parliament actually passed a resolution requesting the mikado to remove his cabinet and replace it by other men more nearly in accord with their ideas, which are distinctly reactionary and marked by resentment at the presence of foreigners in Japan and the extension of modern civilizing systems.

Chinese After American Arms.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—Although both the Winchester and Martin arms companies refuses to confirm the report, it is believed that arms and ammunition to the extent of two carloads have been sold by the former company to the Chinese government.

German Press Suspicious.

BERLIN, July 31.—The German press regards with suspicion Russia's attitude toward the Japan-China conflict although the comments of the Russian newspapers indicate that the St. Petersburg government is far from pleased with Japan's energetic action.

Ordered Torpedo Boats.

BERLIN, July 31.—China has ordered four torpedo boats of German firms.

CREW OF FOUR DROWNED.

Little Schooner Glad Tidings Sunk in Detroit River.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The little schooner Glad Tidings was sunk in the Detroit river near Ecorse by the whaleback propeller Pathfinder. A portion of the schooner's upper rigging is hanging on the steamer's bows and was identified as that of the Glad Tidings. The crew were all drowned. They are Michael Westpfal, captain; August Westphal, Joseph Glayaka and August Mini. The Glad Tidings was formerly owned by Captain Bundy, the sailor evangelist, and used as a gospel ship. A misunderstanding of the steamer's signals seems to have caused the collision.

Severe Storm In New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31.—From 6 o'clock p. m. until afternoon this city was entirely cut off from the outside world by telegraph and telephone, a result of the most disastrous storm that has visited this section in years. At Lake Massabesic, four miles from the city, the storm was accompanied by a cyclone, which wrecked buildings, blew down large trees and destroyed much valuable property.

Train Into a Freight.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Shortly before 6 p. m. the St. Louis express on the Ohio and Mississippi, ran into a freight on the siding at Codurna, Ind., 20 miles from this city, wrecking the passenger engine and a dozen freight cars. John Little, engineer of the passenger train, was killed and several other persons seriously injured.

Yachters Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A small yacht carrying six persons was capsized in the Hudson river, opposite Hastings, during a severe squall and thunderstorm that passed over the river, and three of the passengers are reported to be missing. It is feared they were drowned.

Cyclone Wrecks a Town.

EL RENO, O. T., July 31.—News came to El Reno of a terrific cyclone that visited Watonga, county seat of Blaine county, destroying many buildings and crops and injuring a great many persons. The town was totally wrecked.

Seven Deaths From Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Seven deaths and five prostrations resulted from the heat in this city during the day. The thermometer reached but 90 degs. and the greatest humidity was 66 degs.

Ministry Resigns.

SYDNEY, July 31.—The ministry presided over by Sir George Dibbs has resigned and Mr. Reid, leader of the opposition has consented to form a new ministry.

BY FIRE AND WATER.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN.

Some Burned to Death and Some Perished In the Lake While Trying To Escape. Probably a Score Dead—The Town Was Totally Destroyed and Three Thousand Are Homeless.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—A heavy loss of life resulted in Phillips from the fire. It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty-five persons were either burned to death or drowned in their efforts to escape from the flames that destroyed the town. The only refuge from the fire was the lake and hundreds of people fled to the water to avoid death in the fire. In the rush the weaker ones fell down or were carried into the deep water and perished. Others, overcome by the heat and smoke, fell in the streets and were burned to death. The entire northern part of the state

Is a Sea of Fiame.

The country is dotted with the homes of farmers and homesteaders and with lumber camps. There is no doubt that hundreds of these buildings have been burned, while the fate of the people is in doubt. It is probable that many of these people have also lost their lives. Of those who perished here three babies have been found. The citizens who escaped the fire are homeless and without food or clothing, and are in a state of the most serious destitution. Fire telegraph operator sending the news from Phillips, tapped the telegraph wire in the woods, and with a board for a table and the earth for a seat sent the message with a pocket telegraph instrument.

THE PHILLIPS FIRE.

Three Thousand People Rendered Homeless—Town Entirely Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—A special to the Wisconsin from Phillips, Wis., says that 3,000 people have been made homeless there by the forest fires. Not a building is left standing, and property valued at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 has been swept away. All day the flames surrounded the village. Hundreds of men battled with the fire, but without success. The pine forests were as dry as parchment and the flames leaped from tree to tree with such rapidity that they seemed on fire. The baking soil sent up a gas that ignited and the

Atmosphere Itself Seemed to Blaze.

When the fire reached the city it swept from house to house and in an hour had the entire village in flames. The people fled to the railway, where trains were standing, and were hastily conveyed to neighboring towns. Nothing but a few personal effects were saved. There are rumors of losses of life, but in the confusion they cannot be confirmed. Fatalities are separated, some members having taken to one place, and others to another, and it is impossible to learn whether or not they have all escaped. The heaviest losses by the fire are those of the John R. Davis Lumber company, $800,000, and Fayette Shaw, tanner, $200,000.

Hilibert Also Scorched.

A dispatch to the Wisconsin from Chilton, Wis., says that nine buildings were consumed by fire at Hilbert. The wind was blowing strong and the whole town was threatened with destruction. A fire engine and company from this city rendered assistance. The burned buildings included the railroad depot of the St. Paul road.

THIRD BIG FIRE.

City of Minneapolis Visited by Another Destructive Conflagration.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—The third disastrous fire in the history of Minneapolis broke out about 8:30 p. m. in the lumber yards of the Shevlin-Carpenter company on the bank of the Mississippi river in the foot of Eighth avenue north. It spread with remarkable rapidity, and before it was controlled destroyed property valued at nearly $800,000. Besides 300,000 feet of lumber, the gas manufacturing plant of the Omaha Railway company, the roundhouse, toolhouse, sandhouse and turntables of that road, nearly 40 freight cars, some of them loaded with merchandise, and the office building of the Shevlin - Carpenter company were burned. The sawmill, the planingmill drying kilns and storehouse for manufactured and prepared wood, although in the very heart of the fire district, were saved by the efforts of the firemen, aided by a fortunate change in the direction of the wind. Help was summoned from St. Paul to stay the conflagration and four engines with fall crews were sent over from that city. The insurance will be about $250,000.

OSHKOSH'S BIG LOSS.

The Recent Fire Destroyed Property Valued at $200,000.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 1.—The fire in this city Saturday destroyed property to the amount of about $200,000. The Diamond Match company's loss on lumber piles in Stanchfield, Amos & Co.'s yards is $60,000; loss to residences, $7,000; loss to Stanchfield, Amos & Co. on lumber, $30,000 to $40,000; loss to planing firms employ many men, and the loss falls heavily at this time of the year. The total number of lumber piles burned are 150, covering three acres.

Mulligan Is Dead.

MAYNARD, Mass., July 28.—James Mulligan of "Mulligan Letter" fame is dead. He was born in 1831, is a little village in the north of Ireland and came to this country when he was 15 years old. For a number of years he has lived in Boston but recently moved here.

MAY MODIFY THE BILL

POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE ON THE TARIFF.

Senators Are the First to Waver—Urgent Appeals to Pass a Bill in Line with the Party Platform Having an Effect—The Compromise Suggested.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—For the first time since the tariff bill has been in conference there are signs of wavering in the strong line that has stood behind the senate bill. "Senate bill or no bill" has been repeated during the day, but less frequently and with less emphasis than heretofore. The only explanation for the brief conference during the day is the fact that the house conferees feel that the situation is changing in their favor. There are many reasons advanced to show that this statement has good foundation. It is known that the mails and the telegraph are bringing to the Democratic senators urgent appeals to pass a bill which will not favor the trusts and which will be in line with the

Demands of the Party Platform.

In fact these requests upon the senators are endorsements of the position of the president and the house in the main points of difference. That these telegrams are having effect cannot be denied and have caused the senators who are most insistent upon the senate bill as regards coal, iron ore and sugar, no little concern. The house members also find considerable comfort in their analysis of the speeches made by the Democratic senators when the conference disagreement was before the senate, in which they find that but one Democrat besides Mr. Hill made any pledge of his vote, and that was Senator Caffery, who declared that if the

Louisiana Sugar Interests

were not protected he would not vote for the bill. None of the other senators, it is claimed, burned the bridges behind them; none of them declared absolutely that they would vote against any bill in the one-eighth differential on sugar was not retained, or if the duty on iron ore and coal was stricken out. But more than this, many of the senators declared their desire to obtain a bill which would secure all Democratic votes. It is pointed out that none of these senators, not even Mr. Caffery, have placed themselves in a position in which they cannot support a bill if it is returned without a differential protection to the sugar refiners and with coal and iron on the free list. It is known that a great deal of pressure is being brought to bear on the Democratic conferees of the senate to secure an agreement with modifications of the three principal items, a

Compromise Being Suggested

to the extent of flat ad valorum rate on sugar of 45 per cent, with an extension of the time for the duty to take effect, ore, coal 40 cents a ton with a reciprocity provision that coal shall be admitted free from any country which may enforce admission to coal produced in the United States. While this proposition has not been submitted with any assertion that it is an ultimatum of the house conferees, there is a good deal of talk that such a proposition is likely to be presented. This, it is believed, will secure the votes of the Louisiana senators, the two Populists, Allen and Kyle, and Irby of South Carolina. In that event it would take three other Democratic senators besides Hill to defeat the bill, and the house members declare the number cannot be found.

Allen's Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The senate wore an aspect of peace and sedentary dignity the day in striking contrast to the excitement of last week. Vice President Stevenson has returned and occupied the accustomed chair. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allen providing for the issue of $50,000,000 in treasury notes to be distributed pro rata among the states "for the relief of the worthy poor." It was referred to the finance committee.

Insist on Killing Thistles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill, except as to the Russian thistle item, was agreed to in the senate and the conferees were directed to insist upon this amendment. It appropriates $1,000,000 for the extermination of the thistle in the several Western states.

NORTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

The Grand Forks Convention Selects a Complete Ticket.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 30.—The Democratic candidates are as follows: Congress, N. G. Larimore; governor, F. M. Kinzer; lieutenant governor, E. A. Uehling; secretary of state, Thomas Sletts; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Eisenhuth; auditor, A. W. Porter; treasurer, Knut J. Nesland; commissioner of agriculture, George Kurtz; insurance commissioner, James Cudhie.

An Arbitration Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At the session of the house committee on labor it was decided to report to the house favorably Representative Springer's arbitration bill. This action of the committee sidetracks bills of a similar nature offered by Representatives Tawney and Kiefer.

Brady Means Business.

NEW YORK, July 28.—W. A. Brady, manager of Champion Pugilist James J. Corbett, has arrived by the Britannic. He appears to be deeply interested in bringing about a meeting between Corbett and Jackson.

Property Owners Ask Damages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The claims of the property owners on Grand boulevard have been sent to Washington by General Miles. The aggregate amount asked by the owners of the properties damaged by the explosion of the artillery caisson July 16 is $60,000.

Quickly Arranged.

Foreign terms are apt to occasion confusion in the minds of those who are ignorant of their meaning, because, as one old lady who thought mirabilia meant a "rough, noisy crowd o' folks," said, "They don't scrooge over stand for what they'd order, judging by the sound!"

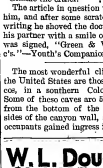
A Western man wished to file a paper for his partner and himself in the circuit court and affixed to the firm signatures the words "per se."

"I reckon that won't do," said the partner, whose education was somewhat more extensive. "'Per se' is sin'gler and means just you, and ther's two of us."

"Oh, all right! I can fix that easy enough," responded the other easily. "Gimme the ersaser."

The article in question was passed to him, and after some scratching and rewriting he shoved the document over to his partner with a smile of triumph. It was signed, "Green & Wilson, per 2 c's."—Youth's Companion.

The most wonderful cliff dwellers of the United States are those of the Mancos, in a northern Colorado canyon. Some of these caves are 500 or 600 feet from the bottom of the perpendicular sides of the canyon wall, and how their occupants gained ingress is a mystery.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. $5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4 $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN, EXTRA FINE. $1.75 $1.25 $1 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. They are the best shoes of any advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our full line of equal custom work is for sale by shoe dealers everywhere. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIN.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of a certain mortgage dated and executed by Elizabeth Hall to Elizabeth Hall his wife of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation as mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1889, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1889, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in Book 35 of mortgages on page 42 and

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupons for the interest of said note to be due said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Frank E. Ellsworth, by assignment dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 39 of mortgages on page 230.

And default has been made in the payment of the sum of $600 principal and $42.00 interest due upon said mortgage according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupons for the interest of said note to be due said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due thereon.

Said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south half (½) of section eight (8), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States survey, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), Attorneys' fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid.

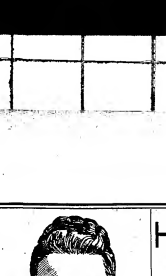
Dated this 1st day of July, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. ELLSWORTH, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for said Assignee.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

01647 135-Ft



Mrs. E. F. Nisbern

Salt Rheum

On my hands often forced me to stop work. When I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

the flesh had all healed and the skin had become smooth and my hands have been perfectly well since. MRS. E. F. NISBERN, Delavan, Wis.

Hood's Pills are safe, harmless, sure.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

O. HENDRICKSON ..... President
L. ELLSWORTH ..... Vice President
J. W. WHEELER ..... Cashier
A. P. HANSEN ..... Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

ERIC O. ERICKSON, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglin, K. S. Chase, F. D. Childs
Eric O. Erickson, J. F. McKinnon, A. J. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer.

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

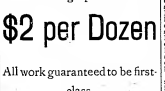
$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

C. A. FISCHER.



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Gun, Revolvers, Clock-boring Barrels, Rounds Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Nott's Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway C OOKSTON

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA.

Articles of Incorporation

OF THE

RED LAKE MILLING COMPANY.

For the purpose of organizing a corporation under Title 2 of Chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1878, of the State of Minnesota, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, we, the undersigned, hereby associate ourselves in a body corporate and do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company hereby formed shall be Red Lake Milling Co. The general nature of the business to be transacted shall be milling of flour, feed and meal and all other products manufactured from wheat, corn, rye or any of the cereals and may buy, own and lease such land, water power, machinery and other appurtenances as may be desirable, expedient, or necessary for the purpose of carrying on said milling business, or may buy, own, lease, and operate such elevators, warehouses and buildings as may be necessary for storing and handling wheat, corn, rye and other cereals required for said manufacture of the company's business and shall have power to manufacture, operate, acquire, possess, own and sell or rent said mill or mills, together with all other buildings, machinery, tools, fixtures, and appliances for the manufacture of flour, feed, meal and other products as are usually manufactured in flouring mills, and do all other business necessary and incidental to its said manufacturing business. The location of said corporation shall, however, be limited to the business of manufacturing and handling flour, feed and meal products at the present mill of the company.

The principal place for the transaction of the business of said company shall be at Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of the commencement of the corporation shall be the 16th day of June, A. D. 1894, and the period of its continuance shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the same shall be paid in as such shares and in such instalments as the Board of Directors may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability that said company may incur at any one time be subject to in the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the persons forming this corporation are as follows: F. E. Cawley, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota; Chas. E. Hyde, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota; Frank E. Buxton, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota; L. Van Hecke, Ellendale, North Dakota.

ARTICLE VI.

The names of the first Board of Directors are as follows: Frank E. Cawley, Charles E. Hyde and L. Van Hecke and Frank E. Buxton shall be the first officers of said company, to wit: the president and vice-president, and the secretary and treasurer, all of whom until holding their offices until the first annual meeting of the stock-holders, which shall be held on the 5th day of August, 1895, and until their successors have been elected and have qualified.

The first Board of Directors of the active management of its affairs shall be and is hereby declared to be the above named persons and three persons shall be elected by and from the stock-holders of said corporation each year at the annual meeting of the stock-holders and said Board of Directors shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

The officers of this corporation shall be president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer who shall be elected by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting and shall hold for the term and one year and until their successors are chosen and have been qualified. The Board of Directors or officers appointed by the board of directors may have power to appoint such other officers and agents as may be found necessary, and shall have power to call meetings of the Board of Directors or in any of the officers named in these articles of incorporation and the Board of Directors shall have power to call a special meeting for the election of directors or other users and until their successors have been chosen and have qualified.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the second Monday of August, in each year and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the annual meeting of the stock-holders. The number of directors on the Board of Directors may be increased and not exceed seven by the stock-holders at their annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

The first meeting of the stock-holders shall be held on the 16th day of August, 1894.

In witness whereof the subscribers have hereunto set their hands this 16th day of May, A. D. 1894.

FRANK E. CAWLEY. [seal]
CHARLES E. HYDE. [seal]
L. VAN HECKE. [seal.]

Signed in presence of
C. A. LIVERSEDS.
S. B. CRAGUN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Marshall.

On this 16th day of May A. D. 1894, before me a Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared FRANK E. CAWLEY and CHARLES E. HYDE to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

[seal] A. T. COLE.
Notary Public.
Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, } ss.
County of Dickey.

On this 16th day of May A. D. 1894, before me, A. Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared L. VAN HECKE, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing and within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

[seal] A. T. COLE.
Notary Public.
Dickey County, N. D.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Department of State.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. and is duly recorded in Book 2-A of incorporations on Page 36.

F. P. BROWN.
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, }
STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed in this office for record on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1894.

JOHN AMUNDSON.
Register of Deeds.

THE FACE OF ROSENFEL.

BY CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.

THE ROMANCE OF THE DOLLY-TOP. ROMANCE BY THE LEAGUES. THE FRONT OF MAIN STREET.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PICTURE.

"Excellent, excellent!" was Maxey's admiring cry.

Dr. Lamar adjusted his eyeglass to have a better look at it. The chandelier blazed at its fullest in the front parlor. The picture was placed on an easel in the projecting window space, and all four stood back a little way to behold it. Miss Maxey's arm was about Annette's waist, and she expressed the sentiment the work had awakened in her by an occasional admiring squeeze. Maxey was simply radiant. Dr. Lamar was impressed, but puzzled. Mrs. Maxey appeared both pleased and frightened by the warmth of the reception of her latest attempt.

It was a life-size sketch in crayon of a strong and characteristic face, somewhat shadowy and ghostlike in its effect, but so bold and striking in conception and execution that it commanded and held the attention.

"I don't know so much about the technique of art as I ought," commented Dr. Lamar, "but it strikes me that you have handled your subject remarkably well, Mrs. Maxey. Notwithstanding the curious, vague and misty atmosphere which you have managed to throw about it, the picture impresses you as a reality."

"That's it exactly!" exclaimed Maxey. "That is just the soul of true art. It is a recreation of nature. I claim that this is a masterpiece. I shall take it to the studio tomorrow and hang it up in a conspicuous place."

Mrs. Maxey started.

"Oh, no! Don't do that, please."

"Why not, I should like to know?"

"Because—I would rather you did not."

Dr. Lamar turned from a contemplation of the picture to a wondering scrutiny of the young wife's features. There was an unmistakable scared look in her face.

"Why, you silly little goose!" exclaimed Maxey, with a laugh. "What are you afraid of?"

"Oh, I'm not afraid! Only I would rather not have this picture put up in a public place. It is better to wait until I have done something more worthy."

"Nonsense," said Maxey. "This is one of your attacks of modesty. You will think better of it in the morning."

"And this is nobody's face?" questioned Lamar gravely. His eyes were still fixed on the young wife's features.

"A fancy sketch simply," returned Maxey. "That is why I think so highly of it. I call it remarkable."

"It is remarkable," agreed Lamar. "Where did you get the idea, Mrs. Maxey?"

The scared look on her face deepened, but she forced an uneasy laugh and replied:

"What a question! How does anybody get an original idea?"

"Pure originality is a delusion," said the philosophic physician. "We could trace the most startling fancifulness if we had the means at hand. But in this case you must be able to tell when you first saw this face which you have put upon the canvas. Did you sit down to sketch with any definite idea in mind, or did it come to you as you were drawing it?"

"Oh, the face was in my mind before I thought of sketching it."

"When did you first become aware of its being in your mind?"

"How ridiculous!"

Mrs. Maxey again laughed nervously.

Dr. Lamar's steady gaze had confused her. Her glance was averted. Her whole appearance indicated that this persistent questioning was extremely distasteful to her.

Maxey and his sister naturally attributed all this wholly to her natural shyness.

"What are you up to now, Eustace?" laughed Maxey. "Some new metaphysical theory, I suppose. Haven't you done experimenting on my wife yet?"

Whatever his theory was, or however great his desire for experiment, Dr. Lamar kept it to himself. He voluntarily changed the subject by reminding them that Miss Maxey had promised to sing.

They went into the back room to gather around the piano, leaving the portrait under the full glare of the gaslight.

Later in the evening the door softly opened, and Lamar came in. He wanted to see this strange picture alone and undisturbed. He stood back, looking at it. In that steady light the ghostlike face seemed to float as through a misty space.

The ghostlike face seemed to float.

What was it that made it so remarkable? For it was a remarkable face. The features were stern and grim, fixed and full of hard lines. It was not that. It was the face of a man of strong character. It was the embodiment of relentlessness and determination. It was not that. It spoke volumes for the mental strength, but never a word for tenderness or veneration. It was an utterly unscrupulous face. It was not that. The eyes glared. The lips parted as if the breath came too quickly for the nostrils alone.

Ah, that was it! The expression! No man ever sat for his portrait with his features cast in a mold such as this. This made the novelty and the strangeness. It was not a look as the human face sometimes in great emergencies, in a time of high pulse and excitement, wears for a fleeting instant. Nowhere outside a madhouse could it become fixed and changeless.

Yes, that was it indeed. The perpetuation of the expression of a moment, like the work of instantaneous photography, with all the latent power and sense of breathlessness that such a fact involves.

The brows were contracted into a deep scowl. The thin lips seemed almost to quiver, and with its staring eyes and changeless look in the glare of the gaslight this fearful countenance seemed to float on through space.

The sound of music came from the other room. Miss Maxey was singing the "Ave Maria."

Dr. Lamar felt himself safe from interruption. An odd fancy, suggested perhaps by the peculiar character of the subject, came to him. He reached up and turned off the gas jets one by one till but a single light remained. He produced this until it was the feeblest spark and stepped back to see the effect.

There was a fire in the open grate. The light of the coals flickered and fell, and the room was full of shadows. But the face! Truly the lip quivered! And the eyes! Did they not move? The scowl! Was it not deeper? Surely this cannot be water through which it looks! But a moment ago it was space. Now its seems as if the tide were flowing—the steady and relentless tide—and as it flows its ceaseless motion causes the face to seem to writhe. The eyes seem to grow hollow, to fade away, leaving unmeaning cavities, and as this happens the quivering lips break into a mocking leer. A fierce breath from the unseen river rises to rap with a hollow rattle at the windows. The sound breaks the spell.

Horrified at his own sensations, Lamar turned and hurried from the room.

When Dr. Lamar rejoined the party in the next room, he found Mrs. Maxey in tears.

"Did you notice how affected she was?" Ellen asked him in an undertone. "Isn't it queer?"

"By the singing of Schubert's 'Ave Maria.' Don't you remember, it was the song that made her faint? Do the old days! I have never sung it since. Somehow I thought of it tonight, and mindlessly we found her crying. And it seems it was something her mother used to sing it."

"Ah! Dr. Bently was right then. It was a reminiscence."

Lamar took a look at the door. Maxey answered it. He closed the entrance to the rear chamber after him and turned on the gas in the vestibule before he opened it to his visitor.

He was seized with a sudden trembling at his knees when he saw who the visitor was. Paler, ghastlier, more funereal than ever, the melancholy Dye, whose vengeance had and wreathed, cost exhibited a still deeper shade of desolation, stood upon the threshold.

"You again?"

"Sir, again."

"In spite of all that I told you?"

"Sir, I have borne your insinuations till mind. I have forgotten nothing. It remains for you to say whether you will admit me or no."

Mr. Dye did not look at Maxey when he addressed him. In truth, he did not seem to have energy or spirit enough left to raise his head, and he certainly did not appear at all anxious to be invited into the room.

The growing conviction that this man was not the prime mover, but only the instrument in the hands of a more powerful personage who kept himself always in the background, leaped to a most mature plan in the artist's mind.

"Admit you!" he exclaimed, suppressing the tendency to loudness in his tones for fear of exciting the curiosity of the adjoining chamber. "That I shall do most certainly, since you have come. Walk in, Mr. Dye, and state your business, and let us see if we cannot come to something approaching a mutual understanding. That is a point which we have too long been dodging about, Mr. Dye, and I have a very distinct idea that it would be well for us to reach it tonight."

The somber man raised a look of mild inquiry to the artist's face, said simply, "As you will," and passed into the parlor.

Maxey closed and locked the door and turned on two of the gas jets.

Then he noticed that Mr. Dye was trembling. It was a chilly evening, and it occurred to him that the threadbare coat could not be very warm.

"You are cold, man," he said. "Draw up here by the fire."

He placed a chair as he spoke in front of the open grate. Mr. Dye bowed gravely.

"Sir, I thank you."

He had only looked at Maxey himself. He sat down with his back to the picture and began at once to warm his hands over the coals. He did not wait for the artist to question him, but immediately, with his most ceremonial air, began:

"Sir, you are doubtless exceedingly surprised and, may I venture to add, not inconsiderably annoyed by my appearance in this house. When I went away from here, sir, you adjured me, upon pain of personal injury, never, except upon certain conditions, to appear in your presence again. But at the risk of that personal injury I have once more, and for the last time, come. Upon a former occasion I might have feared you, but, strange and paradoxical as it may seem, now that I am much weaker and less capable of self defense I no longer dread the violence of your resentment."

"Well," said Maxey impatiently as he paused, "have you come here to challenge me? If not, please come to the point."

"Sir, you must pardon me, but I cannot be abrupt. Before I come to the point I want to prepare you for what I am going to say by recalling, perhaps unnecessarily, a fact to your mind. Sir, I told you on a former occasion that I was a contemptible rascal. Bearing that in mind, my business here tonight will not very much surprise you. Lost to honor and self respect and to every sentiment which makes a man a man, you will not be astonished when I tell you what I have come to tell. If, when I have told it, you wish to throw me to the street and break every bone in my worthless body, I shall not resist you. In fact, I could not if I would. I am too weak. Observe, for instance, that."

He extended toward Maxey one of his lean and sallow hands. It shook like a leaf.

"That is the effect of the whisky. As long as money remains to me to purchase oblivion I do not care for luck or the devil. I am one of those unconquerial, solitary individuals who purchase a jug into an obscure place, lock the door and hide the key from myself. After I have become a maniac, a fool and an inanimate brute by turn I emerge again into the light, more emaciated, more broken down, one step nearer the much to be desired rest that comes at its end for us all. A cheerful life, sir, is it not?"

He turned his faded blue eyes with the bloodshot corners toward the artist, who vouchsafed him no reply, and continued:

"Sir, you are saying to yourself: 'In this man seeking to excite my sympathy, or what is his object? What possible interest does he think I can have in his gruesome narrative?' Very little, sir, indeed. Only it will afford some excuse for me perhaps for the performance of the most heartless and despicable act of my whole accursed career."

Mr. Dye uttered the last words savagely and vehemently. His speech indeed sounded as much like the ravings of a broken intellect that Maxey involuntarily drew back a pace or two.

Mr. Dye did not heed him. He went on:

"You behold in me, Mr. Maxey, a man who believes in predestination—a destiny which may be as chronic as the victim as a bed of torture, as plain before him as the seams in my coat, and which still he cannot escape. He sees the little steps which lead to the great end in the distance, he measures themselves one after the other before him, and he knows that if he fails to take any one of them he is undone. He would be changed, but still he never fails to take them. Sir, that is my life —my religion, if you will. And as I am here, impelled by the same inexorable fate which has pursued me from the first, and which will pursue me to the close, to bring a shame and an unhappiness into the midst of joy."

"Well, sir, what is it? I am quite prepared by this time for anything, Mr. Dye. I do not fear anything you can say."

"Sir, you are too confident of that. When I left this room you asked me for proofs of the shameful story that I told you then. I have brought them."

There was a pause of silence, and then Maxey advanced a step and said in a quiet voice:

"Well, sir, I am waiting for you."

Mr. Dye did not look up. He put his trembling hand solemnly into the breast of the threadbare coat and drew forth a little package of paper. Maxey took it and saw that it consisted of two documents of a legal aspect, which were variously superscribed, "Affidavit of Mary Stephenson" and "Affidavit of George Stephenson."

Maxey compressed his lips and looked no further.

"Ah," murmured the wretched Dye, "if you only knew what I have purchased by placing these accursed papers in your hand, you would not think of me hereafter with so much bitterness."

"Mr. Dye," said Maxey suddenly, "the time to drop this mask of yours is fully ripe."

The somber man half turned in his chair.

"Sir, I fail to understand you."

"No? Suppose that I were to tell you that I know who sent you here?"

The words had a marked effect on Mr. Dye. He instantly completed that which the former question had caused him to begin and turned wholly about in his chair, facing the artist with an ashy countenance. As he did so his eye fell upon the picture.

Maxey noticed his sudden silence, though he imperfectly understood the cause.

Mr. Dye sat in his chair without motion, his faded eyes wide open, looking intently at the portrait on the easel.

There would have been complete stillness in the room but for the ticking of the clock on the mantel, the escape of the burning gas, the distant sound of voices in the rear chamber.

Then Mr. Dye arose, steadying himself on the chair back with his shaking hand—arose, and turning his eyes on Maxey held out his free arm in a quaint sticking way toward the easel.

"What is the matter? Are you ill? I don't understand you. That is a picture my wife sketched."

A terrible trembling came upon every portion of the somber man's frame. He cried out in a hoarse voice:

"The Jew's face! The Jew's face!"

There was a rush like the breath of unseen wings from over the darkened room. The ghostly hands leaped at the window, and Mr. Dye fell down upon the floor.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LOCK AND THE CUP.

Maxey's first impulse was to call assistance, but the discovery that Mr. Dye had not wholly lost consciousness deterred him. By the aid of wine, which he was able to procure without exciting any suspicion as to the use he would make of it, he succeeded in resuscitating the stricken man. After swallowing the contents of a glass Mr. Dye was able to sit, or rather to recline, upon the sofa and to speak. His first dread was of the portrait. His first utterance was:

"Turn the accursed thing away from me!"

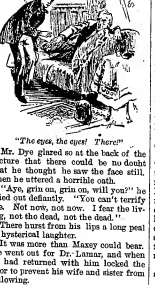
Maxey moved the easel, but even then the faded eyes would occasionally wander in that direction with a look of uneasy suspicion, as if he more than half mistrusted that it was able to turn back upon him at its own volition.

The somber Dye was utterly crushed. The theatrical air and oratorical flourishes, which even in his most earnest moments he had never wholly forgotten, had vanished, but the despair in his face was deeper than ever.

He asked Maxey to draw the center table, on which had been placed the decanter of wine, closer to him that he might reach it without assistance. Frequently a nervous tremor would shake his whole frame, and then he would seize the glass and swallow a mouthful with the desperate energy of a man who was fighting his last fight. Meanwhile he talked rapidly, fiercely, like one in a delirium.

"Why do you have that here? Why was it necessary for you to scare me to death? You certainly could suspect nothing. You told me that she drew that face. I should have seen through the trick of that joke. Ha, ha, ha! Bright of you, wasn't it? You are so much smarter than you look, sir. But you weren't enough so to detect me in playing a part the first day I came here. Say, you never would have believed that I had been in this house before, would you? Didn't I do my part well? Ask Bridey if I showed the least tremor, if I faltered in my step, when I saw the house into which he was taking me. I was strong, but I cannot bear everything. But the picture? You bought it of course? Of course you bought it! Why did he have his face drawn like that? It's the expression I am talking about. The eyes, the eyes! There! There, it is around again looking at me. Turn it about, I tell you; turn it about!"

"I have turned it about. It is not looking at you," said Maxey nervously.



"The eyes, the eyes! There!"

Mr. Dye glared so at the back of the picture that there could be no doubt that he thought he saw the face still. There he uttered a horrible oath.

"Ayo, grin on, grin on, will you?" he cried out defiantly. "You can't terrify me. Not now, not now. I fear the living, not the dead, not the dead."

There burst from his lips a long peal of hysterical laughter.

It was more than Maxey could bear. He went out for Dr. Lamar, and when he had returned with him locked the door to prevent his wife and sister from following.

Lamar examined the shaking, cowering wreck upon the sofa, and Maxey, impatient of delay in his decision, questioned:

"What's the matter with him?"

"I should say he'd been drinking too much."

"Is that all? I thought it delirium tremens."

"There is not a great deal of difference," said Lamar after listening to some of Dye's vehement utterances, "and perhaps we must get him away from here at once."

"No!" cried Maxey, "he shall not go, not if I have to pay him a couple of thousand devils. He shall not go alive unless he has told the truth and all the truth!"

"The truth? What does he know?"

"He knows everything. He knows my wife's parentage. He knows the secret of that affair on the sea road. He knows this face that Annette has sketched, and if the power remains to him he shall tell!"

Mr. Dye heard and evidently partly comprehended these words, for he cried out:

"Right, Mr. Maxey, right! Make him tell! He's a scoundrel! Make him tell!"

Maxey sprang toward him and seized him by the arm, as if he would drag his secrets from him by physical force.

"Speak out now, old man," he said, "for the time for playing with me is passed. I will have the truth now. You recognize the Jew's face. Who is the Jew? What are your relations with him?"

"The Jew, eh? You want to know about the Jew and my relations with him? Relations is a pretty word. I will tell you, Mr. Maxey, my relations with him. I was a whining cur. He was a lion."

"Go on quickly," whispered Lamar in Maxey's ear. "Humor him. He is ripe for a confession. Make him talk while he can."

"Why did you fall down when I told you my wife had painted the lion's face?"

"Why? Because she never saw the Jew. She was a crafty woman. He ruled her destiny, but he never showed himself, never but once, and then— Tho wine! Give me the wine! Why will you keep that accursed thing in the room? Take it out, I say! Take it out of my sight."

Dr. Lamar promptly removed the easel, and Mr. Dye seemed to breathe easier. Maxey asked another question:

"The Jew, the lion, ruled her destiny? What was his name?"

Mr. Dye bent close down and answered in a whisper:

"His name was Felix Rosenfel, and I killed him!"

Maxey shrank back.

"It startles you, does it?" went on the voice with a hiss. "It makes you draw away from me? You did not know the Jew, or you would feel more like humbling yourself before me. Ah, a man can be crushed and ground and trampled underfoot and despised and spat upon, and then the time may come when even the cur will turn and rend the hand of the persecutor. His first utterance was Lamar—'you're a good judge. Is that so?'"

"Undoubtedly," said Lamar encouragingly. "Undoubtedly that is very true. His spat upon you, and you killed him. Very good. He had been grinding you under his feet for a very long while?"

"Gentlemen, this will be a private affair between us, strictly private. We will review this case together, and we shall judge together whether I did well. There shall be no judge, no jury, no hangman's rope about this, will there, sir?"

"Decidedly not."

"No. Well, put it down first that a very long time ago I was a merchant's clerk, and Felix Rosenfel was that merchant's private secretary. Got that down? Well, I stole money, and he found it out. That was the beginning. But it was not the end; no, not the end!"

Mr. Dye talked in a rapid, feverish manner and clutched the sleeve of Maxey's coat. His faded eyes had so much the appearance of a maniac's that the artist could not help an involuntary shrinking.

The wretch's manner was variable. A fierce outbreak was succeeded by a period of comparative calmness. After his last scene he suddenly burst out again with a peal of forced laughter. He turned from Lamar and Maxey in turn as though they were the most obvious objects of mirth.

"I had a pair of simpletons pat, are gentlemen! Do you expect me to go on and tell you all about my affairs with the Jew before his hands. That's a deal matter. People gave up looking for a solution a long time ago. Don't let us take it up at this late day and bury my people's souls needlessly. Besides it doesn't concern any of us."

"Very well, sir," said Lamar, "let it go. It amounts simply to an understanding that this Jew kept you involved in a crime the detection of which would have hanged you."

Mr. Dye caught his arm and supplicated him.

"Oh, my good man, don't talk that way! You hurt my feelings, for I've got them, bad as I am, and besides it's not my last card. Esteem my confidence, and I'll whisper to you a secret. When I get reduced to the last extremity and I want only one more drink to carry me off, I have an ambition deferred to which you can sell my knowledge. How does that seem for a plan? It can't hang me then, for I shall be dead, and I shall have had my whisky."

Mr. Dye suddenly became mirthful and chuckled.

"This is terrible!" murmured Maxey.

Mr. Dye immediately grew fierce again.

"But it isn't for my regard of him that I keep silent. Don't mistake me there. But for that accursed Jew I might today have been well and respectable, with a home, a wife, children, perhaps. How does it turn out? Info dies of a broken heart. I am an outcast. The only child I ever had was one whom I reared from her infancy—I cannot bear to the face. I am a broken, tottering wretch, with a hand like a leaf. Do you wonder, then, that I killed him? Do you wonder? There was that affair on the sea road. I told him that she was a part of the secret. He got white with rage, and I cringed before him. He held me in chains for it. Curse him! How had I done? I have kept you alive all these years. You have lived on my bounty, you wretched cur! Ha, ha! You gentlemen, he called me a cur. So I was too. You couldn't blame him for that. He was right. But it cramped me to hear him say it. I knew I was, but he made me so. Oh, to have strangled him then and there! Then he said, 'Go go home and come again when I have thought about it.' That is what I did, just what he told me; always his slave and his tool.

"Then when I came again he says with that devilish smile of his: 'It is all right, Dye, my boy. We must write a letter from that Hartford woman. She'll be likely to believe in her. We must get her out of town to some lonely place. The Jamestown road will do. I have thought it all out.' What for, what for, old Jew?' 'Because it is necessary. That's enough. Let us bring her to the sea road Tuesday night. I will be in a sleigh, on foot. She will wait by the side of the road. You will walk

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.]

f what in his delirious state he
t be impelled to do. He only spoke
nocksingly:
ow, Jew, Felix Rosenfel, the Jew,
ap out of your place in the cold
r and dare to say that I have lied!"
s was silent a minute. His body be-
rigid and then convulsive.
eir combined strength was barely
cient to hold him. His whole frame
me contorted, and crying out in a
ble voice: "There he comes! There
comes! He is there on the carpet,
and dripping!" he fell back, froth-
at the mouth.

[CONTINUED.]

SHE HAD HER WEIGHT.

as a Posthumous Triumph, but It Was Hers All the Same.

When a woman makes her mind up
nything," said the man with the
w beard, "they ain't no way of pre-
in her from reachin the end she
s at."
Thorsten she, dies, of course," re-
ked the grocer.
It does look to me," said the man
h the ginger beard to the meek in-
apter, "like you have the most nat-
gift of tellin what you don't know
y time you open your mouth of any
I ever knowed. I will admit,
tinued the man with the ginger
rd as the preacher assumed a humbled
ression, "that you are all right in
grocery business. Fact is, a man
had have to be pretty smooth to make
ivin out of the kind o' stock you
p. Now, the time you explained the
e bein in the butter because the hut-
wasn't strong enough to hold itself
ether without it was plumb good.
esmower, it looks like rain, an I
't waste no more time on you. Now,
here woman"——
"Which woman?"
"This here woman I was thinkin of
en I spoke was just like all the rest
em. When her mind was set, it was

Pore thing, she had to die to git
own way, but she got it."
"Love affair?" asked the man from
ake creek, who had a romantic streak
his mental composition.
"Love affair nothin! She was marrit
her third husband. They hadn't been
rrit for more'n a week, I guess, be-
e the old man begins twittin her
ut the size of her. Thin an wonderin why
Lord couldn't 'a' seen fit to make
weigh as much as his first wife.
ow much did the dear angel weigh?'
asked him kinder sarcastic like one
y when they had been jawin a little
re than common.
"'Just exactly 158 pounds,' says he.
"'Well,' says she, 'I'm a-goin to
to that weighin if it takes me a hun-
ed years.'
"Howsomever, 'stead of gettin any
ter she gits thinner an thinner right
ng till at last she ups an dies.
ell,' says the old man, 'seems like
e didn't get to that there weight she
ired for after all. I guess she weighed
ater 65 than 158.' But that's all he
owed about it. About two years after
ce was a house in real estate, an the
l graveyard turnin out to be pretty
od town lots the folks had to move,
is here woman among the rest. When
ey come to dig her up, she had petri-

"Petrified, I suppose you mean," said
e schoolteacher.
"Anyhow, I mean she had turned to
ck. An just for curiosity they
eighed her. Funny thing too. She
nso exactly to that there 155 pounds
e allus said she'd git, an they won't
never nobody make me believe that she
dn't know what she was doin all the
me."—Indianapolis Journal.

SHE WANTED HER PACKAGE.

nd She Got It, Too, After Some Emphatic Explanations.

Judging from something that took
ace in one of the express offices, I am
stided that all women don't acquire
e faculty for scolding after they are
arried. A young woman who lives a
ong way out on Jefferson street came
to one of the express company's offices
ith a postal card she had received from
e company stating that a package was
ere for her. She presented the card
nd asked for the package. Then the
rouble began. The agent first asked her
here she expected the package from.
"Most anywhere," she replied.
"But that isn't satisfactory," said
e agent. "Is there any place in par-
cular you expect a package to be sent
rom?"
"Yes, a good many places in particu-
r," she answered very sharply.
"Well, what is it you expect?" asked
e agent.
"I expect a good many things," she
eturned, hanging the point of her um-
rella down on the floor very sharply,
nd, what's more, if there is a package
ere for me I want it."
"Excuse me," said the agent, with
natalining coolness, "but our rules
ust be observed, and the rules are that
ersons unknown to us must be identi-
ied, and you must be identified before
e can give you the package that this
ard calls for."
The girl's eyes snapped. She choked a
ew times, and then, punctuating every
ord with a sharp rap of her gloved fist
n the desk, she said:
"Look here! My — uame — is —
I'm — going — to — be — married —
ext — week — after — this — package
s — wedding — present. I — expect — many
— more — but — I — want — this — one —
nd — I'm — going — to — have — it!"
The agent looked as though some
trong man had struck him behind the
ar.
"Yes, ma'am, you can have it," he
aid. "Sign your name right here," and
e presented the book for identification.
ut another word. He brought the pack-
ge and handed it to her. She snatched
t away from him spitefully and walked
out as though she weighed more than
he soldiers' monument.—Buffalo News.

Look Toward the Light.

In a sickroom there was a little rose-
ush in a pot in the window. There
was only one rose on the bush, and its
face was turned full toward the light.
This fact was noticed and spoken of,
when one said that the rose would look
no other way save toward the light.
Experiments had been made with it; it
had been turned away from the window,
its face toward the gloom of the interior,
but in a little time it would resume its
old position. With wonderful persist-
ence it refused to keep its face toward
the darkness and insisted on ever look-
ing toward the light. The rose has its
lesson, for us.

We should never allow ourselves to
face toward life's gloom. We should
never sit down in the shadows of any
sorrow and let the night darken over us
into the gloom of despair. We should
turn our faces away toward the light
and quicken every energy for braver
duty and truer, holier service. Grief
should always make us better and give
us new skill and power; it should make
our hearts softer, our spirits kindlier,
our touch more gentle; it should teach
us its holy lessons, and we should learn
them, and then go on with strong and
sacred ordination upon us to new love and
better service.—Selected.

Farmers and Wool.

If the woolgrowers of the United States hope to secure any tariff legislation by which wool is to be protected, it is advised that they at once organize a trust. They then may hope to succeed. The Sugar trust, controlled by a few persons, in which the total number engaged is 7,320, are able to secure rates which take from the people $48,000,000 annually. Why do not the woolgrowers try their hand, as it appears from the record now being made in congress that the trusts and combines are always able to have the duty increased, while the free list seems to be the place where individual enterprise alone is sent.

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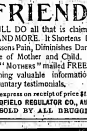
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Non-pull-out

Is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant, and the bow fits into the grooves, thereby locking the bow to the pendant. The collar is so arranged that it cannot be pulled off, but it is quite convenient when it is desired to wind the watch. It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Christoffer Gasaasly Loen Company, a corporation, as mortgagor, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 55 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes attached thereto and which said note

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned, Angus G. Braden, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as mortgagee, by an instrument in writing dated the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 55 &c.; and default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th, A. D. 1893, and the taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and likewise recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the following described property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter (W. ½ of N. W. ¼) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred and fifty-four (154) of range forty-three (43) containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1894, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay said debt or sum secured by said mortgage, and the taxes, the costs and expenses of said foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, attorney's fee, as is stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage, if the premises shall not be redeemed from said sale as by law provided.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Northwestern Trust Company, Trustee,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61-73 Minneapolis, Minn. 3-6-11

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication July 12th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Hilaire Bassin and Hedwige Bassin, his wife, mortgagors to Rose T. Norris, mortgagee dated November 3rd, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of thereof of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 1.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred eighty dollars ($680), principal and interest, besides the sum of twelve dollars ($12) for taxes and interest thereon paid and to be paid by said mortgagee, and twenty five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: the south half (S. ½) of the south east quarter (S. E. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred fifty-four (54) north, in range forty-three (43) west, containing three hundred and twenty acres more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-fifth day of August, and at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 30th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.

ALBERT LEE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
(15-36) Resident. Clay County, Minn.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned, Angus G. Braden, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as mortgagee, by an instrument in writing dated the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 55 &c.; and default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th, A. D. 1893, and the taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and likewise recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the following described property therein described, lying and being situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter (W. ½ of N. W. ¼) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred and fifty-four (154) of range forty-three (43) containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1894, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay said debt or sum secured by said mortgage, and the taxes, the costs and expenses of said foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, attorney's fee, as is stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage, if the premises shall not be redeemed from said sale as by law provided.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Northwestern Trust Company, Trustee,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61-72 Minneapolis, Minn. 3-6-11

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Christoffer Gasaasly Loen Company, a corporation, as mortgagor, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 55 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes attached thereto and which said note

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Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Northwestern Trust Company, Trustee,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61-69 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 61-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Northwestern Trust Company, Trustee,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61429 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 61-77

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Northwestern Trust Company, Trustee,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgagee.
61429 Minneapolis, Minn. 61-75

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Paul Hanson and Hedwige Bassin, his wife, mortgagors to Rose T. Norris, mortgagee dated November 3rd, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of thereof of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 1.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred eighty dollars ($680), principal and interest, besides the sum of twelve dollars ($12) for taxes and interest thereon paid and to be paid by said mortgagee, and twenty five ($25) dollars attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: the south half (S. ½) of the south east quarter (S. E. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred fifty-four (54) north, in range forty-three (43) west, containing three hundred and twenty acres more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, which said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the County court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-fifth day of August, and at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 30th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.

ALBERT LEE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
(15-36) Resident. Clay County, Minn.

FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieves in 24 hours. Cures in 48. Prevents Miscarriage. Dissipates Tumors. Cures Leucorrhœa. Cures Ovarian Troubles. Cures Nervousness. Cures Hysteria. Cures Fits. Cures Nervous Prostration. Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Neuralgia. Cures Backache. Cures Kidney Troubles. Cures Dizziness. Cures Sleeplessness. Cures Melancholy. Cures Dragging Pains. Cures Bearing Down Pains. Cures Pain in the Back. Cures Pain in the Side. Cures Pain Over the Hips. Cures Pain in Any Part of the Body. Cures Suppressed Menstruation. Cures Irregular Menstruation. Cures Painful Menstruation. Cures Excessive Menstruation. Cures Change of Life. Cures Flooding. Cures Whites. Cures Ulceration of the Womb. Cures Inflammation of the Womb. Cures Displacement of the Womb. Cures Anteversion of the Womb. Cures Retroversion of the Womb. Cures Prolapsus of the Womb. Cures Falling of the Womb. Cures Bearing Down Sensations. Cures Pain in the Loins. Cures Pain in the Kidneys. Cures Pain in the Bladder. Cures Pain in the Groins. Cures Pain in the Thighs. Cures Pain in the Knees. Cures Pain in the Ankles. Cures Pain in the Feet. Cures Pain in the Toes. Cures Pain in the Heels. Cures Pain in the Soles of the Feet. Cures Pain in the Ankles. Cures Pain in the Knees. Cures Pain in the Thighs. Cures Pain in the Groins. Cures Pain in the Loins. Cures Pain in the Kidneys. Cures Pain in the Bladder. Cures Pain in the Back. Cures Pain in the Side. Cures Pain Over the Hips. Cures Pain in Any Part of the Body. Cures Suppressed Menstruation. Cures Irregular Menstruation. Cures Painful Menstruation. Cures Excessive Menstruation. Cures Change of Life. Cures Flooding. Cures Whites. Cures Ulceration of the Womb. Cures Inflammation of the Womb. Cures Displacement of the Womb. Cures Anteversion of the Womb. Cures Retroversion of the Womb. Cures Prolapsus of the Womb. Cures Falling of the Womb. Cures Bearing Down Sensations.

Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
20 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Pure Lard, per pound	10
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Mussent Grapes, you can find none better, per can	
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we have the finest Cream Tea, the most natural, unadulterated Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....38c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden States Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders AND Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

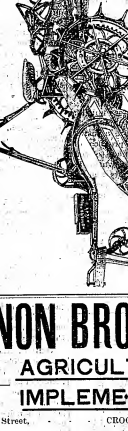
Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

The Hoover Potato Digger.

- DIGS SIX ACRES PER DAY. -

A Practical, Cheap Machine



For Full Particulars

See J. M. STEPHENS, Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms, three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap on terms to suit purchasers.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east and south, west and Pacific coast at.....6:52 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

L. D. Marshall was up from Minneapolis on Saturday.

John Boe died on Sunday with cancer of the stomach.

Senator Peterson of New Ulm, was in the city last week on business.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

The Salvation Army will serve ice cream at their church on Friday evening.

The Steenerson men claim to have carried 17 out of the 24 delegates to the convention on Saturday evening.

Fred Chapin is keeping bachelor's hall while Mrs. Fred and the little one are visiting in Brandon, Manitoba.

John Uness was in last Saturday, making arrangements to start up his threshing machine in barley and oats this week.

The five year-old son of Mrs. Nelson, a widow woman living in Sampson's addition, died last Friday of typhoid fever.

John Wyand commenced cutting oats this week. Says he considers the prospects for crops fully as good this year as in any previous year.

John Miller, the jolly mine host of the Germania house, was married on Thursday of last week, to Miss Annie Wittek, Judge Benson performed the ceremony.

There seems to be lots of twine in the city, every day some dealer secures a car-load or so. The farmers are hauling it out to the fields by the wagon-load however.

Judge Cochrane stopped off the Great Northern train from St. Paul on Monday morning and, after spending an hour or so in the city, Tommy Johnstone sent him over to Grand Forks by team.

The case of C. O. Rood vs. Fred Anderson, of which mention was made in these columns last week, was tried before Justice Holt on Monday and $8 and costs were taxed up to Mr. Anderson.

The whole village of Shirley, seven miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The village consisted of one wheat warehouse—hardly large enough to be dignified by the name of elevator.

Strawbridge & Knudson have rented the McKinnon hall for class rooms for their college. With the Palace hotel for their dormitory and boarding hall, and the McKinnon hall for their school room, Messrs Strawbridge & Knudson will have the best equipped college in the northwest.

The festive tramp does not like the new program pretty much. He is arrested, taken before a justice, fined and if he fails to produce the coin of the realm he is made to work the line out at street work. He does not like the plan lots and the result is that in the future he will be likely to boycott the city entirely.

Chris Houston says some of the ambitious hunters in Crookston must be a little more careful if they do not wish to get into trouble. He complains that they are shooting prairie chickens under pretense of breaking young bird dogs. Chris says chickens are going to be very plentiful this fall if they are not all shot before the season opens.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT—MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

R. A. Wilkinson is up from St. Paul this week.

Mrs. Leslie Crawford took a run out to Maple Lake on Tuesday.

Alderman Morissey made a business trip to Ada last week.

Two funerals at St. Ann's church on Tuesday morning—Mrs. La Plant and John Boe.

Day hands in haying get from 50 to 75 cents. Wheat at 42 cents is not very inspiring.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McKinnon has been very ill this week.

T. A. Harris sent men and tools to Fertile Monday evening to raise J. S. La Due's store building, for a foundation.

Superintendent Lommen—There are 92 teachers enrolled at the training school, and the instructors are doing excellent work.

According to the Thirteen Towns, Andrew Ekren went up to Fosston on Saturday and made arrangements for handling wheat up there this fall.

A great deal of quiet work on the Maple Lake road has been done this week for the various sites proposed for the new hotel. The JOURNAL is satisfied that the city gets this improvement in a good location without kicking because we may think we could have been suited better personally.

J. V. E. Wyatt returned from Maple Lake on Tuesday evening very much in the flesh—very much alive, but with one optic closed for repairs—neuralgia in it. Otherwise he was feeling quite well thank you, notwithstanding the grue-some rumors that had obtained concerning him.

A German shoe-maker disappeared from Red Lake Falls in the fall of 1892, and one day last week a badly decayed body was found in the river that has been identified as his by a pair of shoes, such as he had on when he left home. It is supposed that he committed suicide by drowning.

Judge Grindeland came down on Monday evening to attend the funeral of his cousin, D. E. Hatlestad. He was met at the depot by a committee of the Polk County Bar Association, that had been appointed to draft resolutions of respect in memory of their devoted brother member Mr. Hatlestad.

A. N. Hixson's driving horse got a bit frisky on Tuesday evening and indulged in a bit of a spin about town. He spilled A. S. out upon the free soil of America and then took a whirl all by himself over on Sampson's Woodland addition, where he was gathered in and further mischief prevented.

Rev. R. H. Battey had the misfortune to get his face and eyes filled with poison ivy while at Detroit Lake last week, which laid him on the dry docks for repairs a few days. He seems to be able to go around the latter part of the week, and get the Message out early next week. He is now confined to his room in Crookston.

Geo. M. Swift came down on Monday with some potatoes for that two dollar market, and found an arrival that he could only sell them for one dollar per bushel. Early last week they would have readily sold for $2. He says that there will be very few potatoes around Mentor this fall on account of the extreme drouth.

Last week Engineer Fred Chapin received a letter from his brother Stuart, who went to Phoenix, Arizona, not long ago. Stuart writes that he likes the country so well that he has bought it—that is, 320 acres of it, and will at once plant it to town-site seed and grow up with the country. The JOURNAL wishes Stuart abundant success in his new home, and a safe return to civilization at an early day.

Lew Gooler came in from a 9 days trip in the eastern part of Polk county on Monday. He furnished a school-house in Woodside with a set of furniture. Says he has seen many poor crops in Polk county and many quite fair ones. Anent the county division question he finds more of division sentiment on the east side than on the west side of the county.

Knute S. Aker was up from the town of Hubbard on Monday. Says he had wheat ripe enough to cut on Friday of last week, but as he had not yet bought his twine he did not commence. Would start a reaper in his wheat just as soon as he could get home on Tuesday. Reports that up-land hay is scarce, but slough grass is better. Thinks crops down there will average up with last year though it is rather early to determine that as yet.

Judge Benson has been doing considerable matrimonial business lately—for other people. Last Thursday he united in marriage Mr. John Miller and Miss Annie Wittek, and on Sunday evening he performed the same service for Andrew Kolstad and Annie C. Haggestrom, both of Polk county. The Judge is said to have the marriage ceremony down fine, and is open for all engagements in that line.

The Kittson county congressional delegation was instructed for Hon. H. Steenerson.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm on Monday.

Comrade Frank Zarruchet, who was on the sick list last week is very much better.

What's the matter with August George for county auditor on the republican ticket? He's all right.

The M. E. church people are fixing up the basement to their church edifice by putting in a brick wall.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thompson, died on Tuesday morning of cholera infantum.

C. E. Sawyer and family and Mrs. I. U. Jennings went out to Maple Lake Saturday morning, returning Tuesday evening.

C. R. Andrews, of Ada, went out to Maple lake on Thursday's train with his little boys to spend a few days in rusticating.

Robert Cosney was down from Euclid on Monday. Says harvest is commenced and that grain will be light in that vicinity.

Herman Rasmussen started on Monday evening for Colorado Springs for the benefit of his health, which has been poor for sometime.

Wheat harvest commences this week in Polk county. Next week it will be pretty general. It is considerably earlier this year than last.

Gov. Nelson came up to Beltrami on Monday morning to inspect the big ditch near there, and Capt. A. C. Rhinehart went down to meet him there.

The telephone company are stringing their poles along the proposed line and getting them ready to plant. The lines will soon be ready for business.

G. S. Barnes, of Minneapolis, was in the city on Saturday. In the afternoon he drove about looking at crops with Hugh Thompson and Marcus Johnson.

Mrs. Fred Anderson, who was reported quite ill in our last issue, (supposed to be typhoid fever) was so much better on Saturday as to be able to be out again.

The populists will open the campaign in this county next Monday evening, when Mrs. Keckel, of Kansas City, will deliver an address at McKinnon's hall in this city.

J. H. Griffin the new station agent in place of W. Fegan, came down last week to familiarize himself with his new duties and took the helm on Monday morning.

The nominees of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches are contemplating hiring a pastor jointly. Under the circumstances it strikes us that such a move would be a wise one.

Rudy Burkhardt took his family and a few friends for a drive in the country on Sunday. They went ten or twelve miles northwest and Rudy says he found the crops looking better than he supposed they were.

Mat Danner and John Lester have opened a laundry on Broadway in the building formerly occupied by Johnson Bro's & Wing as a crockery store. The boys are good hard workers, hustlers and ought to do well.

The expedition to Lake Bemidji, consisting of Dr. Dunlop, Capt. Duluva the Silvers and Fred Markham, returned to civilization about 2 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, looking very much fatigued and tanned. They report having a very enjoyable trip.

Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, Mrs. A. C. Wilkinson, Will Olds, Prof. Mayne, Miss Hewitt, Paul Wilkinson, Bruce Harris and Fred McGregor returned Tuesday morning from Detroit, where they attended the inter-state summer assembly.

The Grand Forks News hints that Hugh Thompson has held out flattering inducements for a big institution to move to Crookston. The institution referred to must be the Grand Forks Milling Association, as Mr. Thompson has large personal interests in that concern.

Crookston can boast of no luxuriant a growth of vegetation as any city in the northwest. Especially is this noticeable along the streets and on the vacant lots. Despite the drouth, this vegetation has attained an alarming height, with no one to check its progress or make it afraid. Unless a hail storm or cyclone comes along the city will be able to harvest a larger crop of weeds this year than usual.

A suit was brought in Judge Gossman's court Monday, in which some parties from Thief River Falls were interested. Louis Staell had worked for A. Wright, a log contractor, last spring, and brings suit to recover $60 which is due him. Wright claims that it is not due him until "the logs come down," and there is much uncertainty as to when that will occur. The case was adjourned to August 30th.

Agent Sisson left Wednesday for a six weeks vacation.

T. A. Harris will put a big smoke stack on the Fournet block this week.

Contesting delegations will come from the Fourth ward, East Grand Forks.

C. H. Warren succeeds Case as general manager of the Great Northern road.

J. P. Enston, of Warren was visiting friends in the city on Wednesday.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thompson occurred on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Chapin, of Euclid is talking of moving two buildings and is figuring with T. A. Harris for the job.

Miss Ollie Halverson has returned from her summer vacation and resumed her place in the post-office.

About 30 men, who have been employed on the big ditch at Beltrami, arrived on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Mary St. George Laplant, who had been living in the Fifth ward of the city, died Sunday afternoon of consumption, in her 24th year.

John E. Davidson arrived on Monday morning from Clark Co., S. D., summoned by a dispatch announcing the critical condition of his brother, D. E. Hatlestad. He arrived too late to see his brother alive.

A contesting delegation will show up from the town of Crookston. On Saturday a caucus was held and E. Linstad, W. H. Collins and Peter Hegvik were elected, and on Monday evening a caucus was held electing E. O. Flanders, G. W. Roberts and J. M. Stevens.

A. C. Wilkinson returned this week from a three weeks fishing trip to Dunn county, Wis., with Judge Ives. The Judge returned with him as far as St. Paul where he was met by his wife, and together they go for a fortnight's visit with friends in southern Minnesota.

W. W. Fegan started in on his new duties on Wednesday morning. His first step is to Minot from whence he has a drive of 60 miles across the country. His headquarters will be at Fargo, but his home will be here for the present, and everybody is hoping that he will be permitted to bring his office here.

Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt came down from the lake Saturday evening to spend the Sabbath at home, returning on Tuesday morning. On Monday morning a rumor to the effect that John had grown very much worse since she left was circulated in the streets, but the family had not been notified up to the time Mrs. W. returned to the lake on Tuesday morning.

The prospects indicate that the republican convention to-morrow will find plenty of material for candidates to choose from—and good material too. The object should be to select men well fitted to perform the duties of the office and those men not all from any one local city, and in that event the ticket would have more than a good fighting success at the polls. A few blunders would absolutely destroy all chance of defeating the ticket.

Governor Nelson went north on Saturday morning as far as Argyle; returning on the 9 p. m. train He spent the time until the arrival of the train from the west. If o'clock, visiting with friends in the city. The governor is preparing for an active campaign and will soon take the stump in earnest. It is said on all sides that he is one of the best governors the state ever had and there is not much doubt that he will be given a second term. While the republicans can by no means count upon the old-fashioned large majority, the republican ticket will no doubt be elected.

Along about the witching hour of mid-night on Monday, a large and noise might have been heard issuing from a certain city hotel, suggestive of a ghostly revel, a democratic caucus or some other abnormal condition of things. Attracted by the dismal sounds our reporter hastened to the hotel aforesaid, where he discovered various and sundry shades gracefully flitting hither and yon throughout the halls, industriously thumping upon the pans, base drums, the horns and various and sundry strings of instruments. Inquiring the cause of this extraordinary musical sore-eye business, our reporter was referred to the hotel register, which bore the inscription under date of July 30th. "Chas. C. Eckland and wife, Wylie, Polk county, Minn." He was informed that Mr. Eckland and Miss Annie Lindblom had arrived on the St. Hilaire train, and at eight o'clock, by the assistance of Rev. Mr. Swanson been enabled to register as above. The crowd was a very good natured one, and, after screnading a few minutes quietly dispersed to their homes.

Delegates for the republican convention to-morrow are beginning to arrive, and the prospects are that we shall have a big convention.

The rumor was circulated last Saturday that Hon. S. G. Comstock was in the city consulting with one or two republicans and keeping out of view of the others. Comstock is not that kind of a republican. If he had been here he would have called upon all of his republican friends that he could have found.

John Gilchrist, a member of a committee of foreigners who are visiting different points in the Red River valley, in the interest of Scottish farmers who wish to come to America to locate, arrived in the city this morning and is spending the day with Hugh Robertson, who is an old friend. The balance of the foreign committee will arrive to-morrow morning and will be properly entertained by the city. They may extend their trip north as far as Hallock, in Kittson county.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Entertainment at Euclid.

The Acolian Quartette, consisting of Mrs. Van Arman first soprano, Mrs. Tom Adams second soprano, Mrs. W. E. Slocum first alto, Miss Ada Hancock second alto, assisted by Miss Nellie Louise Woodbury elocutionist, graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory and Elocution, Boston, will visit Euclid on August 3rd, and the people of that community may expect a rare musical treat. Miss Veronicem accompanist.

For Rent.

A twenty room boarding house is eligibly located, with good artisian well in connection. Apply to, or address JOURNAL office for full particulars.

I have for sale on my farm on section 9, Fairfax a few improved York-shire pigs, ready for weaning next week. Inquire of John Van Tuyl, on the farm.

AARON COOKE.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Notice.

I wish to announce to the voters of Polk Co., that I am not a candidate for County Treasurer on the independent ticket, or any other ticket. My name was placed there by other parties without consulting me until it appeared in print, and I wish to inform the people, that I had not asked for that position on that ticket, neither am I a candidate.

J. O. BURNS.

A Fatal Accident.

Thirteen Towns, Fosston: There is seldom that a more horrible death is recorded in the newspapers, than that of the young son of J. K. Melland, which occurred on the latter's farm a short distance from town. The unfortunate was driving a yoke of oxen hitched to a mowing machine and was at work cutting hay about half a mile from the house, when by some means he was thrown from his seat in front of the machine. When he got away from it the poor boy was minus his right arm, (which still gripped the reins) and his right leg and body were fearfully mangled, but, nevertheless, he managed to walk a portion of the way home before anyone noticed him. They then tenderly carried him to bed and sent for Dr. Emland, but the boy was past relief and died before the doctor's arrival. He was eight years old, and a pet of the family who feel their loss keenly.

The Fertile Journal gives the following disgruntled kick showing that everything is not all serene in the populistic ranks:

"It is very evident that the southeastern part of Polk county is not in it when it comes to securing anything in the way of an official plum, or even a committee-man with the people's party. We got a black eye at the county convention, another at the legislative convention, and now comes a list of the county central committee and not a name on it from this section. Keep right on, gentlemen, with your combine and scheuss, but—"

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 15, 1894. "Gentle—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pain in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as formyself would not keep it loose without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Haller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the Bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

Teachers's Examinations.

The fall examinations will be held as follows: Crookston and East Grand Forks, August 10th and 11th. Red Lake Falls and McIntosh, August 24th and 25th. Crookston, August 30th and 27th.

A. A. LOMMEN,
County Superintendent.

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A. A. LOMMEN,
County Superintendent.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co., BANKERS,

40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Rates. Collections a Specialty. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of United States and Canada. Local and county managers wanted. Address Investment Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894. NO. 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Halldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....C. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court .....Nils Munn.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....J. Y. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Annenson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Amy Grandpeon
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....S. Hamers
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lisden
Third District.....M. E. Kinch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Crook
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in Dickinson Block
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christenson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office in Bunnell Block
Assessor.....C. H. Nix
City Attorney.....Defarest Buckbee
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Ralph
Office, Fourniel Block.
City Justices—L. E. Grossman, Fournier Block
G. H. Hall.....Mekinock Block
Constables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. D. Jennings, Geo. O. Bohn
Second "".....E. Morrisey, W. H. Smith
Third "".....W. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
Fourth "".....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
Fifth "".....E. G. Nartelle, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	F A Ecklerson	Wylie
Brey,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Satalrud	Mentor
Brandvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beaver	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Brgland,	Halvor Grundeen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Columbia, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsey
Emardsville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid.	H C Milner	Euclid
Eden,	Nort A Skute	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Blumgelsback.	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fairey,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Go Forks	J Hagen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hansen	Ringdal
Gentilly.	H T Gondron,	Gentilly
Gervais.	John Peterson	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bar
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Bendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard.	Andrew Moreson.	Nellerville
Keystone,	J E Golden	E G Forks
Harrisville,	G H Fress.	G Forks
Kerrisonville,	Fred Benott	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Andover
Lauzon,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gehenia,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clementson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Matsson	Oretia
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hiser
Nesbit	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Bayo,	T R Falls
Nordsen,	H D Isaacson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mernger	Northland
Numedal,	Hesmer E Alhus.	Tweed
Onstad.	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blenn	Crookston
Poplar River,	J E Hubert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hoskum	Fosston
R L. r. village,	A P Temple	R L. r. Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Udalg Baril	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Eden
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rocksberry,	P Englesund	St. Hilaire
Rpome,	P Rosklind	Noby
Rosebud,	John E Juvernd,	Fosston
Russia,	Orem Simonson	Crookston
Sanders.	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilair
Sandsville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	P L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Steven,	Ingebret Larson	Wanger
Sullivan.	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor.	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edoour Perrue	Terrebonne
Tilden.		Tilden
Tynsid,	A O Storroen	Noby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Noby
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Westside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 26, 1894, writes: "Your Heller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand has had an quarantees this liniment.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the County Meet and Put a Good County Ticket in the Field.

It was an Old-Time Convention with 151 Delegates and Lots of Enthusiasm.

The Interest Taken by Farmers Betokens Success Next Fall.

The republican county convention met at the court house on Friday August 3rd, at 2 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by the chairman of the County Central Committee, P. J. McGuire. For some weeks it had been generally understood that Hon. H. Steenerson was in the field as a candidate for Congress, and that Hugh Thompson would enter the lists against him, but not until the Saturday previous to the convention did Mr. Thompson give public utterance to such intention, and then announced such intention through the columns of the democratic paper. Immediately after the call was read, August George, for the Steenerson forces presented the name of A. A. Miller, for temporary chairman and Judge R. J. Montague mentioned C. E. Sawyer, presumably on the Thompson side. The usual methods being found inadequate, a ballot was ordered, and the contesting delegations were instructed not to vote. The result of the ballot was, Miller 105; Sawyer 46. Mr. Miller then took the chair, thanking the convention for the honor conferred, and said that he should do all in his power to conduct the business in hand so as to give every member a fair and equal chance with any other member. P. S. Ware was elected secretary. On motion the chair appointed the following committees:

ON CREDENTIALS.

K. O. Gigstad, J. P. Johnson, J. J. Ide, T. G. Thompson and D. P. R. Strong.

—ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.—

August George, J. S. LaDue, H. C. Misner, J. K. Messelt and J. Rosanen.

—ON RESOLUTIONS.—

Truman West, P. S. Ware, Norman Hanson, Ole Bang, E. D. Childs, Frank Hanson and H. E. Crooker.

The convention then took a recess to allow the committees time to prepare their reports, but it was found that the resolution committee had several knotty problems on their hands and it took plenty of time to consider them. At 5:30, no result having been reached the convention adjourned until 7:30.

Upon re-assembling in the evening the credentials committee reported 160 delegates entitled to seats in the convention, and recommended that the contesting delegation from East Grand Forks headed by C. E. Brown be allowed 3 votes and the other delegation be allowed 2 votes. Representatives of the two delegations asked to be allowed to present their cases before the convention and were granted the privilege. After patiently hearing the case the convention adopted the report of the committee as a whole. The committee on permanent organization reported, recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which report was adopted. The committee on resolutions brought in the following resolutions which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The republicans of Polk county through their delegates in convention assembled, do affirm and declare as follows:

We endorse and approve the platform of the republican state convention adopted at St. Paul July 11th, 1894.

We deplore the unfortunate and depressed condition of the country, and charge the same to democratic ineptitude and incompetency.

We congratulate the people of the Red River Valley upon the passage by a republican legislature and approved by a republican governor of the act "for appropriating money for the purpose of opening the closed water courses leading to the Red River and its tributaries" thus in part discharging the duty of the state to reclaim the wet and overflowed lands of the state and we trust that the good work so auspiciously begun may be continued to a successful issue and, pledge the support of the republicans of Polk Co. to all measures calculated to accomplish this result.

We endorse the wise and statesmanlike administration of our present governor, the Honorable Knute Nelson, and pledge our support to his candidacy for re-election.

We endorse the recommendation of our central committee that a new central committee be appointed, with a suggestion that in the future only one convention will be called for the transaction of all business, and that said convention be called at a time best suited to the convenience of the agricultural districts.

We urge upon all republicans the necessity of holding primaries in every precinct, and giving the same a full attendance.

We hereby congratulate the republican party of Polk county upon the enthusiasm and harmony prevailing on the floor of this convention, presaging, as we believe it does the return of prosperity and republican rule.

The chairman then announced that the next in order was the nomination of 16 delegates to the congressional convention at Fergus Falls, on August 14th, and several nominations were made and the ballot ordered, resulting in the nomination of Andrew Opheim from the 1st commissioner district. That district then presented the names of J. P. Johnson and Norman Hanson, making suspension of rules and a nomination by acclamation, which motion prevailed.

The 2nd district then presented the name of J. J. Ide and K. S. Aker and these gentlemen were elected.

The 3rd district nominated A. A. Miller, Lewis Ellington, C. O. Christinson, Andrew Elken and August George, and these gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

The 4th district nominated K. O. Gigstad, P. S. Ware and C. G. Rapp, who were elected.

The 5th district presented the names of Paul Hagen, Ole H. Bang and D. P. R. Strong, who were nominated, completing the delegation.

The legislative delegates elected were: Geo. W. Roberts, O. A. Thorsen, A. Daniels, Truman West, W. A. Robertson, Dan Patterson, Ole Lakasan, P. J. McGuire and James Jarvis.

Ballot for candidate for district ordered, resulting as follows: S. M. Dainard 75, E. O. Flanders 73, scattering 3, and S. M. Dainard was declared the nominee.

For auditor the name of H. B. Davis was presented and no others being mentioned a motion to suspend the rules and elect by acclamation prevailed.

For treasurer, Knute Opheim was nominated in the same manner, as also was Frank Hanson for register of deeds.

Judge Montague at this point arose and begged the indulgence of the convention a moment. Said that he had noticed that as yet no resolution had been offered endorsing the unanimous choice for candidate for Congress so he would do so at this time. He also complimented Chairman Miller on his impartial fair rulings and the able and conscientious manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the convention. The chairman put the motion and called for a rising vote. Mr. Montague then read the resolutions, published in our last issue, passed by the Third district caucus and urged the convention to live up to the spirit of them. His remarks were ably supplemented by Capt. M. R. Brown who urged the convention to use great care in the selection of candidates. The question now coming up on clerk of court, the names of Nils Munn and Frank Montague and W. A. Lanctot were presented. A full discussion here followed several earnest little speeches being indulged in. Capt. Brown urged the convention to consider carefully the good work already done in making up a ticket and to be careful not to make a mistake that he foresaw could easily be made right here. The men were all equally good, all personal friends, but there were good and valid reasons why W. A. Lanctot should be chosen. When the ballot was ordered Mr. Eiken arose and thanked the convention for the compliment already extended, but wished to decline, on the ground that he was satisfied that the interests of the party were at this time adverse to his ambition and he preferred to sacrifice self entirely to the party. His remarks were received with deafening applause. The ballot showed Lanctot 106, Montague 36, scattering 2. For county attorney B. S. Bennet, of Fosston, was nominated; for judge of probate J. Wadseth; for Supt of schools, Miss Lida Hancock. For county surveyor, W. F. Arnold; for court commissioner, G. H. Palmer, and for coroner G. S. Chesterman. On motion the chair was instructed to appoint a county central committee of 15, and the convention adjourned at 2:30 a. m.

It has been said on every side that this was the fairest convention ever held in Polk county—a convention where the rights of all were respected and all had a chance to express any opinion he chose to ventilate, even though some were disposed to exercise dilatory tactics that were of no earthly avail. The great convention good-naturedly allowed everybody a fair chance, and the result is no one has now the remotest cause for grumbling or kicking. The democratic correspondent of the St. Paul and Minneapolis republican dailies from here, has taken occasion to report a great deal of dissatisfaction, and predicts dire disasters, but the democrats and their allies are the only ones who are dissatisfied. The county ticket nominated is one of the best ever placed before the people of Polk county, composed of solid, intelligent, capable business men, selected with the utmost care and should be elected by a big majority.

Miss Hancock Indorsed.

The following resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by the teachers of the Polk county institute at Crookston assembled in special session.

Whereas, as teachers of Polk county we appreciate the desirability of a Co. Supt. of good moral character, marked executive ability, and superior scholarly attainments.

Whereas, farther, we are fully convinced that Miss Ida L. Hancock possesses all these qualifications, and is, by reason of extensive experience, eminently fitted for the position; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we most earnestly endorse Miss Ida K. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Co. Supt. of Polk county.

RESOLVED, That we will heartily support her irrespective of party preference.

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the county papers for publication.

By order of

COMMITTEE.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Col. Coldham Post No. 90, Grand Army of the Republic, held in their post room, in Crookston, Minn., on the 3rd day of August, A. D., 1894, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the divine creator of the Universe in his infinite wisdom to remove from the home circle and our post, Comrade William Campbell by death, and,

Whereas, the relation held by our deceased comrade to the comrades of this post, endeared him to them, so that they feel keenly his removal, and they desire hereby to extend their warmest sympathies to his bereaved family. As a post of the Grand Army of the Republic they feel it but proper to place on record their appreciation of the merits as a man, citizen and comrade; therefore be it resolved

That in the death of our beloved comrade, William Campbell, Col. Coldham Post No. 90, G. A. R., loses a comrade who was ever faithful to the duties of our order, as a friend, a true patriot and upright in all his dealings, and the county in which he lived loses a patriotic and valued citizen, the Grand Army of the Republic mourns one less hero, and one more will respond to the roll call on the other side; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the post, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased comrade.

J. D. JENNINGS,
WM. ESTENSAGER,
NELS OLSON,
Committee.

Thaz Fosston Braach.

Duluth News Tribune: For some time past a party of cruisers consisting of Messrs. J. E. Tuppy, Geo. Hitchcock, Wm. Desmond, A. A. Bolles and Florence Violet, says the Grand Rapids Magnet, have been in Itasca and western Beltrami counties. Last Friday the party returned to Grand Rapids and made its headquarters at the Leland hotel. A large but representative met one of the party and obtained enough information from him to prove that it had been at work looking up a location for the Great Northern railway, for its line from Fosston to Duluth. From the eastern border of Beltrami county a route was found to Lake Winnibigoshish, thence southeast to Little Trunk lake, near La Prairie. From that point the line was run to near Hibbing, the present terminus of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroad.

FOREIGN VISITORS

The Agricultural Investigating Committee Arrive And Are Entertained.

On Friday morning the foreign agricultural investigating committee arrived, and were met at the depot by a committee of our citizens, who entertained them until the train that was to take them to Hallock pulled out. Before their return in the evening they were again met at the depot and escorted to the Commercial hotel, where a fine spread was laid and speeches and toasting were the order of the hour. They spent the night in our city and left for Grand Forks on the N. P. train on Saturday morning. The gentlemen composing the party were, John Gilchrist, Scotland; L. R. Stephenson, England; R. H. Anderson, Ireland; A. L. Buchanan, Manitoba; President Crocker, of the Minneapolis board of trade; J. G. Davies, of the Van Dusen & Harrington Grain company; George Purvis, Great Northern agricultural commissioner, and Alex Sennett, of the Spectator.

Mr. Gilchrist, who arrived one day ahead of the party to visit his old friend Hugh Robertson, had a good opportunity to look about the country in the vicinity of the city, which he improved to the utmost. The report of the commissioners is to be published by the British government in pamphlet form on their return for general distribution, and they will carry with them a very favorable impression of the Red River Valley. Most of them are agricultural learners and they were very favorably impressed with our fertile soil.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow a safe in E. D. Childs' Office.

Sometime during the night of Friday, burglars broke into the office of E. D. Childs & Co., in the Fifth ward, but they were not experts in that line, so accomplished nothing. They were not a little bit shaky, even, or they would have known better than to have tried to find anything in the shape of money in a farmer's safe at this time of the year. The event must have taken place after 10 o'clock Saturday morning, for at that hour W. J. Hitchcock, the book-keeper, passed the office on his way home from the republican convention and everything was all right at that hour apparently. The burglars first broke into the blacksmith shop of A. Vinn and procured some tools, then going to the office they tried a window on the north side, pulling the sash and one light of glass out. For some reason they abandoned that point and going to the rear, on the east side, they forced an entrance through the window and deliberately set to work. They broke the handle off the door of the safe, put powder in, and then an old coat of Mr. Childs' that hung in a clothes press, fastened it up so as to deaden the sound, and touched off the charge. The result was—a big hole burned in the coat, nothing more. At about this stage of the game they seem to have taken alarm and skipped out in such a hurry as to neglect to take along some tobacco that they had secured and got ready to take with them. Some time during the night Mr. Childs' dog made such a racket that after awhile Mrs. Childs got up and looking out saw an object that she thought was a cow in the yard, and Mr. Childs got up, dressed, and went out to drive the cow out. When he got out into the yard no cow appeared and everything was quiet. In his perambulations he passed within fifteen feet of the office but discovered nothing amiss, and it was not until morning that the state of affairs there was discovered. Aside from ruining the safe door and breaking open the money drawer in the counter, the robbers do not appear to have done any damage—they didn't even take the eleven pennies that were in the cash drawer. Mr. Childs came over to the city on Saturday morning and procured a lot of cartridges for his revolver and intends to be ready for any such visit should such a thing occur hereafter.

A Small One.

One day last week burglars went through the residence of Nels Swanson during the temporary absence of Mrs. S., and stole a new suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Swanson, some jewelry belonging to Mrs. Swanson, and a few trifles. Though the robbery occurred in broad daylight, the thieves got away with the plunder and have not been apprehended.

Knute Steenerson was in from Fosston to attend the republican convention on Friday.

Looking Forward.

(By Mrs. E. M. Stanton.)

(From the Message for August.)

'Twas twilight on an autumn day,
At Uncle Jerry's farm;
All was quiet at the big brown house,
They were talking at the barn.

The broad west porch was shaded well
By distant poplar trees,
So Uncle Jerry sat him there
With his paper on his knees.

Now Uncle—he was sixty past,
And oft 'twas said the way
He'd worked hard all the years gone by,
And he guessed he'd had his day.

Thus men, as for a new years past
His time he spends in ease,
While Jake and Phil, their father's farm
Conduct quite as they please.

The village lay a mile away,
And Uncle without fail
Walked every day to loaf awhile,
And get the morning mail.

Out on the lawn the hammock swung,
'Twas there he napped each day,
Or, lilly swinging, watched the boy,
Biting loose the husks of corn.

He liked to keep "well read" upon
New shorties and books,
And read them all as they appeared
—Donnelly's, Bellamy's and Cook's.

Now, while he mused this autumn day,
Aunt Martha called her down
Out on the porch where it was cool,
Perhaps some news to learn.

For often, while the household cares
Her busy hands engaged,
She listened, while he read aloud
Some interes-ting page.

Tonight while good Aunt Martha piled
The dishes up and down,
Her other half returned to her
A talk he'd had up town

About Bellamy's "Looking Backward;"
"I'm free to say I think a moral
For setting out a theory;
For weird—he never darked.

With language dull and flowery
He pictured it so plain,
Aunt Martha saw the golden time
And longed for it in vain.

And when he'd done discoursing it
She stood with hands at rest,
A leaning on the wooden fence
And a gazing toward the west

Where evening's sun had disappeares,
But not its mellow rays
To gild the clouds that hove-ed o'er,
And to tint the autumn's haze.

Her face was furrowed well with care,
Her hair was silvered too:
She looked a little tired out,
Though she smiled a moment—do.

And Uncle having ceased to speak,
She began, as was her way,
To mention every matter word,
Her legal lord did say.

"Yes, father, it will surely be -
A 'golden time'" she said;
And I believe the time will come
When you and I are dead.

"I'm looking forward to that day,
That glorious time to come;
Our daughters, they may yet enjoy
That era's setting sun."

"And in my mind I'm satisfied,—
(I hope you will not mind)
A woman's heart would respond
When a hopeful theme she finds)

"If the world's great load of care and toil
Is evened up just for,
And the broadest backs and shoulders
Got the biggest share of care;—

"If faithful ones aren't deserted
And all should get their dues,
Why,—men would do the churning,
And we manage the news."

Crookston, Aug. 1, 1894.

Another English Adviser.

The Liverpool Mercury comments editorially upon the position of affairs in the United States and says, "The shackles of protection were strengthened to an unprecedented extent by the McKinley tariff." With this opinion we cordially agree, and if it were to apply this one fact to the case of our recent labor troubles it would find that it was the very fear of the loosening of "the shackles of protection" that has resulted in the unfortunate condition of our "tens of thousands of men" who have not yet been granted even a condition of mere existence, bordering on starvation, such as can be found in European countries, but who have been accustomed to live in comfort and prosperity under the belief that America was for Americans and not for foreigners.

Water For Typhoid Patients.

Dr. Hector Maillart of Geneva concludes that typhoid fever patients should in all cases drink at least five or six quarts of water daily. The duration of the fever is not affected, but uncomfortable and alarming symptoms are abated, and no unpleasant consequences have been observed.

A Community of Chess Players.

In the Austrian village of Storiech all the inhabitants are chess players, and the game is taught in the public schools.

Attractive Advertising.

Customer—I see you advertise bicycles from 10 cents to $100.

Dealer—Yes, sir.

"What kind of bicycles do you sell for 10 cents?"

"Candy one."—New York Weekly.

Australian provincial officials keep poisoned grain in their offices for the benefit of farmers who wish to destroy small birds.

SHANGHAI OUT.

One Treaty Port of China Exempt From Attack by Japanese.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY CHINA.

Five Thousand Pennsylvania Slavs Want to Fight for Japan.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In the house of commons Sir Edwin Gray, in reply to a question from Mr. Gourley, a promisent ship owner, said that Japan had promised that no warlike operations should be taken against Shanghai and its approaches on the condition that China do not obstruct the approaches to Shanghai. Japan contends that the powers have no right to interfere with neutral vessels except in the event of an effective blockade, due notice of which should be given, or in the case of contraband of war. Coal had been held not to be contraband of war, as a rule. But it was possible, in certain cases, that it might become so.

Great Britain must adhere to the doctrine that it is not for fighters to decide what is and what is not contraband of war, regardless of the vesil established rights of neutral people.

RECRUITS FOR JAPAN.

Five Thousand Pennsylvania Slavs Ready to Enlist.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Valentine Nowacki, the leader of the foreign forces of the coke strikers, proposes to make an offer to the Japanese government to furnish 5,000 soldiers for use in their war against China. The Slavs have been trying for some time for a place to go and leave the coke region. Nowacki will confer at once with the Japanese legation at Washington. He is a soldier and so is every adult foreign coke striker in the region. Their marching and camping of the last three months has made them enthusiastic to once more carry the gun and sabre. Since war was declared between China and Japan Nowacki has had lieutenants in all parts of the region feeling the pulse of his countrymen in regard to offering their services to Japan in the way of five regiments. All seem anxious to go. Nowacki's lieutenants report that it would be an easy matter to procure 5,000 Slavs in the coke region.

RUSSIA'S COUP.

The Northern Bear Said to Be Getting a Sensation Ready.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Post's special from Washington says: Russia is planning a coup d'etat in Corea, and unless the czar's plans miscarry there will be one of the most sensational incidents of war between Japan and China. According to news received here the great Northern Bear intends to grab one of the most desirable ports of the hermit kingdom and establish sovereignty over it. The story to this effect is pronounced of a most authentic character and leaves no doubt of its trustworthiness in the minds of the recipients. The reason for Russia's move is her desire for a southern port which shall be open for commerce throughout the year. The only port Russia now has on her Siberian coast is closed during the rigors of winters.

BIG INDEMNITY.

China Wants $3,000,000 on Account of the Kow Ching Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai, dated Aug. 6, says that the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, expects the British government will claim compensation for the relatives of the victims of the sunken transport Kow Ching and also for the owner of the cargo, who were under the protection of the British flag when the Kow Ching was sunk. Li Hung Chang estimates the indemnity due to China from Japan on account of the Kow Ching affair at $6,500,000.

Going Home to Fight.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 7.—A large number of Chinamen passed through this city en route from the East and bound for the West, where they will embark on steamers for Hong Kong. They will enter the Chinese army.

Twelve Lods Rescued.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Twelve boys who had been swept out into the lake on a frail raft, were rescued by the life saving crew. The boys had been diving from the raft when it broke from its moorings and drifted rapidly away from land. The screams of the lads attracted a large crowd and they were rescued with little difficulty.

The Visible Supply.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The visible supply of corn Saturday, Aug. 4, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat 60,001,000 bushels, increase 2,834,000; corn 3,757,000 bushels, decrease 28,000; oats 1,497,000 bushels, increase 350,000; rye 214,000, increase 12,000; barley 897,000 bushels, increase 6,000.

Locked Children in the House.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 7.—News reaches here from Linwood, Ark., that Peter Williams and his wife left their two children locked in their house while the parents attended church, and upon their return found the house a heap of ashes with the charred remains of the children therein.

Vigilant Won Again.

COWES, Aug. 7.—The Vigilant beat the Britannia and the Satanita, the latter by only about eight minutes and the former by considerably greater time.

SITTING BULL'S DEATH.

The Killing of the Chief Brought About by His Son's Threats.

"Did you ever know just how Sitting Bull was killed?" asked Lieutenant Baker of the Twelfth infantry, U. S. A.

"I do not think," he continued, "the details were ever printed. I never saw them, and I was there."

I tell it, as near as it can be recalled, as the lieutenant told it.

Sitting Bull was at his shack with his sons, near Standing Rock agency, when he was sent for to come into the agency. The Indian police were commissioned to bring him in, and when an Indian policeman gets that order and finds his man he brings him, dead or alive, unless the man gets the drop first. Sitting Bull was disposed to obey the summons, but one of his sons, as haughty an Indian as ever lived, taunted the old man for his weakness. He called him a squaw, and that epithet to an Indian brave is the cap sheaf of all that is decent. The old man weakened under the boy's taunts, and the Indian police did the rest. Sitting Bull was all that his admirers claimed for him. When he fell, the boy who had taunted him crawled under the bunk where the old man had slept. He was there when Shavehead, an Indian from the agency, came in. He heard the story. He liked Sitting Bull, and when he was told that the boy had taunted his father and was the cause of his death Shavehead and the boy deserved death, and he was dragged out from under the bed and killed. These details Lieutenant Baker says he never saw in print.

The reading of romances is forbidden by the Koran; hence popular tales are never put in writing among Mohammedans, but are passed from one story teller to another.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

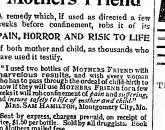
"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with great success in my confinement. I was in labor only one hour and fifteen minutes after taking it. I would not take one hundred dollars if I could not procure another bottle."—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a



bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will spare your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO—
HELENA.
BUTTE.
SPOKANE.
TACOMA.
SEATTLE.
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
ELEGANT DINING CARS
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.	7:35 p.m.
Crookston		
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg. 8:05 a.m.	

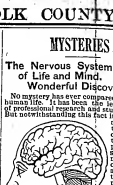
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.



No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading study of professional research and study for ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that every part of life is located in the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that the pricking of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the brain, and located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they control or nerve build are also deranged. Weakness is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented passing to it from the brain. Any deranged action will be understood how the derangement of the nerves of diseases will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, and from a strange but common fact originating in the organ itself. Dr. Miles' Nervine is the most successful remedy in treating these diseases in that they treat the cause, rather than the effect, of the disease, which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has made professionally studied the subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in relation to the nervous system, and these being the facts contained in this short statement, and that the ordinary remedies only obtain relief in a few cases, and seldom a cure. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, spasms, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter what symptoms they may present. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the principle of restoring the nerve force. Nervine Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price. $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Guaranteed free. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

At

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

R ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,

YOUNG MEN'S,

BOYS' AND

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

L. E GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Forrest Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

$1.50

PER DOZEN

FOR THE BEST CABINET

Photographs

AT

P. E. Lynne's Gallery,

Robert Street Crookston.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers o

FINE

FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Rockitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Crookston, - Minnesota.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE in

McKinnon Block. Crookston

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and comb bring it, and it is no use with 25 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

RAZORS HONED.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Rockitt Bloc.. - Crookston. Minn

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Connaughty and Ella Connaughty, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 12th day of January, A. D. 1892, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 43 of mortgages, on pages 168 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $375, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum payable annually according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment, dated the 16th day of January, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 67 of mortgages, on page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $375, and the interest thereon since September 1st, A. D. 1893, according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and the sum of $7.00 taxes for the year 1893, and the sum of $7.00 taxes for the year 1894, have been paid by said assignee, and also the sum of $5.00 premium for insurance on the buildings on said premises for the year 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, duly recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty (20), township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, together with the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in said mortgage and agreed to be paid, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
AUGUS G. BRADLEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 81574 127-7t

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, duly recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty (20), township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, together with the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in said mortgage and agreed to be paid, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
AUGUS G. BRADLEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 81576 127-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Connaughty and Ella Connaughty, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 12th day of January, A. D. 1892, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 43 of mortgages, on pages 168 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $375, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum payable annually according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment, dated the 16th day of January, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 67 of mortgages, on page 406.

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Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
AUGUS G. BRADLEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 81578 127-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas Connaughty and Ella Connaughty, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 12th day of January, A. D. 1892, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 43 of mortgages, on pages 168 &c.

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Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
AUGUS G. BRADLEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 81579 127-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
AUGUS G. BRADLEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 81580 127-7t

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample rooms in connection.

No. 228 Main street, Crookston, Minn

USHED IN THE ICE

INITE NEWS OF WELLMAN'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

Ragnvald Jarl Was Crushed May 14—Boats and Provisions Were Saved, Safely Removed and the Party is Pushing On Northward.

ROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 3.—News of e Wellman polar expedition has been received. It was brought by the sealer lygen, Captain Pedersen, which has ived at Tromsoe with news of disaster to the expedition, and also with ptain Bottolofsen and three sailors of s steamer Ragnvald Jarl, which car d the Wellman party to the Arctic, which has since been wrecked. ptain Bottolofsen furnishes the follow- narrative of the experiences of the pedition:

After several battles with the ice ing and winter ice, the Ragnvald Jarl rived on May 26 at Table island, one the Seven Islands group. The ice wever, compelled a return to Walden nd, where May 30 Wellman left the ship ith May 24 with 13 men, 40 dogs and 110 ys provisions. After the party had tablished a depot they continued east nd a distance of 60 miles, thence ortheast, hoping to reach the land that believed to exist in that direction. Up the day of the departure of the sledge arty the expedition had had good eather, the worst being only 20 deg. elow zero.

Were in Good Health

The members of the party were in ood health when they left the ship. hey intended to return over the same ute by which they advanced, reaching orthern Spitzenbergen on Sept. 15 at eadquarters at Danes island on ct. 1. On May 28, four days fter Mr. Wellman and his comanions left, the Ragnvald Jarl was roken by the ice and totally lost. The ien in charge of her managed to save me of the stores. A messenger sent Wellman, informing him of the ca astrophe, and it reached him at Max ans island. Mr. Wellman, Charles ledge and two others then returned to he Walden island. With materiai aken from the wreck of the ship they uilt a good house to accommodate the rew and as precaution in case the exedition were compelled to winter at Walden.

Decided to Proceed

Wellman left again to join the sledge arty on May 31. He writes on the ame date:

"I have decided to proceed as previously planned, except that I intend to eturn to Walden island not later than Sept. 1 and to be at Danes island by Sept. 15."

The latest news received from Mr. Wellman was of June 17 date, when Mr. Wellman, a member of the party, with one man, left the expedition at a spot ix miles east of Cape Platen, where the explorers had met ountain ice and were waiting for open water. All were well. On the return of Winship to Walden island Captain Bottolofsen and three of the crew of the Ragnvald Jarl started on a journey southward in aluminum boats, seeking assistance. They met the Norwegian sealer and Captain Pedersen consented to carry them to Tromsoe. Here Captain Bottolofsen will charter a new vessel and will return as soon as possible to Danes island.

In the meantime the Wellman party has gone north over the ice. Captain Pedersen expects they will succeed in reach Gillet island. Hyerdahl, a ski runner and salmon steamer from the University of Christiania, and a member of the Wellman party, has been sent to Danes island by John Professor Irgens.

New Tin Plate Factory.

LORAINE, O., Aug. 4.—It is understood that the American Steel company of this place has entered into a contract with a company to erect a tin plate factory here. It will be a large one. Corn corn and will, it is said, employ 1,000 men. The tin sheets will be furnished the new concern by the Johnson company.

Relieving Fire Sufferers.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 4.—Three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of provisions and clothing were forwarded by the city to fire sufferers at Phillips, and contributions of $10 each made by John P. Lincoln lodge, K. of P., and Wilson Colwell Post, G. A. R.

Repulsed by Militia.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 7.—There was a small fight between the militia and a mob of Oglesby miners on the Illinois Central railroad bridge, who attempted to force their way into the city. They were repulsed by bayonets, several of the mob being wounded. There was no firing.

Strikers Lost at Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 7.—About 1,500 men who struck at the South Omaha packing plants have lost and the plants are running as usual with full complements of men. The packers were unanimous in stating that they had no differences to arbitrate.

Less Than Half a Crop.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—The state crop bureau here is flooded with telegrams and letters in regard to crops and weather. Reports so far received indicate that the weekly report will place the average condition of corn far below 80. The drought is still unbroken in the state.

Waite's Presidential Hee.

STOCK CITY, IA., Aug. 7.—Hon. Robert W. Bonynge, a member of the Colorado legislature, says that Gov. Waite of Colorado will be renominated by the Populists, and that he was an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination in 1896 on the Populist ticket.

Sanio to Be Guillotined.

LYONS, Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of the trial of Casario Santo, the murderer of President Carnot, in the assize court here, the prisoner was sentenced to be executed by the guillotine.

1894	AUGUST.					1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

Chicago A. R. U. So Declares Except as to the Santa Fe and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—After a struggle of 40 days against the railroads, the American Railway union in Chicago has declared off the strike inaugurated in behalf of the Pullman employes. Beginning in the morning each member of the union who responded to the call to strike will be at liberty to resume work.

At a meeting of the delegates of the 34 local labor unions affiliated with the A. R. U. during the afternoon it was rooted to declare the strike off in Chicago, except on the Santa Fe and Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The action was purely local, and the declaration does not even affect Pullman. Neither President Debs nor any of the A. R. U. national officials were present at the meeting. In fact President Debs had left the city for Terre Haute before it occurred.

NO FRAUD UNEARTHED.

Sugar Trust Investigating Committee Makes Its Report to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Gray, chairman of the sugar investigation committee, presented to the report of the committee to the senate and asked that the committee be discharged. The main report is signed by all the senators of the committee, but Senators Lodge and Davis present a supplemental report, and Senator Allen also presents his own views on some features of the case. The report which has been the work of the full committee, recites the causes which led up to the investigation, and quotes the article from the New York Press on which the charges against senators was based. It also recites the facts which have been published already as to the refusal of the correspondent, Edwards, to answer questions put by the committee.

Carlisle Exonerated.

Secretary Carlisle is exonerated, and all the parts of the article reflecting on him are declared to be without foundation, "except that it is a fact, according to Secretary Carlisle's testimony, that he did, at the request of Senator Jones of the finance committee, draft an amendment to the sugar schedule, a copy of which, as described by Mr. Carlisle, is attached as an exhibit to the testimony."

No Improper Conduct.

The report concludes by saying that no evidence has been adduced tending to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugar schedule in the tariff bill.

"Though perhaps outside the scope of the duty imposed upon your committee, they say, "they take occasion to strongly deprecate the importunity and pressure to which our chamber and members are subjected by the representatives of great industrial combinations, when enormous wealth tempts to undue influence and to create in the public mind a demoralizing belief in the existence of corrupt politics."

FIREMEN INJURED.

Grand Stand of the Philadelphia Ball Club Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Fire here destroyed the grand stand of the Philadelphia baseball club, a large barn of the omnibus company. Seven firemen, James McGee, Charles Boyer, Assistant Engineer Ellinger, Lieutenant Clayton, George L. Reese and John Elliott were badly burned. The pavilion was insured for $10,000 and the loss there will be about $80,000. The omnibus company's loss is $20,000; fully insured. Other damage to property amounts to about $13,000; partially insured.

LUMBER BURNS.

Nearly Two Million Dollars Worth Destroyed by Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Two acres of lumber in the district over which the fire swept are still smouldering. All over the district between Blue Island avenue and the river, and Robey street and Ashland avenue, the yards are covered with smoking piles of lumber and wrecked buildings, and streams of water were poured over the ruins all day. The total loss is estimated at from $2,000,000, and the burned property was largely insured.

Thayer Gets the Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Justice—Amos M. Thayer of Missouri to be United States circuit judge of the Eighth judicial circuit; James D. Porter of Tennessee to be United States district judge of the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, vice D. M. Key, resigned; H. S. Priest of Missouri to be United States district judge of the eastern district of Missouri.

National Boys' League.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—Incorporation papers have been filed here for the National Boys' league, an organization intended for boys from 14 to 21 years of age. The proposed work of the league is a combination of the Chautauqua and Christian Endeavor ideas, the motto being "Self Help."

Killed by His Brother.

GALENA, Ills., Aug. 7.—George Richardson, a prominent farmer of New Diggings, Wis., was waylaid and murdered while riding home from Galena, by his brother, Mark. There had been ill feeling between the brothers for years and they were engaged in litigation about their father's estate.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold and guaranteed to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hysteria, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Lassitude, Impotency, Nervous Headache, Pimples, Blotches on the face, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impediments to Marriage, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power, Wasting Diseases, and effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Each package contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid to any address. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by GUARANTEED RX DRUG CO., Sole Agents for Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. Vigorine is sold under a positive guarantee by all druggists. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Manhood, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Ask your druggist for Vigorine, and if he has not got it, don't be persuaded to take something worthless in its stead, but send direct to us and we will forward by return mail. Price, $1.00 per box; 6 boxes, $5.00. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., Sole Agents for the United States, 1440 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage executed by George Bates and Nellie Bates his wife, mortgagors, to James M. Lawson, mortgagee, dated April eighth (8th) eighteen hundred ninety (1890), and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, April seventeenth (17th) eighteen hundred ninety (1890), at 9:00 o'clock a. m. in book 39 of mortgages on page (636) six hundred thirty-six (636), and subsequently assigned to the undersigned, the failure to pay the taxes upon the premises subject to said mortgage which became due and payable since June 1st, 1893, and June 1st., 1894, and authorized by law to be paid by the holder of said mortgage, and the failure to pay the taxes upon the premises subject to said mortgage which became due and payable since June 1st, 1893 and June 1st., 1894, and authorized by law to be paid by the holder of said mortgage, and the failure to pay the insurance premiums on the buildings on said premises for the years 1893 and 1894, as authorized by said mortgage and by law to be paid by the holder of said mortgage, and the failure to pay the interest on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirteen cts and 00 cts (53.13).

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the power of sale contained in said mortgage and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described therein, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section two (2), in township one hundred and two (102) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said county of Polk at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirteen cts and 00 cts (53.13) taxes and insurance premiums, and interest on said mortgage and disbursements and attorney's fee as stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage.

Dated June 8th, 1894.

JAMES M. LAWSON,
Mortgagee.

LEW A. HUNTOON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage executed by Axel Lessen and Sara Lessen, His wife, mortgagors, to Swan Swanson, of Pembina, Dakota, dated December 18th, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, 1889, at 8 o'clock a. m., in Book "B" of mortgages, on page 478.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($1775.75) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, to-wit:

The north half (N. ½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north of range forty-six (46) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 10th, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.
[14-39] Minnesota.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 12th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage executed by Nelson B. Reed, mortgagor, to Nelson B. Reed, mortgagee, dated the 1st day of June, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of December, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 440.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($1775.75) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, to-wit:

The north half (N. ½) of the south east quarter (S. E. ¼) and the south west quarter (S. W. ¼) of the south east quarter (S. E. ¼) of section ten (10) in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north, of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 30th, A. D. 1894.

NELSON P. HULST,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead,
Clay County, Minn.
[13-39]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage executed by Alexandre Desautels and Celanire Desautels, his wife, mortgagors, to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 20th, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of November, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 43 of mortgages, on page 168 and 169 to 170.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($1775.75) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein, to-wit:

The south half (S. ½) of section twenty-seven (27) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Thomas Hamilton and Vitaline Hamilton, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northern Security Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1890, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:00 o'clock a. m. in book 41 of mortgages at page 636.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated April 21, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1000, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Bruce,
Attorney for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 07-7

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $425, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated April 21, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $425, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $425, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated April 21, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $425, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $425, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated April 21, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $425, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $425, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated April 21, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $425, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty (20), in township one hundred and forty-two (142) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

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Angus G. Bruce,
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Minneapolis, Minn. 07-7

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Joseph Flatz and Lou Allard, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northern Security Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1890, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1890, at 9:00 o'clock a. m. in book 41 of mortgages at page 642.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated January 17th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated January 17th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

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Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated January 17th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages at page 600.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest on same according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum from the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, is due and payable, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-four (44) west, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage indebtedness, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid, and the disbursements allowed by law.

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DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
Relieve suppressed, irregular or painful menstruation in 24 hours. Prevent miscarriage if taken according to directions. Sure cure for all female complaints. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00 per box. Pamphlet free. Address DR. PEFFER MEDICINE CO., 1440 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block. Crookston. Minn.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Joseph Flatz and Lou Allard

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid to advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KREYKEN
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DAVID SIEBE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OHMER
For Sheriff.....N. M. HAYNES
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LINCOTT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HARMON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALSETH
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA BANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ALDRICH
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN

District Conventios.

The republican district convention of the republican party of the district composed of the counties of Polk and Pennington, to be held on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: Each county in the district will be entitled to three (3) delegates at large, and one additional delegate for each one hundred (100) votes and major fraction thereof cast for Lorin Cobb, for governor at the election of 1892. Under the above mentioned basis of representation, counties in the district will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said county, viz:

Becker	11	Norman	11
Big Stone	6	Otter Tail	19
Clay	13	Polk	27
Douglas	8	Pope	10
Grant	11	Stevens	7
Kandiyohi	17	Swift	9
Mahnomen	5	Traverse	6
Marshall	9	Wilkin	6

Total number of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, 205.

BRONSON STRAHN, Chairman.
P. E. OVERSON, Sec., Goneville.

Congress is still wrestling with the tariff question with no definite assurance of ever being able to do anything else. Verily that democratic administration is a dandy!

The democrats used to howl at the republican policy. Well the republicans had this advantage over the democrats they had a policy, but the democrats have none.

The democratic state central committee is having a monkey and parrot time just about these days. The committee would endorse Clevelland so the chairman and secretary got mad and resigned—"and darn it, there you are."

The new management of the St. Paul Globe has decided to dispense with the services of their veteran newspaper man, Harlan P. Hall, and that is right where they have made one big mistake. Ever since the Globe went into the hands of a receiver the country has been enjoying the legitimate fruits of a democratic administration, which means distress and hard times, and all that has kept the Globe afloat has been the personal popularity of H. P. Hall. But some people do have to learn by experience, and the Globe people will soon see where they have made their big mistake.

The latest rumor from the democratic camp is to the effect that the dems want to endorse S. M. Owen for governor if the pops will fire E. E. Lommen and endorse a democrat in his place for lieutenant-governor. Then the plan will be to make Owen United States senator in Washburn's place, thus securing a democratic governor. In return for this sacrifice Lommen is to be given a soft job somewhere and everything is to be lovely. We have our doubts, however, if such a scheme is contemplated, of its perfect success. It cannot succeed if Mr. Owen is the kind of man we think he is.

The Times, as usual attempts to belittle the republican county convention by publishing a garbled and untruthful account of it and attempts to make out that the thing broke up in a row that will divide the party at the polls. Of course, where two candidates appear in the field for the same office each will have his friends. In this case Mr. Thompson had fewer than Mr. Stevenson, and after having had every facility given him by the convention to make as strong a fight as he could, Mr. Moulgrave, when he saw God Lawless defeated, gracefully gave up the fight and moved to make the nomination of Mr. Steenerson unanimous. This was conceded by a rising vote, but the Times quite overlooks this fact and tries to make out a great breach in the party, that will wreck us at the polls. Not satisfied with that the Times man sends a garbled report to the republican papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis and thus the democrats are enabled to get in their work against the republican party more effectually. If those daily papers expect our people to subscribe for their sheets they should secure their information from republican sources and not be made the vehicle of such lying, slanderous reports.

The Times is afflicted because "the connivance of Gov. Nelson and the perfidy of P. J. McGuire" spoiled the Times' plan for running the republican convention. Gov. Nelson has had no hand in the fight nor could he very well have, being a warm personal friend of several of the aspirants for the nomination. About three weeks before the convention, P. J. McGuire was approached and asked to join in sending an anti-Steenerson delegation, and he positively declined to do so, saying he was utterly opposed to giving the delegation to any man in the south part of the district as long as we had as good men in the north part of the district who would not be averse to taking the nomination, and especially as we had men in Polk county who were trying for it. As a candidate before the state convention himself, it would not be reasonable to expect him to entangle himself in the congressional fight, neither did he do so.

The catch out of the meal-bag, A. J. Richen, who has recently manifested popolistic tendencies, has been "mentioned" as a candidate for congress on the populist ticket, and it is said that he will accept if he can have the endorsement of the democrats.

THE REVIEW TABLE.

Canadians will find the August number of the American Review of Reviews of more than ordinary interest. The articles by Mr. William R. Wallace on the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, by Attorney General Longley on "Canada's Political Candidates," and by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson," form the most important contribution to an understanding of Dominion interests and politics that has recently appeared in periodical literature.

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION.

Forty Populists, Three Democrats and Two Cowards in the Senate.

In the senate of the United States at the present time there are 40 Populists. The names were disclosed by the vote last week striking out the Populist income tax sections of the tariff bill:

Yeas—Allen, Neb.
Allen, Tenn.
Berry, Ark.
Blackburn, Ky.
Butler, S. C.
Cameron, Pa.
Carey, Wyo.
Chilton, Tex.
Coffery, La.
Coke, Tex.
Cockrell, Mo.
Daniel, Va.
Faulkner, W. Va.
George, Miss.
Gibson, Md.
Gordon, Ga.
Hansbrough, N. D.
Harris, Tenn.
Hunton, Va.
Irby, S. C.
Jarvis, N. C.
James K. Jones, Ark.
Kyle, S. D.
Lindsay, Ky.
McLaurin, Miss.
Martin, Kan.
Mills, Tex.
Mitchell, Or.
Morgan, Ala.
Palmer, Ill.
Peffer, Kan.
Pettigrew, S. D.
Power, Mon.
Ransom, N. C.
Roach, N. D.
Shoup, Ida.
Smith, Ariz.
Stewart, Nev.
Turpie, Ind.
Vest, Mo.
Voorhees, Ind.
Walsh, Ga.
White, Cal.

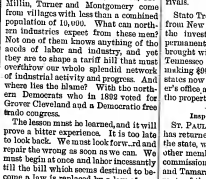
Forty Populists! Socialism is making headway toward anarchy!

In the senate of the United States at the present time there are two cowards:

A. P. Gorman, Md.
George Gray, Del.

There are other cowards whose names ought to go with these. But these cowards are conspicuous—so conspicuous that they deserve to stand alone.—New York Sun.

Bottling Them Up.



THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE.

Look Forward, Not Backward, and Prepare for the Coming Victory.

Seven southern senators and congressmen, with one northern senator of southern sympathies, have interviewed with the industrial destinies of 70,000,000 of people. Jones, Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery came from villages with less than a combined population of 10,000. What can northern industries expect from such men? Not one of them knows anything of the needs of labor and industry, and yet they are to shape a tariff bill that must overthrow our whole splendid network of industrial activity and progress. And where lies the blame? With the northern Democrats who in 1892 voted for Grover Cleveland and a Democratic free trade congress.

The lesson must be learned, and it will pay us a little longer to wait, if we but learn to look back. We must look forward and repair the wrong as soon as we can. We must begin at once and make it unnecessarily till the bill which seems destined to become a law is replaced by a law of protection. In country many records, our laborers must be idle, our factories closed, our savings withdrawn and spent, our republican progress, national and individual, checked, but next November and again in 1896 we can right the wrong, and we must do it as unequivocally that the Democratic party will not again come to the front for a generation to come.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Horse thieves are busy in Le Sueur county.

A clondburst did considerable damage in the vicinity of Hills.

The cash balance in the state treasury Aug. 1 was $2,055,524.36.

A contract for water works at St. James has been let for $21,000.

A general crusade is to be inaugurated against firebugs at Minneapolis.

Three prairie chickens cost a Staples man $75 besides the costs of prosecution.

Joseph A. Eckstein of New Ulm was arrested on a charge, of misuse of the mails.

Company E, Second regiment, M. N. G., was mustered in at Hastings Saturday.

Slight frosts occurred in various portions of the state Thursday and Friday nights.

St. Paul hay dealers prophesy a famine of that article in that city before spring.

Nearly 1,000 pupils have been registered at the summer school of the University.

The customs receipts at St. Paul for July were $15,000, and of the internal revenue office, $345,000.

Forty thousand bushels of wheat damaged by fire at Mankato sold for 9 cents a bushel at auction.

H. S. Walker, editor of the Stewartville Star, was married to Miss Murphy, daughter of Judge Murphy.

A decision by the United States courts at St. Paul says sawdust must not be dumped in navigable streams.

A gold brick weighing 128 ounces and valued at $36,000 has just been turned out of the Rainy Lake stamp mill.

Rev. J. M. Cleary of Minneapolis was elected president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union at St. Paul.

E. J. Darrah of St. Paul was nominated for congress by Fourth district Democrats in convention at Lanesboro.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Street Railway company paid $100,000 damages the past year on account of accident claims.

Foley Bros. & Guilbrie have secured the contract to build about 18 miles additional road for the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota railroad.

An attempt was made by two tramps to murder Dr. John Bycroft, near Centennial. They shot at him through a window. No cause is known.

Senator Wade's farm bill granting rights of way through several Indian reservations to the Northern Mississippi railway has been favorably reported.

The body of Charles F. Dunn, chief deputy sheriff of Ramsey county, who was drowned near Isle Royale on Lake Superior recently, has been recovered.

Mrs. Sample, wife of Rev. Dr. S. W. Sample, has sued for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, her husband making no legal defense.

Caledonia waterworks are completed and turned over to the village. The $8,000 bonds issued for their construction were bought by Honston county farmers.

Joseph Payne, whose residence is given as 411 University avenue, St Paul, is in quod for the alleged theft of about 900 yards of bolting cloth from the John & Noyo company of Minneapolis, valuno being worth about $1,000.

F. M. Catcheon and P. J. Smalley, chairman and secretary of the Democratic state central committee, have resigned on account of the refusal of the committee to endorse Governor Nelson, Cleveland and the house position on the tariff.

The new Winona city directory is it estes a population of 22,750. The directory contains 9,190 names, and to obtain this result the multiple 2½ is used. The 1892 directory indicated a population of 20,000, while the census of 1890 also set a population of 18,209.

A horrible accident occurred near Fosston. J. K. Mellard, a farmer living just outside the village, put his son, only 8 years of age, to cut hay. The boy soon became unmanageable, and the little fellow was flung under the machine and terribly mangled. He died soon after.

For some time past the St. Paul police have been negligently raiding the gambling resort of W. H. Griffith, while a similar resort across the street has been run without interruption. The supposition has been that Griffith was under the police protection, and he now appears as complainant in a case against his rivals.

State Treasurer Bobleter has returned from New York, where he completed the investment of the surplus of the permanent school fund of the state. He brought with him $595,000 worth of Tennessee and Missouri state bonds, making $698,000 of the securities of these states now in the vault in the treasurer's office at the capitol, all of which are the property of the state school fund.

Inspected Red River Ditches.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 8.—Governor Nelson has returned from the northern part of the state, where he, in company with other members of the Red River Valley commission, inspected the Sand Hill and Tamarack river ditches, also the route of the ditches it is proposed to dig next season. The commission is now in session in the governor's office at the capitol.

Threshier Boiler Exploded.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Aug. 8.—The boiler of the threshing machine of Frank Vessell exploded at lunch time. No one was killed, but seven stacks of wheat and the separator were burned.

FRENCH ART OF TODAY.

Only the Genius of the People Keeps It From Hopeless Debasement.

For years all the art roads have led to Paris. It is today the center of the art world, a model of taste, skill and knowledge as well as a hotbed of eccentricities, mannerisms, stilted affectations and small trickeries. It leads in the world, takes credit for all its virtues and is saddled with all its vices. It is ruled by the quips and cranks of what at times seems outrageous fortune; it is magnified and belittled; it is overpraised and underpraised; it seems to be rising to lofty heights at times and then again to be sinking into the mire. It is at once the best and the worst art center in the world, a crucible where all elements mix, all become alloyed, and yet all average up a respectable grade of amalgam. That which keeps it from hopeless debasement is the art genius of the French people. Has that art genius ever reached a zenith? Has it fulfilled its mission and vented the finer feelings of France, as painting once did in Italy and Spain? Did we accept the exhibit at the World's fair as a criterion we might think her day was about finished, that her artists had all said all there was for them to say, but the representation was inadequate.

The French stand sponsor for all the academic auxiliaries displayed there, for all the studio recitation, all the exaggerated realism, all the tawdry sentiment, and yet at heart they have little sympathy with them. The academic art is assumed from early in life by the example of Italy and the misdirected energy of youth. Poussin or Lebrun of old than Corneille. The monarchy upheld the academic mensuo it smacked of heroism and the empire became it fostered the military spirit, but the republic has barely tolerated it, and the materials have always hated it. It is the latter noir of French art, against which the younger spirits of the nation revolt. Why, if not that it fails to represent the French? They are fond enough of talking about such barbarians as Poussin, David, Ingres and Cabanel, but the men they love are the rebels, Watteau, Fragonard, Delacroix, Millet, Corot, Courbet. The vivacious, the decorative, the emotional, the sentimental, the positive—all these they love because they are national characteristics, but the mock heroic, the grandiloquent, the bombastic, have been more the earth of foreign imitation than the outcrop of French feeling.—John C. Van Dyke in Century.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

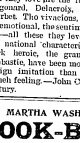
COOK-BOOK

FREE!

320 PAGES.

ILLUSTRATED.

One of the best Cook Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking, and also hints on etiquette, and Toilet recipes. Highly recommended for family reference.



MAILED FREE.

To Exchange for 2 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and mailed to

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

In 1880 in United States had population of 50,000 or more.

3 Cities station over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 in United States in 1870 had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28. and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them.

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct Bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line Is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war, where Indians Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace Is enjoyed by Indians, but Pipe the traveler who takes a journey don't enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the shortest distances, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern line. [10-tf]

Soo & Sound right but they don't Soo book right for Sioux City Passengers by the Northwestern Line runs Sapcrh Pullmun Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omahu. [10-tf]

WHY Send your Sons and Daughters to

AN EXPENSIVE SCHOOL

A Complete Home and Tuition for a year with the very best advantages costs

$160

(and with strict economy even less.) at

Pillsbury Academy

Prepares for any American College. Vocal or Instrumental Music costs $40 extra.

Send for Catalogue.

JAS. W. FORD, Principal,

Owatonna, Minn.

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Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Fall Term begins October 30, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or R. S. KNUDSON,
Crookston, Minn.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE,

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
WALSH, the Land Man

A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney--at--Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Foulshue & Ampfer's store, Main St. Crookston.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,
Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clocks boring for Rifle Shooting a Specialty. Also Natural Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Broadway, Next door to Bee.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN MINNEOTA BLOCK.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.
(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and sixty and 00-100 dollars ($660.00) due and owing at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, executed and delivered by Ole Anderson, single, mortgagor, to Security Trust Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of December, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book 27 of mortgages, on page 410; and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section number twenty-four (24), in township number one hundred forty-nine (149) north of the range number forty-one (41) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof.

Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 22d day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place there will be sold at public vendue, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, costs and attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF GRAND FORKS, N. D.,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-21]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.
(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars ($775.00) due and owing at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1892, executed and delivered by Ole Anderson, single, mortgagor, to Security Trust Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of December, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book 27 of mortgages, on page 411; and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section number twenty-four (24), in township number one hundred forty-nine (149) north of the range number forty-one (41) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof.

Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 22d day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place there will be sold at public vendue, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, costs and attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-21]

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 30th, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nels Bengtzen against Ole Anderson, for failure to establish residence on Timber Culture Entry No. 5206, dated August 19th, 1892, upon the S. E. ¼ section 24, township 151 north, range 45, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the undersigned hereby notifies said Ole Anderson (he wholly failed to locate, or even appear) that said charges will be taken by this office at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 22nd day of August, 1894, before the undersigned at Crookston, Minn., and that said Ole Anderson will be required to produce at that time and place his witnesses, if any he has, to show that said charges are not true.

HUGH THOMPSON,
17-21 Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.
(First publication August 2d, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Astrid Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to the North Dakota Grain Loan Company mortgagee, dated the 1st day of January, 1890, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, 1890, at 10 o'clock p. m., in book Forty-one (41) of mortgages, on page 498, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents (552.75) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by instrument thereof, duly executed and delivered by the North Dakota Grain Loan Company to G. E. Eaton, dated the 6th day of August, 1894, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, on the 10th day of June, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Sixty-four (64), on page 189.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises thereto described, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at a public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, duly authorized to make such sale, on the 10th day of September, 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, with interest thereon and costs and disbursements of said sale, including the attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold as aforesaid, are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (W. ½) of the northwest quarter (N. W. ¼), and lots one (1) and two (2) in section nineteen (19), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range number forty-two (42), containing one hundred fifty-one and 16-100 (151.16-100) acres according to the survey of the United States government thereof.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 28th day of July, 1894.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Executor of the last will and testament of George E. Eaton, deceased, mortgagee for such purpose.

Edwin Adams,
Attorney for Executor of Mortgagee. [16-20]

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of David E. Hutchinson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of J. C. Harrison, a creditor representing among other things, that there is balance due to the City of Crookston from the 25th day of July A. D. 1891, at Crookston, the sum of $1,000.00, and praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or to some other suitable person.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., and said newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., this 6th day of August A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON
17-19 Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie E. Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Ole Anderson, of Crookston, Minn., representing among other things, that Hattie E. Johnson late of said county on the 5th day of July A. D. 1894, in the State of Washington died intestate, and leaving property in this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be granted to him.

It is ordered, that the petition be heard before this court on the 4th day of August A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office in the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., and said newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., this 6th day of August A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. BENSON
Judge of Probate.
17-19

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Iowa Second district Republicans nominated M. Curtiss of Clinton for Congressman.

At Americus, Ga., G. W. White was nominated by the Populists to run against Speaker Crisp.

The president has approved the legislative, administrative and judicial appropriation bills.

Fifty-eight new cases of cholera and 29 deaths were reported in Galicia on July 26 and 29.

The mayor of Warsaw has forbidden the usual pilgrimage to Czenstochau on account of the cholera.

Word has been received at London of the safe arrival at Archangel of the steamer Windward with the Jackson polar expedition on board.

The Hawaiian royalist commission consisting of J. A. Cummings, H. A. Wideman, Samuel Parker and Major Seward, has arrived in Washington.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

Mr. Hatch's pure food bill will be favorably reported to the house, the agricultural committee having so voted.

Chief Malaboch, who has been giving so much trouble to the authorities of the South African republic, has surrendered.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Wednesday was $119,063,332, of which $54,976,607 was gold reserve.

William Wakely, Omaha's city clerk and a well known politician, suicided Wednesday. His family can assign no reason for the deed.

The Catholic Young Men's National union, in convention at Plattsburg, N. Y., unanimously decided to hold the next convention in St. Louis.

Governor Waite has finally issued an order recalling the militia from Cripple Creek. He says he thinks the trouble in the great gold camp is ended.

Edward O'Kelly, who is serving a life sentence in Colorado for the murder of Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, at Creed, has applied for a pardon.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

Peter Jackson states that he expects to be in New York next week to meet Corbett and if possible effect arrangements for a mill.

Twenty thousand Chinese have crossed the Yellow river and 8,000 have left Moyden for Seoul. Double pay has been promised to ships officers.

The discussion of the extinct tenure bill in committee of the house of commons was concluded and the report stage has been fixed for Monday.

Lou Chief, the winner of the first premium for shields mares at the world's fair, has been sold by John T. Hagler of Lexington to J. M. Garrett for $1,800.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, has destroyed nearly one-half of the town of Minsk, Russia. Many persons are missing and are believed to have perished.

Captain Thomas C. Fullerton of Ottawa, Ills., who was nominated for congress by the Eleventh district Republicans a few days ago, was found dead in his room Thursday.

The German cruisers Alexandrine Arcona and Marie, at present on the west coast of America, have been ordered to the far East in order to protect German interests.

Friday, Aug. 3.

The Spanish cruiser Don Juan d'Austria has been ordered to Cuba.

The New York Democratic state committee is called to meet at Saratoga Aug. 9.

Ex-Governor Austin Blair of Michigan is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

Judge Lamoreaux, commissioner of the United States court of claims in Montana is in Nevada on a mission.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Friday was $119,369,815, and the gold reserve $84,289,196.

Edward Blake, M. P., the distinguished Canadian Liberal and Irish nationalist, sails for Canada on Aug. 11.

The Republicans of the Sixth Nebraska congressional district nominated Matthew Dougherty for congress on the 36th ballot.

Monday, Aug. 6.

Fifty-one persons died of sunstroke in New York city the week just passed.

George E. Foss was nominated for congress by the Seventh district Illinois Republicans.

Out return tickets of Unico Pacific issue in San Francisco may lead to a rate war on western coast business.

Governor Peck of Wisconsin is said to be willing to accept another term. State Treasurer Hunner is also a candidate.

Robert Jeffries, a lad at Jeffersonville, Ind., covered his head with sand, applied a match and was fatally burned.

Witnesses called by the labor committee to testify against New York police are being persecuted by the officers.

Trainmen at St. Louis, dissatisfied with the American Railway union, are organizing a new association to supersede it.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The St. Paul city council will investigate the public schools of the city.

Isaac Roy, a well known Canadian prospector, was murdered at his camp near Edmonton. Robbery was the motive.

Mr. Sinichiro Kurino has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Japan.

William P. Daniel, the 8-year-old son of United States Senator Daniel, was killed at Lynchburg, Va., while horseback riding.

Sixteen districts in Galicia are affected with cholera. During the last two days there have been 127 new cases and 88 deaths in those districts.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 47,783 tons, against 47,295 for the preceding week and 46,098 for the corresponding week of last year.

Passengers arriving at New York by the steamer Venezuela from Venezuelan ports, bring news that the revolutionary feeling throughout Venezuela seems to be increasing.

SEVERE ON AMERICANS.

How One of John Bull's Watchful Organs Sizes Up Some American Subjects.

Except a Yorkshireman there is no more self conscious person than your untraveled American. He knows everything. You can't take him in. He comes from the biggest country in the world. His smartness is proverbial. He does not continually exclaim, "I am a Yankee I am," but he metaphorically waves his flag in the face of an effete civilization and trails his egotism before the darned old country all the time, you bet! And it is done surely and persistently. Every whipper snapper of a sneak thief has him. Notwithstanding the staleness of the confidence trick in his own country, he is a prey to the first American sharper or the clumsiest imitator of the Yankee methods whom he meets in street or barroom. The papers lately have contained several instances of the successful practice of the confidence trick on Americans. The murder is that any one can be fleeced so easily.

Imagine my same person being induced to hand over his watch and his purse to a total stranger and letting him go out of sight to test his faith in the said stranger—"to show his confidence" in a man he does not care a button about, and whose acquaintance he has only just made. This happened the other day in Holborn to an American gentleman who parted with watch, ring and notes to the value of nearly £300. The story began by one of two confidence men spotting him for an American in Holborn and asking him, "Say, stranger, is this a new street?"

The two men were Americans; they came from Virginia; the dupe was from New Jersey. Of course they all adjourned to the restaurant to have a drink. The first Virginian gentleman had come into a large fortune and wanted to give a lot of it away, but not to Britishers—oh, no—but to his own countrymen.

The Jersey gentleman was induced to undertake the office of my lord bountiful to the millionaire and was persuaded for a time to hold possession of a great bundle of spurious notes. Then, to show his confidence in his new friends, he handed over all he had about him, and they presently decamped with his money, "brads, cash and plate." He had to go home before the police could enter the masquerades, but on reaching New York he will be asked by cable to keep the promise he made that he would return and prosecute them if the dull London detectives could lay hands on the astute operators from Virginia.

And this kind of thing is going on continually. The credulity of people in general says a great deal for the trustfulness and sympathy of humanity as a whole. Cynics would say that it may be taken as other indicative of its lack of greed. It certainly says little for its caution. The most transparent swindles of the day for the direction of companies, partnerships, offers of fortunes for a few pounds, successful systems of betting and speculation and their dupes day by day, and Monte Carlo is extending its palatial halls.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

WILD BILL A SOLID MAN.

The Body of the Famous Desperado Had Turned to Stone.

The climate of Colorado is so exceedingly dry in the mountains and in the state that ordinary objects, such as potatoes, vegetables of various sorts and even small animals, quickly when covered with sand. The body of Wild Bill, the famous desperado, is today solid stone. He was buried in the sandy country near Telluride, and about four years ago his friends decided to put up a monument in his memory. They went out to his grave, which is in the open prairie, and one of the party, an old scout, was taken to exactly locate where he was buried. The sand had shifted and blown in great heaps, as it does all through that country, and the scout had a good deal of difficulty in absolutely locating the spot. Finally he struck a mound that he said had Wild Bill under it.

Due to the uncertainty of the situation and his hesitancy, the party decided to dig down and see whether he was right. Presently the agonies struck a rock—a scarce thing in that country. They shoveled all around it, and soon revealed the petrified image of Wild Bill, as perfect as the day he died, with not a trace of decomposition. Even the clothes and shoes were turned to stone. Some of the parties wanted to take the body up for the purposes of exhibition, but the rest of the party would not agree, as he was called, remarked that the first man who tried to do so would find a bed in the hole that Bill Hickok, the man who was abandoned.—Washington Post.

Lost a Small Fortune.

There was quite a crowd around a coalhole in the sidewalk, and it was soon learned that a lady who was passing had stepped into the uncovered hole, and they were getting her out. She was not hurt in the least, but rather frightened and dusty. A male relative who accompanied her was executing a series of gymnastics around her.

"Sure you're not hurt, Addie?" he asked anxiously.

"Not a bit, Richard."

"No sprains or broken bones?"

"Not one. You see, I was caught by a man who was passing, and that saved me from being hurt."

"Where is the officious wretch?"

"Richard, ho is my deliverer!"

"Deliverer nothing! If you had just broken one little bone you would have sued the city and recovered $10,000 damages."—Detroit Free Press.

Big Worms.

A waggish farmer in Ohio killed 40 black snakes and buried them in a sandpit. The next day he sent his hired man, a Swede, to dig fishworms in the same place, and the size of the worms frightened the poor fellow nearly out of his senses he fled in terror from the scene.—New York Ledger.

MODERN DRAMATIC CHANGES.

Unfavorable Comparison of the Characters of the Stage.

The other night a man went to the theater who had not been there for years, and he couldn't make it out. First of all he missed the simple village youth, the virtuous hero who was wont to take the first prize at the Horticultural society, or else win the guerdon at quoits, or something or other in the rustic revels. But worst of all he missed the dear old fashioned villain, and although this play had a tremendous villain in it our friend was not impressed with him a bit. He sighs thus:

"I came away again, sadly disappointed. The play was not what I expected. I shall go no more to the play house. The palmy days of the dramas are over. The theater has fallen into the sere and yellow fifth act, and there is no health in it.

"The theater has followed the path of literature and the good old things are changed. I beheld a lot of swell people in evening dress on the stage. They spoke quietly to one another, very much as people do off the stage and in very much the same sort of language.

"This is not what I want when I go to the theater.

"What is the theatrical villain of today? Is he a real, good old fashioned ruffian? Does he ever drag a helpless maiden from the domiciliary proof of her ancestors by the hair? No, sir!

"Does he ever say to the hero, 'Say one word, and thou art food for the wolves?' Does he ever grab the heroine by the wrist, drag her down the stage in three long strides, slam her down in a big chair, hand over her and whisper fiendishly: 'Sdeath, maiden; but, by my soul, I love thee! Thou shalt be mine! Yield, or by heaven'—

"That's all I know of that speech because 'by heaven, I'll' is the cue for the maiden to spring up, and, throwing the 2 stone villain half way across the stage, to say: 'Unhand me, ruffian! And know that rather than mate with such as thee I'd cast myself from yonder battlement into the foaming flood beneath!'

"And does the villain then say: 'Now, by heaven, I like thy spirit! I love thee all the more for it!'

"And does the maiden say, 'Merciful powers, protect me!'

"And does the door open and the hero rush in armed with a good blunt broadsword?

"And then do he and the villain fence up and down the stage nine, eights, shoulder blows, cut and thrust?

"Oh, no!

"These things have given way to swallowtailed coats and high collars, and the villain is now as big a swell as any fellow in the show.

"Oh, for the good old palmy days of the drama when the broadsword ruled and there was gore!

"The modern drama is too much like leo cream after a heavy dinner—weak and unsatisfying."—Pearson's Weekly.

ONLY A WAIF.

But the Gates Will Surely Be Ajar For Him In the Other World.

Uncle John Thorpe stood among his flowers one morning thinking how much better they were than the money that bought them.

The front door opened slightly, and there came through the crevice a very small boy, much tattered as to clothes and having streaks of the town dirt across his face.

He saw Uncle John back among the flowers and said:

"Mister."

"What is it?"

"Say, I want a rose," and he held out a penny.

"For a rose?"

"Dat's all I can blow."

"You'd better let me give you a cearnation. It looks just as well in a gentleman's buttonhole," with a smile.

"No kiddin, mister. I sin't wearin flowers. It's for me pardner."

"Your partner?"

"De kid dat's always been wid me. He's out in t'o hospital, and I t'ought he'd like to have a rose."

Uncle John picked out the rarest and sweetest rose of all and took the penny. The boy went away with the great nodding blossom hugged against his ragged waist, and Uncle John was left with the reflection that there are some things in the world as beautiful as flowers.

It was a week later when the door again opened, and the same tattered boy, his face memorably clean, came in and once more found Uncle John at home among his flowers.

"Mister."

"Hello, here! The boy that bought the rose. How's your partner?"

"Dat's what I came in about. He's dead."

"That's too bad."

"Say, mister, do you make dem Gates A'jar' t'ings for to put on coffins?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"Well, t'o boys have chipped in for one, and here's t'e stuff." And he opened his right hand, which was heavily full of pennies and nickels.

Uncle John gathered together the coins and counted them. The total was 76 cents.

"We t'ought for dat we could get somethin purty nice fer t'e kid."

"Yes, indeed. Come this afternoon."

The boy went away undecorated. Uncle John as he wired together the green strands and the rich clusters of bloom again reflected, and his reflection was that the gates must be ajar for such "kids."—Chicago Record.

Artificially Red Oranges.

Blood oranges are now prepared artificially. They are even richer in flavor than the regulation red orange of nature. An ordinary orange is punctured, and a small quantity of California claret is injected by means of a powerful syringe. The wine is drawn up into the pulp of the fruit by means of the capillary attraction and gives the orange the deep red so admired by connoisseurs.—New York Herald.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, July 31.

The only feature of interest in the proceedings in the senate was a discussion on the site for a new government printing office, which came up during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The report of conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted.

Beyond refusing to concur in the Hansbrough Hatch amendment nothing of general importance was done in the house.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The house spent the whole day debating the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas district. The Republican resolution, favorable to Funston, was disagreed to—86 to 126. Eight Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the resolution.

The same question before the senate was the sundry civil bill, which was discussed at odd moments throughout the day, with the result that numerous committee amendments were adopted. Final action on the bill was not reached, however, owing to the large number of amendments proposed.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

The house passed a bill authorizing the purchase of the property and the franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway company. Unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the suppression of the lottery was objected to.

The Moore-Funston contest was finally disposed of by the administering of the oath of office to Mr. Moore.

The sundry civil bill passed the senate after three days discussion.

Friday, Aug. 3.

The last of the appropriation bills—the deficiency—was passed by the senate after it had been in discussion for nearly the entire day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood were reported to the senate and placed on the calendar.

The house spent a large portion of the day discussing two bills, one for reclassification of railway mail clerks, and one for the classification of clerks in the first and second class postoffices, but neither was acted upon. The senate bill providing for river and harbor bill was agreed to without division.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

The bill subjecting national bank notes and national treasury notes to taxation was passed the senate. It has already passed the house. Several private pension bills also passed.

Monday, Aug. 6.

The anti-anarchist bill was passed by the senate and sent to conference with a favorable recommendation by Secretary Gresham.

The house transacted some unimportant business but spent most of the day debating the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

RECRUITS FOR JAPAN.

Five Thousand Pennsylvania Slaves Ready for Exile.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Valentine Nowacki, the leader of the foreign forces of the coke strikers, proposes to make an offer to the Japanese government to furnish 5,000 soldiers for use in their war against China. The Slavs have been trying for some time for a place to go and leave the coke region. Nowacki will confer at once with the Japanese legation at Washington. He is a soldier and so is every adult foreign born Slav here. He is also a leader in marching and camping of the last three months has made them enthusiastic to once more carry the musket and sword. Since war was declared between China and Japan Nowacki has had lieutenants at all parts of the country feeling the pulse of his countrymen in regard to offering their services to Japan in the way of five regiments. All seem anxious to go. Nowacki's lieutenants report that it would be an easy matter to procure 5,000 Slavs in the coke region.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6, 1894.

WHEAT—Firmer. No. 2 spring, [illegible] No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; September, [illegible].

CORN—Firmer. No. 3, [illegible].

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible].

RYE—Quiet and firmer. No. 2, [illegible].

BARLEY—Steady and wanted. No. 2, [illegible].

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6, 1894.

WHEAT—Market goes [illegible] opening, [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closing, [illegible]; September opening, [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closing, [illegible]. No. 1 hard, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 northern, [illegible].

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Aug. 6, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]. No. 1 Northern, cash, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]. No. 2 Northern, cash, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]; rejected, [illegible]; to arrive, [illegible].

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 6, 1894.

HOGS—Strong; three loads and a bunch of wagon hogs received selling early to packer; quality fairly good.

CATTLE—Steady; offerin, a mostly common grass and calves. Good demand for fat butcher cattle and veal calves.

Prices ranged as follows: Good steers, $2.75@3.25; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $2@$2.25; common to fair cows, $1.75@2; light veal calves, $3@3.50; heavy calves, $2.25@2.50.

SHEEP—Good muttons and lambs steady; common dull.

Muttons, $2.75; lambs, $3.25@3; common, $1@2.

Receipts: Hogs, 2 0; cattle, 35.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1894.

CATTLE—Market steady.

HOGS—Market opened fairly active; heavy and rough at grades other grades steady; tendency weak. Sales ranged at $5.30@5.45; top light $[illegible]; for rough packing: $[illegible]; mixed packing, $[illegible]; for heavy packing and shipping: pigs, $[illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow, unchanged.

Receipts: Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 37,000; sheep, 22,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 red, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; December, [illegible].

CORN—Higher. August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

OATS—Firmer. [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; May, [illegible].

PORK—Higher. September, [illegible]; January, [illegible].

LARD—Higher. September, [illegible]; January, [illegible].

WE WERE PLAYMATES.

Come, sit beside my fire with me!
A quarter of a century
Has passed since we together sat,
Dear lips to, on the chimney mat.
And watched the evening fire until
The sandman came our eyes to fill.
A quarter of a century—
How much this means to you and me!
To those whose love still helps us bear
Our daily burden, daily care,
But for whose words we might not know
That we were playmates long ago!

Come, sit beside the fire with me!
And let us fancy it to be
The selfsame fire that filled our eyes
With childish wonder and surprise
And watch it till we seem to hear
The same old sandman drawing near!
Forget this evening—for we can—
This sober woman, serious man.
Revive, in all their simple joy,
The laughing girl and careless boy,
That we may feel what others know—
That we were playmates long ago!
—Ralph H. Shaw in Good Housekeeping.

An English curio collector has an old time watch which is shaped like a cow's horn. At the end of every hour it discharges a tiny pistol.

Happy the man who early learns the wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—Goethe.

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's

Hood's Pills are [illegible] gently but promptly. 25cts per box.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON, President
[illegible], Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier
A. F. HUSTON, Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. A. GRESHAM, President.
W. S. ANSLEY, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS—
Wm. Angus, G. S. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. A. Gresham, D. C. McKinnon, A. S. Miller
E. N. Wall-b, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

S. J. CHAFIN.

ARTISTIC

Photographer,

Broadway, Crookston,

Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

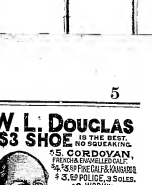
$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4.$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE $2.25 $2 DONGOLA. $1.75 $1.25 $1.75 $2 SCHOOL SHOES. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIN.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway C OOKSTON

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third St.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alfred Hall and Elizabeth Hall, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., by which default the power to sell contained in said mortgage was given to assign the said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, and to foreclose the same by advertisement, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned, and the same was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 57 of mortgages at pages 604 &c. And whereas the mortgagee was given to secure payment of $350, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said note and mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, which assignment bears date the 21st day of July, A. D. 1894, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 62 of mortgages at page 604 &c.

And whereas the said mortgagors have made default in the payment of said principal sum of $350 and the interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1895, and the whole of said principal sum of $350 is now due and payable, and the interest on the same at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said note and mortgage.

And whereas the said mortgagors have made default in the payment of said principal sum of $350 and the interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1895, and the whole of said principal sum of $350 is now due and payable, and the interest on the same at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said note and mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, which assignment bears date the 21st day of July, A. D. 1894, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 62 of mortgages at page 604 &c.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith assigned, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the property therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section eight (8) in township one hundred forty-seven (147) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in said county, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from said day of sale.

Dated July 20th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Trustees.
Angus G. Bracken, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for said Assignee.
G1619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 43-91

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Kenny and Emma Irene his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of August, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 36 of mortgages at pages 604 &c.

And whereas the mortgagee was given to secure payment of $350, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said note and mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, which assignment bears date the 21st day of July, A. D. 1894, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 62 of mortgages at page 604 &c.

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Dated July 20th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Trustees.
Angus G. Bracken, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for said Assignee.
G1617 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-71

THE FACE OF ROSENFELD.

CHARLES HOWARD MONTAGUE.

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CHAPTER XX.

MAN AND MISTRESS.

Maxey met Dr. Lamar exchanged looks of alarm.

"What is this?" the artist whispered. Lamar answered:

"Death!"

"So suddenly? Is it possible?"

"I do not mean that he is dead, but that he has not long to live. I would not give a pinch of snuff for his chances."

"What are we to do?"

"Better take him to the hospital at once. It will not harm him to move him. He cannot remain here. He will not be long in that swoon, and then he may be violent. Let me call the janitor and have a carriage brought."

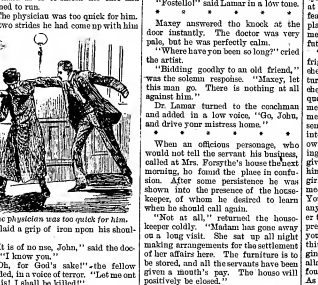
Lamar stepped to the entrance, which communicated directly with the outer corridor. In a twinkling he had turned the key and opened the door.

A man who had been standing suspiciously near the threshold drew back in consternation.

This man was respectably dressed. His coat was buttoned up about his neck and his hat drawn down over his eyes. He looked like a well to do coachman.

The instant he saw Lamar he put up his hand as if to shield his face and turned to run.

The physician was too quick for him. In two strides he had come up with him



The physician was too quick for him.

and laid a grip of iron upon his shoulder.

"It is of no use, John," said the doctor, "I know you."

"Oh, for God's sake!"—the fellow pleaded, in a voice of terror. "Let me out of this! I shall be killed!"

"Indeed! Who will kill you?"

The man at once became mute, but he trembled.

"Now, John," said the physician in a quiet tone, "you are going to tell me the truth, or you will lose your situation tomorrow. You know this man Dyer?"

"I, sir?" the man exclaimed, with an air of astonishment.

"It is useless for you to affect surprise. You are caught, you see. What were you doing here?"

"Only looking around, sir. That is all, sir, as I hope to live."

"Hum. Well, now, John, it is of no use. I will tell you plainly that it has long been known to us that somebody in Mrs. Forsythe's household was in correspondence with this Leander Dye. We have only been waiting to lay our hands on the right man. We have found him at last, and unless he is very, very careful he goes at once to the police. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you say?"

The man shut his lips tightly together, and then answered:

"Nothing, sir."

There was something of a grim resolution in his face which made Lamar uneasy. Nevertheless he persisted:

"Very well; then you will come in here with me, and I will look you up until we can get an officer."

The man began to expostulate in genuine alarm.

Lamar cut him short:

"Enough of that! Will you tell me what I ask, or must I do as I threatened?"

The man seemed to be greatly distressed. He looked at Lamar, and he looked at the wall. He appeared at a loss for words. Suddenly he uttered a despairing cry:

"Oh, sir, you let me drive my team home, and I will come back and stay as long as you like."

"Your team, eh? Perhaps you will point out this team to me?"

"Oh, no, no! That was a mistake, sir. Let anybody go with me and see that I come back safe. I haven't got any team."

Lamar at once turned back into the room, dragging the unfortunate coachman by the collar.

"Maxey," he asked, "do you feel competent to deal with this man?"

The artist smiled grimly.

"Very well, keep him here till I come back. I shall be gone but a moment."

The door was closed and locked. Lamar ran down into the street.

A single glance to the left and the right along the lighted way showed him that the place was wholly deserted. The cold night wind from the river smote him in the face. He hurried down the steps and up to the main avenue.

A number of vehicles were passing in either direction, but there was no carriage standing by the curb as far as he could see.

Still he did not feel quite satisfied. He went along to the next street, extending to the river, parallel with Dalla voino place. When he reached the corner, his pulse gave a great leap.

A close carriage was drawn up by the sidewalk, a little way down toward the river. The horses were covered with blankets, and the driver's seat was vacant. A dozen rapid steps and Lamar's hand was on the door of the carriage. The handle turned, and he was peering in.

A street lamp on the other side of the way showed through the opposite windows and dimly illuminated the interior.

Lamar saw a woman closely veiled. She was reclining in a corner, but when the door opened she started forward and ejaculated in a tremulous voice:

"John?"

Dr. Lamar knew that voice. A shiver went through him. There was a chill feeling at his heart. He did not utter a word. He did not move a muscle. There was a dead silence.

The veiled figure shrank back with an instinctive fear, and the light from the street lamp fell upon his face. A piercing scream came from behind the veil.

The figure sat quite motionless upon the seat.

"Fosterloff" said Lamar in a low tone.

* * * * * *

Maxey answered the knock at the door instantly. The doctor was very pale, but he was perfectly calm.

"Where have you been so long?" cried the artist.

"Nothing goodby to an old friend," was the solemn response. "Maxey, let this man go. There is nothing at all against him."

Dr. Lamar turned to the coachman and added in a low voice, "Go, John, and drive your master home."

* * * * * *

When an officious personage, who would not tell his name, but was despised, called at Mrs. Forsythe's house the next morning, he found the place in confusion. After some persistence he was shown into the presence of the housekeeper, of whom he desired to learn when he should call again.

"Not at all," returned the housekeeper coldly. "Madam has gone away on a long visit. She sat up all night making arrangements for the settlement of her affairs here. The furniture is to be stored, and all the servants have been given a month's pay. The house will positively be closed."

There was another person in the city who went quietly to bed overnight, but who in the morning could not be found.

It was the pretty Miss Stevenson.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE POWER'S WORK.

One afternoon Maxey sought a private audience with his wife.

"Annette, dear, I want you to tell me something."

"Is it something about this mysterious affair that everybody has been so absorbed in of late? The house for the last few days has been but a "hush," "don't question me, 'all in good time,' and other such exasperating answers, until I am quite resigned myself to be carried again. Is it about this?"

Perhaps, little one. When you tell it is about that Tracy portrait that you sketched. I want you to tell me all about the origin and development of that idea."

At the mention of the portrait Mrs. Maxey became visibly distressed.

"Has Dr. Lamar influenced you to ask me that, Julian?"

Maxey averted his glance.

"Why, no, dear; only it was a very strange picture for a young girl, for you know you are only a girl yet, Annette. I want to be sure that it is not something you once saw and forgot."

"Why? In the flesh do you mean?"

Maxey started and looked at his young wife with a troubled glance.

"That is a strange question, Annette."

Nevertheless she was very grave and earnest in what she said. She continued in a tremulous voice:

"My husband, do you believe in apparitions?"

"Annette!"

"Do you want your wife to believe in them?"

"Of course I don't."

"Then do not question me."

"This introduction is highly calculated to allay a man's curiosity. In the name of goodness, Annette, what do you mean? How is the mere fact of my questioning you going to cause you to believe in anything?"

"Because it will cause me to think of a dangerous subject. Oh, dear, I wish I had never touched that picture. It was so foolish of me! I might have known it would have led to this. But the idea fascinated me so after it occurred to me that I was almost afraid to. Julian, do you desire it very, very much?"

She looked at him wistfully, as if she dearly dared to hope that he would take pity on her manifest distress and say no.

But he was immovable.

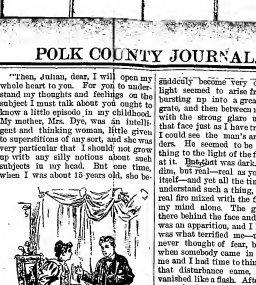
"I not only desire it very much, but I consider it of extreme importance to the happiness of us both that you answer me fully and freely."

"And when I have done so you will never refer to it again?"

"I promise you, Annette, never."

He sealed his promise with a kiss.

The young wife clasped her arms about her husband's neck and said to him:



Maxey averted her glance.

"Then, Julian, dear, I will open my whole heart to you. For you to understand my thoughts and feelings on the subject I must talk about you ought to know a little episode in my childhood. My mother, Mrs. Dye, was an intelligent and thinking woman. Little given to superstitions of any sort, and she was very particular that I should not grow up with any silly notions about such subjects in my head. But one time, when I was about 15 years old, she became interested in a book on spiritualism, which she picked up in a second-hand book store. She did not tell me all that she thought and felt in the matter. I am very sure, but I could plainly observe a gradual alteration in her ways and looks, and one day she nearly frightened me to death by going into what I afterward found was called the trance state. First she became rigid and then spasmodic, and at last she began to talk in unnatural voices. I was utterly unable to recognize my mother, and I was so terrified that I ran out for a doctor. Fortunately the physician was a kind, sympathetic man. Instead of laughing at my alarm, he not only quieted my fears for the time and somewhat explained the matter to me, but he gave me words of caution and advice for the future which I have never forgotten:

"'If you don't wish, your mother to frighten you this way again, see that she reads no more of the sort of literature she has indulged in lately and that she goes to no more sittings. I have consulted her, and from what she tells me, together with her evident temperament and present health, I find that this sensitive, if not dangerous, condition into which she has brought herself is owing entirely to an unhealthy brooding on one subject.' Simply you must give her some medicine, then,' I said to him, 'that will cure her.' 'No, my dear girl,' he replied, 'this matter is beyond medicine. She thinks the world of you. You can restore her to health better than any one else. Try to interest her in other things. Once get her mind out of its present unhealthy set of thought, and you will have no more trouble. These things are entirely nervous in their origin. The only way to cure them is by allaying the excitement.' In the end I found the physician had told the truth. As long as my mother remained so excited about and interested in 'Spiritualistic Manifestation' she was liable to the trances. But when, by my own and her own determined efforts, she had accustomed herself to think of other things the trances left her and never returned. Julian, dear, I suppose you will say it is silly and girlish, but I have an uncontrollable horror of anything that is like things. They frighten me. I could conceive of no worse fate than to replace the sunshine of my life with the darkness and gloom of a mind tortured by such specters, and my fear is greater because I fancy I am predisposed to such things."

"That is a morbid fancy, little wife, growing, I fear, out of your unfortunately solitary and lonely childhood. A few years of bird songs and blue skies will cure you. Something has occurred to you of late, dear, to remind you of all this. Go on. Don't be afraid to tell me."

"Yes, Julian, something did happen to me. I don't know why it was, but a great my head was weak from my sickness. But in the first days of my recovery, as I lay there listlessly on that bed, I frequently fell into trancelike states. I have found out, since that by resisting the feeling when it first approaches one can break the spell, but I was too weak and lacking in determination then. This grew upon me, and I became quite accustomed. I remembered what the doctor had told me about my mother, and by forcing my mind to think of other things I was succeeded in freeing myself from the shadow. That is why I have told no one, not even you. That is why I do not like to bring it back again."

"But I don't see what all this has to do with the portrait," Maxey said wonderingly.

"I will tell you, Julian. It was in one of those waking nightmares that I saw that face. Don't make me tell it!"

"God knows I would do nothing to cause my little wife a moment's uneasiness; but, darling, it is impossible to our welfare—for yours and mine—that you should speak. Let it be recalled and then forget it all from it. Was one of those dreams you saw that face?"

She answered him in a low voice:

"Yes, Julian. I was lying on the bed there, in the alcove room. Something. I don't know what to call it, came over me. It was more like a waking dream than anything I could name. My eyes were wide open all the time. I saw the room and the things in it, just as now."

She clung closer to her husband and went on:

"I was lying there in the alcove room looking toward the fireplace out there. It was just after I had been brought back here, before I had told you my story. I was watching the red coals in the grate. Presently I felt a shifting, dreamy sensation coming over me. I did not understand it. I was too weak to make any resistance to it. It was in the middle of the day, and the room was full of light. But though the knowledge of that fact never left me I felt that it had suddenly become very dark. All the light seemed to arise from something starting up into a great flame in the grate, and then between me and the fire, with that strong glare upon it, I saw that face just as I have tried to draw it. I could see the man's arms and shoulders. He seemed to be holding something to the light of the fire and looking at it. Then that was dark. All this was but, but real—real as you or the room itself—and yet all the time, if you can understand such a thing, I never got the real fire mixed with the fire that was in my mind alone. The grate was still there behind the face and shoulders. It was an apparition, and I knew it. That was what terrified me—not then, for I never thought of fear, but afterward, when somebody came in and disturbed me and I had time to think of it. When that disturbance came, the phantom vanished like a flash. Afterward it came to me in the dead of night and suddenly sprang up out of the darkness. Do you wonder that I was afraid such things might get a hold upon me and tried to banish it?"

"Then, in the name of all that is intelligible, why did you sketch it?"

"Because, Julian, I wanted to make it real. Then if I must think of it at all I could think of it as a picture drawn upon canvas and governed by light. But it was no hobgoblin that was haunting me. Perhaps you cannot understand this feeling, but I tell you truly, after I had materialized that face, it no longer had the same terror for me. Perhaps I ought to have concealed my work, but I never thought of your questioning me. Dr. Lamar frightened me so. How could he ever guess what was in my mind?"

"If you had confided in Lamar, you would have done better," said Maxey excitedly. "He would not only have driven away the ghost, but he would have explained it to your entire satisfaction. Why, Annette, if you should hear Lamar talk, you would be astonished to discover what an entirely simple and scientific affair a ghost is. Let me tell you something to relieve your mind of some of its half superstitious dread. That face you saw was the face of a real man. He was your evil genius, Annette; he it was who took away your name; he who made your life a wretched and miserable; he who pushed you from the sea road and unwittingly gave you to me; he who followed you to the world, and lay in the alcove room helpless and sick, determined you should die. He came here into this room, and on being familiar with the place mistook in the dark Ellen, who was resting herself on my bed, for you. He took her for a moment or two for you, pulling the ends of the silk handkerchief which she wore about her neck. That was quite true. Then it was dropped in bed. One moment you were looking into darkness. The next the paper flashed up, and you saw the face, glaring in the first moments of his surprise and rage at the unfamiliar features of my sister. You photographed that scene on your mind, Annette. You know you have come to have a fear of this man. You remember how the doctor once questioned you about it, and you found that it was a monomania—a mania in that direction. Is it so very strange to you now that that picture should have come to you again and again when you were weak and nervous?"

The young wife looked at her husband, bewildered and wondering.

"I only dimly understand you, Julian. Had I an evil genius? Who was he? What is he? I have made a target of his wish me dead? Julian, you have learned at last the secret of my life. What is it?"

"Tomorrow, darling! Will tell tomorrow."

"Is it best, dear?"

"I think so. Little wife, do you remember the time when you were loath to tell yourself your love for me, because you felt that in making a union with a nameless girl I was running a terrible risk?"

"Hush, Julian! My heart is in my mouth. But I will be brave and true. In the midst of all my happiness I have never been strong enough to lift that cloud. But I thought some day or other may be sitting hero blindly happy in our ignorance and the truth will come! If this is to be the end, will Julian feel still that his course was wise? Will he love me quite as much, quite as dearly as before? Will there be no shadow of regret in his heart? Oh, my husband, if I could believe there would be no shadow!"

Julian gathered her to his heart and kissed her with reckless freedom.

"Tomorrow, dear, and no tomorrow, you shall know what a fool I have made of myself!"

* * * * * *

"Lamar, I believe you are a wizard."

"Why so?"

"How do you arrive at your conclusions? It is almost too strange for belief that possessed you to question wife so closely about the origin of that portrait?"

"Can't you guess? Had you been?"

"I don't understand you."

"No? Do you recollect the description given by the janitor of the mysterious man whose anxiety for your welfare after Annette was brought home was sufficient to get him to the door, but was never by any possibility strong enough to induce him to mount the stairs? Don't you remember the janitor's description—middle aged, smooth face, small eyes, nose somewhat hooky, eyebrows, hooked nose and the rest? Maxey, I had been keeping my eye on for such a looking individual ever since. Is there anything very remarkable about that?"

"Well, I should never have thought of it. You are the most modest man. I suppose you will also claim that there was nothing remarkable about your analysis of the ghost?"

"Oh, yes, I shall. That is different; that is scientific. In fact matter I am apt to be vain. Maxey, if you will carry your memory back to a conversation we had in your sitting room some months ago, you will rather me by recollecting that I almost predicted the result of your wife's power of visualization. After the experiment of Dr. Bentley and myself with the cat—or rather the accident we witnessed, for it was no plan of ours—I became convinced that she really had a remarkable unconscious power of retaining in her mind the image of anything that impressed her. You taught a good deal about it, and I distinctly recollect telling you, when you were expressing some very callow views regarding the possibility of her remembering events occurring during her illness, if she recovered her mind—I distinctly recollect telling you then that if she ever got well she would have absolutely no memory of that time, but that it would be perfectly possible for her to carry a scene into the future; that, for instance, I should not be overwhelmed with surprise if, though she could remember neither of us, she should paint your picture or mine as an idea of her own. No; there is nothing at all mysterious in this affair. It is presumable, and it actually happened. By induction and deduction both we have demonstrated it, and even in science that is a rare thing, my boy!"

"What a great thing is pure science!" cried Maxey. "It dissects a ghost as it does a monkey's body and snakes of a grim and ghastly apparition the most natural event in the world."

Dr. Lamar smiled.

"I am glad to hear you talking sense. Time was when you were a little skeptical. Perhaps if your wife keeps on the way she has begun, affording illustrations of the benefits of science, we shall even make of you an evolutionist one of these days."

Maxey looked serious.

"I shall hardly go as far as that, Erastus, but I am ready to acknowledge that you do many wonderful things."

And still we are in our infancy. One of these days, my boy, one of these days!"

Truly this man was strangely hopeful and exuberant for one who had just laid on a long farewell to a sweetheart.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE RIVER GLISTENS.

The soft breath of a summer wind from the distant hills rustled the curtains in the artist's chamber.

The river glistened in the sun.

Miss Maxey, radiant and excited, Mrs. Maxey, tremulous and apprehensive, rose up when the artist opened the door leading into the parlor and ushered in his guest.

The wife and my sister, Miss Maxey; my lawyer, Mr. Bernstein." The old gentleman in the black coat glanced at the two young ladies with his little twinkling eyes and bowed.

"Happy to meet you, Mrs. Maxey, most happy, and you, Miss Maxey, most happy."

And so they met, the lawyer and the artist's sister, as everybody believed them to be, as perfect strangers.

Mr. Bernstein, Mr. Bernstein," said Maxey. The lawyer accepted the proffered chair by the table. The rest followed his example.

"Have you prepared your resume of the Forsythe case, as you intended?" Maxey asked, anxiously. He had risen to an alarming attitude, and his necktie was completely disorganized—both signs symptomatic of a state of extreme nervous tension.

"I have got down a few notes, suffice to refresh my memory," said the lawyer, which I trust you will find cover the principal points. I meant to have had a brief made a fair copy of it, but I did not have the time. You may find my writing a trifle backward at first sight. Perhaps I had better read off the headings myself?"

"Nothing would suit me better, " said Maxey.

He had chosen for himself a comfortable chair by the window.

The two ladies sat together on the sofa. Miss Maxey held the young wife's hand.

The lawyer drew from his pocket a neatly folded package of manuscript. He took it out in his hand, but on his twinkling glance around upon his auditors. If it rested longer and more thoughtfully upon the face of the artist's sister than anywhere else, she alone knew why.

"I may say to you, Mr. Maxey, before I begin, that there may be some matters in this document which you have not seen for the first time. You may be at a loss to know how I obtained this information; but, unfortunately, I shall not be able to satisfy you on that point, for the reason that I have given my promise not to betray the name of my client. I have also added a few words of necessary sentences for the purpose of bringing the document to a finished close. That is all I desire to say by way of preface. Shall I begin at once? Very well. The document is headed 'The Forsythe Case,' and thus it reads:

"Twenty years ago Ansel Forsythe was a wealthy merchant who possessed a palatial residence in the suburbs of the city, in carrying on a great and profitable business. The mountain had had one of his legs cut of shape and so him a helpless wreck at 42. He was suffering besides from a nameless malady, which wasted him away bit by bit and brought him each year fearful nearer to the grave. Personally he was unable to have an active superintendence of his affairs, and the work was done by a head man and ambitious young man who had formerly been his private secretary, a man unscrupulous and without any religious convictions whatever, but who, for the reason that he came of Jewish ancestry, was nevertheless called a Jew.

"The Jew was undoubtedly a man of great talents, for he managed the merchant's affairs to such advantage that they prospered beyond his expectations. For that reason the Jew is said to have considered the property which grew up under his care as morally his own.

"The merchant had remained a bachelor until well along in years, when he married a fragile beauty, who died in giving birth to a female child. This child was called Ethel and was her father's idol. In the will, made immediately after her mother's death, he settled all his property upon her. This was decidedly not to the Jew's liking, but he was too circumspect a man to permit his real feelings to be seen. He played a very deep game.

"When the child was not more than a year old, he persuaded the merchant that he ought to marry again. The poor deformed man would have been little likely to have followed his advice, but great pressure was brought to bear upon him. Medical men were found who did not scruple to tell him that marriage would undoubtedly prolong his life. He then consented to the sacrifice.

"All this while prospective matrimony had been to him a sort of abstract idea, but this decision narrowed it down to a reality. And it now occurred to him that to marry one needed a woman. Here he was, an unshapely, twisted creature, morbidly sensitive to his own defects. Who would marry him? Nothing simpler, said the Jew. It was to find a desirable lady.

"He spent much time by pressuring to him the next day his own sister.

"Miss Rosenfel was very young—almost a child in years—fascinating, too, they told him, as pure as the driven snow. At any rate, she soon showed that she had no objections to making a sacrifice of herself on the altar of Hymen. She became Mrs. Forsythe.

"The next month appointed a new codicil in the merchant's will. A third of his vast property, in the event of his death, was to be left to his widow. Envious people say that the Jew made a bargain with his sister whereby she was to receive this third and leave him free to gain if he could the other two. How far she actually assisted him may never be known.

"It was evident that the merchant could not live long. After the second marriage he failed rapidly. One day a shocking thing occurred. Little Ethel, the merchant's idol, then 18 months old, was stolen most mysteriously in the dead of night almost from her nurse's arms. The house had been broken into and many articles of value had been taken. So the object of the kidnapers appeared to be said. The Jew had stolen the child hoping to extort vast sums from the merchant as a ransom. The daring man was with grief. He commanded the Jew, the medium through whom he transacted all his business, to use the most effective measures for the immediate rescue of his darling. But, though much money was expended and a vast number of work performed, every claim of a discovery of the missing one proved, when investigated up, to be an imposture. The Jew had an infallible test of which the world knew nothing. As accident had necessitated the amputation of one of the toes of the child's left foot.

"The merchant's hope that he might still see his child kept him alive for years, but the time came when the physicians said that he must die. Some weeks before his decease he called his lawyer, an old and trusted friend, to ask his advice in a most important matter. As the result of that advice the merchant for the third time altered his will. The lawyer mistrusted the Jew, but the merchant to the last held blindly to his faith in his integrity. Still the counselor persuaded him easily enough to protect his child in the strongest manner. The will at last was drawn and provided that two-thirds of his fortune should go to his widow, and the other third, with the exception of a stated sum, given to the faithful Jew, was to be held in trust by the lawyer and other honorable gentlemen for his daughter Ethel. If, at the end of 30 years, she had not been heard from, her share of the property, which was then nearly $500,000, was to go to various charitable institutions. This will was made on April 14, 1875, signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses. On April 21 of the same year the dying lawyer, hastily summoned to attend Mr. Forsythe, who was dying, and who, apparently in perfectly sane mind, told him that, having decided at the last moment again to alter the will, he had done so in a codicil, which he only desired him to examine as to its legality and force. There could be no doubt about that. The codicil had been added in the Jew's handwriting and was countersigned by three servants in the house, who, in the eye of the law, were disinterested witnesses. It was certainly legal, but the startling nature of the alteration alarmed the lawyer and aroused his darkest suspicions. If it revoked the provisions of the previous clause regarding his daughter's legacy, reduced it to a trifle, and gave the money was to be held for her from 30 to 10 and from 10 to 5 years. It began, in the event of her not being found at the expiration of that time, instead of the charitable institutions, the Jew himself.

"The lawyer did not let this pass without remonstrance, but the dying merchant refused to be disturbed. 'I own everything to my good Felix,' he said, referring to the Jew. 'Why should I not give him a trifle more?' It was the lawyer of the exercise of undue influence upon the merchant's mind that after his death a search for a distant relative and persuaded him to dispute the will, the case was tried in court and resulted in a triumph for the Jew. The will held.

"And Forsythe died April 23, 1875. The court decided in favor of the legality of the will in October of the following year, and on that day the Jew disappeared personally from the field of war and transacted such business as it was necessary to transact with reference to the trust property in the hands of the executors through his solicitor. Mr. Forsythe's old lawyer naturally drew a sigh of relief when matters assumed this quiet state, from which they did not seem likely to emerge for at least 10 years. But he drew his breath altogether too soon. The moment the status of the will was settled by the court a

(Continued on page 7.)

her companion rose. The same impostors who had before appeared and new ones who had come into the possession of the necessary facts began to impersonate the last Ethel and to set up successive claims to the property. Most of them were so ridiculous on the face that they did not merit sober consideration. Others were more shrewdly planned and gave the executors much trouble. If false witnesses could have perjured their way to wealth, the property would have been wrested from the executors long ago, but fortunately the Jew's secret was a secret still, locked up in the breasts of half a dozen people whose interests bade them not to speak. When the left foot of the claimant was bared, the chances of success vanished like smoke before a high wind.

"'A peculiarity,' said one, 'of this child's sable renders your claim defective. The real child had a malformation which you do not possess.' So they had brought us cripples and joint diseases by the score. Unfortunately for them, they believed what we told them too implicitly. After the examination by our physician and the positive manner in which he told them that there was no foundation for their claims, there were few who dared risk the penalties for perjury by bringing the case to court. Our private tribunal generally settled the matter. The few who dared to risk a legal trial have had the leisure to repent their folly in a prison. But all this took time and work and was expensive. The will expressly enjoined that the costs of research and legal protection should be taken from the trust property itself, and in 10 years these expenses alone have more than eaten up the interest on the money, so that the trust property today does not amount to quite $400,000.

"So matters stood on the 21st day of April last past. On that day the slate was clean. There was not an unsettled claim pending. The last Ethel Forsythe had been disposed of, and there was nothing more to be done. Ten years having elapsed since the date of the will and the last daughter-in-law having died coming, Felix Rosenfel had a clear title to her property. The lawyer expected daily a call from his solicitor. The days went by, and he did not come. The papers were prepared, the property was ready, but no Jew. He did not come. In fact, there was a great hue and cry raised about this matter, for the Jew had disappeared as suddenly and completely from his home and his acquaintances as if, unseen and alone, he had, like Elijah, been translated into heaven. He had gone out one night on an errand. He had never returned.

"Meantime what was to become of the Forsythe property? The will was clear and explicit on this point. In case of the Jew's death and the nonappearance of the missing heiress the trust funds reverted, as before, to the charities. The trustees only awaited proof of the Jew's death to lift this burden off their shoulders. Then, like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, a last and most dangerous Ethel Forsythe appeared upon the scene. This girl had been brought up by a certain George and Mary Stevenson in the country as their own daughter. They now declared that in her infancy the child had been placed in their hands by a certain Leander Dye, who had paid them royally for her support. An affidavit, sworn out by Dye before a justice of the peace, averred that he had stolen the child from Ansel Forsythe's house in hope of a ransom, had been terrified by the results of his deed, and had been afraid ever since to produce her through fear of the Jew.

"So far the case was simpler and more straightforward, but not more plausible, than some of its predecessors. But the physician's test threw the executors into confusion. Miss Stevenson's left foot met the requirements of the case. The third toe had been amputated. At once there arose a dispute among the executors. Some were for admitting her claim without further inquiry, but the good sense of the others prevailed, and the most rigid investigation ensued. A choice list of the best physicians in the city was made up, each of whom was to make a separate examination of the case left by the amputation and return to the executors his opinion as to its age. The opinions varied greatly, but the average result was certainly of a character to justify our worst suspicions. The general verdict placed the date of the wound within a year, and there was but one voice to the belief that the amputation, instead of being the intelligent and careful work of a physician, was the bungling performance of a person ignorant of the first principles of surgery. The physicians who had operated upon the real Ethel was dead, but his standing and knowledge of his profession were undoubtedly of the first order. Here at the outset was a manifest flaw in Miss Stevenson's case, but before it could be followed up information was obtained which let the light in upon the whole mystery. While the executors were getting over the shock of the first astonishment caused by these developments and were preparing to proceed to extreme measures the last of the Forsythe impostures came to a sudden termination by the flight of all concerned in the conspiracy.

"Such is the remarkable Forsythe case as we knew it and as the world knew it a week ago today. This is the outer and surface history. I have added a brief statement of the secret history as the events of the past few days have made them known to us.

"Ethel Forsythe was stolen by the Jew himself. From the day of her abduction she led a forlorn and unsatisfactory life. She was brought up under the false name of Annette Dye. She travelled about the country, believed and believing herself to be the daughter of a moral coward whom the Jew had succeeded in getting completely under his thumb. She might have been the daughter of that moral coward still had not an accident revealed to her a part of the truth of her situation. She committed the indiscretion of telling this knowledge to her pretended father. He flew with the startling news of her fatal information to the Jew. At first the Jew was paralyzed with fear, but he was too determined and unscrupulous a man to permit the schemes of years to be dissipated to the winds without a struggle. He took prompt measures, terrible measures, desperate means!

"It is perhaps useless to inquire into the Jew's motives for using the precise method for the removal of the heiress from his path to which he resorted. At any rate, he wrote the letter purporting to come from the Haggood woman and caused the unwilling Dye to aid him in his nefarious work. But he swore a solemn oath to this poor, weak gentleman that his only purpose in bringing the heiress to the sea coast was to frighten her a little, and that he would not harm a hair of her head. Think of the utter depravity and unscrupulousness of a mind like that! Observe, gentlemen of the jury, the grim humor in the postscript of his letter, in which he says, 'I may be late, but I shall not fail to keep my appointment.'

"The Jew was a monstrosity of heartlessness. He could have chosen no safer method for a deed of violence, as the event proved, and if he had been successful in his search of her pockets for the letter he had written, which she carried in the bosom of her dress, clew to the perpetrator of the assault would have been entirely wanting. But with all his cunning he was first attempt was unsuccessful. He tried again. In the second trial he was thrown from the window of the rear room of the upper story of 20 Ballavoino place while trying to make an escape by way of the roof.

"The investigation into the cause of the disappearance of Felix Rosenfel rests on a mass of circumstantial evidence. The reason lay in the fact that the only person besides the criminal himself who held the clew to the matter would not speak. This person was Mrs. Forsythe. It is entirely outside the scope of this simple statement of facts to enter into a description either of the character or the life of this corrupt and unprincipled woman. Some time we shall know the whole truth. Already enough is known to make us hold our breath with wonder and horror. This woman led two lives. In one life she was the model of respectability and virtue. In the other she had no scruples and no decency. The mystery is how she was able so long to hide from the fact that she played this dual role from the keen and suspicious glance of society. The reason can alone be found in her extraordinary ability and cunning. This woman was a paragon of deceit and duplicity. There can no longer be any doubt that poor Forsythe was deceived even as to her purity. Miss Stevenson is her own daughter, and the people who brought her up told one truth when they said that they had always been paid large sums for the child's board, though the fact that this money was paid Leander Dye, or that he even knew them before the necessities of the conspiracy brought these precious people together, is entirely improbable.

"Mrs. Forsythe knew of her brother's connection with Leander Dye. She alone knew that Mr. Dye had been with him on the day of the disappearance. She alone suspected the truth. The use which she made of these suspicions has already been placed before you. After years of secret hate and fear and bitterness, when the wretched Dye, in a moment of frenzy at the thought of his own degradation, dared to strike the blow that rid him forever of his unscrupulous master, he fell at once by virtue of this very deed under the tyranny of a still sterner hand. From being a tool in the grasp of the man he became a tool in the grasp of the woman, and the woman was less lenient than the man.

"In a private room on the second floor of the Forsythe mansion, on Livingston street, on the 30th day of January last, the unfortunate child, who for the previous two weeks had been known to the household as Miss Forsythe's niece, took other and submitted to be operated upon with a cold steel chisel and a rubber mallet for the amputation of the third toe of the woman who played the dual role of saint and sinner.

"On the 1st of June Leander Dye, after placing his valuable knowledge of the facts in relation to the will of Ansel Forsythe in the hands of the authorities, died at the city hospital. Immediately following his confession he spoke of a man, which was recognized from some papers in a pocket to be that of Felix Rosenfel, the Jew, who had entangled in the piles beneath the windows of the house at 20 Ballavoine place.

"On the 3d of June the executors of the Forsythe will, with the full knowledge and agreement of the representatives of the charitible institutions, which would otherwise have profited by the legacy, drew up the papers that will make over, legally and formally, that portion of the Forsythe estate remaining in their hands to Ethel Forsythe, now Mrs. Julian Maxey, and her heirs and assigns forever."

The lawyer's voice ceased abruptly, and there was silence in the room.

The river glistened in the sun. The summer wind rustled the curtains at the windows.

Miss Maxey smiled.

The artist looked in a grave, wistful way at his wife.

As for Mrs. Maxey, there was a bright light in her wonderful eyes.

* * *

As Maxey went through the narrow passage between the two rooms he met his wife for the first time alone since the reading of the lawyer's document.

By the light of the gas jet he could see her bright eyes shining through the tears and a fervent glow rising into her beautiful cheeks. She threw her arms about him in a long and silent embrace. She spoke, but she did not lift her head from its resting place on his shoulder:

"Dearest husband, it is all yours. For your sake is the greatest joy of my life!"

"Well," said Maxey, "why should you cry about it, then?"

"Oh, my dearest husband, I don't know, but I can't help it."

"Neither can I," said Maxey. "Deuce take it, I believe I am as big a baby as you are!"

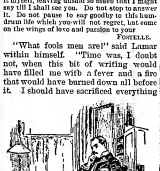
* * * * *

At the very moment when Maxey gave way to tears Dr. Jay sat with a grim, contemptuous expression about his lips at his desk, his dry eyes fixed upon a stained and almost illegible bit of writing, before him, the reading of which he had just finished. The letter read:

MY DEAR EUSTACE—If you but knew how your cruel words when I last saw you have tortured me since, you would—oh, I know you would—have fortune to utter them. There has not been a day nor an hour in my lonely exile since when they have not been with me. Oh, Eustace, I did love you, and you do yet, greatly misunderstood me! Are you blind? Can you not see that it was for your sake, for your alone, not mine, that I fought on that wretched fight for a future? What could I do? Unfortunate speculation and ever increasing want had ruined mine. I knew how proud and ambitious your mother was. It seemed so easy to retrieve it all by a simple plot which would harm nobody, because they could not know that they were robbed. Besides what are people like these to you and me? For your sake I would have gone through ten times worse and fought a thousand times more desperate battle than this rather than have let you speak to me as you spoke to me that night in the carriage. But all is not lost. Come to Seattle yourself, and I—I, too, said that for which I bitterly regret. I said it because my life was ruined, that you had lost your hold upon her, that your presence was drawing away from me. Come, then, with me and lay the foundations of a greater fortune in a distant place. I will go anywhere with you, Eustace, to the end of the world if need be. One other woman will ever love you as I have loved you. No other friend will ever fight your battles and scheme day and night for your advancement and your gentleman as I will fight and scheme. I know what my power is over men. It is still great. It will make you great and fortunate above all competitors yet. Eustace, if you will come with me. These are no vain words uttered in a moment of wildness. It is the solemn truth, for I know it better than you. And I am not penniless, dear Eustace. I have enough left—enough for us both —enough to build upon, and I will make it a foundation for your future if you will come with me, dear Eustace. I do not ask you for a sacrifice; I do not ask you for a marriage vow. I ask you only for yourself and your presence and your love. I will give you my heart, myself and all I have, and ask for nothing in return if you will but come with me, dear Eustace. Come; oh, come! The light is fading, and I cannot see to write. I am so impatient that you shall get this and understand all that I offer you that I shall hasten to the post with it myself, leaving unsaid so much that I might say till I shall see you. Do not stop to answer it. Do not pause to say goodby to this humiliation while you are still not regret, but stand on the wings of love and passion to your

ESTELLE.

"What fools men are!" said Lamar within himself. "Time was, I doubt not, when this bit of writing would have filled me with a fever and a fire that would have burned down all before it. I should have sacrificed everything



"I should have sacrificed everything."

and rushed like a fool to Queenboro. Thank God, I am no longer young. No. Matters of this sort shall come into my life no more. I will devote myself wholly this time forth to my neglected business. I will build up my practice, restore myself to favor and succeed, and then—"

He stopped. The thought of a sweet smile, a soft and kindly hand, a warm womanly presence, in which he had often in the chambers above the river forgotten the worry and care that oppressed him, stole into his heart, and somehow it cheered and comforted him.

THE END.

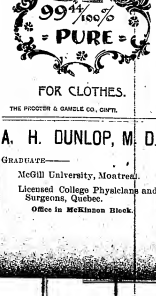
The Utility of a Head.

The master of one of our village schools was examining some boys on a piece of poetry which he had given them to prepare the night before. They all said it excellently except a small boy at the bottom of the class.

"Now you asked for a very big lesson, he said, "I can't remember it, sir."

Master (in rage)—Why, what's your head for?

Boy—To keep my collar on, sir.—London Answers.



A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FOR FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Christopher Johnson and Clara Johnson, his wife, mortgagors, to Lewis Cornish, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county and state of Minnesota, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., in book 26 of mortgages, on pages 35 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, payable five (5) years from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage herein mentioned bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage note and the said the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage note and the said mortgage, dated the 15th day of January, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. in book 57 of mortgages, on pages 194 &c.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage note to the said the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $875.00, being the sum of $800 principal, and $65.33 interest upon said note and mortgage from the 1st day of July, 1894, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and duly recorded, I will foreclose by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage, by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, known as the west half of the southeast quarter (W½ SE¼) of section numbered one (1) in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north of range forty-three (43) west containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the Official Plats and government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-Fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 26th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS, Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee. [26-10]

Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
10 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
20 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal.	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal.	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	60
Pure Lard, per pound	10
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find nowhere better, per can	
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price.	

TEAS.
You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. And to see it when you visit us. Note prices:
60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....35c
30c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....25c

COFFEES.
We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.
NOTE PRICES.
3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for 1.00
3 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM
To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders AND Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.
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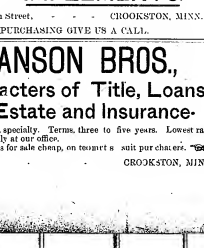
The Hoover Potato Digger.
DIGS SIX ACRES PER DAY.
A Practical, Cheap Machine



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Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication July 12th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Hilaire Soutain and Bridgeet Soutain, his wife, mortgagors to Lewis Cornish, mortgagee, dated November 3rd, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1892, at 8 o'clock a. m. in Book 1 of mortgages on page 481 to 483.

Which said mortgage was given to secure said mortgagor at the date hereof in the sum of six hundred eighty dollars ($680) principal and interest, besides the sum of twelve dollars paid for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgaged premises, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, known as the north half (N. ½) of the north east quarter (N. E. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred fifty-four (154) north of range forty three (43) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the Government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Polk County court house, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the Twenty-Fifth day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated June 26th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS, Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee. [26-10]

Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kissenger, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 4:55 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 10:25 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining Car attached.

'Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Miss Woodbury left for home last Saturday evening.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (3)

A fine rain visited these parts Sunday night.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Some reports reach us of damage to crops from cut worms in some portions of the county.

Fred Bendshaw got the fingers of his right hand severely pinched at the brick-yard on Monday.

Frank Cromner went up through Tabor on Monday. Found farmers all busy at work in the harvest-fields.

A bit of a strike at the mill last week did not get fairly on its seelegs before it was amicably settled.

Uncle Lewis was about the streets on Tuesday, though not feeling extra lively. Since he was confined to his bed by illness recently he has not been in the best of health.

Mrs. C. E. Misner starts this week for Valley City on a visit to her friends at that point. The children go with her, except Howard, who is at J. M. Palmer's for the vacation.

Frank Williams came in on Tuesday with a load of new barley to grind, the first of the season that we have noticed. He threshed it with a horse-power machine. Estimates the yield at 25 bushels per acre.

Collins Bros.' delivery rig took a lively spin along Main street on Friday. When near Herb's corner Chas. March took a tumble to the situation—and the team, and brought them to a standstill. No damage.

Gilbert Walker came up on Monday morning. It is said that he has got the strike at the mill satisfactorily adjusted, and that work in that institution will go right along uninterruptedly till freeze-up—or the logs are all sawed.

Rev. R. H. Battey came up on Monday morning to get out the August Messenger—having been delayed some days by having been poisoned during a stay at Detroit lake. We do not mean to insinuate that the good people of Becker county are inhospitable by any means—it was not that but some kind of a weed that he got into his eyes while bathing, which made him blind for a time totally incapacitating him from labor of any kind. He is all right now, however, and The Message appears this week as sparkling and bright as one of dad's new dollars.

W. R. McCracken, a champion expert and a fellow expert, started on Sunday morning to drive into the country. When driving down off the southern approach to the German bridge the neck-yoke, or some part of the tackle broke and the gentlemen were thrown out and severely injured, and the team ran away. The gentlemen were taken to a doctor's shop for repairs, the team was finally captured and returned to the livery barn where it belonged, and the farmers and others have ever since been picking up bits of harness that were strewn all over Polk county and returning them. At this rate it is expected that the harness will all be "present, or accounted for" by the time snow flies. The experts are not quite an expert on their timbers as they were last week, but as no bones were broken and no internal injuries seem to have been sustained they will no doubt soon be on deck again.

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Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Nap Christianson was in from McIntosh to attend the republican county convention.

O. A. Thorson came over from East Grand Forks to attend the county republican convention.

Dave Robinson, a former Crookston tonsile, showed up on Friday in good form. Time was when David used to be called the handsomest man on the police force.

Photographer Chalin, who is now located in Grand Forks, spends Thursday of each week in his gallery in this city, and gives his personal attention to the work brought in on those days.

Arrangements have been completed to protect the game in Polk county by the appointment of deputy game wardens in the different towns. All those who have young hunting dogs to break will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Game Warden Frank Gravel informs us that he has 18 deputies appointed and that any violator of the game laws—no matter who he is—will be severely dealt with. Hunters are given fair warning, and it will be their own fault if they get into trouble.

Of the reception given Rev. R. H. Battey, the Barnesville Review says:

A well attended reception to Rev. Mr. Battey and family was given in the Congregational church on Wednesday evening. The reception was entirely informal, and on very short notice. Ice cream and cake were served, and those who were present enjoyed themselves finely. Mr. Battey enters upon his work here with the best wishes of the people, for himself personally, as well as for his success as a pastor.

Hon. H. Steenerson went to St. Paul on Sunday evening, in an interview with a reporter he is made to say that he will go into the congressional convention with 54 instructed delegates. This would still lack 39 of a nomination, and what the other candidate will go in with that many he will stand the best show of his own are all anyone. He expects Norman, Clay and Becker to come to him early, which would nominate him.

Crookston theatre-goers will be pleased to know that the drama "Friends," which was given here last season by the Milton Boyle company, will be produced at the Grand on the 15th inst. It will be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to see the play, that "Friends" is one of the best—if not the very best—drama ever produced in Crookston. It is full of good, clean, elevating sentiment—something which is a rarity on the American stage to-day.

That was not a very graceful thing to do when D. P. R. Strong, who is more than a mere convert in the republican party, tackled so old, tried and true a republican warhorse as Capt. M. R. Brown—but the Captain was at home—all of him by a large majority, and he was in evidence too and the way he used Strong up will learn that worthy to have a little curbed how he alludes to "sinners" in the future. Undoubtedly had Strong stopped a moment to reflect how his words would sound the would not have spoken—just exactly as he did.

W. W. Wilson was over from East Grand Forks to attend the republican convention, and incidentally to visit his sister-in-law Mrs. Chas. Mr. Wilson is one of the old-timers, coming into the country about the time the Northern Pacific railroad did. For a long time in the early day he was a plug cruiser for Clark & McClure at Perham, the best one they had and they would as soon think of giving up lumbering as of giving up Uncle Billy. When at last they did quit, Uncle Billy removed to Red Lake Falls, where he lived some years going from there to East Grand Forks. Uncle Billy has been all over the Red Lake Reservation cruising for pine and there is not a little if any pine of any account in Minnesota that he doesn't know all about. During the war he was a valiant soldier and since the war he has been a republican.

In this selish world of ours where mankind is so prone to seek to serve his own selfish purposes without regard to the welfare of others, when one meets with an exception to the general rule it is refreshing to find that sentiment favorably upon it. That was a case in point when Andrew Elken arose in convention and quietly withdrew his name, then took the tickets of his opponent and went about distributing them among his friends, asking them to support Wm. Lunetter's candidacy for clerk of the district court. When this point had been reached Andrew observed that, his own nationality had been generously dealt with in the convention, and although he had previously secured promises enough to have nominated him, he saw that the interests of the party demanded that some other nationality be recognized and for this reason—and this only, he arose and in very graceful thanked his friends for what they had already done for him and requested that his name be not considered. Clearly it was the proper thing to do, but how many would have thought of that when he had a dead cinch on the accomplishment of his desires? The cheers that greeted Andrew's little speech he well deserved and we venture that in that act he made more friends than he could have done in any other way just at that critical juncture—and the boys will not forget it soon.

A. A. Miller went over to Grafton on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Thone returned this week from a trip to Duluth and West Superior.

W. L. Davies of Angus was an interested spectator at the convention on Friday.

Miss Sophie Sletten of Becker Co., was visiting Miss Clara Steenerson last week.

J. P. Johnson was in from McIntosh to attend the republican convention on Friday.

James and Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. William Creighton drove out to Maple lake on Tuesday.

Miss Nelle Raymond, of Charles City, Iowa, is visiting in the city with Mrs. W. E. Slocum.

Geo. Carpenter still handles that spavined limb very carefully. He has had a tough siege of it.

Paul Hagen was over from East Grand Forks last week to attend the republican county convention.

Sam Rosenthal returned from the lake on Tuesday evening. He has not fully recovered from his accident.

F. L. Kermott attended the convention of the North Dakota druggists at Grand Forks Wednesday.

A private letter from Frank Benner announces his safe arrival at Fort Sprngs, Ark., after a delay on the road.

P. S. Ware drove down from Thief River Falls on Tuesday just to attend the convention, returning home on Saturday.

A. W. Foss, editor and proprietor of the Thief River Towne, was in the city as a delegate to the republican county convention.

A force of men has been busy putting up the telephone poles during the week. The line will soon be ready for business.

The JOURNAL is informed that there will be a demand for all the flax straw raised in Polk county this fall. Don't burn your flax straw too quickly.

Nels Swanson has just completed an artesian well for O. A. Richardson in Fairfax, obtaining a great flow. He has also put one down for Herman Helmick in the same town.

A merry-go-round came to anchor on a vacant lot on Broadway on Friday last, and has been the center of attraction afternoon and evening. Everybody seems inclined to take a whirl.

Dr. Dunlop was called to Black River to see a patient on Friday and extended his trip to St. Hilaire to see Mrs. Chas. G. Rupp, who has been quite out of health for some time past.

Conductor Scott and wife returned last week from a trip to the coast. It is rumored that C. H. Jenks will soon succeed Ponsonby as Supt. of this division, and that Scott will be assistant. We trust this rumor is correct.

C. L. Sargeant fell from a load of hay last Saturday and sustained quite severe injuries, from which he is now suffering. Fortunately no bones were broken, and if it were not for the fact that he is quite an old man no serious results would be apprehended.

Mrs. Mattie Krekel, of Kansas, gave a talk from the populist standpoint in the McKinnon hall on Monday evening to a few delighted populists and various and sundry other people. The lady is quite a fluent talker, easy in her manner and gave one the impression that she had learned her lesson well.

The Acelian gave their concert to Euclid on Friday evening, of last week to give a concert, and report a splendid time, for which they wish to return thanks to Mrs. H. C. Misner, Mrs. Dr. Chapin and the ladies who did so much to make their visit pleasant and agreeable.

Frank Kennett has purchased Fred Durand's drug store. He intends to add largely to the stock and be able to supply anything and everything needed in that line. Mr. Durand will take a much needed rest before he decides what he will do in the future. The JOURNAL echoes the wish that he may decide to remain in the city.

Lawrence Larson: The farmers of this county will have fewer obligations to meet this fall than ever before. They have economized in every way possible, and for the past year have lacurred no debts. One good crop will pay nearly all their old obligations and put them on their feet in good shape. The experience which they have had will be useful to them in the future.

Rev. L. W. Squiers is home from the Detroit assembly.

Judge Ives and wife returned on Wednesday morning.

O. H. Berglund was down from Fosston as a delegate to the republican convention on Friday.

W. D. Wilson has a fine greyhound pup, which he says is the handsomest dog in the world.

The Sunday school of the M. E. church had a picnic in Steenerson's grove on Tuesday afternoon, and had a jolly good time.

Agent Griffin, Mr. Fegan's successor, is a hustler around the depot, and is becoming popular with shippers over the Great Northern.

It has been suggested that the republican club as well as every republican in the city, meet at the city hall to-morrow (Friday) evening to talk over matters of interest to the party.

M. Malone will buy wheat here this fall, and also along the Fosston and St. Hilaire branches. He is going to buy for the Superior mills, and will give the farmers the highest price going.

Last summer Edwin Milton Royle, the author of "Friends," finished a romantic costume play with a historic back. He is at present engaged on a comedy drama of contemporary life, somewhat after the analytical and psychological method. Will appear at the Grand, Aug. 15th.

T. A. Harris commenced this morning to move the reading room off of the new hotel site. Fells commenced getting his goods out of the adjoining building and that one will go next. The work of excavation will begin by next Monday.

Steps are being taken to reorganize the band. If the boys meet with the encouragement that is their due, the band will be enabled to secure a leader and go to work again. It would seem as though Crookston should support a good cornet band.

J. B. Potter was up from Eden on Friday, as a delegate to the republican convention. He informed a JOURNAL man that he has recently sold his farm to Geoff Bros., a creamery firm of Delmar, Iowa, that one of the firm has arrived with his family to take charge of the farm, and that Potter not fully determined what he will do after he has enjoyed a good long vacation, but the JOURNAL is in hopes that he will decide to move out of the county. The county has not a surplus of that kind of farmers to spare.

Huller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the smallest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

A Little "Ad." at the Picnic.

Enterprise in advertising has almost become a fine art in these present day. Novelties are not only numerous, but frequently unique. A Birmingham merchant recently with his family, attended a picnic, and after the knife and fork tea, which formed part of the programme, he distributed among the company a number of sweetmeats, all of which bore an advertisement referring to his specialties, and during the concert which followed his daughter sang a song the words of which set forth the advantages which could be derived from the use of certain pills, the frequent application of a well known plaster or daily dose of some one's tonic. Such enterprise, if somewhat "shoppy," certainly merits reward for its ingenuity.—Birmingham Mail.

No Use Telling Him Anything.

The man with the red whiskers looked defiant.

"No, sir," he declared, "I won't believe anything I can't see for myself."

The pale party nodded.

"Very well," he said after a moment. "I was going to tell you your uncle's up behind, but I guess I won't mind if you feel that way."—Detroit Tribune.

Easily Remedied.

Bank Clerk—This check, madam, isn't filled in.

Madam—Isn't what?

Bank Clerk—It has your husband's name signed to it, but does not state how much money you want.

Madam—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.—Boston Home Journal.

Monuments to Women.

Hitherto in France Joan of Arc has been almost the only woman to mount upon a marble pedestal, but the privilege is being extended. At Vitray a statue is being raised to Mme. de Sevigne, and at Valenciennes a similar honor is in hand for Mme. Duchesne. Apropos of these facts a French writer observes, "Woman being, even in marble, so much more decorative than ourselves, one can only rejoice over the advent of feminine statues."

His Opposite.

She—They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages.

He—That's why I am looking for a girl with money.—Tit-Bits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOUSE WILL CAUCUS.

DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO TAKE ACTION ON THE TARIFF.

The Senate Measure Said to Be Favored, Opponents of the Administration Backing This Latest Move, It Is Alleged. Conference Making Progress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Within 15 minutes from the time the house caucus petition was circulated 50 members had signed and the caucus became a certainty. Members who had not wanted to sign last week were now anxious to do so. The petition is not the one formerly circulated by Representative Springer, although the latter is interested in the new move.

The call was in response to a petition signed by 53 members of the house. The petition had been circulated by Mr. Bynum of the ways and means committee, and the success of the move was secured within half an hour from the time the petition was started. Intense feeling was developed as soon as the caucus move began. Members gathered in the lobbies and talked excitedly

For and Against the Caucus.

Representatives Strauss, Wemer and others friendly to the administration denounced it as a "fire in the rear." Neither Speaker Crisp nor Chairman Wilson had been consulted as to the caucus, and it was recognized as directly in opposition to the wishes of Representative Outhwaite, an associate of Spenker Crisp on the committee on ways and means.

"The caucus is not indorsed by the committee on rules nor by the conferees. It is evidently against the house conferees. Members of the rules committee will probably enter the caucus, but I expect the conferees will remain away in view of the fact that reverse action by the caucus would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence."

Representative Strauss, a close friend of Mr. Wilson, expressed the opinion that the caucus would

Prove a Boomerang.

He believed that Mr. Wilson and the other conferees and their friends would attend the caucus and undertake to carry it. With such men as Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson, Charles Cockran and others urging loyalty to the house conferees, Mr. Strauss did not think an antagonistic resolution would pass. He said also that he expected the caucus would bring out some startling conference secrets and would insure the conferees support from the house. Messrs. Springer and Bynum made no concealment of the fact that the caucus is for the purpose of ending the contest by accepting the senate bill. In this connection they quote a statement made to them by Senator Mills to the effect that further house resistance meant the killing of tariff legislation.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Conferees Hard at Work on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When the Democratic tariff conferees adjourned for the day there seemed to be better feeling among the conferees than at the close of previous occasions. Members from both houses announced that the committee had been working over the bill and that progress was being made, but they did not indicate when a report would be reached, though some of the conferees expressed the opinion that an agreement was in sight. Considerable surprise was expressed by the conferees when they learned that a call for a house caucus had been issued, and it evidently was very distasteful to the house members, who had felt that they were beginning to see an agreement. Mr. Montgomery said that the caucus would make no difference so far as he was concerned and he would continue the work he has engaged in unless some action very different from that which he anticipated would be taken by the caucus. He said that while the caucus was in progress the conferees would be at work.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Measures of Importance Passed During the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A review of the legislation which has been accomplished by the second session of the Fifty-third congress up to and including Aug. 5, shows that much has been done aside from the engrossing tariff struggle which has largely diverted public attention from matters which would, under other circumstances, have been considered of great importance.

One of the most important acts of the session which passed both houses by a relatively party vote, being in fulfillment of a plank of the democratic platform, was the act repealing all laws creating federal supervisors of elections or defining their powers.

Utah Admitted.

The act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union, provides the machinery by which the territory will be admitted probably in December, 1895, by adopting a constitution providing a republican form of government and insuring against the supremacy of any church. An act making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be called Labor day, was passed. Three bills were passed to give effect to the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris which adjudicated the seal fisheries disputes. More than the usual time was spent in disposing of the appropriation bills, the Democratic platform favoring reduction wherever possible.

Fruit Market Glutted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Sacramento river steamers brought in over 20,000 packages of fruit. There were also heavy shipments by rail and the local market became so glutted that peaches and plums sold at 3 cents per basket. As each basket of fruit weighs from 20 to 40 pounds the price realized does not pay commission charges.

On Memorial Day a pocket-book containing notes was picked up. The owner can learn of its whereabouts by inquiring at this office.

Judging from the size of last convention on Friday, republicanism is not all dead in Polk county yet. It looked a good deal like the good old times when the republican county convention was the only convention worth mentioning. And the enthusiasm reminded one of old times.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Collins & Co., the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms. [1-tf]

A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again secured arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

I. M. Helsop, leading druggist of Canton, S. D., writes under date of Jan. 25, 1894 as follows: "Haller Proprietary Co., Gents:—Allow me to say that your remedies have given excellent satisfaction with our people and in particularly your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Barb Wire Liniment and Sarsaparilla and Burdock. They sell well, and we have to fill the bill and my customers could not be induced to take any other." These testimonials can be had at P. L. Durand's drug store.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by P. L. Durand, Druggist.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.,
BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Low Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United and Canada. Local and county managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894. NO. 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 51st Sen. Dist.....John B. Knutson, B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacleon.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Haus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Wheaton
Treasurer.....T. E. Beasley
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Hickson
Sheriff.....Arny Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Loumen
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John E. Oppegaard
Second District.....Aaron Linderz
Third District.....M. E. Rhech
Fourth District.....C. P. Demere
Fifth District.....A. C. Hitchehart

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Crosb
Office in Merchants National Bank
Clerk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in McKinnon Block
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Webb
Office in Fournet Block
Assessor.....C. H. Mix
City Attorney.....Roberts Bonbright
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Ralph
Office in Fournet Block
City Justices.....L. E. Gossman, Fournet Block
G. H. Bell.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
Forest Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. D. Jennings, Geo. O. Bahn
Second " .....J. E. Northey, Sr., W. A. Morrie
Third " .....Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
Fourth " .....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
Fifth " .....R. G. Marlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus,	F J Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Brey,	Albert Wickstrom	Brey
Bridge'	P N Savalrud	Mentor
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Brever	Euclid
Bristol,	A P Frank	Warren
Rygland,	Halvor Grundesen	Fisher
Crookston,	E G P Landers	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot.	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsey
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden,	Nari A Skrie	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Hinzebrack,	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fossum,	J O McWaters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Gd Forks	E J Horn	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
Gentilly,	S T Gunderson,	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	E C Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsey
Hubbard.	Andrew Akerson.	Nielsville
Hickson,	D E Gordon	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G H Frost,	Gentilly
Hortonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Acdalosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Rosnelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebson,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenston,	Euclid
Lessor,	Chas Natteson	Ovetla
Lovell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Ballou	Brant
Nesbit.	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
North	Harry Bay,	R L Falls
Norden,	H D Basdson	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mercer	Northland
Rumsdal,	Hemer F Albue,	Tredt
Oastad,	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Steen	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Hanson	Fosston
R. L. F. village,	A P Tourpin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Hialdy Rudd	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockberry,	P Engleston	St. Hilaire
Roome,	P Bonklad	Nehy
Rossland,	John E Iverend,	Fosston
Ruelle,	Oreu Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Nils K Anderson'	St. Hilaire
Sarsfield,	Henry Nelson	Crookston
Silverton,	J L Johnson'	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	Hans F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Cermonsk	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Ole Gunderson	Terrebonne
Tilden,	.....	.....
Tyrnell,	A O Stortroen	Nehy
Thorland,	John Thompson	Nehy
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Ringdal
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 25, 1894, writes: "Your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, colic, galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand last and guarantees this liniment.

CITY COUNCIL

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Held Tuesday Evening, Aug. 14th.

Alderman Marlette's Seat Declared Vacant-Several Bills Allowed

$2,000 Transferred to the Interest Fund-City to Purchase Dirt

Proceedings of a regular meeting held August 14th.

Aldermen Norrie and Marlette absent.

Finance Committee reported favorably on the following bills, and on motion same were ordered paid.

W. E. McKenzie, council proceedings and stationery.....	$ 104 05
O. Vlas, leaking steer engine 9th ward to July 24.....	10 00
Chode & Hammond, to balance on the last bill.....	2 00
J. H. Huner, work for City Engineer...	1 50
Edward Allard, boarding P. Derosiers month of July.....	15 50
Louis Cedrington, draying for Street Com.....	4 25
Louis Gonyea, livery for July	6 00
Joe McKay, draying for Street Com.r	75
John Halsteid, draying for Street Com.r	4 25
Mrs. D. Y. McDonald, sewer pipe.....	11 42
Ivor Johnson, 3 days labor on 8th st....	3 75
C. Hill, plastering.....	35 00
W. Carter, 2 days labor on 7th st. bridge	3 75
Chris Hilden, labor for 11½ days.....	9 19
Jas. R. Montague, typewriting work.....	4 18
J. B. Van Allen, water.....	6 65
I. Laframboise, repairing well at Car barn.....	17 50
W. E. McKenzie, council proceedings...	30 45
Frank Wheeler, repairs on pump house and filling well.....	8 50
Eddie Bros., for blasting ice near pipe opening.....	6 00
Eddie Bros., for fixing 8th Ward well....	109 75
First Bank, express on hose jack slip....	1 15
Rasmussen & Metz, spikes and nails for bridges.....	14 52
D. Cummisky, to	2 00
I. N. Simmons, lumber.....	2 00
C. W. Wyatt, repairing hydraulic (two, ...	30 00
do water connection pipe sprinkler.....	23 30

Insurance policy on city hall building, of Christianson Bros. was accepted and bill for same, $18, ordered paid.

Committee on poor reported favorably on the following bills and the same were ordered paid:

Z. Lasha, digging grave.....	$ 3 00
P. L. Durand, 2 prescriptions (kindson)..	2 50
Henry Funk, balance on grave.....	15 00
Oakdale cemetery Ass'n, digging graves	23 00
J. W. Kelly, hooking city charges.....	29 00
A. G. Anderson, on account.....	50 00

A communication from the Saturday Evening Spectator of Minneapolis, was read before the council, offering to deliver for distribution through Great Britain and Ireland 10,000 copies of said paper containing a write-up of Crookston and vicinity, by the commission which recently visited this country; also 10,000 copies to be distributed in this country and Manitoba, the price to be $80 for a column of 20 inches. Council appropriated $30 for the purpose.

City engineer rendered written report on the grading of Broadway, etc., and the probable cost of the work.

By mistake a levy was made against lots 1 and 24, block 11 of the original townsite of Crookston, on Nov. 28th, 1893, for sidewalk purposes and should have been made against lots 1 and 24, block 9, original townsite of the City of Crookston. On motion correction was ordered made to cover the latter description.

Alderman Jennings submitted his report of having, with the city attorney, prepared a form for notice to property owners in case of defective sidewalks or needing repairs. On motion report was accepted.

Bills of O. O. Halstad for $20 and Charles Lotts for $56 for board and nursing of Sam Oyen, deceased, on motion were disallowed.

On motion the seat of Alderman R. G. Marlette from the Fifth ward was declared vacant. On motion the Fire Chief was authorized to purchase two hose lenk stops, provided the committee will wait for their pay until April, 1895.

Clerk was instructed to send regular blank form to town clerk of Lowell for bill against the city.

On motion an order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of the president of the council for $107.57, amount of pay roll for July.

On motion Aldermen Watts, Hall and Wheeler were appointed a committee to make arrangements with the new hotel managers for the purchase of the earth excavated from the hotel site, at a price not to exceed 10 cents per yard, to be paid July 1896, and have same placed to the best advantage on the streets of the city.

On motion council authorized the placing of a catch basin at the southeast corner of Main and Sixth streets; cost not to exceed $60.

By a unanimous vote a resolution was passed authorizing the transfer of $2000 from the general fund to the interest fund, as a loan, it being necessary to pay the interest due on the bonds of the city.

The County Committee.

Pursuant to the directions of the republican county convention, held on the 3rd day of August, after due consideration, I hereby appoint and designate the following members of the republican county committee for the ensuing year:

J. W. Wheeler, Crookston.
Andrew Elken, Crookston.
H. C. Misner, Euclid.
O. A. Thoreson, East Grand Forks.
Ole H. Baug, Hagelem.
J. R. Johnson, East Grand Forks.
Theodore Garesen, Red Lake Falls.
P. S. Ware, Thief River Falls.
C. G. Rapp, St. Hilaire.
A. W. Foss, Fosston.
J. P. Johnson, McIntosh.
J. S. Lalbe, Fertile.
James Rosanen, Fisher.
K. S. Aaker, Vineland.
L. S. Kolden, Hubbard.
A. A. Miller, Chairman,
Rep. Co. Convention.

Marsh Items.

Friday's rain and wind did more harm than good, breaking down the oats.

Some farmers are done harvesting and the rest are pretty well along.

Most of the farmers gave the State prison twine a trial this year and nearly every one expresses satisfaction, though it seems to make a difference the kind of a machine it is used on.

Dr. Leslie was called to John Lee's on Friday to attend Mr. Lee, who has an attack of cholera morbus.

Messrs. James and Donald Bain, of Fisher, accompanied by their wives attended the Marsh services on Sunday.

Mr. Louis Olson and son Eddie, were the past week papering and fixing up the Marsh church. A fine job was done.

Bert, the seven year old son of Richard White, had on Wednesday the misfortune to fall from a tree and break his right bone. The limb was set by Dr. Irwin and the boy is doing nicely.

Mr. Wm. Miller, who was hurt by a harvester on L. Ferguson's farm sometime ago is not improving as fast as first thought.

McDonald Bros., have improved their threshing outfit by putting on a new self-feeder. Threshing will commence next week.

Joseph Jarvis threshed his barley last week and got a yield of 35 bushels on an average, off 50 acres.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the best recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

DECREASE IN CRIME

A Remarkable Showing Made by the Jail Census of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 14.—The eighth semiannual prison census for the State of Minnesota, compiled to June 30, has been issued by the board of Charities and Corrections, and, contrary to expectations, shows a marked decrease in the prison population, notwithstanding the hard times. The total number of prisoners is 985, as compared with 1,186 on June 20 of last year, and the total number of state convicts for this year is 564, against 693 of last year, this being the only increase. Of petty convicts Hennepin county has 48, a decrease of 100; Ramsey 110, a decrease of 86; St. Louis 29, a decrease of 29. The board in its report states that it is unable to assign any reason for the remarkable decrease.

Coxeyites Leave for Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—About 100 Coxeyites, who have been in camp at Roslyn, Va., have started over the Baltimore and Potomac railroad for their homes in California. The men had been furnished transportation, it is understood, by members of the Metropolitan Methodist church in this city.

Big Chicago Industries Consolidate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Sinmans-Halske company, a great electrical institution, the Wells-French Car company, and the Grant Locomotive works had been consolidated, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. The company will manufacture locomotives, railroad cars, and all sorts of electrical devices.

Spain has over 400 islands in the eastern seas, mostly comprised in the Philippines and Molucca.

F. M. EDDY

Nominated by the Republican Congressional Convention at Fergus Falls

The Field Combined Against Mr Steenerson Who had the Largest Following

Eleven Ballots Were Required to Decide the Choice of the Convention

The republican congressional convention met at Fergus Falls on Tuesday to place in nomination the next congressman from the Seventh congressional district to succeed Boen, and the 11th ballot decided that his name is Frank M. Eddy, of Pope county. Mr. Steenerson, Polk county's candidate, went in handicapped by opposition from his own county that ought not to have existed, and was therefore defeated. It is bringing politics down pretty fine when men have to resort to the buying up the support of vanity democratic papers for the purpose of backbiting members of their own party and depriving their own county and city of having a representative in congress. And such men sometimes have good deal of bragging about their "invaluable services to the party," through a democratic medium! After the nomination of Mr. Eddy was made unanimous, Mr. Steenerson was called upon for a speech and promptly responded, predicting the election of the candidate and pledging his earnest efforts in that direction.

Then and Now.

When the writer first came to the Red River valley in '72 he found a soil that for fertility appeared to be unrivalled in the world—we thought it the best we had ever seen, though at that time no one had as yet demonstrated by experiment its wonderful capacity. At a distance of 22 years from that time we are prepared to say that we have not been disappointed in the wonderful fertility of the soil as we have seen it tested from year to year. In 1872 breaking and backsetting cost $5.50 per acre; horses sold all the way from $200 to $300 per head, oxen $150 per yoke to $250; wagons—well, you could not look at a good one without spilling a $100 bill; harvesters, (there were no self-binders then,) cost $300 to $350. And it required three men and two horses to run one—one man to drive and two to bind—even that used to be called rapid binding. Living was at least four times as high as now, wages in proportion, so that in order to make big money grain had to bring big prices—and it did. In that day money was easy to obtain—a large rate of interest, almost any man could obtain a loan of $1,000 or more on a quarter section of land. This many of them did do, and bought expensive machinery and teams with which to cultivate from 25 to 100 acres of land. Some of these have paid up their mortgages, others have not. To-day, all that is changed. Good horses can be had at prices that a farmer can afford to pay for their use; self-binders can be had for not to exceed $125; wagons from $50 to $65, and everything else proportionately less than in the early day, and while we do not get as much for wheat, quite, as we did once, it does not cost half as much to raise it, and right here we wish to say that while farmers have been broke up trying to raise all wheat, the failures of those who have tried diversified farming are exceptional, in fact we cannot mention a case of that kind during our whole experience here. There is no place on earth where a living is more easily compiled, will make a farm pay better than right here. Slipshod farming will pay nowhere.

Our Present And Future.

To-day the existing conditions in the United States are such that the best soil that lies out of doors can be bought at figures far less than those that prevailed when the first settlers reached Polk county in the early seventies. That is when you consider the conditions existing then as compared with the present. Then the country was not—everything undeveloped, and farming but an experiment, no one knowing whether our land would produce a bill of wheat to the acre or not. Now we have one of the best counties in the state, tolerably well settled, with good schools and churches convenient for every settler, our soil has demonstrated fully what it can do when properly handled, we have saw-mills to furnish lumber for settlers and a vast tract of pine to the northeast that will furnish lumber and work for years and more chances for the man of moderate means to make a success in life than can be found any where else in this United States. And the democratic reign, inaugurated with Cleveland's second term, has managed to depress the business of the United States to such an extent that an eastern farmer can come and buy a well improved farm, right within sound of the church and school bells of the city of Crookston for from 8 to $20 per acre—land that in the eighties could not be touched for double the money—land that has produced from 15 to 30 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat per acre and, is today as strong and vigorous as ever—land that will, just as soon as the good old republican times come again sell for double and treble what they can be had for now. How do we know? Because, as hard as the times have appeared to be here our farmers have had a picnic compared to farmers elsewhere, and it is our unrivalled soil that has enabled them to make as good a showing as they have. Talk about hard times! Why we are "rich as" compared with other places, and times have been comparatively easy here. The result of this fact will be increased immigration, increased demand for our fertile soil, and of course better prices. Now is the time to secure cheap farms—in the very cream of the country.

Drouths.

From all over the land comes complaints of excessive drouths this summer and everybody who sees our Polk county crops says: "How fresh and nice your crops look. How comes it that they are not all dried up and ruined as ours are?" Well, we can't say why, we only know that they are so. We have known that in an experience of 22 years this is the second dry season we have had, and both times we have had the very best of crops. There seems to be something in our soil or climate that effectually resists the ill effects of drouths; a failure from that source seems practically unknown here. There is a difference in soils in different localities of course, but the general rule holds good everywhere. But even in extreme dry seasons we get some rain—enough for potatoes and all fed for stock. Upon the whole a dry season—when it does come has less terrors here than in any other country we ever saw. We always have something to sell, even when in less favored countries the crops are utterly burned up by drouth.

Artesian Wells.

One of the blessings Polk county enjoys is found in the boasting to this article. North of us, south of us, east of us, west of us, go where you will and you will not find it so easy to obtain an abundance of pure, good water as the farmer of Polk county can obtain at small expense. In the early day we remember that an artesian well used to cost us all the way from $200 to $300 to obtain; now you can go down from 150 to 250 feet and get a good flow of water at a cost running all the way from $50 to $125. And no better water can be found in the world.

Defeated in the Second Attempt.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.—Dispatches received here say that the second attempt of the Japanese fleet upon Wei Hai Wei has been defeated. Another dispatch says that the Pei Yang fleet is engaged with the Japanese fleet, and that a storm born battle is being fought. Twenty-one ships are taking part in this fight.

Peace Efforts Failed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.—It is officially reported from Tien Tsin that the efforts of Great Britain and Russia to bring about a peaceful settlement of the disputes between China and Japan have failed. China is willing to pay an indemnity but refuses to surrender her suzerainty over Corea.

Not a Chinaman on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The steamship City of Pekin, which arrived during the day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, did not have a single Chinese passenger on board. There were only a few Japanese. The Chinese government persists in its refusal to allow any Chinese to leave the country.

Loss Fifty Thousand.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 11.—Fire in Winneconne, Wis., destroyed one block of the business portion and several of the finest residences in the village, and the Baptist church. The loss is probably $50,000.

WORK OF WRECKERS.

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN RAN OFF A BRIDGE

Near Lincoln, Neb., and Immediately Took Fire—It Was Thought at One Time That Over a Score Were Crushed, But Later Reports Place the Number of Seven.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—It was nearly dark before the frightful mass of debris occupying the ravine where the Rock Island express was wrecked and burned a few miles south of this city had cooled down sufficiently to enable the big crowd gathered at the place, in the hope of learning something of the fate of relatives, to inspect the charred mass in detail, but any hope they may have entertained of securing from the great ash pile information as to the identity of those who lost their lives in the holocaust was soon blasted. The toss of water thrown on the twisted relics of the train and the bed of embers had been insufficient to prevent every vestige of combustible matter being destroyed. Occasionally a charred skull or a partially burned human bone was raked from

The Best of the Furnace,

but nothing more remained to tell the tale of those who went down with the ill-fated train, and time was required to determine how many persons were lost in the wreck. The list of killed, as furnished by the coroner, swells the fatalities to 34, as follows:

DR. C. P. PINNEY, Council Bluffs.
JAS DEPEW, engineer, Council Bluffs.
W. O. HAMMELL, lawyer, Fairbury, Neb.
C. D. STANARD, conductor, St. Joe.
JOHN MUNGER, grain dealer, Omaha.
H. R. PETERS, merchant, Council Bluffs.
E. H. ZERBISCKE, lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.
FIVE UNKNOWN MEN.
CHARLES UNION, NOTHER AND SON, Jansen, Neb.
A. B. EDDE, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.
M. BEAVEN, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.
FOUR UNKNOWN FARMERS from Jansen, Neb.

Those marked unknown are passengers known to have been on the train by the brakeman and unaccounted for.

Rails Were Removed.

There are two theories as to the wrecking of the train, it being conceded that the train was derailed by the removal of the rails for a part of the way across the trestle. "There is plenty of evidence to prove this as a fact. A fish plate and the bar with which it fastened were wrenched loose were found near the trestle after the wreck occurred. One theory is that strikers from South Omaha did the work, believing that a company of state troops, who were to have boarded the train at Fairfield was aboard. The company missed connection, however. This is not as generally credited as the other—that the element that has been causing so much trouble in Oklahoma who are bitter against the Rock Island, did the job, though why they should have come this distance to wreck a train that might have been wrecked nearer home is not explained.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND.

Believed Now That Only Eleven Persons Perished in the Awful Wreck.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Coroner Grim is now holding an inquest over the remains of the victims of the Rock Island wreck near this city Thursday night. The coroner and the jury went to the scene of the disaster before the taking of testimony was begun. The wreckage has been nearly all cleared away, but no more bodies have been found. It is now believed that only 11 people perished.

Hundreds Entombed.

WARSAW, Aug. 12.—The great coal mines near Domhrowa, government of Grando, have been burning since Friday afternoon. The fire started by an explosion of gas while the full force of miners were underground. The main shaft was wrecked and consequently few miners have been rescued. The latest report is that several hundred men are entombed in the mines and that all hopes of saving them has been abandoned.

Lightning Killed Seven.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 11.—A Dekalb special to The News says about 3 p. m. a crowd of men and boys met on a small prairie near the town and were playing ball. A shower came up and they all ran to a large oak. Lightning struck the tree and the following were killed outright: Several others were injured.

Strikers Lose at Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 7.—The 1,000 men who struck at the South Omaha packing plants have lost and the plants are running as usual with full complements of men. The packers are unanimous in stating that they had no differences to arbitrate.

Vest Is Tired of Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—The Journal's Washington correspondent wires its paper as follows: It is generally understood and accepted as true among the Missourians that Vest will not seek another election. Hon. Champ Clark announces himself a candidate for the place. Ex-Governor Francis is a standing candidate, and it is also understood that ex-Congressman Clary will be in the race.

PREMONITIONS OF DEATH.

Soldiers Who Have Gone Into Certain Battles Perfectly Conscious of Their Fate.

"Soldiers had strange premonitions of death before going into battle during the war," said an old soldier. "I could not tell you how many times I have seen my comrades foretell their death. They seemed to feel it was coming and went into battle fully prepared to meet their end. So common was this, and so regularly did death follow when foretold, that I often heard officers upbraiding their men for speaking of death, remarking that 'A man never speaks of a fear of death without death following shortly after. It's like the smallpox; the one that dreads it most is surely to be the first victim.' But the officers were reasoning backward. In all the cases I saw the prediction of death was caused by an inward feeling, telling that his end was near.

"It wasn't fear, for I remember 'Boss' McKellar, as we used to call him, who came from Butler county. He had been a brave soldier, serving his full three years, never once failing in his duty. The day before his three years were up he went into the battle of the Wilderness. He was so pale and careworn and lacked so much the usual vigor with which he entered battle that some of his friends remarked how changed he was. He looked like a ghost and was trembling all over. They asked him what was the matter. 'Why,' he replied, 'my three years are up tomorrow, but I'll never see my service out. I will be killed in this battle—that I know.'

"His friends tried to cheer him up, letting him that it was only a morbid fancy, but no amount of talk could enliven him. He went into the battle and was among the first to fall, being hit squarely in the forehead. I also remember John Dunbar sitting eating crackers with an officer before a campfire on the eve of battle. He had a sad expression when he turned, and breaking the cracker in his fingers said in a contemplative manner, 'Well, boys, this is my last night on earth.' In the dim firelight I saw the big tears well up as the officer inquired what he meant. 'I'll be shot tomorrow sure.' The officer, seeing how deeply the man was affected, placed his hand upon his shoulder and said: 'Brace up, John. Don't be foolish. Men of Ohio don't talk like that.' But this only made the soldier break down. In the battle next day he was killed among the first. I could give you an indefinite number of such instances, which show that soldiers really had a death foretold to them, but these are sufficient. To me it was a most solemn moment when I heard a man say he was going to be killed. It invariably turned out that way."—Exchange.

THOSE STRIPED STOCKINGS.

A Lewiston Man Tells a Good Story of the Indian Territory.

The returned Lewistonian fell to talking over a revolver that he carried in the unrest of desperado in New Mexico, and then he diverged and told this story:

"Once when we were going down in the Indian Territory as we rode out of the village we passed the house where a New Brunswick girl had just come to live in the little prairie village. There had been considerable joking about the new arrival, and as we passed she came out to hang up her washing on the line. I rode a little red pony—one that I had swapped a shotgun for—and when I saw the New Brunswick girl hang a pair of the longest, biggest striped stockings I had ever seen I rode right up into the yard and under the clothesline and seized those stockings and pulled 'em off the line and rode away.

"All that trip down across the hot plains and over the rustling buffalo grass the boys plagued me about those stockings. I had put them into my trunk and kept them. I don't know what I took them for or why I kept them.

"Well we got down into the territory and among the Indians. They are great gamblers, you know, and we bet with them everything we had. We even won from them all the money and blankets they possessed.

"The blankets were United States army blankets, but we can see them by cutting out the 'U. S.' At last we came down to foot runners, and the Indians brought out their man. He was tall, broad chested and long limbed. He could go like the wind, and our best runner was nothing compared with him. Why, he was the best physical man I ever saw. He looked at our man and his thick lip curled in derision.

"'He no good—get a man.'

"The savage was stripped to his skin. I looked at our man.

"'Jake,' I said, 'you wait a minute. Then I went and got those stockings. When I brought them out, they created the biggest kind of a sensation, and the curiosity to touch them was something comical.

"They just wanted to put their hands on them to see what they were.

"I did not let them get within curiosity, but carried them through the crowd as if they were only relics.

"'Jake, put those on and run with them,' I said.

"'Why, I can't run with those on,' he said.

"'Yes, you can. Don't you see that they are mystified?'

"He put them on, and though he was a large man they came clear to his hips. We pinned them up, and he started with the big stockings. It was plain by the faces of the greasers that they had lost all faith in their man as against the striped stockings. The Indian ran a little distance and then fell behind, with his eyes fixed in terror on those flying stockings. He was beaten. And do you know I sold those stockings to the Indian for five ponies and a rifle!"—Lewiston Journal.

Had to see.

Aunt Surplice—How peacefully still and solemn it always is on Sunday.

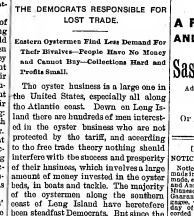
Little Nephew—Yes'm; that's because so many children's papas is at home.—Good News.

A DEFUNCT OYSTER.

THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST TRADE.

Eastern Oystermen Find Less Demand For Their Bivalves—People Have No Money and Cannot Buy—Collections Hard and Profits Small.

The oyster business is a large one in the United States, especially all along the Atlantic coast. Down on Long Island there are hundreds of men interested in the oyster business who are not protected by the tariff, and according to the free trade theory nothing should interfere with the natural laws and progress of their business, which involves a large amount of money invested in the oyster beds, in boats and tackle. The majority of the oystermen along the southern coast of Long Island have heretofore been steadfast Democrats. But since the



A DEAD OYSTER.

election of a Democratic president, and since they have got a Democratic majority in congress, they begin to feel that Democracy and the threat of free trade are not good things for the men or money engaged in the oyster business.

One of these men said the other day: "During the past season I have not sold, as far as money represents, one-tenth of the oysters that I used to sell before we put all these Democrats into congress."

"That seems an enormous difference, a loss of 90 per cent in your oyster trade," I said.

"That is the fact, and I replied, "I have not sold 90 per cent less of oysters, but I have not sold half as many oysters this season as I used to, and those that I have sold have been for less money, and even this less money I have not been able to collect.

"That is pretty hard lines," I said, "smaller sales, smaller prices and smaller collections."

"Yes," was the answer, "and, take it all along this side of Long Island, the number of oysters sold have been just one-half of what they were before we got Cleveland. Where we have oyster beds to supply the New York market and the American trade, it is there that we oystermen have suffered."

"How does that trade in New York affect the oyster business?" was my next question.

"Well, it is in this way: If people are out of work or not earning as much money as they used to, they have to reduce their expenses, and the first things they do without are amusements and luxuries. People are not obliged to eat oysters in order to keep body and soul together, nor are they obliged to go to theaters, and when they do not go to the theaters they do not eat oysters after the theater, and that's just where we get left."

"Where do you sell your oysters mostly?"

"I used to ship my oysters and sell them direct to many of the large restaurants on Broadway and Sixth avenue, and I sent them to the men who had been buying less and less oysters from me steadily. It is not so much that I have collected no money, but collections are harder, and where I used to come up once a week and have no difficulty in collecting every dollar owing to me now I am sometimes asked to wait a week, or perhaps two or three weeks, by some of the sixth avenue restaurant keepers. And besides this we have to sell our oysters for less money. It is hard to get just what will pay actual working expenses and the wages of the men who are working for us."

"There is no tariff on oysters," I said, "and the Democrats say that it is the tariff that prevents business. Therefore as there is no tariff on oysters the oyster trade should be rushing, and people should be scrambling and fighting for oysters."

He looked at me sharply and said: "What's the use of that? What affects our oyster trade is the general prosperity of the people of the country. If people are not working, have no money to spend; if they have money to spend, they will have some amusement and luxuries. I used to be a strong Democrat, but I guess I have had just enough of it. I have suffered pretty badly in my business since the Democrats got into power, and that has knocked out of me all the belief I used to have in them. I have got to look out for myself, my wife and family, and if I cannot earn money enough to supply them with food, clothing and comfort with a free trade congress as it is in power, just the same as I used to when the Republicans were in office, why, I am going to vote for those who help me. Next election you will find me voting a straight Republican ticket."

B. THIBEN.

The Wolves and the Sheep.

Once on a time the Wolves sent an embassy to the Sheep, desiring that there might be peace between them for the time to come. "Why," said they, "should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked Dogs are the cause of it all; they are incessantly barking at us and provoking us." The silly Sheep listened, the Dogs were dismissed, and the flock, thus deprived of their protection, became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy.

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Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
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[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Olson and Anna Elida Nelson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of Minnesota, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in Book 63 of mortgages, on page 610.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one (1) certain promissory note, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory coupon interest note, and two (2) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Loan Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 10th, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 63 of mortgages on page 610.

And whereas the said note and mortgage were duly assigned by the said The Commercial Loan Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 10th, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 63 of mortgages on page 610, to Ole Olson, party of the first part, and Anna Elida Nelson, party of the second part, which said assignment is hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

And whereas the said Ole Olson and Anna Elida Nelson, his wife, have failed to pay the interest upon said principal sum of $1000.00 and the interest thereupon from February 17th, A. D. 1894, and the same has been and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the said principal sum of $1000.00 and the interest thereupon from February 17th, A. D. 1894, has been and claimed to be due and payable

SAVANTS IN SCIENCE.

THEY WILL SOON DISCUSS ABSTRUSE PROBLEMS IN BROOKLYN.

Annual Meeting of the American Association For the Advancement of Science—Interesting Career of Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, President of the Association.

Scientists of high and low degree, large and small, tall and fat, long headed, level headed, hatchheaded and gray headed, are all headed toward Brooklyn just now, for the reason that on Aug. 15 the American Association For the Advancement of Science is to begin its annual session of nine days' duration in the City of Churches. Among the organizations invited to attend the session are the following named:

Geological Society of America, American Microscopical society, Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Society For the Promotion of Engineering Education, Botanical club, Association of Economic Entomologists, American Chemical society, Association of State Weather Services, and the Naval Reserve association, Appalachian Mountain club, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations, Entomological club, American Geographical society, Torrey Botanical club of New York, New York Microscopical society, New York Academy of Sciences, Linnæn society of New York, New York Mineralogical society, New York Mathematical society, New York section of the American Chemical society, New York Entomological soci-

PRESIDENT DANIEL G. BRINTON.

ety. The most eminent scientists of England, France and Germany, including Professor Huxley, Sir Archibald Geikie and Sir John Lubbock, have also been asked to be present.

The American Association For the Advancement of Science has been in existence 43 years, and the researches of its members and its public annual deliverances have proved incalculable benefits to the cause of science. The president of the association is Daniel Garrison Brinton, the eminent ethnologist, who probably knows as much as any man living about the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution and relations and the peculiarities which characterize them. President Brinton was born in Chester county, Pa., May 13, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson Medical college in 1861. After a year of medical practice he returned to America and entered the Federal army as acting assistant surgeon. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon and served as surgeon in chief of the Second division Sixth corps. He saw about all that there was to see of the horrors of war at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other engagements, and in October of the same year was appointed medical director of his corps.

At the battle of Gettysburg he received a sunstroke and was disqualified from service. He soon became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ills., and remained on duty there until the close of the war, when he was brevetted lieutenant colonel and discharged. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, became the editor of a medical and surgical publication and has since been a frequent contributor to the columns of such journals.

Dr. Brinton has for many years been prominent as a student of and writer on American ethnology, and the subject has fascinated him ever since he was a student in college. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and for several years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of the Quaker City. In 1890 he was elected vice president of the American Association For the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section devoted to anthropology, and the same year had the honor of being the first American awarded the medal of the Societe Americaine de France for his original scientific works on American ethnology.

He has established a library and publishing house of aboriginal American literature for the purpose of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the language and culture of the Indians of America. Each work is the production of a native mind and is printed in the original language. Dr. Brinton has also made valuable researches in his investigations of mounds, shell heaps, rock inscriptions and other evidences of the races that preceded the Aborigines and has shot much light on these interesting mysteries of early life on this continent. The numerous books he has written on medical and ethnological subjects make quite a library in themselves.

It is believed that over 1,000 delegates will attend the sessions of the association in Brooklyn. They will find pleasure as well as profit awaiting them, for they will be entertained by excursions to Long Branch, Cold Spring Harbor and West Point.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

A Description of the Event as Seen by the Famous Dean Stanley.

The following concerning Dean Stanley's view of the coronation of Queen Victoria is taken from a recently published life of that remarkable man:

At 10:30 another gun announced that she was on the abbey floor, and in about a quarter of an hour the procession appeared from under the organ, advancing up the purple passage in the chancel, every one leaning over, and to their cause. First the pages, then, struggling with their enormous trains, then bishops, etc., and then the queen, with her vast crimson train outspread by eight ladies all in white, followed by the great ladies of her court in enormous crimson trains and the smaller ladies with delicate sky blue trains trailing along the dark floor. When she came within the full view of the gorgeous abbey she paused as if for breath and clasped her hands. The orchestra burst into the most tremendous crash of music I ever heard. "I was glad when they said unto me, 'Let us go into the house of the Lord.'"

Every one literally gasped for breath from the intense interest, and the rails of the gallery visibly trembled in one's hands from the trembling of the spectators. I never saw anything like it. Tears would have been a relief. One felt that the queen must sink into the earth under the tremendous awe. But at last she moved on to her place by the altar, and, as I heard from my cousin who had a place close by, threw herself on her knees, buried her face in her hands and evidently prayed fervently. For the first part the silence was so great that at my extreme point I could hear quite distinctly the tremulous but articulate voice of the archbishop. Afterward it was quite inaudible. The great drawbacks were the feeble responses to the service and the feebleness of the acclamation—hardly any at all at the recognitions—and not tolerable at the coronation. That was the crisis of this ceremony and the most striking part. The very moment the crown touched her head the guns went off, the trumpets began and the shouts. She was perfectly immovable, like a statue. The Duchess of Kent burst into tears, and her lady had to put on her coronet for her. The whole was very beautiful, from the cloth of gold. The homage also from the magnificent cluster in the very center.

It was a take off, though a necessary one, I suppose, that throughout her face was turned away from the spectators toward the altar. All the movements were beautiful. She was most becomingly panied by her eight ladies floating about her like a silvery cloud. It was over at 3:30—that is, the twelve peers put on their crowns, her orb and her scepter. I walked home. The rest had to wait till 5 for their carriages, which were taken back by the length of the line to Kensington common. The crowd in the streets to see the people at the procession was stupendous. It was all more like a dream than reality—more beautiful than I could have conceived possible. I should wish almost never to see her again; that, as this was the first image I had ever had of her, so it should be the last.

AFTER DINNER ORATORS.

Most Englishmen Are Failures as Such, but Coleridge Was a Shining Exception.

Lord Coleridge had a record as the best English after dinner speaker who ever came to America. As a rule, the Englishman does not shine conspicuously in comparison with the average American of his sams grade in law, politics, literature, the clergy and journalism. Most of them, in fact, are dire failures. Coleridge and Irving are the shining exceptions. Irving was a humorist, who came with a great flourish of trumpets and was received with much cordiality by his professional brethren. He was the worst that we ever had to endure. Martin Farquhar Tupper was insufferably dull. Tools, the comedian, who was considered funny on the other side, was ingurious here. It took several seasons to break in Wilson Barrett. Lord Aberdeen is genial, but prosy.

Dickens was the best man who preceded Coleridge, but the present generation of diners he is only a tradition and does not count. Sir Richard Wolseley, I fancy, would have shown himself a good second to Lord Coleridge, but his visit was too short, and very few had the pleasure of hearing him. It had that pleasure here as well as in England, and he certainly has a remarkable facility of expression, combined with a fine vocabulary, a keen sense of humor and a thorough knowledge of human nature. Coleridge, however, I repeat, took the palm and has worn it for the banquet of friends whom he met here to this day.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I hare for some time been troubled with a severe humor of the blood, which developed into running sores. I was induced to try S.S.S. and am enjoying the best health I ever have, have gained fifteen pounds and my friends say they never saw me so well. I am 50 years old.
JOHN S. BELL,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Christopher Hansen, Jr., widower, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 200;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $300, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May 17th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on pages 504-5;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since said 17th A. D. 1889, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $365.00, being the principal and interest due upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $6.71, taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter (W½ NE¼) of section seventeen (17), township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated June 2nd A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
01612 Minneapolis, Minn. 84-7

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty (650) dollars, and interest, which is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles Chase and Harriette Ida Chase, husband and wife, mortgagors, to Thomas Lee Shaw, mortgagee, dated the 10th day of December, 1889, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, 1889, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 41 of mortgages on page 401, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

Lot number seven (7), Block number two (2), Fredrick's ad dition to Grand Forks east, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, said addition being a subdivision of block number two (2) of Fredrick's addition to Grand Forks east now City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, on the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 29th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $650 and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and ten dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-36]

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole Peterson and Elizabeth Bull, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 17th day of April, A. D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1889, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 237;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May 17th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 503;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since said 17th A. D. 1889, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $645.50 being the sum of $600, principal and $45.50 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $6.71, taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter (W½ NE¼) of section seventeen (17), township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated June 2nd A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
01619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 45-71

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, July 31st, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of David E. Hallenbeck deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of J. F. Davidson, of Warren, representing among other things, that David E. Hallenbeck late of the City of Crookston, Minn., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1894, at said Crookston died intestate and that no letters of administration upon the estate of his death, leaving real estate in this State, and that certain debts are owing from said deceased to said petitioner in a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to G. O. Christianson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Monday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at Probate Office in said City.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs at law of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Crookston.

Dated at Crookston, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
A. M. BESSON
Judge of Probate.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Mortin Peterson, mortgagor, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1889, duly recorded in said office in book 35 of mortgages, page 250; there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage, on the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and twenty-one and 24-100 dollars ($221.24) dollars, being the principal sum of said mortgage with interest thereon from the 31st day of December, A. D. 1888, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to collect the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage, and the debt thereby secured, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five (25) dollars, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
01572 Minneapolis, Minn. 84-7

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty (650) dollars, and interest, which is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. J. Furt and Matilda his wife, mortgagors, to the Northern National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., mortgagee, bearing date the 10th day of November, A. D. 1888, and the power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of November, 1888, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of that day, in Book 41 of mortgages on page 401, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

Lot number seven (7), Block number two (2), Fredrick's ad dition to Grand Forks east, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, said addition being a subdivision of block number two (2) of Fredrick's addition to Grand Forks east now City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, on the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 29th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $650 and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and ten dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-36]

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole S. Rolness and Ingeborg Rolness, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 435;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May 17th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 502;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 24th, A. D. 1888, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $654.50 being the sum of $600, principal and $54.50 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $6.71, taxes for the year 1893, assessed and levied against said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot four (4), section two (2), township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
01474 Minneapolis, Minn. 170

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 26, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nelson Sandberg against Erick J. Anderson for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 3504, dated August 29, 1887, upon the E. ½ N. E. ¼ section 26, township 151 range 46, in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Erick J. Anderson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any of said land since said entry except about 10 acres broken in 1888, and that said entry was made for speculative purposes and that said land is now wholly failed to plant to trees, tree seeds or cuttings or of said land since said entry was made and that there is now no cultivation on said land and not trees seeds or cuttings standing or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

HUGH THOMPSON,
[16-22] Register.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Louis Jacobson, Sr., and Asella Parmenter, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 77;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since March 16th, A. D. 1889, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $690 being the sum of $600, principal and $90 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $45.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 505;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 504;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 16th, A. D. 1889, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $690 being the sum of $600, principal and $90 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $45.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number seven (7), Block number two (2), Fredrick's ad dition to Grand Forks east, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, said addition being a subdivision of block number two (2) of Fredrick's addition to Grand Forks east now City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, on the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 29th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $650 and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and ten dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-33]

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole S. Rolness and Ingeborg Rolness, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 435;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 504;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 24th, A. D. 1888, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $690 being the sum of $600, principal and $90 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $45.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot four (4), section two (2), township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty (40) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
01619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 45-71

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Louis Jacobson, Sr., and Asella Parmenter, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1889, at 12 o'clock m., in book 30 of mortgages, on page 77;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 503;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since March 16th, A. D. 1889, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $690 being the sum of $600, principal and $90 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $45.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number seven (7), Block number two (2), Fredrick's ad dition to Grand Forks east, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, said addition being a subdivision of block number two (2) of Fredrick's addition to Grand Forks east now City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, on the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 29th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $650 and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and ten dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 28th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-33]

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole S. Rolness and Ingeborg Rolness, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 435;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $650, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 1st day of May, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1894, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book 97 of mortgages, on page 504;

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $650, and the interest thereon since December 24th, A. D. 1888, and there is now due and claimed to be due the date of this notice the sum of $754.50 being the sum of $650, principal and $104 interest upon said note and mortgage and the taxes and insurance thereon to the sum of $45.50 taxes for the year 1893, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged property and paid by said assignee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot four (4), section two (2), township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty (40) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
01474 Minneapolis, Minn. 170

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Mortin Peterson, mortgagor, bearing date the 31st day of December, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1889, duly recorded in said office in book 35 of mortgages, page 250; there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage, on the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and twenty-one and 24-100 dollars ($221.24) dollars, being the principal sum of said mortgage with interest thereon from the 31st day of December, A. D. 1888, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to collect the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage, and the debt thereby secured, together with the taxes (if any) and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five (25) dollars, as stipulated to be paid in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
01572 Minneapolis, Minn. 84-7

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Peter O. Hanson and Ingeborg Hanson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1888, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 347;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, If paid in advance to the subscribers of Polk County. If paid outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage, if not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSSER
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KINGSLEY
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS HEDGE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DOVE
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OSHEIM
For Sheriff.....S. M. DALNARD
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WARREN
For Supt. of Schools.....IRA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PARKER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERSON

The senate tariff bill has been concurred in by the House and goes to Grover for his signature. It is said that, while he may not sign the bill he will allow it to become a law by default.

It is remarked to see the democrats squirm. The gymnastics of this party on the tariff has put them in such straits that they begin to rail frantically upon the populists to rise and swallow them up. Anything to save them from themselves!

"Your Uncle Loren" Fletcher, is at home in Minneapolis looking after his fences for a few days. He is quoted as having said that the tariff bill is sure to pass in a few days, and that Washburn will be his own successor in the United States Senate.

The democratic state central committee having heaved its Jonahs over-board has re-organized on a basis capable of endorsing Grover and will go for a straight democratic ticket. The little policy fleas will still continue to insist on forgetting principles (that they never did possess) and indorsing Owen.

The democrats "for revenue only" are splitting the idea of endorsing Owen for governor. That is quite a natural attitude for them to occupy, but how will it suit those who have always maintained that the democrats are the party of the people? Those who claim that the populistic theories are radically wrong?

The war between China and Japan bids fair to settle the question as to whether the Chinese shall go—and settle it in the affirmative, as John Chinaman—a great deal of him—shows a encouraging disposition to emigrate to the mother country to help her fight her battles. If the war continues much longer, two-thirds of our Chinese population will go back to take a hand in the deal.

The Minneapolis papers are figuring a yield of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for North and South Dakota and Minnesota, divided as follows: Minnesota and North Dakota 50,000,000 each, and South Dakota 25,000,000. That does not agree with the government estimate, which gives a yield of 160,000,000 in 18 wheat states and probably is the nearest correct. The yield for Minnesota will not be over one-half the usual average, if that.

It is a queer mistake that a certain class of politicians make when they set up their own wills against the will of the majority. As long as they can have their own way however thing they are sweet-tempered and all right, but let them once get crossed in the accomplishment of a purpose and, straightway they sulk about and plot and plan to defeat the will of the majority. This is not good politics, does not help them, still they will do it.

The Times has turned populist at last and urges its friends to vote for the populist candidate for governor. The Times desires to see an era of hard times in Minnesota equal to that produced in Kansas by the accession of the populist party to power; wants to see capital driven from the state as it was there and the consequent distress arising therefrom. It strikes us that a democratic reign is bad enough without inflicting anything worse upon the state.

That was a royal roast that R. G. Horr gives Ignatius Donnelly in reply to an article that appeared in the Representative criticising Horr's speech before the republican state convention in June. Without any billingsgate, in a perfectly mannerly manner, Mr. Horr proceeds to flay Ignatius to the queen's taste and incidentally he exposes some of the fallacies of the populist creed, and shows wherein the principles of the republican party are best for the welfare of the country. The article appeared in the New York Tribune, and was copied into the Minneapolis Tribune of the 13th inst. Every voter in Minnesota ought to read it.

IT MAKES US SMILE.

In commenting on the personnel of the Fergus Falls post-mortem that St. Paul Globe alludes to our long, dignified (rather) good-looking townsman, A. A. Bruer as "a miller of Crookston." The Globe says: "Steenerson will be nominated by a miller of Crookston," trying, evidently, badly, to make a corrid monopolist of our genial attorney.

The silver plank, as drafted by the committee on resolutions at Fergus Falls on Tuesday reads as follows:

"We firmly believe that the interests of the country, its farmers and working men alike, demand that every dollar, whether of paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

We are in favor of the largest possible use of silver as money that is consistent with the permanent maintenance of equal values of all dollars in circulation. We do not want mono-metalism, either gold or silver, and we pledge ourselves to continue the work of bi-metalism, to be brought about by all means within the power of the government."

The democrats are as much at sea in state politics in Minnesota as they are on the tariff question in Washington. Whether to endorse the populist ticket and lose their identity entirely in the state or, to put up a straight ticket and fight it out on that line is a problem they are far from being united upon. They would awfully like to endorse Owen—that is, those of them who have no principles outside of the offices, the loaves and the fishes, hoping thereby to defeat the republican party; but the honest ones among them, those who think they are fighting for a principle can see the danger of losing their identity and becoming populists altogether, and therefore will not for a moment tolerate the idea of endorsing the populist ticket. And so the merry war goes on and they are all at sea on this point, the same as they are on the tariff, and what the outcome will be who shall say?

Though the Polk county candidate, Mr. Steenerson, had outside help enough to have given the nomination to him, the bitter personal fight made upon him by a little coterie, who if they cannot rule, prefer to rain, defeated him. Mr. Steenerson comes out of this fight untrammeled, and with nothing to regret having run a clean campaign, having been the choice of the large majority of the rank and file of the republican party in Polk county. But what can we say of the schemers who have succeeded in get delegates enough to control the convention in part, but who have failed in their scheme sorted to the means that they did to deprive Polk county of a representative in congress? We cannot imagine how a man can be constituted who will deliberately go to work against the best interests of his city and county to rob her of so important a factor in the same like this, and it is a fact that this was done for with no opposition from his home county, Mr. Steenerson could have been nominated and if nominated could have been elected. If there is any consolation to those who attempted such a dastardly blow to the interests of our city and county in the reflection that their schemes were successful, we will leave them to the enjoyment of all the consolation they can get out of it.

The Norman County Index says: The following particulars of the drowning of Alfred Mott were received from Neis Mott Sunday morning, which are clipped from the Spokane Review:—

The boys were on a camping trip with James Pierand the Colen family and Mr Mott, father of one of the unfortunate boys. The boys started for the horses preparatory to coming home. They found the horses on an island and attempted to ride them to camp. They had to cross a deep channel and here the boys met their fate. It supposed that the horse that Mott was riding got his forefoot tangled in the reins and sank, carrying the rider down with him, and that his companion failed to rescue him both going down. Not being able to camp in a reasonable time suspicion was aroused and parties started to search for the boys. All that was found was one of the horses dead in the lake. It was then decided to search further. At daylight the search was resumed. The corpse of Brammel was found at 6:30 a. m., and Mott was found at 7 o'clock. As a mark of respect the business houses of the banks will remain closed until 9 o'clock. Mr Brammel was cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' bank of this city, and Alfred Mott was the son of a dry goods and clothing merchant, W. Mott, formerly in business in Spokane. Both young men stood high in the community, and the news of their sudden death cast sorrow and gloom over the entire community.

THE FIGHT OFF.

Corbett and Jackson Meet In New York, but Fail to Agree on Terms.

CALL EACH OTHER NAMES.

The Wordy War Finally Ends by Declaring All Negotiations Off.

New York, Aug. 14.—There will be no fight between Corbett and Jackson. The two heavyweights met during the afternoon and called each other bluffers and finally declared all negotiations looking toward a meeting between the two off. The two men met at Jackson's room in the Grand Union hotel, Corbett going there, accompanied by Manager Brady, on receipt of word from Jackson that he could not meet the champion until a later day. The request for delay angered Corbett and he proceeded at once to Jackson's room. Crossing the room to where Jackson was sitting, Corbett said to him:

"I want to fight you. Come, now, get down to business."

"It is about time you did," replied Jackson.

This angered Corbett, and each called the other a "bluffer."

"I am too much of a gentleman to call you a liar," said Corbett, when Jackson said he did not want to fight. Then each called the other more names. Jackson positively refused to fight in the South, and Corbett offered to fight him to a finish before the National club in England. Jackson said they would be permitted to fight only 20 rounds there and refused. Finally they could not agree on any place in the North where they could fight; and declared everything off, and, shaking hands, Corbett left the hotel.

LIBERATED PRISONERS.

A Discharged Jailer Flays Eyen at Leavenworth, Kan.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 14.—Acted upon by spite, Jailer Jerry Murphy, who Saturday evening had been dismissed because of drunkenness, last who still retained skeleton keys to the prison, returned to the jail, and, while Guard Sullivan slept, opened wide the doors and liberated all the prisoners. After a hard chase and a severe struggle five of them were captured. The others, who include several desperate characters, are still at large with little prospect of being returned to their cells. Murphy was arrested and a state warrant will be sworn out against him.

FEARED STARVATION.

Mrs. Adolph Max Drowns Herself and Two Children.

Lyons, Ia., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Adolph Max and two children, a boy of 5 and a child of 2 years, were missed here Sunday, and search resulted in the recovery of her body from the river with the smallest child clasped in her arms. The body of the other child was not found. Fear of starvation and lack of employment led to suicide. Her husband is believed to be at Lincoln, Ill. Three little children are left.

PLEASURE BOAT UPSET.

Four Young People Drowned Near Thorpenthers, Ont.—Their Bodies Recovered.

Marsie City, Mich., Aug. 14.—Word reaches here of a drowning accident in Sydenham, near Thornpenthers, Ont., which four young people lost their lives.

No one saw the accident and it is not known just how it occurred. The party started to cross the river in an old flat-bottomed boat and it is supposed it capsized. All the bodies were recovered.

Bank President Suicides.

St. Reno, O. T., Aug. 14.—J. M. Bancom, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Watonga, 30 miles west of here, disgraced by his son investing involving the affairs of his bank, committed suicide by shooting. The son, W. C. Bancom, is missing, and it is said he has fled.

Bequests for Breckinridge.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 14.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge made his second speech at Lexington Monday afternoon. He spoke to 1,500 people, 83 of whom were women. Numerous floral designs and bouquets were laid on the small table before Colonel Breckinridge.

Fire at Phillips Again.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Aug. 14.—Mayor Meredith of Phillips has sent word that fire was raging close to the city and asked for a fire engine. The Stanley Manufacturing company sent up its private engine and 1,400 feet of hose.

More Rain in Nebraska.

Omaha, Aug. 14.—Heavy rains are falling in all parts of the state, extending many miles into Iowa. In many instances it is so heavy as to amounts to almost a deluge. The crop situation is very much improved.

Elevator Burned.

Stewartville, Minn., Aug. 14.—The Lamberton elevator at Simpson burned at 6 p. m. consuming the coal sheds, one box car and 3,000 bushels of grain. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Fire at Manitowoc.

Manitowoc, Wis., Aug. 14.—Henry Ochelen, a farmer near here, lost his barns and dwelling by fire. Horses also burned. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $8,000.

Collided in a Fog.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Two engines backing in a fog came together with the result that one man was fatally and three others seriously injured.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The senate held a short and uninteresting session, adjourning at 2:30 p. m. The most important event was the passage of a resolution directing the president to take steps for the release of American citizens confined in the island of Cuba for participation in the recent rebellions.

The house adjourned early to allow the Democrats to caucus on the tariff.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

In the senate a motion by Senator George to take up the bankruptcy bill resulted in a vote of 27 to 19 not a quorum. Failing to develop a voting quorum, Mr. George withdrew the bill for the present. House bills to provide for the opening of a certain abandoned military reservations and appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a proposed revenue cutter for San Francisco were passed.

The house adopted the resolution to investigate Judge Ricks of Ohio.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

In the course of two and a half hours senate bills were passed by the house. Then at 4:30 the house adjourned.

The senate went into executive session at 1:15 and soon afterward adjourned. No business of importance was transacted.

Friday, Aug. 10.

In the senate Mr. Hill introduced a resolution asking conferees to report the condition of the tariff conference. It raised quite a storm of discussion, but finally went over on objection. The adoption of the resolution would put an end to the conference.

The house devoted itself to discussing projects for a government exhibit to cost $200,000 at the Atlanta exposition and to give each of the arid land states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands to encourage the reclamation of their deserts, contained in senate amendments to the sundry civil bill.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

Both house and senate were too much interested in the developments regarding the tariff conference to transact much business. The senate went into executive session soon after convening.

Monday, Aug. 13.

The seat of the tariff war having been transferred to the house the proceedings in the senate were comparatively tame. The report of the conferees on the sundry civil bill was agreed to with some modification and the bill was sent back to conference. The Chinese treaty was ratified in executive session.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Injunctions and Organized Labor Will Be One of the Topics.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 11.—More than ordinary interest will attach to the 17th annual convention of the American Bar association to be held at Saratoga Springs two weeks hence. From the fact that a special session is to be devoted to a consideration of the question of "Injunctions and Organized Labor." The local association comprises in its membership the greatest legal minds in the country, and the views enunciated on a topic that, as a result of recent events has assumed international interest, will form a symposium that will live in legal literature. Hon. Thomas M. Cooley of this city is to preside over the convention, and every state in the Union will have its representative.

Government Report on Corn.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows a decline in corn of nearly 26 points making it 83 the average for the entire breadth two 69.1 against 85.3 three months of July. The condition August, 1893, was 87.

Stratton Extradited.

Springfield, Ills., Aug. 12.—The requisition of the governor of Colorado was honored for the return of Alonzo Stratton, the escaped convict arrested at Chicago.

LATEST MARKET REPORT

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, Aug. 14, 1894.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2spring, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 56c; September, 58¾.

CORN—Lower; No. 3, 35c.

OATS—Lower; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 32c.

RYE—Dull; Quiet and lower. No. 2, 52½c sample, 50@54c.

BYE—Lower. No. 1, 54c.

Duluth Grain.

Duluth, Aug. 14, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 59¾c; August, 59¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¾c; August, 57¾c; September, 57¾c; December, 58c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½c; No. 3, 49½c; rejected, 49½c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 57¾c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Aug. 14, 1894.

WHEAT—August closed, 58¾c; September opening, 58¾c; highest, 59¾c; lowest, 58¾c; closed, 59¾c; December opening, 59c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 58c; closing, 58¾c. On Track—No. 1 hard, old, 59¾c; new, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. No. hard, old, 59c; new, 58½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

South St. Paul, Aug. 14, 1894.

HOGS—A shade higher. All grades, $4.40@4.60.

CATTLE—Not much offered; good demand for fat butcher cattle and good veal calves; others dull.

Prime steers, $3.50@3.90; good steers, $2.75@3.40; prime cows, $2.40@2.75; good cows, $2@2.25; common to fair cows, $1@2; light veal calves, $3@3.75; heavy calves, $2@2.50; bulls, $1.75@2.25.

SHEEP—Good muttons and lambs steady; common dull.

Sales: $3.50@3.80 lambs, $2.60@3 common, $4@4.25 muttons.

Receipts: Hogs, 11 00; cattle, 200; calves, 14; sheep, 150.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1894.

CATTLE—Market slow and steady. Natives best grades firm. Sales ranged at $3.15@5.50 for choice; $4.75@5.00 for fancy steers; $3.50@4.50 for good to prime; $3.00@3.40 for fair to good; $2.40@2.90 for common and mixed; $2.50@3.25 for cows and bulls, and $3.50@5.25 for stockers and feeders.

HOGS—Market active, prices 10c higher; best grades firm. Sales ranged at $4.40@4.50 for light; $4.15@5.00 for rough packing and shipping; $4.40@4.55 for mixed packing and shipping; $4.40@4.60 for heavy packing and butchers' selections.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady, unchanged.

Receipts: Cattle, 15,000; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 7,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1894.

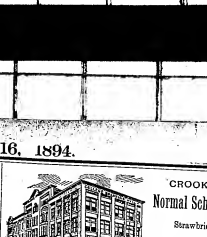
CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Higher, August, 58¾c; September, 59¾c; December, 60¾c.

CORN—High r. Cash, 50¾c; August, 50¾c; September, 51¾c; December, 52¾c.

OATS—Lower. Cash, 29¾c; August, 29¾c; September, 27¾c; May, 33¾c.

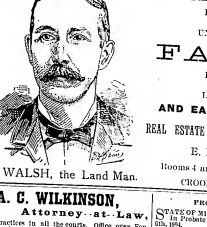
PORK—Higher September, $9.45; January, $13.80.



Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Full Term begins October 2d, 88.4. For Catalogue address

CROOKSTON
Normal School & Business College
Strawbridge College Co., Prop'a.
Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.
Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.
General Tuition $1 per Week.

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or R. S. KNUDSON,
Crookston, Minn.



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IMPROVED
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AND EASY PAYMENTS.
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Attorney-at-Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Pontaine & Anglin's store, Main St. Crookston.

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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clocks, Sole-leather Buffalo Robes, Rubber Gums of all kinds. Sole agent for Empire Powder. Work done with neatness and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Anglin's old stand, Crookston, Minn.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

MINNESOTA
STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS
AT
Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

These schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of Minnesota.

ORGANIZATION.—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model School.

The Normal Department has three courses:

(a.) An Elementary Course for teachers of primary and intermediate grades.

(b.) An Advanced Course for teachers of advanced grades.

(c.) A Professional Course for teachers who have completed the regular or academic course elsewhere.

(d.) A Kindergarten Training Course in Winona, St. Cloud and Mankato.

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers holding county superintendents' first and second grade certificates may enter without examination. All others are required to pass an entrance examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished on a rental of $2 per year. Provision is made in each school for boarding students at actual cost. Rooms are furnished rooms with board in about $3 per week. Rooms in private families and in boarding clubs, furnished room, heat and light, at $8 per week.

The new dormitory at Moorhead, for same accommodations $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—By a recent act of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate valid for three years.

The next school year opens at Winona Aug. 21st; at Mankato, August 22nd; at St. Cloud, August 28th; at Moorhead, September 4th.

For free catalogue and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

IRWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
JOSEPH CARHART, St. Cloud.
LYNDON A. SMITH, Moorhead.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. Aug. 1sth, 1894)

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Hermann R. Nesseth mortgagor, to Olof. Smith, mortgagee, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893 at 9 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book "F" of mortgages on page 45, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, on the 15th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock forenoon of said day for the purpose of paying the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter of section twenty-eight (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) range number forty-two (42) according to government survey.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS RALLIES,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Alexer Johnson,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

PROBATE NOTICE.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term. August 6th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie E. Johnson deceased.

On reserving and filing the petition of T. B. Wilhelm, of Crookston, Minn., representing, among other things, that Hattie E. Whipple late of said county on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1894, in the State of Washington died intestate, and being a resident of Polk county at the time of her death, leaving estate in said county which it is necessary to be sold that said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and requesting that a time and place be fixed by the Whipple granted:

It is ordered, that the petition be heard before this court, on Monday the 3rd day of September A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Clerk of Crookston, in said county.

And it is further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order for three weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., he said publication to be published at Crookston, Minn., the 6th day of August A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. M. Bergen,
Judge of Probate.

[17-19]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 25th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage given by Ole Bergsvend O. Loe mortgagor, Solon P. Jones, mortgagee, dated December 27th, 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 18th day of February, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book "G" of mortgages on pages 35-36-37.

Which mortgage is owned by due upon said mortgage and interest the sum of four hundred seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) principal and interest, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no proceedings having been had at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south half (S. ½) of the south west quarter (S. W. ¼) and the south half (S. ½) of the south east quarter (S. E. ¼) and the north half (N. ½) of the north west quarter (N. W. ¼) of section twenty-six (26) township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, according to the Government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the eighth day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 18th, A. D. 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

[18-21]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage given by Ole Bergsvend O. Loe mortgagor, to John H. Wise mortgagee, dated December 27th, 1887, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, 1888, at 3:35 o'clock p. m. in Book "G" of mortgages on page 37.

Which mortgage is owned by due upon said mortgage and interest the sum of four hundred sixty ($460) dollars, more or less, according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the eighth day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 18th, A. D. 1894.

C. A. Nye,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County,
Minnesota.

TARIFF FIGHT ENDED

THE HOUSE ACCEPTING THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Was That Bill or None, and House Leaders Decided It Preferable to Mr. Kinley—Supplementary Bills Passed —Admitting Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Barbed Wire Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 p. m., when the house, by a vote of 182 to 105, decided to discharge the house conferees from further consideration of the bill, secede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments and agree to the senate bill. It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate end of the Capitol precipitated by Senator Hill on Friday. Up to that time the house conferees had stood firm against the senate amendments, especially on the

Three Disputed Schedules

of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war -war to the end. But the indications that the Democrats of the senate might not be able to longer hold a majority of the votes in line for even the senate bill, and that the bill was in desparate jeopardy, forced the house Democrats to give in. The Democratic conferees of the house at last admitted that they were beaten, and that another vote could not be risked in the senate; that it must either be the senate bill or no bill. The whole question was precipitated at the caucus held just before the house convened, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided

To Accept the Senate Bill

and immediately afterwards pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list and hasten doing place the house on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The programme arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the house after an ironclad special order. The scenes in the chamber throughout the day and evening were exciting and at times sensational. The galleries were packed and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish

Preceded the Pitched Battle,

but the points of order raised by the Republicans were swept aside. The speaker ruled the house with an iron hand. The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows on the other.

The special order presented by Mr. Catchings provided, first, that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to consider a resolution discharging the house conferees on the tariff bill from the further duty of considering that measure, and that the house

Recede From Its Disagreement

in gross to the senate amendments to the bill, and agree to the same, and second, that it shall be in order at any time thereafter, to consider bills for free coal, free iron, free sugar and free barbed wire. The resolution allowed two hours debate on the tariff resolution.

During the reading of the resolutions, there were jeers from the Republican side, Burrows calling out "silly, silly," when that portion of the rule relating to free coal, etc., was read. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, but Mr. Reed made the point of order that the bill was not before the house. The bill had been brought in during the roll call and the speaker pointed to it. Mr. Reed

Sat Down Disconsolately

and Mr. Wilson took the floor. He spoke calmly but eloquently, the Democrats crowding about him and listening intently to his every word. Mr. Wilson spoke but 10 minutes at the opening of the debate, and Mr. Reed, the leader of the opposition, took the floor. The gentleman from Maine aroused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) followed Mr. Reed. He severely criticised Mr. Reed's remarks and pointed out some of the good features of the senate bill. Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) then made one of his

Characteristic Speeches

and was followed briefly by Mr. Pence of Colorado, leader of the Populists. Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) then took the floor and was given the closest attention by the expectant galleries and was at times enthusiastically applauded from either side of the chamber as his sledgehammer blows were dealt at the McKinley law or the senate bill. Mr. Cockran was deeply in earnest and his protest against the consummation of the tariff legislation recalled his famous speech of protest at the Chicago convention. Messrs. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.), Hopkins (Rep., Ills.), Johnson (Dem., O.) and Turner (Dem., Ga.) also spoke briefly and Speaker Crisp closed the debate for the affirmative. Mr. Wilson then

Demanded a Vote on the Resolution.

Yeas and nays were then ordered, and resulted 176 for to 97 against. The Democrats who voted against the motion were Cockran (N. Y.), Covert (N. Y.), Davey (La.), Dunphy (N. Y.), Everett (Mass.), Gorman (Mich.), Hendrix (N. Y.), Johnson (O.), Mayer (La.), Price (La.), Tarsney (Mo.), Warner (N. Y.). Populists voted for the motion.

Mr. Wilson then immediately arose and offered the first of the separate list bills in accordance with the resolution adopted by the caucus. It provided for the free admission, upon its passing, of bituminous coal, slack and culm. Under the order 30 minutes were allowed. The Democrats evidently

Sought to Hurry Through

by not using their 15 minutes of time, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) occupied five minutes. Then Mr. Turner (Rep., N. Y.) spoke of the triumphs of the sugar trust.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, the vote by tellers showed 76 for and 47 against. Mr. Reed raised the point of no quorum and Mr. Wilson demanded a yea and nay vote. This resulted, yeas, 160; nays, 104. Twenty-one Democrats voted against the bill. Mr. Wilson then stated that he was directed by the Democratic caucus to present the bill placing iron on the free list.

Representative Cannon (Rep., Ills.) spoke against the bill, the Democrats not claiming their time. As soon as he concluded the bill was passed. Mr. Wilson next presented the bill

For Free Barbed Wire.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ills.) and Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) spoke against the bill, and Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) for it. The vote was yeas, 187; nays, 84.

After the free sugar bill had been reported Mr. Robertson of Louisiana offered an amendment reducing the bounties on sugar one-eighth yearly, from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1901. Mr. Springer (Dem., Ills.) opened the discussion on sugar and was followed by Messrs. Price and Boatner of Louisiana, who opposed the measure. The bill then passed, 276 to 11, and the house adjourned.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

He Will Neither Sign Nor Veto the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—There is unquestionably good authority for the statement that the president will neither sign nor veto the senate tariff bill, but will let it become a law without his signature under the 10 days provision of the constitution.

Minnesota Took Second Place.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—In the senior four-oared race the Argonauts won; Minnesotas second; New York Athletic club third. This is the first time the New Yorkers have been defeated this year.

Pullman Men Go Back.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A large number of old employes at Pullmans are applying for work. They will be taken back until enough have been hired to fully equip the works.

In 1880 In United States and pop
3 Cities ulation over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to these cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 In United States in 1870
Cities had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. [10-tf]

A Great Is the Stone Arch Viaduct
Bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express Trains across the bridge every day to Chicago. Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war where
Indians Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace Is enjoyed by Indians, but
Pipe the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the
Fly shortest distance, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Soo & Sioux right but they don't
Sue look right for Sioux City through which The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha. [10-tf]

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COOK-BOOK
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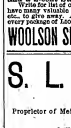
320 PAGES.
ILLUSTRATED.



One of the best Cook Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also directions for Medicines, Toilet recipes, etc. Prepared for handy reference

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Write for list of our other Prize Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Knife, Scissors, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of Lion Coffee.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Huron & Oak Sts. TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

More About the Reduction of Grain Elevation and Storage Rates.

DULUTH, Aug. 11.—The grain trade of the Northwest, and especially the elevator interests of Duluth and Superior, are very much exercised over the announcement that the Great Northern road is to reduce by half the rates of elevation and storage of grain. Besides a direct loss of $450,000 to $500,000 annually to the five elevator companies doing business at the two cities, they see in the change a beginning of Mr. Hill's intention, long ago announced, indeed so long ago announced as to have been forgotten until now, that he would cut the price of wheat transfer charges till he wiped them out altogether. Several years ago in an interview had here he said he saw no more reason for allowing the handling of wheat brought in here for transshipment east to be in the hands of private corporations for gain, than he saw for private handling of flour or any package freight. He added that in time there would be no such charges and wheat would be elevated and stored a reasonable length of time without expense to the farmer, the roads including the cost in the freight charges and doing the work in their own elevators.

JAPANESE REPULSED.

Two Unsuccessful Attacks On a Fort at Wei-Hai-Wei.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Chee Foo confirms the report that the Japanese attacked the Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wei, and that the former were repulsed at one entrance of the harbor and subsequently attacked the other entrance.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO EQUAL AT ANY PRICE.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF & KANGAROO.
$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 & $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.25 & $2 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES $3, $2.50 & $2. BEST CONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at low prices for the value given. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are sold cases for all practical purposes—the only cost about half as much as an ordinary solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, the extra case, with the great bow (ring) which *cannot be pulled or twisted off* the case—the

Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark.

All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers.

Sold only through watch dealers. Send for a watch case opener to the manufacturers

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENRICKSON, ... President
E. ELLINGSON, ... Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, ... Cashier
A. P. HELMO, ... Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. GERKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS:
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Mrs. W. J. Roach, Kilbourne, Ill.

That Tired Feeling

Loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and continual **Headache** troubled me greatly. Last April I

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now my troubles are all gone. I gave Hood's Sarsaparilla to my baby, 6 mos., for sores on his body, and it cured him. MRS. W. J. ROACH.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway C OOKSTON

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

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CROOKSTON. MINN.

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Makes the finest Cabinet Photographs for

$2 per Dozen

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

Best Equiped Gallery in the Northwest.

Cloudy weather makes no difference.

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DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

20 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
9 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Pure Lard, per pound	10
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	
2 gallon pails Syrup	60

Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price.

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	40c
80c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	55c
$1 uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	65c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and we know far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for	$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for	1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for	1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for	1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

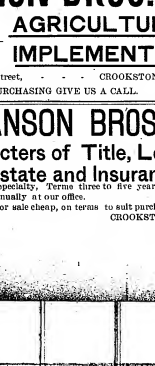
MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

The Hoover Potato Digger. - - - **A Practical, Cheap Machine**

DIGS SIX ACRES PER DAY.



See J. M. STEPHENS, Crookston, Minn.. For Full Particulars.

McKINNON BROS.,

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty, Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CROOKS FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

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NATIONAL LEDGER.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S DELIBERATE FINANCIAL DECEPTION.

A Pool Writer Who Cannot Distinguish Between Debits and Credits—A National Policy Advocated That Would Ruin James Gordon Bennett—Matters, Heware.

The New York Herald, which is now notorious for its deliberate deception in its editorial articles on political subjects, has let one of its writers loose on the national ledger, from which he imparts "a lesson." If there is one subject upon which The Herald editorial staff is more falsebooks than upon any other it is in its dealings with the national ledger, and it is a mighty good thing for The Herald that the theories of its editors are carefully excluded from its business department.

We all remember the complete destruction that came over the country last year through the Sherman silver law, so The Herald said, but it was unfortunate in not discovering the damnable effects of that law during the unprecedented prosperity of 1892. We all know the ridiculous prophecies for a return of prosperity immediately the Sherman law was repealed. But that law has been repealed for a year now, and the restoration of prosperity has failed to materialize. It was followed instead by the distribution of free clothing from The Herald's advertising fund to those who were freezing to death from actual distress and want.

Now we find the same apologist for the Cleveland hard times squirming around for another excuse because the era of prosperity promised by The Herald when it induced the people to vote for free trade has not overstayed. In its agony of despair it has taken up the statistics of our import and export trade, deploring the decrease in our imports of foreign goods, saying that from its (the foreign) point of view "we did better in 1890 and nearly as well 20 years ago." It then goes on:

"No better proof can be desired to show that the McKinley tariff has had a 'prohibitive' effect upon importations." This was intended, and this made the country so prosperous from 1890–3. Our international trade during those years was neither crippled nor dwarfed. It was much larger than usual, but if we read The Herald's "our" to mean the English, French and German interests, and more especially their shipping interests, because there was less foreign freight offering to be carried in foreign bottoms at the expense of Americans, then we can understand its regret for the "crippling and dwarfing." But this cripple is a dwarf to the following paiaied deceipt:

"But they (protectionists) ignore the fact that this (import) trade is indispensable to the extension of our export trade, and also that the former is as much a source of wealth as the latter. Thus England imports annually $150,000,000 worth of raw cotton, out of which she manufactures enough cotton goods and yarns to supply the wants of her own people and to make a surplus of $310,000,000 worth of cotton goods, which she exports and sells in all parts of the world. Certainly in such cases importation does not mean ruin."

The proprietor of The Herald, who has lived abroad, should hasten to inform his stay at homes that England does not grow cotton, hence is compelled to buy cotton just as she buys her raw wool, not being large enough or able to both produce and manufacture, and finding the latter branch of trade the more profitable. How much iron, how much coal, how much salt, does England buy from us? Those she has in abundance and is not compelled to buy them; cotton she cannot get elsewhere and must buy from us, and therefore does so for her own immediate gain because she can make money by buying it here and will sell it back to us in the shape of manufactured cotton goods as soon as the tariff has been destroyed by The Herald's political destructionists.

In the United States we possess in abundance very raw material except sugar, and there is no earthly reason for us to purchase abroad, but by our protective tariff we prohibit the importation of foreign raw material in order that American labor employed in working on our raw material may not be compelled to slave like Europeans at starvation wages and in order that American women may not be compelled to work in the mines as they have to do in England in order to get bread enough to keep body and soul together. This is the condition to which The Herald would degrade American labor while posing with doubts faced hypocrisy as its friend. The writer then goes on to say:

"As well might the 'protectionists' argue that the lean stock a merchant buys the more profit he will derive from his business as to argue that the smaller a country's importations the richer it will become."

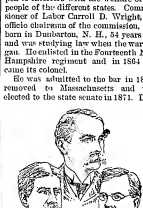
The Herald's business apprentice is ignorant even of the very ethics of trade. Does he not know that The Herald's prosperity is due to what it sells? Every copy of the paper and every line of advertising matter more that is sold by The Herald each day and each year increases its profit. Its expense account does not. Such a deliberately false theory as The Herald's editorial writer advocates, if put into practice in The Herald's counting room, would soon bring its proprietor flying back from Europe, and it seems a pity that he cannot be induced to take a similar interest in the advocacy of a system that would be equally advantageous to the American people as it is to the pockets of James Gordon Bennett.—American Economist.

THE STRIKE INVESTIGATORS.

Three Lawyers, Carroll D. Wright, John D. Kernan and N. E. Worthington.

Three lawyers will investigate the recent strike in Chicago and report to President Cleveland under the act of congress approved June 13, 1898, which authorizes the commissioner of labor to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies between employers and employed which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different states. Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, ex-officio chairman of the commission, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., 54 years ago and was studying law when the war began. He enlisted in the Fourteenth New Hampshire regiment and in 1864 became its colonel.

He was admitted to the bar in 1865, removed to Massachusetts and was elected to the state senate in 1871. Dur-



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

JOHN D. KERNAN. N. E. WORTHINGTON.

ing his term of office he was appointed chief of the state bureau of labor statistics, a position he held 15 years. When the national labor bureau was organized in 1884, Mr. Wright's wife fame as a statistician led to his appointment as chief of the office.

John D. Kernan, the second commissioner, is a New York man. He was born in Utica 50 years ago and is the eldest son of Francis Kernan, United States senator from New York from 1875 to 1881. He received a college education and studied law with his distinguished father. He has a large and lucrative practice and was appointed railroad commissioner of New York state when Cleveland was governor. He was chairman of the "antisnapper" convention which sent a Cleveland delegation to the Chicago convention in 1892.

The third commissioner, Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, was born in West Virginia 63 years ago. He has been a resident of Illinois since 1869. In 1855 he was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He was then admitted to the bar and went west to grow up with the country. In 1862 he was elected to congress and two years later was re-elected. In 1886 he lost a third term, owing to the lack of 30 votes. He is a warm friend of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson and nominated him for vice president. Two years ago he was elected judge of the circuit court at Peoria.

CURES RISING
∴ BREAST ∴
CANCER.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever given suffering mankind. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" has been used it shortens labor pains and relieves much suffering. It is the best remedy for this purpose known, and would advise its use alone.
MRS. M. M. DESOTEL,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend it will carry them through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.
MRS. MAY BRAZEAL,
Arguesville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
MRS. J. F. MOORE, Visalia, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO—	
HELENA.	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE.	ELEGANT
TACOMA.	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior 7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:30 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I claimed to have catarrh, creepy sensation that crawled in my nose and throat. Then I had pains in my eyes and they were sore, so sore I could not endure the dead feeling that had taken possession of me. In addition, I had a very weakness in my back and around my kidneys which all indescribable 'pains' in my stomach. Physicians said it was a case of catarrh, but nothing relieved it. Their internal catarrh cures failed to reach me at all. Once in fastens upon a person, it clings with a tenacity that defies all treatment. It reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. It was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no permanent benefit. Then I read the statement of Mr Wilbur Beaumont, who had procured it, sent and began using it. Marvelous! In many cases, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there was not a single symptom or indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down to 125 pounds. Dr. Miles' Nervine (Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Rankin, Ia., Sept. 7, 1893.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. First package of prize, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

At THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE of

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,
YOUNG MEN'S,
BOYS' AND
CHILDREN'S SUITS.

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,
PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

BROWN,
The Cigar
Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Manufactory On Second St.,
Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
RAZOR HONED. Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed and Shaving Parlor in first class order, call and see me. Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $225.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of SW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

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And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of SW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $225.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of SW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $225.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of SW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

S. BERKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BERKHARDT, Business Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Rooms in connection.

No. 323 Main street, Crookston, Minn

[First publication June 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole Johnson, Jr., and Ole Johnson, Sr., of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, dated the 27th day of April, A. D. 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $375, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated May 11th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 87 of mortgages, at page 407.

And whereas the said mortgage and note is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $375.00, being the sum of principal sum of $375, and the interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $375.00, being the sum of principal sum of $375, and the interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots four (4) and five (5) and the south half of the northeast quarter (S½ of NE¼) of section one (1), in township one hundred and forty-five (145) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and 10-100 (329.10) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $40.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated May 25th, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minn. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $225.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of NW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Barney Brennan, Grantor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book 67 of mortgages on page 453.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $225.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1894, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book 69 of mortgages on page 580 and 587, which said assignment was duly executed and acknowledged according to the conditions of thereon above May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $259.18 being the sum of principal sum of $225.00 and interest, taxes and said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (W½ of SW¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as to said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee, as to said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 2nd, A. D. 1894.

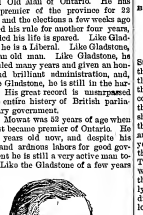
COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

ONTARIO'S GRAND OLD MAN.

remier Mowat Has Ruled For Twenty-two Years and Still Holds the Helm.

Hon. Oliver Mowat may quite reasonably and appropriately ho called the grand Old Man of Ontario. He has ben premier of the province for 22 ars, and the elections a few weeks ago nured his rule for another four years, rovided his life is spared. Like Gladone, he is a Liberal. Like Gladstone, he is an old man. Like Gladstone, he as ruled many years and given an hont and brilliant administration, and, ollike Gladstone, he is still in the hes. His great record is unsurpassed n the entire history of British parlia- entary government.

Mr. Mowat was 82 years of age when e first became premier of Ontario. He s 74 years old now, and despite his ng and arduous labors for good gov- rnment he is still a very active man to- ay. Like the Gladstone of a few years



HON. OLIVER MOWAT.

ago, he seems to thrive upon hard work. Early and late he is at his post in the house. He is the leader of his party there, and nothing escapes him. His speeches are short, but straight to the point. During his long rule hisstrength and popularity have never been impaired, and today, in the seventy-fourth year of his age and the twenty-third year of his reign as premier, he comes forth with a record unsurpassed in the history of Canadian statesmen for the number and brilliancy of his achievements, the purity of his private life, the incorruptibility of his official career, the soundness of his Liberalism, the steady consistency of his entire political course and the marvelous success with which he has defeated what the Toronto Globe calls "the most ingenious and desperate devices that bigotry and boodle could promote."

Mr. Mowat has built up the schools of the province, regulated the liquor traffic with rare success, given Ontario manhood suffrage and by wise legislation wonderfully increased its prosperity. The friends of the Liberal party believe Mowat's great success recently augurs well for victory and a change of government in the coming general election of the Dominion of Canada.

CARNOT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Anarchists Have No Friend In President Casimir-Perier.

If an honest man is the noblest work of God, France is to be congratulated upon the election of M. Casimir-Perier to the presidency. Since the fall of the Panama scandal ruined so many reputations honest men seem scarce in French public life, but President Casimir-Perier is one of the few that remain. He is also industrious, brainy and courageous and comes of one of the best families in France. One of his ancestors founded the Bank of France. His grandfather was premier under Louis Philippe, and his father was a well known deputy and a member of the cabinet of Thiers.

President Casimir-Perier was born 46 years ago, and when hardly out of his teens won the decoration of the Legion of Honor during the siege of Paris. He was admitted to the bar later and was elected to the chamber of deputies to represent Nogent-sur-Seine. This was nearly a quarter of a century ago, and he has been prominent in the chamber ever since. In 1890 he was elected vice president of the chamber and last No

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER.

vember became its president. Two weeks after this great honor was conferred Carnot named him as premier of France, an office he held about five months.

He has long been considered President Carnot's successor, and the hand of Assesin Santo merely hastened the time when he was to become chief executive of France. Several years ago the Count of Paris offered him the chancellorship of France if he would aid in the restoration of a monarchy, but he scorned the bribe. The socialists also wished to overturn Carnot and make him president, but he frowned upon the scheme and apprised Carnot of the socialists' plans.

He is short and dark and has keen eyes and an expression that denotes firmness and decision. He is a bitter a foe of anarchists as was M. Carnot.

THE FARMERS LOSING

DEMOCRACY COSTS SHEEP RAISERS $100,000,000.

Both the Live Stock and the Wool Have Decreased In Value—Every Section of the Country Suffers—Worse Than the Scab and the Foot Rot—Poor Lambing Seasons.

The sheep farmers of the United States have lost over $100,000,000 through the decrease in the value of their sheep and of their wool through the mere threat of free trade. A careful comparison of the number of sheep in the 47 different states and territories shows that there was an increase of less than 1,000,000 sheep between January, 1893 and 1894, a period of two years. Such wretched lambing seasons the country has never before witnessed. The total loss in the value of the sheep was nearly $60,000,000, and the loss through the clean-ups of wool was more by $45,000,000, distributed among the different sections of the country as follows:

LOSS BY SECTIONS.			
	Sheep.	Wool.	Total loss.
New England	$2,031,300	$1,016,248	$3,057,748
Middle states	6,981,156	4,653,647	11,644,803
Southern states	6,430,047	9,656,921	15,070,968
Western states	28,846,207	16,981,200	45,827,407
Pacific states	8,709,977	5,747,679	14,456,656
Other states	8,045,000	7,228,750	15,263,843
Total U. S.	$53,834,045	$44,280,067	$105,004,130

Farmers know that sheep in this country increase largely in numbers. They look forward to the lambing season because it adds to their flocks, and every little lamb that lives is worth a few dollars to the farmer. But there must have been something the matter with the sheep between 1892 and 1894. In the good old McKinley protection days there were 44,938,365 sheep in the United States, yet two years later there were only 01,430 more sheep. This is a very small percentage of lambing. For two years the lambing season must have been very bad, or some plague must have struck the sheep. Perhaps it was the free trade plague of Grover Cleveland. That struck every other part of the country and blasted business. Perhaps it struck the farmer's sheep and made them barren.

The American wool clip for 1893 amounted to 301,828,183 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. Its price ranged from 18 to 32 cents a pound, and the wool clip was worth $65,394,055. A year later, however, the average price of wool ranged only from 10 up to 22 cents per pound, there being a loss of from 5 to 9 cents per pound. The total clip at the beginning of this year was worth only $45,317,459, a loss to the farmers of $23,075,596.

But this loss not come the entire wool loss—first, because the nearer we have been getting to the time when free trade in wool is to be the lower has been the price of the American wool quoted, and farmers are not able to obtain as much money for their wool as they could six months ago. This further loss of money to the farmers we are not able as yet to arrive at, but we have shown that there are 830,900 different sheep owners in the United States, each one of whom loses $30.98 through the lower value in price of his five sheep since a Democratic president and a Democratic congress controlled the administration of the country. And we further find that each one of these 830,900 farmers has $97.-77 through the decrease in one year in the price of their wool, thus making a total loss to every sheep raiser in the country of $58.65. What fine Democratic times we have now to tallies with the promises of 1892!

That loss in the value of sheep we have shown to the farmer was worse than the scab. This loss in the value of wool comes on the top of the free trade scare that has cut it in two. In fact, the present condition of the American sheep is worse than if it were afflicted either with the scab or foot rot or with both. It will take longer to efface the Democratic disease than it would to eradicate all trace of either scab or foot rot or both. Vote it down.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

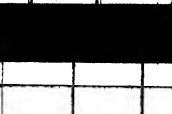
Canadian Hops Coming.

Canada is not generally given the credit of being able to grow hops, and most people would say that the climate was unsuitable for it. Some experiments, however, of hops from British Columbia were sent over to London last autumn and sold well. Canada is now entering the field, one grower having planted 35 acres this year and proposing to put out 40 acres next spring next year. In about three years he states that he will have 100 acres under hops. The lower tariff placed upon hops by our anti-American administration should serve as an incentive to the Canadian hopgrowers, who may be able to secure a part of our American trade in our American market.

Senator Hill—It Is a Raging Protection.

Not Altogether Sectional.

The New York World vehemently denies that the Democratic tariff bill is sectional. Perhaps not altogether so, because besides protecting the south it protects the cotton and buffs industry of Troy with a very large protection.—Philadelphia Press.



E. E. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hysteria, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and Decay and Death, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Power, Sexual Impotency, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, caused by over-indulgence, or self-abuse, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Nervousness, Lassitude, all the first symptoms of Consumption, Epilepsy and Insanity, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Wasting Diseases, all Female Weaknesses, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, and the Excessive use of Stimulants and Narcotics, which lead to premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money. We guarantee six packages to cure any case. With each order received by us for six packages, accompanied with $5, we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Guarantees issued only by Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

VIGORINE does powerfully and quickly what no other remedy does at all. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE. A legitimate guaranteed remedy. Recommended by Leading Physicians. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address for sale by all local druggists. Address PEPPER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill. 1893. d

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Lussey and Sara Lussey, his wife, mortgagors to William Pinckham, mortgagee, dated December 19th, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December, 1891, at 9 o'clock A. M., and duly recorded in Book "M" of mortgages, on page 76, 1894.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($1775.75) principal and interest, and seventy-five dollars ($75) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage with be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half (W½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred forty-six (146) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing three hundred twenty (320) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated July 19th, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM PLANKINTON

Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee, Moorhead, Clay County, Minn. 14-091

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Peter Kairy Glocer, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1893, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Marshall County, Minnesota, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock A. m., in book 41 of mortgages at page 202.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date therewith and said coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages at page 47.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and of the interest thereon since April 20th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and unpaid upon said note on November 1st, A. D. 1893, and each six months thereafter, respectively, each for the sum of $30.

And said mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any instalment of interest due on said note, said mortgagee might declare the whole principal sum at once due and payable, and proceedings at law or otherwise might be had for the foreclosure thereof

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....	6:55 p. m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Counrade Chas. Jefferson is reported on the sick list this week.

F. E. Hertz came in from the lake on Saturday evening to attend to "Friends."

Louis Henze, of Ada, was in the city on Wednesday visiting with August George.

Mrs. A. J. Streeter left on Tuesday evening for a visit to her old home in Wisconsin.

Deputy Sheriff Losey went to Euclid to spend the Sabbath with his parents.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Robertson went out to Maple Lake this morning to rusticate awhile.

Rev. Price, of Duluth, will preach in the Congregational church on Sunday, morning and evening.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

C. W. Palmer of Troy, N. Y., arrived yesterday on his annual summer vacation.

A. Kaiser, of Fosston, was settling up the Averill estate in the probate court yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miner and Mrs. A. Pitkin, of Euclid, were in the city on Saturday.

Corse Payton and his company went through on their way to Superior on Sunday evening.

T. G. Thompson went down to Fergus Falls on Monday evening to attend the congressional convention.

Gunder Lee, of Fisher, was married on Saturday evening to Miss Sigfrid Skoudahl, in this city, the Rev. Mikkelson officiating.

B. S. Bennett, of Fosston, passed through the city Saturday evening en route to Detroit, Minn., where his wife has been visiting for several weeks.

A. L. Miller, Lewis Ellington and Judge C. O. Christianson left for Fergus Falls on Monday evening to attend the congressional convention on the 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Taylor have been engaged to take charge of the boarding hall and dormitory of the Crookston Normal School and Business College.

C. A. Bradley, of Warren, has accepted a position as collector for Larsen, Carpenter & Co. Notwithstanding the dull times this firm has done a good business this year.

Hon. H. Steenerson, Andrew Eiken, August George and several of the delegates went to Fergus Falls on Sunday evening to be on the grounds for the preliminary work on the skirmish line.

The little four year old daughter of Wm. Talladay while climbing over fence on Tuesday afternoon fell and sustained a severe fracture of the arm. At last accounts the little one was doing as nicely as could be expected.

Dr W. A. Robertson received a letter from C. C. Rockitt on Wednesday morning which among other things said: A little daughter came to live with us on Sunday morning (Aug. 12.) Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

John Ghoosen was down from Euclid on Tuesday. Says the people in his vicinity are all fornlast division. They can't see any particular good in being obliged to drive over over across country every time they want to reach the county seat. As it is now they can just jump on the train and ride in.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

C. D. Mills was up from Fergus Falls on Sunday visiting.

W. Page and wife drove to Gentilly on Sunday.

Jas. McWaters was in from Buffington on Monday.

J. F. Cremner drove up to Thief River Falls on Monday.

Chas. Teal Jr. and Geo. Rose were down from Euclid on Sunday.

Jim Creighton and Joe Wolfe drove out to Maple Lake on Sunday.

Dr. M. Legues was up from Euclid way Saturday, on a veterinary trip.

Tom Dougherty is confined to the house by an injury to one of his legs. Nothing serious is apprehended.

Mr. and Mrs. David Morrow welcomed the arrival of a son at their home on the Marais, on Sunday last.

E. M. Walsh sold a quarter in section 28, in Fanny to John O'Brecht last week.

Hugh Thompson has bought Ed. Schroeder's fancy driving team to add to Johnstone's livery stable.

Chris Greenhalgh, who is paluting down on the Lockhart farm spent the Sabbath in the city. Reports harvesting well along and crops fair.

Dick White's little seven year old boy, Bert, had the misfortune to break his leg one day last week while climbing a tree. At last accounts he was doing nicely.

Mrs. Gieser bought the Fournet building standing on the site of the new hotel, and is moving it to her lot on Broadway—in rear of the Ereskine cottages that front on Fourth street.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McKinnon buried their little five months old daughter, Christie, on Tuesday afternoon. The little one died at an early hour on Monday morning of cholera infantum.

E. D. Childs informed our reporter on Tuesday morning, that, had it not been for the big rain on Monday evening, that would delay operations a day at least, he would have had his cutting all done by Friday night except 80 acres of oats that are not quite ready yet, and will not be ready before next week.

Jack McPhee was in from the Lockhart farm on Tuesday. Said he expected to be all through with the cutting on the big farm this week only for the big rain, which would delay it some. On account of short straw the threshing will not be as long a job as usual this season and that will help fallplowing out earlier.

Judge Benson informs the JOURNAL that the Lars J. Hugen estate has just been sold for spot cash. Hugen is the man who was connected in the Fosston lock-up, and owned a quarter section of land near Fosston. Several estates have recently been sold that were in the probate court to be sold.

George Berthiaume, who has travelled over the county considerably, has now a binder expert, estimates that the corn crop of the county will exceed that of last year. Towns that had a poor crop last year—such as Lake Pleasant, Lambert, Terrebonne and others in the northeast part of the county—have a good crop this year.

A meeting of the Congregational church society for discussing the question of uniting with the Presbyterians in calling a pastor will be held in the Congregational church on Friday evening beginning at eight o'clock; this will be a conference meeting between the two churches to decide what, if anything, can be done in the matter and all who are interested should be sure to attend.

Will Hiedrich dropped in on Monday morning to visit the old folks a day or so before going back to his work on the N. P. road. He has had a two months lay-off, during which time he has been out to Portland, Tacoma and the far west. Says times are extremely dull out there—far worse than anything we have ever seen here. Says a visit out there is enough for him—he wouldn't like to go there to live: "Minnesota is good enough. While our wiuters are somewhat rough that is the worst feature in the case."

Chas. Helm, a prominent German farmer of Madison Co., Nebraska, arrived on Friday of last week to look the country over with a view to purchasing a farm. On Saturday, John Ristow met him and took him out home with him, and on Monday Mr. Helm closed a deal with Geo. Benoy for his farm for which he paid $1,900 in spot cash, and left for his home in Nebraska on Monday evening. He intends to close out his business in Nebraska and return next spring, bringing with him all his stock of horses, cows and hogs, when he will become a full-fledged citizen of Polk Co. Col. Cobham Post will gain another member also, as Mr. Helm as an Illinois soldier during the war. Mr. Helm says the drouth in Nebraska has been fearful, and our crops are out of sight here, compared with what they have had there. He thinks many of his neighbors will come along with him in the spring. He is very favorably impressed with what he has seen, and will carry back a good report.

George Benoy, who on Monday sold his farm has not decided exactly what he will do yet, but thinks of going out to Maple Lake to look around, and if not suited will go up to the reservation. He does not expect to go away from Polk county very far. Thinks he wants to get hold of a farm with some timber on it.

Not long since a petition was circulated asking for the pardon of Jim Waring who was serving a 90 days sentence in the county jail for complicity in the car robbing that took place during the strike on the Great Northern. On Friday morning a pardon was received from Governor Nelson and Jim was soon outside the prison walls enjoying about in the blessed sunlight, looking somewat bleached and thin from long confinement. Jim says he has a lesson that will prove a salutary one to him.

Mr. Torkelson, a prominent Norwegian farmer from near Sioux Falls, N. D., dropped in to our den last Saturday to chat with us about Polk county lands. He represents eight or ten farmers who have become tired of trying to make a living in South Dakota and, if he likes this country he will purchase or rent a farm, and return for his family and his colony. He was very enthusiastic over what he had seen and will without doubt become a Polk county manager before long and bring along several others when he comes.

On Friday afternoon as Mr. Frank Rohrer was about starting for home his team became frightened and started to run. The old man handled them all right until the wagon tongue dropped when he was pitched out upon the solid roadway with such force as to stun him and the team being detached from the wagon ran until they collided with a telephone pole on the corner of Fletcher and Broadway where they were caught all right. Meantime Mr. Rohrer had been taken into the Morreal house where he soon recovered and came out before the team had been hitched to the wagon again. Aside from a bloody nose and a few scratches in the face he appeared to be unhujured and soon drove off toward home as though that was the way he always started for home. The old man better watch out for that colt.

Last week Judge Benson received a telegram from Justice Thos. Torgerson, of Erskine, requesting the judge to send Sheriff Grundysen out to look after Toilef Torgerson, who was getting on the warpath and was to the imluent danger of life and limb not to mention a desire to destroy the personal property of various and sundry citizens to whom the aforesaid Toilef had taken a sudden and violent dislike. Our readers in the vicinity of Toilef was brought before Judge Benson somethne ago on a charge of being off his mental base, and that several of Toilef's friends claimed it was a case of persecution and desired to give bail for him and become personally responsible for his future actions. They were granted the privilege and took him home with them and for a long time nothing more was heard in that quarter. Not having authority not a deputy to send the sheriff out the judge went up to Erskine to see about the matter and Toilef announced to him that he was making preparations to go to Dukota to help elect M. N. Johnson and the judge permitted him to go, so he came down with the judge on Saturday evening and is supposed to have gone to Dakotu as he has not been heard from elsewhere.

P. A. Sullivan of Dubuque, Iowa, is in the city looking after his farming interests. Speaking of the existing condition of things here and contrasting with other places Mr. Sullivan said. "It seems to me that this country is but repeating the early experience of Iowa. I particularly remember how it was around LeMars. Everybody was crazy to sell out at any figure he could get and get out of the country—but how is it to-day? All those who had to stay are now wealthy. They had just as you have here the finest and most fertile soil, naturally, that lays out-doors, but the drawbacks and discouragements incident to a new country was too much for many of them to stand, so they left, and to-day the farms that they almost gave away to get rid of are among the choicest farming lands in the state, and it would require a long figure to buy a farm there. It will be so here and very soon I think, for you have as good land as Iowa's best if, indeed it is not naturally better. As soon as this democratic terror passes away you will be all right up here—you are all right now in fact for you have good crops and great manufacturing industries furnish work for many. Yes, I have been a democrat always, but the trouble with us last election was that we promised too much, more than we can perform. I am and always have been a protectionist and, if I get a chance next presidental election I shall vote for W. E. McKinley for president, as I believe in the principle he advocates 'American for Americans.' If I could have my way I would put on a tariff that would be practically prohibitive on every thing we can manufacture or produce."

The Broadway hotel sports a new awning.

Fred Durand is rusticating at Maple lake.

A lot of Grand Forks wheelmen were over on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hallock were up from Edna on Friday.

"Billy" Barsley spent the Sabbath with his family in this city.

Miss Bessie Brevick is convalescent from typhoid fever.

A fine thunder shower cooled the atmosphere on Friday evening.

Agent Griffin welcomed the arrival of his wife and family Saturday evening.

Marland Hart was in from Buffington on Monday to engage men for stacking.

Mrs. H. R. Nolan and Miss Nellie McGuire went over to Grand Forks on Monday.

Judge Bagrell of Argyle and Judge Grindeland of Warren were in the city over Sunday.

With good weather the wheat harvest will soon be over—the earliest for many seasons.

C. G. Rapp took his wife to St. Paul last week for the benefit of a course in the hospital.

Ray Halverson, Will Olds, Farley and Lunctot rode over to the Forks on their wheels on Friday.

There will be services at the Hauges church Sunday evening, August 19th, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. Krogstad of Ada.

Oats and barley still justify the early predictions of a light yield. Wheat promises to be scarce and high next year.

Mrs Iver Krohn left on the N. P. train on Tuesday evening for a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs O. P. Renne at Bindal.

Mrs. Hart, Mrs. A. E. Flunders' mother was down from Warren last week visiting with Mrs. Dr. Thomas and friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rupp returned from St. Paul on Tuesday morning and put up at the Palace. Mrs. Rapp is extremely ill health.

The W. R. C. had a bit of a ten party la G. A. R. hall on Tuesday evening—vocal and instrumental music with refreshments on the side.

Clover Valley Roller Mills shut down to-day for needed repairs. Will remain closed for a week possibly, but no longer than absolutely necessary.

K. O. Gigstad came down from St. Hilaire on Monday evening on transact some business in the probate court returning Wednesday morning.

Missionary Skrifsrude from India will give a lecture at the Hauges church Wednesday evening, August 22d, at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Trainer Clark received two horses last week—one from Eugene Glidden, Hallock, and the other from Iowa. Clark is an excellent trainer and is getting lots of work in his line.

Good judges estimate the wheat yield at from 10 to 12 bushels per acre in Polk county. It is always safer and best to wait and see what the threshing machine says however.

A. McDaniels left a handsome sample of oats at our office on Saturday of last week. It stands over five feet high, rank and thrifty. Says he has a big field of that kind at home.

G. H. Palmer was appointed court commissioner on Saturday to serve out the unexpired term of D. E. Battestad. As G. H. is the only candidate for the position now in the field he is very likely to succeed himself.

C. A. Sharkey returned last week to his official duties. Says he had a good time and found out that Crookston was not the dullest place for business in this world after all. Says we are not in it with some places further south.

Detroit Record: At the Polk county republican convention, held last week, our former townsmen, B. S. Bennett, of Fosston, was nominated for the office of county attorney. Here's hoping that B. S. will win the election to the office which he is in every way qualified to fill.

On Sunday last Fred Walker and Miss Gertie Glassford were married in Grand Forks. They returned to Crookston Sunday evening and Fred went to work at his table in Brown's cigar factory same as ever and no one suspected until the Grand Forks News gave a report of the marriage.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At this distance from the convention hall it would seem that the republicans of the seventh district were totally indifferent as to the success of the congressional ticket this fall when they ignore such men as Steenerson, Countryman and Page and put up an entirely new and untried man at a venture. The exigencies of the case demanded a man from the populist stronghold somewhere and if they must take a new one it strikes us that Land, of Otter Tail would have been preferable. No matter how good a man may be he lost a disadvantage if unknown to the average voter and any one of the men mentioned above would have been elected over Boen without question.

Iver Krohn went up to Fosston on Tuesday morning.

Gume warden Gravel confiscated sixteen chickens, two dogs and two guns last week. Neat!

Mrs. Thomas died on Tuesday morning of cholera infantum.

J. V. E. Wyatt returned from the lake on Tuesday evening very much out of repair. Rheumatism and neuralgia.

The boys returned from Fergus on Wednesday morning looking tired and weary—as though they had been up all night.

D. P. R. Strong, of the East Grand Forks Review, dropped off on his way back from Fergus this morning and made this office a pleasant call.

"Friends" was well presented at the opera house on Wednesday evening. The audience was not as large as the performance merited.

On Wednesday morning a man went into Geo. Vine's shop and offered to sell some spoop pelts. Suspecting something wrong, George went out to investigate, and finding that some of the pelts had been stolen he got out a warrant and had the man brought before Justice Holt. He was found guilty and sent to the bastile on the hill.

C. P. DeMers was in the city this week. Says crops around Red Lake Falls will not be as bad as would naturally be expected in such a dry season. They will have a fair average crop in spite of dry weather. Mr. DeMers says he has always made money at farming in Polk county, but he don't depend upon wheat alone for it. He always has plenty of oats and barley, has chickens and eggs to sell when the demand is good; always has a few hogs to turn off when everybody is shy on pork; never sells his butter just before or just as time it is always at its lowest; he packs that for the harvest market; always has plenty of feed to sell about Christmas and New Years, in fact, he follows a course of diversified farming, and says it pays him well. He is not tired of farming in Polk county, don't want to sell his farm and move away somewhere.

Proposals for ditching.

Bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in Saint Paul, Minn. until September first, 1894, at ten o'clock, A. M. in accordance with the act of the legislature of 1893, for labor and material necessary in cutting ditches in Polk and Marshall counties; for improving the Snake river at Ada, in Norman county; for improving the Wild Rice river, and the counties of Norman and Clay for the improving the south branch of the Wild Rice river, in accordance with the plans on file in the office of the secretary of state. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Ezra G. Valentine,
President of Board of Red River Valley Drainage Commission F. P. Brown, secretary.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn. Aug. 15 1894. [18-19]

Strayed or Stolen.

From my slaughter house on or about August 1st, a black ox weighing about 200 lbs. Will pay a suitable reward for information leading to recovery.

CHAS. VINE.

Haller's Little Germann Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the Bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Champion Mowers.

Buy your champion mowers and extras, from S. L. Collins & Co. the old reliable dealers. They have the best machines in the business at the lowest living prices.

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. P. GEORGE, Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[32tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

I. M. Helmy, leading druggist of Canton, S. D., writes under date of Jan. 25, 1894 as follows: "Haller Proprietary Co., Gentes—Allow me to say that your remedies have given excellent satisfaction with our people and in particularly your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Barb Wire Liniment and Sarsaparilla and Burdock. They sell well because they fill the bill and our customers could not be induced to take any other. These remedies can be had at F. L. Durand's drug store.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, when realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

C.C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, headache, palns in the chest, colic and cramping palns in the stomach. I can therefore recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and palns. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.
BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and investment securities.
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Owatonna, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome' Addition.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894. NO. 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

Senator, 1st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson. B. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 11th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Muus.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....T. Beaudry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Holston
Sheriff.....Amy Grandyean
Judge of Probate.....M. C. Nessen
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lampee
Surveyor.....O. L. Hamery
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John P. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Linden
Third District.....N. E. Hirsch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Blanchett

FINE CITY.

Mayor.....John Crouch
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lancut
Office in McKinney Block.
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christenson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Walsh
Office in Fournet Block
Assessor.....C. H. Mix
City Attorney.....Deforest Bucklen
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Walsh
Office in Fournet Block

City Justices—L. E. Gussman, Fournet Block
G. H. Bolton.....McKinney Block
Constables.....A. A. Gleim and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jos. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gouyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Behn
Second .....J. E. Hortley, W. H. Nash
Third .....Wm. Bloom, M. S. Kirch
Fourth .....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
Fifth .....R. G. Nartiette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk county:

Andover.	E M Divine	Crookston
Angus	J M Palmer	Crookston
Black River,	P K Ackerson	Wylie
Brey,	Albert Wiekstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Savelrud	Mentor
Brandsvold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belden.	Henry Bower	Euclid
Belslet.	A F Frank	Warren
Brpland.	Halvor Grundeseen	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flanders	Crookston
Crookston, city.	W. A. Lancut.	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman.	Lindsy
Emmerville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Misner	Euclid
Eden.	Scot A Skele	Olga
Fairfax.	Wm Hammelsheck.	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert.	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWaters.	Euclid
Fisher,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	L E George	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	E G Forks	Fertile
Gd Forks,	E J Hogan	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	J R Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hanson	Hinsdal
Gentilly.	H T Goodrow.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Defenge	S L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott.	Mentor
Godfrey,	D P Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hamm	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Nelleville
Hubbard.	Andrew Monson	E G Forks
Kerstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Huntsville,	J H Frosta.	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King.	J D Rasmussen.	Jacksonville
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gebeau	Lambert
Liberty.	Nelson Clemenison.	Fertile
Lee.	Chas Mattson	Crookston
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dallee	Crookston
Nesbit.	Robert Nesbit	Wylie
North	Harry Berge,	R L Falls
Norden,	H D Bierdson	Northland
Northland.	M S Mercger	Northland
Numedal,	Hemer r S Albue.	Tweed.
Onard,	W A Martin	Nelvin
Parnell,	S W Bleso	Crookston
Poplar River,	J B Rupert	Brooks
Polk Centre.	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queer,	Rans S Hankson	Fosston
Rye, village,	A P Tveiten	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls,	Lidsig Berli	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Rockwsury,	P Engestad	St. Hilaire
Rooney	P Bookind	Wylie
Rosebud,	John S Juvenal,	Fosston
Reeds,	Ovena Simmons	Crookston
Sanders,	Ole Christianson,	St. Hilaire
Sandsville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire	J G Johnson	St. Hilaire
Sletten,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
Sullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor.	F J Cernousek	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perreau	Terrebonne
Thief River Falls,		
Tyrnild,	A G Stortroen	Noby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Rindal
Winger.	Albert Johnson	Maple Bay
Woodside,	Thos. Halderton,	St. Hilaire
Wyandotte,	O J Johnson	E G Forks
Rhinehart,	Oscar Wick	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 25, 1894, writes: "Your Hallers Buck Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand isel andguarantees this liniment.

COUNTY DIVISION.

A Choice Literary Effusion Taken From the McIntosh Tribune.

An Attempt is Made to Prejudice the People Against Crookston

By Publishing an Alleged Interview with a Crookston Man.

LINDSEY, Minn., Aug. 9, 1894.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:

The benefits to be derived from county division, are so self-evident, that it seems to me, that no one living in our county, unless under the spell of the Crookston Magic Circle, can conscientiously vote against it.

The old saying that "in unity there is strength," does not hold good in this instance, for all the benefits obtained by keeping Polk county united seems to all centre at Crookston. About a year since, the writer had a conversation with one of Crookston's most prominent business men, touching this same subject, who, while admitting that division would certainly benefit the county at large, "would just as sure," using the gentleman's own words, "raise hell with our present county seat," and further remarked, warning with the subject, "do you suppose, for a minute, that we are going to let a lot of clodhoppers and mossbackes divide this county? Not by a d—d site. We have too much money, and can buy votes enough, if necessary, to hold the county as it is. Why, every term of court is worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to the city of Crookston. Look at our fine buildings, our bridges, graded streets, new jail, fair-grounds, etc; and all the evidence of wealth around our city, then you poor ignoramus go forth and talk division."

Gazing at the magnificence of the great city, I felt so insignificant that I was, for the time being, dissmayed by the man's words, but afterwards braced up, and have done what little I could in the interest of county division, and am sorry to say that I am, first, last, and all the time for division. I hope to see every one stand up like men next November, and vote for the best interest of every farmer and working-man in Polk county, by casting his ballot to divide the county, and thereby demolishing to everlasting smithereens,—the Crookston ring.

A CROOKSTONER.

We take the above choice specimen of literature from the last issue of the McIntosh Tribune, a paper that seems to be devoted principally to county division, to show to what straits the secessionists are reduced when they have to resort to such low-wash to prejudice the farmers against Crookston in the hope of munking votes for division. In the first place we do not believe that any intelligent person ever wrote the article, and it was probably concocted in the Tribune office as the management of that sheet seems to consider farmers a lot of ignoramuses who do not know any better than to swallow whole such stuff. We cannot imagine any Polk county farmer so densely ignorant or suppose that any man, who was really opposed to county division would be fool enough to talk like that. The greatest stock in trade these secessionists seem to possess is to try and prejudice the voters against Crookston. The writer starts by saying that the benefits of county division are numerous, but he fails to mention even one point wherein those benefits occur. He does not say that the taxpayers in the new counties will have to go down into their pockets deep for new buildings, for official salaries and for all the expenses necessary to run a county business as well as to take care of their share of the indebtedness of the present county. He does not say that the proposed new counties, so, as far as the average taxpayer of Crookston is concerned he is not doing any worrying in the matter. In so far as the article from the Tribune is concerned the intelligent voter will at once set it down as a cranjd and will size it up for all it is worth. Had there been any truth in it the writer would not have been afraid to sign his name to it and to mention the name of the prominent Crookston business man to whom the article refers. As he does neither one it is safe to presume that the article is made up out of whole cloth solely for campaign effect. The only way county division can effect the average taxpayer is in his taxes, and to the JOURNAL it seems perfectly plain that division must certainly increase them especially in the sparsely settled portion of the county—all of which goes off however in case of division. We believe in the rule of the majority, however, and if the majority wish to try this doubtful project to benefit a few town-site speculators, why that is all right let them do so.

A Fair This Year.

The Minnesota State Agricultural Society will have a fair this year on its magnificent grounds midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. No fair was held last year, and the exhibit will much more particularly the agricultural progress of the state in that two years. The managers of the fair already have an assurance of a big exhibit. The stock growers have in particular shown a desire to bring their herds, flocks and stalls together for comparison and competition, and breeders from outside the state are going to bring the best products of their establishments. Minnesota to show them to the Minnesota farmers. The dairy exhibit will also be large. In Steele, Freeborn, Mower, Olmsted and other of the southern counties of the state, where the dairy interest has developed so rapidly, the friendly rivalry between the different cheese and butter manufacturers is very sharp. The rank the state took at the World's Fair in this industry has stimulated the interest in this exhibit. There will be the usual races, daily balloon ascensions, and the fact that there is going to be an exposition held in Minneapolis this year promises to result in the buildings devoted to the exhibits of merchants and manufacturers being large. The fair will have the hearty support of both St. Paul and Minneapolis this year. The dates of the fair are Sept. 10 to 15th, inclusive.

A Balloon Race.

One of the novel features at the forth-coming state fair, to be held on the grounds of the State Agricultural Society, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, will be a balloon race. Two balloons will be started in the air at the same time. At a given signal the aeronauts in both balloons will drop from their perilous height to the ground, in parachutes. Two of these balloon races will occur. There will be daily balloon ascensions during the fair, and novel features added on each occasion. The parachute drop will on several occasions be made by a dog. Both male and female aeronauts will participate in the ascensions. The fair will be held during the week beginning Monday, September 10th. There will be half-fare rates on all the railroads from all points in the state.

Republican Committee Meeting.

All members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet on Wednesday, Sept 29th, 1st 2 p. m. at the office of A. F. George, for the purpose of arranging for the fall campaign.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a complimentary to the First Annual fair of the McIntosh Fair Association and the date announces on Sept. 13, lasting three days.

Mint & Collins have purchased the photograph gallery formerly operated by S. J. Challis, and will have a grand opening on Saturday, Sept 1, at which time children from one to three years of age will be given free photograph each free of charge.

Mrs. H. Dye leaves this evening for Illinois, where she will visit friends for about a month.

Henry Peterson is preparing to move his bottling works to the building now occupied by Peterson & Warninger as a barn. The plant will be doubled in size, steam power will be added, and the business hereafter will be done on a much larger scale. It is sold—on the quiet—that Henry proposes to soon take a partner—for life—and that this is the cause of his proposed eastern trip next month.

Remember the grand opening of the Mint & Collins photograph gallery on September 1st. Children's pictures taken free of charge on that day.

A DISAPPEARANCE.

A Dago Peddler Thought to Have Been Foully Dealt With

On Monday afternoon, Sheriff Grundgysen received a telegram to come at once to Fertile on what was supposed to be a genuine murder case. The facts as we glean them are thence: Not long since a finally named Wheeler, of unsavory reputation, was driven out of Crookston and located near Fertile. On Friday Aug. 10th, a man who lives in the vicinity where the Wheelers had located met a Dago peddler named S. Saravell, who told him that he (the peddler) had been robbed of $25 and a few trinkets, and asked the man what he had better do about it. The man advised him to go to Crookston and tell the sheriff, or go to Fertile and have the marshal come out and arrest the Wheeler crowd. He advised the peddler not to pass the Wheeler ranch for fear they might do him up; the peddler told him, however, that he was not afraid of them as he had a revolver, well loaded, and with that started for Fertile. That was the last seen or heard of the peddler by any one in that vicinity, and the filling up of an old well on the Wheeler premises by them arouse ed a suspicion of foul play and, when on Saturday the Wheelers pulled up stakes, bag and baggage, the suspicion became a certainty in the minds of some, and the sheriff was at once summoned to investigate. Sheriff Grundgysen with a posse from the sheriff went down on Monday evening. The well was dug out to its original depth and nothing found until an evidence of a foul murder was brought to light. On the other hand a man showed up, a farmer living several miles south of Fertile, who said that he was sure that he had seen the missing peddler a few days before, that a man came to his house, who answered the description of the peddler perfectly. The sheriff is now trying to find the peddler so as to ascertain if he is dead or not.

BIG TEXTILE STRIKE ON.

Eleven Thousand Operatives in New England Have Quit Work.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 22.—The great textile strike, which bids fair to prove the biggest of its kind in the history of New England, is on. It is estimated that over 11,000 persons have stopped work. Secretary Ross of the operatives' union says that the secretary of his union have lined up for a long strike and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

The trouble involves 13 of the largest cotton manufacturing establishments in the city, with an invested capital of $14,400,000. There are 1,042,000 spindles and 15,000 looms involved. Six of the factories are cloth mills and seven are yarn mills.

ENDED IN A FARCE.

Tarsney Outrage Cases Dismissed at Colorado City, Col.

COLORADO CITY, Colo., Aug. 22.—The Tarsney outrage cases ended in a farce in Justice McCosh's court during the afternoon. District Attorney Cochran appeared before the court and asked that the cases against the defendants be dismissed. The district attorney said he made this motion for the reason that the evidence in the case had been received by the grand jury, which had failed to find true bills against any of the defendants. The court granted the motion. The people here are disgusted with the whole affair.

RED RIVER VALLEY DITCHES.

Contracts For Work on Them to Be Let Sept. 1.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 18.—The Red river drainage commission met in the office of Governor Nelson. Instructions were issued to Engineer Miller to make a survey for work to be done on the Snake river in Polk and Marshall counties, the Wild Rice at Ada, Norman county, the Mustenka in Traverse county, the Rapid in Grant county, the Otter Tail in Wilkin and the Canada Joe in Kittson county. Bids for work on the first three pieces will be opened by the commission Sept. 1, and will be advertised for at once. Bids for work on the fifth consist of about 12 miles of ditching.

THREATEN TO SECEDE.

The Polish Church Trouble at Winona Reaches a Very Acute Stage.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 18.—At a largely attended meeting of dissenting Poles, it was decided to make a last effort to secure a recognition from Bishop Cotter of their demands. A monster demonstration, in which they will call in a body upon the bishop, is being planned. If this fails of the desired end, they openly announce that they will secede from the Catholic church.

Spain, Italy and Great Britain are sending warships to Tangier, in which place the sultan of Morocco troops retreated after having been defeated by the Kabyrin rebels.

READY TO ADJOURN.

NOTHING MORE TO BE BE DONE IN CONGRESS

And Only the President's Signature to the Tariff Bill Is Needed to End the Session. All Important Bills Are Passed and the Quorum Is Fast Disappearing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The final action of the president on the tariff bill is the only thing that stands between the senate and final adjournment. It is the general opinion that with the bill passed upon by the chief executive adjournment could be arranged within a day's time. The last of the appropriation bills received the final consideration of the senate during the past week and even without the passage of the Murphy resolution there would not have been much probability of any general legislation owing to the likelihood of there being no quorum. The last roll call Saturday discovered

Only Forty-five Senators,

two more than a quorum, in the chamber and the highest number of the day was 54. Several have left since and it is entirely probable that the next session will open without the number requisite to do business in the face of objection. It is probable, therefore, that the daily sessions from this time forward will be brief and that only bills to which there is no opposition from any senator or over which there is no contest will be taken up. The Democratic managers hope to have the bill repealing the provision in the tariff bill exempting alcohol used in the arts and in the manufacture of medicinal preparations included in this list. There appears likelihood of opposition on the Republican side and if there should be this will necessarily go over until the next session. The Democratic members of the finance committee also hope to report

The Supplemental Tariff Bill

during the week, but do not expect action on them. Probably no considerable time will be spent in executive session in confirming nominations to which no one objects.

The house of representatives is ready to adjourn. Its work has been completed and it is only awaiting the action of the senate and president. It is probable that it will adjourn from day to day until congress adjourns.

NO MORE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Murphy Resolution Passes the Senate by a Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—When Senator Harris' resolution for the appointment of Senator White of California to the vacancy on the finance committee was laid before the senate at 12:15, Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) said there was no objection to the resolution, and explained that the opposition Friday contained no reflection on the California senator, Mr. White.

Mr. Hill concurred with Mr. Manderson, expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed. It was then adopted without division. The Murphy resolution declaring against further tariff legislation went over temporarily at the request of Mr. Gorman.

A Little Parliamentary Debate.

The motion of Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.) instructing the finance committee to report back the free sugar bill with an amendment to strike out the eighth differential on refined sugar, was laid before the senate. Mr. Manderson offered an amendment instructing the committee to report an amendment providing for the sugar bounty of the existing law.

Mr. Gray demanded a division on the Manderson. Some debate occurred on the parliamentary situation.

Vice President Stevenson held that the vote should be first taken on Mr. Manderson's amendment to the free sugar bill, providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. Great interest was manifested in the result of the roll call. The two Louisiana senators on the three Populists voted in favor of the Manderson amendment.

The Manderson amendment providing for the old McKinley bounty in the free sugar bill was carried 21 to 20, the point of no quorum being then raised, and the roll was again called.

The call developed the presence of 54 senators, 11 more than a quorum.

At the request of Senator Gorman the Gray-Manderson resolution was temporarily laid aside, Senator Aldrich stating that he thought a voting quorum would appear in two hours.

Mr. Murphy offered an amendment to his resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no further tariff legislation should be considered at this session, and that it was advisable to adjourn at the earliest possible moment. Without a word of debate the vote was taken on the resolution as modified. It passed by a vote of 27 to 16.

Canadian Wool to Come In.

HAMILTON, Aug. 18.—A firm of wool dealers have nearly 1,000,000 pounds of wool stored in their warehouse here, nearly all of which will be shipped to the United States when the new tariff bill becomes effective. The Canadian wool clip of this year, as well as that of last, is nearly all in country warehouses.

Sent to Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was received at the White House from the Capitol during the day and sent at once to Gray Gables. It is expected that it will be signed before Monday evening and thus prevent any lapse of appropriations.

Report Hill's Bill Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The house committee on judiciary decided to favorably report Senator Hill's bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists, which passed the senate.

ALL STUDENTS OF MOST.

Fire Inspectors of Chicago Have Unearthed a Gang of Organized Incendiaries.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The fire inspectors of the city claim to have unearthed a nest of students of Henry Most, who have organized to burn buildings for anarchistic sentiment and also the revenue to be derived from insurance. Seven people were given a preliminary hearing and were held to await grand jury action. The inspectors claim that there are many more implicated, and that all are followers of Most. Many badly constructed bombs have been found, some of them being operated by delicate clockwork, and all of a character to start destructive fires.

EDDY FOR CONGRESS.

Seventh District Minnesota Republicans Took Eleven Ballots.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Aug. 15.—The Republican congressional convention of the Seventh district nominated F. M. Eddy of Glenwood, Pope county, on the 11th ballot. The last ballot stood: Eddy 97, Stevenson 62, Crossfield 19, Feiz 18.

An Iowan Dies in Paris.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 18.—A cablegram from Paris announces the sudden death there of J. W. Edgerly, a prominent wholesale merchant and banker of this city. The cause of death was apoplexy.

Captured a Defaulter.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A special to The Republic from Alcyon, Ills., says: Sheriff George Holtz has captured Conrad L. Seikoff, who is said to be a Chicago bank defaulter for $55,000.

Had a Sham Battle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The 1,800 United States troops in camp at Evanston engaged in a sham battle under command of General N. A. Miles. The spectacle was a brilliant one and witnessed by more than 30,000 people.

The President's Health.

BUZZARDS BAY, Aug. 22.—President Cleveland's health continues to improve and rumors that his ailment is more serious than malarial fever are scouted by Dr. O'Reilly. The president declines to say anything about administration matters.

Miss Pullman Gets a Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Pullman, a daughter of George M. Pullman, to the eldest son of Prince Hohenlohe Isenburg-Birstein and the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 spring, 1[2]c; No. 1, Northern, 56c; December, 59[5]c.

CORN—Steady. No. 2, 36c; No. 3 white, 35[3]c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33[3]c.

BARLEY—Quiet and lower. No. 2, 52[2]c sample, 50[2]51c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Aug. 20, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 59[5]c; August, 57[5]c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 57[5]c; August, 56c; September, 56[6]c; December, 57[5]c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 56[5]c; No. 3, 49[5]c; rejected, 47[5]c to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 49[5]c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1894.

WHEAT—August closed, 54[5]c; September opening, 56c; highest, 57[7]c; lowest, 56[5]c; closing, 57[7]c; December opening, 58[8]c; highest, 58[8]c; lowest, 56c; closing, 56[5]c. On Track—No. 1 hard, old, 59[5]c; new, 57[7]c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 56[5]c. No. hard, old, 0[5]6[5]c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Aug. 21, 1894.

HOGS—Steady to 5c lower. Closed to a packer and none offered on the market.

CATTLE—Steady. Only a couple of sorters were Western and were not offered on the market. A few bunches of natives offered and bringing steady prices.

Prime steers, $4.20@4.30; good steers, $3.70 @4.00; prime cows, $3.40@3.50; good cows, $3.00 @3.25; common to fair cows, $1.60; light veal calves, $3@3.75; heavy calves, $2.50; bulls, $2.50 @3.00.

SHEEP—Dull; market quiet and very little demand.

Muttons $1.75@2.4; lambs, $2.00@3; common, $1@1.50.

Receipts: Hogs, 136; cattle, 700; calves, 5.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1894.

CATTLE—Market quiet and steady. Light lower. Natives, $4.50; westerns, $2.10@3.50; Texans, $2.10@3.10.

HOGS—Market fairly active and firm. Prices 5c lower. Sales ranged at $5.00@ 5.55 for light; $4.75@5.10 for rough packing; $5.00@5.60 for mixed; $5.25@5.75 for heavy packing and shipping; pigs, $3.00@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet and weak.

Receipts: Cattle, 24,000; hogs, 29,000; sheep, 12,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—Firm. August, 53[3]54[4]c; September, 56[6]56[6]c; December, 59[9]59[9]c.

CORN—Higher. August, 39[9]c; September, 37[7]38[8]c; December, 36[6]c.

OATS—Higher. Cash, 29[9]c; August, 30c; September, 29[9]c; May, 33c.

PORK—Higher. September, $13.50; January, $12.65.

LARD—Higher. September, $7.37[7]; January, $7.07[7].

SHORT RIBS—Higher. September, $7.37[7]; January, $7.

SUGAR IN CONGRESS.

"THE POOR MAN'S SUGAR" WORRIES THE HEAD OF THE TRUST.

Mr. Havemeyer's Evidence Before the Committee Is Torn to Shreds—False and Misleading Statements Designed to Deceive. Not One-third of "Poor Man's Sugar."

I spoke of the different grades of refined, the higher grades of refined being made from higher grades of raw, and the lower grades of refined—the poor man's sugar—being made from the lower, it not being possible to be made out of the higher grades of raw.

The discrimination was against the article which supplied the poor man with sugar and against the article on which the greatest amount of capital and labor is employed in its manufacture and the cost of manufacture especially is expended.

The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the testimony of Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the Sugar trust, as reported in The World, June 13, in answer to questions propounded by Senator Gray and Senator Davis of the senate investigating committee. Those were the statements of Mr. Havemeyer.

The facts are that over 70 per cent of the sugar imported into the United States is low grade and less than 30 per cent is low grade sugar. "The poor man" uses high grade granulated sugar, which can be made out of both high and low grade raw sugars. The yellow sugars are not found now on the tables of the people, and the darkest colored sugars are used mainly for tobacco curing and such purposes, very little indeed going into direct human consumption.

From Mr. Havemeyer's testimony it is plainly inferred, and was meant to be inferred, that "the poor man" would be oppressed by a specific tariff on raw sugar, and there is further inference that "the poor man's" sugar constitutes the bulk of the sugar refining business, as not one person in half a million out of the total population of the United States knows to the contrary.

The American Economist has been to the trouble of compiling statistics to show what were the aggregate imports of raw sugar, according to each and every grade by which the duty estimated under the tariff act of 1883 was collectable. It compiled these imports for the whole period under which that tariff was in operation, beginning with the year ending June 30, 1884, and closing with the year ending June 30, 1891, and gives the aggregate imports for the eight years and the average imports for each year, according to each degree, as follows:

IMPORTS OF RAW SUGAR FOR EIGHT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1884–91.

Grade.	Pounds.	Average imports each year. Pounds.
Not above 75 degrees..	69,288,979	8,673,735
Not above 76 degrees..	9,550,174	1,193,771
Not above 77 degrees..	6,092,268	761,500
Not above 78 degrees..	33,529,400	4,941,175
Not above 79 degrees..	62,441,119	7,805,140
Not above 80 degrees..	429,703,444	53,713,930
Not above 81 degrees..	141,523,567	17,644,955
Not above 82 degrees..	160,843,381	20,060,422
Not above 83 degrees..	173,477,818	21,684,727
Not above 84 degrees..	2,109,010,025	263,627,503
Not above 85 degrees..	1,125,280,852	141,002,594
Not above 86 degrees..	262,422,758	32,827,845
Not above 87 degrees..	503,784,042	62,973,505
Not above 88 degrees..	350,270,871	44,784,027
Not above 89 degrees..	339,471,019	41,558,884
Not above 90 degrees..	8,251,187,046	656,397,130
Not above 91 degrees..	130,064,400	16,258,000
Not above 92 degrees..	190,240,620	11,628,827
Not above 93 degrees..	214,091,292	26,761,410
Not above 94 degrees..	48,020,134	6,002,516
Not above 95 degrees..	6,067,894,845	759,736,855
Not above 96 degrees..	754,799,997	94,342,474
Not above 97 degrees..	422,221,350	52,540,994
Not above 98 degrees..	85,540,000	10,692,512
Not above 99 degrees..	2,441,842	305,240
Totals.....	19,648,742,092	2,456,092,511

The average imports of raw sugar during each of these eight years were 2,456,000,000 pounds, the total for the eight years being almost 20,000,000,000 pounds.

An analysis of the foregoing figures will show that out of the annual average of imports of less than 2,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar there were 1,720,000,000 pounds imported between 90 and 99 degrees test, leaving only 736,000,000 pounds imported between the range of 75 and 89 degrees test. In other words, during the whole of this period of eight years there was at least 70 per cent of high grade sugar imported into the United States, while only 30 per cent was low grade, or "the poor man's sugar."

Mr. Havemeyer further states that "the cost of manufacture generally is expended on the poor man's sugar." If this is the case, then "the cost of manufacture generally" is confined to one-third of the total output of the refineries and the other two-thirds can practically be refined free of cost. If this be the case also, why does not Mr. Havemeyer sell the higher grades of sugar at lower cost—lower than the price of "the poor man's sugar" upon which "the cost of manufacture generally is expended?"

Since the operation of the McKinley tariff the cheaper price of the high grade sugar, such as granulated, has resulted in its much greater consumption, with a consequent lessening of the demand for the low grade yellow sugars "on which the greatest amount of capital and labor is employed in its manufacture and the cost of manufacture generally is expended." Therefore it is quite fair to assume that more than 70 per cent of the sugar refined now consists of high grade sugar, and that less than 30 per cent is "the poor man's sugar," the cost of manufacture, therefore, having been decreased proportionately.

If Mr. Havemeyer were really so ecstatics for the welfare of "the poor man" as he would fain have had the senate investigating committee believe, he would at once cancel the secret contracts that now exists between himself and the wholesale grocers of the country, whereby special percentages and rates of discount are allowed them in return for their support and patronage, a system that has the practical effect of creating a trust among the grocery trade and of preventing competition in the price of sugars retailed to "the poor man."

AN EXPERT CROSS EXAMINER.

Lawyer Goff Has Distinguished Himself In New York's Police Investigation.

Lawyer Goff, the New York lawyer who has distinguished himself as the counsel for Senator Lexow's committee that is investigating the New York police, is about 46 years old. He is a native of Ireland, came to America when a boy, started in New York and has got a position to a dry goods store. His efficiency was so great there as to attract the attention of A. T. Stewart, then the dry goods king of New York. While in Stewart's employ Mr. Goff proved to be so useful that he was promoted to the superintendency of one of the most important departments of the great store.

JOHN W. GOFF.

At the same time that he was working for the merchant prince he was also devoting his evenings to study, being a student at the Cooper Union School of Science and Art. When he had finished the course there, he strolled law in the office of Judge Noah Davis, ex-United States district attorney, and was duly admitted to the bar. In 1886 he was made assistant district attorney of New York county, in which position he developed unusual and unexpected ability as a prosecutor and a cross examiner. Two years later, upon his leaving the office, he was nominated by the district attorney on the ticket of the People's Municipal league, a reform organization. He was not elected, but his prominence his candidacy gave to him had something to do with building up the large practice he now enjoys, and the defeat did not cause him to swerve one jot from his intention of being a potent factor in the movement for the improvement of New York's municipal government.

During the sessions of the Lexow committee, which have resulted in so many startling exposures of so called police protection of the disorderly classes, Mr. Goff has shown, even more remarkably than he did when assuming district attorney, his power to put leading questions and to drive them home. He has reduced cross examination to an exact science.

Mr. Goff believes in Irish home rule and for that reason is very popular among his compatriots. On one occasion, in 1876, he rendered the Fenian cause great service by engineering the escape of six prisoners from the penal colony at Fremantle, Western Australia. The late Don Pomeroy, the actor, almost at the very moment that the rescue was being effected in Australia, was pleading with the then prime minister, Disraeli, for the pardon of the six men.

HELPED WELCOME BILL NYE.

Bartlett S. Nye Was In at the Birth of the Humorist.

On one of the busiest corners of one of Boston's busiest streets stands an old fashioned grocery store presided over by Bartlett S. Nye, a gentleman who has never dope much to distinguish himself

BARTLETT S. NYE.

above his fellows, but has approximated greatness by being born the uncle of Edgar W. Nye, the philosopher who writes such funny things for the newspapers. The grocer likes to talk about the Nye family, and in a recent conversation with a Boston reporter gave out this information:

Bill was born on a farm at Shirley, Piscataquis county, Me., in 1836, at a time when there was a big excitement in the neighborhood about it. The first Nyes landed at Cape Cod many generations ago, and Bill's grandfather went west from Cape Cod and settled in Maine. His grandfather died before the birth of his father (my brother), Franklin Nye, was born at Hardwicksweck, Me.

His father's principal business was that of a lumberman and farmer, and he sent Bill when he was ten years old to live with his grandfather, and besides his lumber interests he owned the same old farm on which Bill first saw the light of day. I helped welcome Bill when he was a little child, and then I didn't see him again for two years, until my brother and sister-in-law brought him to Pittsfield, Me., where I was living at the time.

In 1857 I got the gold fever and went to Australia, where I staid until 1871, when I came back to America by way of California. In 1872 I came to Boston and settled here.

In the meantime Bill Nye had grown up and gained fame and fortune by the writings with which all newspapers readers are familiar. Bill's father died at River Falls, Wis., in 1887. Of the mother Bartlett Nye said:

Oh, yes, Bill's mother is still living at River Falls, and what a mother she is too. She has always lived for her boys, and they owe many of their good traits of character to her gentleness. She is one of the finest women in the universe and a credit to her native state, Maine. The other boys? Oh, yes, I won't forget them. Frank is practicing attorney at Minneapolis, and was nominated for governor, and served as state assemblyman. Carroll is the attorney for one of the big western railway companies. Succeeding? Indeed he is. Sumner boys, too, every one of them. But Bill's the only one with anything of the writer in him.

I don't know who Bill got his humor from. I don't believe much in that hereditary business anyhow. The fact is, we're all got a streak of fun in us and Bill's fun happened to run out through his pen. He could always write out things, and he got a grip on his lies and kept them. The world knows the rest of his history better than I could tell it. We are all proud of him, and want to belong. Bill I'd much prefer to be his uncle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

In and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address

WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Peter Nelson, a single man, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, as mortgagee, bearing date the 7th day of January, A. D. 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 92 of mortgages, on page 216.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 and interest, and the further sum of $500.00 and interest, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum after the 7th day of January, A. D. 1895, and the conditions of said mortgage are broken in the following respects, to-wit: The principal sum of $500.00 and interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum after the 7th day of January, A. D. 1895, and the further

AN ARDENT CHAMPION OF LABOR.

Sir John Gorst, Who Is Now In America Studying the Workingmen's Condition.

Sir John E. Gorst, one of the most prominent students of the labor ques-

tion in the world, is now in America for the purpose of making a personal study of the social condition of the working classes. Sir John was born in Lancashire, England, May 24, 1835. He graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow. He went to New Zealand when a young man and held a civil position there until the outbreak of the Maori war, when he returned to England, where he was called to the bar in 1865. Ten years later he became a queen's counselor.

SIR JOHN E. GORST.

Meanwhile he had become eminent in politics and had reorganized the Conservative party at the request of Disraeli. He was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's ministry in 1885, under secretary for India in 1886, member of parliament since 1866 and secretary of the treasury under Lord Salisbury's recent regime.

He is an ardent champion of labor's interests in parliament and was a member of the British labor conference in 1891. He also induced Lord Salisbury after the conclusion of the Berlin conference to appoint a royal commission on labor, and his opinions dominated the deliberations of that body. Sir John has divided the labor questions of the day into classes—those ripe for legislation and those which need the further judgment of public opinion. The former Sir John urges legislation upon; the latter he endeavors to bring to public attention with the view to having reforms made and abuses corrected.

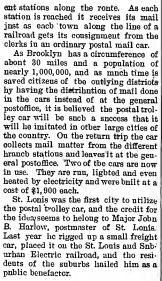
In his investigations Sir John loses no time in getting down to business. He is no theorist. All his conclusions are formed after a close personal study of existing conditions. Not long ago he became a resident of Toynbee Hall, in the Whitechapel district of London, and for three months went about the slums with John Burns, General Booth of the Salvation Army and other workers and householders with socialistic, anarchists and workingmen of all classes and conditions. He is an ardent champion of the bill making employers liable for injuries to their employees and of other proposed legislation in favor of laboring men.

THE POSTAL TROLLEY CAR.

A Novelty In Mail Delivery Now Utilized In the City of Brooklyn.

The latest novelty in mail delivery is the postal trolley car now in use in Brooklyn and its extensive suburbs. The car, which is painted white, with gold lettering and red trimming, is a combination postal and smoking car. The interior is divided into three compartments, each 10 feet long. One compartment is open to passengers and is particularly designed for that portion of the public addicted to the tobacco habit. The other compartment resembles the interior of the ordinary railroad postal car on a small scale.

On one side of the car are horizontal bars from which the mail pouches are strung, and on the other are a wide table and a case of 54 pigeonholes, into which the mail for outlying districts of Brooklyn is distributed. The car is manned by one postal clerk, who, as soon as the car leaves the general postoffice, begins distributing the mail into the pigeonholes, representing the differ-



INSIDE A TROLLEY MAIL CAR.

ent stations along the route. As each station is reached it receives its mail just as each town along the line of a railroad gets its consignment from the clerks in an ordinary postal mail car.

As Brooklyn has a circumference of about 30 miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000, and as much time is saved citizens of the outlying districts by having the distribution of mail from the cars instead of at the general postoffice, it is believed the postal trolley car will be such a success that it will be imitated in other large cities of the country. On the return trip the car collects mail matter from the different branch stations and leaves it at the general postoffice. Two of the cars are now in use. They are run, lighted and even heated by electricity and were built at a cost of $1,800 each.

St. Louis was the first city to utilize the postal trolley car, and the credit for the idea seems to belong to Major John B. Harlow, postmaster of St. Louis. Last year he rigged up a small freight car, placed it on the St. Louis and Suburban Electric railroad, and the residents of the suburbs hailed him as a public benefactor.

"Tisms microbicides," warranted to keep out the most persevering bacillus, are being sold by some of the chief Parisian shops.

Assistant United States Attorney Stryker of Minnesota has resigned.

A hundred tons of hay have been destroyed by prairie fires in the vicinity of Pillsbury.

Boston capitalists bought St. Paul tax levy certificates of indebtedness at a premium of $10.87.

The American Waterworks association holds its annual convention in Minneapolis next week.

The Coliseum at the Minnesota university, together with the contents, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $60,000.

Insurance companies have lost so heavily in Sanilac county, Michigan, lately that they are cancelling insurance in that line.

The Democratic committee for the Third congressional district issued a call for the convention to be held in South St. Paul Sept. 26.

Attorney General Childs has begun suit against Albert H. Powers and A. J. Dwyer of Minneapolis for $40,000 for illegally cutting timber.

Mayor Eustis has issued a ukase to the effect that any Minneapolis alderman found drunk and loafing about the city hall shall be promptly jugged.

The Minnesota Boat club of St. Paul rowed second in the national regatta at Saratoga. The Argonants won and the New York Athletics were third.

The time for the examination of plans for the new state capitol has been extended by the board of state capitol commissioners from Sept. 11 to Oct. 9.

An unknown Jew peddler was assaulted with a club near Waterville. His skull was crushed. A warrant was issued for a young man in the neighborhood.

Charles L. Horst, who was defeated by John Wagener on the recount of the vote cast for county treasurer of St. Paul, has turned over his office to the latter.

Governor Nelson has appointed William H. Yale of Winona a member of the board of regents of the Minnesota university in the place of Hon. John Lind, resigned.

J. P. Thomer and Miss Grace Eagan were married at Royalton. After the ceremony they started on a honeymoon trip to Chicago, taking a camping outfit along.

Rev. H. H. French of Wesley Methodist church, Minneapolis, was about to begin his sermon when he was attacked by neuralgia in the heart and the congregation had to be dismissed.

Congressman McCleary has secured a favorable report for his bill authorizing the Winnebago Indians in Blue Earth county to sell their lands subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior.

It is announced that the dedication of the Minnesota monument at Chickamauga, which was to have taken place on Sept. 19 and 20, has been postponed until 1895 on account of the postponement of the national dedication.

The Democratic state central committee at a meeting in St. Paul filled the Catcheon and Smalley vacancies by electing J. J. Thornton of St. James and J. J. McCafferty of St. Paul. Titus Marcell of Minneapolis was made chairman and Thomas Mullaney of St. Paul secretary.

Harris Richardson, the attorney for the state in the damage suits against the Itasca and H. C. Ackley Lumber companies, has given Governor Nelson a check for $17,451.04, the sum collected from the companies for timber cut in excess of that reported to the state. This suit was compromised.

The Great Northern elevator company, with offices at Duluth and elevators at Superior, have cut rates from 1¾ cents for first fifteen days and ½ cent for like subsequent periods to ½ and ¼ cents respectively. Other elevators will meet the rate, which means a saving of $600,000 a year to grain owners.

The Shevlin-Carpenter company of Minneapolis have contracted with Duluth parties for the cutting of 31,000,000 feet of timber belonging to them and injured by the late fires in the woods. Work will begin at once and will employ about 400 men all winter. The timber is near Hibbing and will be floated to Minneapolis.

When the case of W. A. Smith, charged with gambling, was called in the municipal court at St. Paul, an attempt was made to substitute Jack Welch, a Northern Pacific news agent, as the defendant. The police called the attention of the court to the substitution, whereupon Welch was fined $25, the amount being paid by "Boss" Griffin.

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, constitutes a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 57 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me very ill. Boils, carbuncles and pimples would be out, thus causing shooting to inflammatory pains. I took S. S. S. and after using a few bottles my health returned to a perfect state. I should be constantly afflicted with this blood trouble if I had not taken S. S. S. for a fact race all for the use of S. S. S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andrew Knudson (unmarried), of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 457, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $300, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-four (24), in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 10, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Assignee.

01279 Minneapolis, Minn. 34-71

[First publication August 9th, 1894.]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Halvorson, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1885, and with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of December, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book 41 of mortgages on page 410; and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) of the northeast quarter (N¼ NE¼) and the south half (S½) of the northwest quarter (N¼ NW¼) of section thirty-four (34) of township one hundred and forty-four (144) north of range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

Attorney for Assignee.

01272 Minneapolis, Minn. 34-71

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Halvorson, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, N. H., mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1885, and with a power of sale therein contained, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of December, 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book 41 of mortgages on page 410; and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) of the northeast quarter (N¼ NE¼) and the south half (S½) of the northwest quarter (N¼ NW¼) of section thirty-four (34) of township one hundred and forty-four (144) north of range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

Attorney for said Assignee.

01619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 41-71

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. In Probate Court. Special term, August 6th, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Hattie E. Johnson deceased.

On reconsidering and filing the petition of T. B. Whipple, of Crookston, Minn., representing, among other things, that Hattie E. Whipple late of Polk county, Minnesota, died on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1894, in the State of Washington (died intestate), and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate in this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be granted to C. W. Benson.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court, on Monday, the 3rd day of September A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the probate office, in the City of Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Polk County Journal, a newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn. in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minn., the 6th day of August A. D. 1894.

By the Court, C. H. BENSON, Judge of Probate.

[17-9]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Halvorson, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 410, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $300, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-four (24), in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 10, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Assignee.

01619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 41-71

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Halvorson, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 41 of mortgages, on page 410, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $300, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-four (24), in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 10, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for said Assignee.

01619 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 41-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Richard Bell and Sophia Bell, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on page 455, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 15th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 28th A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for said Assignee.

01474 Minneapolis, Minn. 170

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Crookston, Minn., July 28, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Nels Borgeson against Erick J. Anderson for failure to comply with law of March 3rd, 1877, and June 3rd, 1878, and the rules of practice, upon the S½ NE¼ and E½ SE¼ section 12, township 151 north, range 45, Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Erick J. Anderson has wholly failed to break or cultivate any of said land since date of entry except about 8 acres broken in 1893, which was never back-set and has grown up to brush and grass, and that said default is not due to any fault, gleet or illness, tree seeds or cuttings sufficient to grow timber have not been planted to secure a timber culture on said land nor any trees seeds or cuttings standing or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish test many concerning said alleged failure.

HUGH THORNTON, Register.

[16-20]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andrew Knudson (unmarried), of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 457, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $300, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $300, and the interest thereon since April 17th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of the northeast quarter (N¼ NE¼) and the south half (S½) of the northwest quarter (N¼ NW¼) of section thirty-four (34) of township one hundred and forty-four (144) north of range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 2nd A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

Attorney for Assignee.

01272 Minneapolis, Minn. 34-71

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Richard Bell and Sophia Bell, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on page 455, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 15th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF GRAND FORKS, N. D., Mortgagee

R. J. MCINTOSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[17-20]

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Richard Bell and Sophia Bell, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 45 of mortgages, on page 455, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and interest notes and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the undersigned by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May 9th A. D., 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on page 450.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 15th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF GRAND FORKS, N. D., Mortgagee

R. J. MCINTOSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[17-20]

A. H DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Alfred Stark, bachelor, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 95-95.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions, therein expressed, and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 96.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 15th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the said moneys or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Assignee.

01615 Minneapolis, Minn. 228

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered Siegfried W. Gisby and Annie Gisby, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 95-96.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions, therein expressed, and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 96.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 7th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 31st A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Assignee.

01615 Minneapolis, Minn. 228

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Alphonse Lemieux and Mary Lemieux, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, mortgagee, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 96-97.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions, therein expressed, and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 97.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since December 10th A. D. 1893, and in the payment of the interest notes and coupons for the same, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinafter recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises, mortgaged by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address in Polk County. Outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum in any address

Republican state Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSSON
For Auditor.....H. G. PETERS
For Treasurer.....A. F. KROEGER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT JOHNSON
For Chief Justice.....CHR. G. VANDERBURGH
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS CESSE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OSMUN
For Sheriff.....S. M. DAHARD
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK BLAKE
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALDEN
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANSON
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PARKER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHRISTIANSON

"The president has gone to Gray Gables, sick", is the latest report from that great statesman, Grover. The country has been sick and will continue to be until Grover returns from office for good and takes his party down with him."

The candidate for congress on the republican ticket, J. M. Eddy, is a farmer and understands, from practical experience the needs of the tiller of the soil. He is a man worthy of the votes of all who believe in good government.

At last, when the business interests of the country had reached that point where it seemed impossible to depress it further congress managed to get near enough together to pass something that they call a tariff bill. The JOURNAL will publish the document in full shortly, so that its readers may see what the democrats offer us in place of the McKinley bill.

The Tribune seems to have smoked the Times-mum out when it gently hints that the reason for the Times man's flop into the populist party is his great desire to continue to feed at the public crib as official printer. The Times goes into a spasm of rage over it showing that the coat is not a misfit altogether. What a wonderful amount of principle (?) a democrat, built on the Times plan, has.

The Times makes its brags that it defeated the nominations of Halvor Steenerson in the republican congressional convention. Now, of course, everybody who knows the Times man will readily believe(?) that he went to the expense of getting out an extra edition, filled with lies about Steenerson and sending it down to Fergus Falls for distribution among the delegates! They know that he is quite in the habit of squandering his substance in that way.

The Times man says that next to a democratic victory, the state of things existing in Kansas and other populist states, where they have succeeded in driving out all capital and effectually checking improvements and enterprises of all kinds is the proper thing. Democrats, however, who sincerely believe that their party principles are best for the true interests of the country will hardly be prepared to take that view of the case.

The republican papers in the Seventh congressional district are greatly pleased at the nomination of J. M. Eddy for congress, and all speak highly of him. Even the Democratic Globe says that if a republican is to represent this district in congress it had rather see Mr. Eddy elected than any other man; and speaks of him as "a man of eminent ability." Mr. Eddy went to the convention almost an unknown man and won the nomination solely upon his merits.

In these piping times of peace—when there is no peace in the administration party, when the democrats are hulling all over one another in their efforts to climb upon the republican protection band-wagon, it is refreshing to note that there are yet of the unterrified who still cling to the old free trade delusion as instanced in the Indiana democratic platform. They "denounce protection as a fraud and a robbery, and boldly say: "We pledge ourselves to continue the battle against protection."

The combination in the Fifth district did not seem to work to the entire satisfaction of Alden J. Blethen in the congressional deal. The democrats hunted the combination by nominating a candidate for congress and now Alden J. will have to content himself with just the Pop nomination (if he can get that) or just keep right along with his Penny Press. By the way, it strikes us that he can realize more clean cash if he would stick to legitimate newspaper business and let office seeking alone. Even if he could go to congress he wouldn't shine there as brilliantly as in his newspaper office.

The electoral influence seems strongest against Gov. Nelson this fall—wing, doubtless, to the Governor's efforts in behalf of the farmers. They will do all in their power to defeat him at the polls this fall, knowing that should S. M. Owen be elected he could not accomplish anything single-handed and they seem to have a great desire to get back at the Republican party for presuming to elect an independent man—one who is bound to do right at all hazards.

Samuel F. M. Eddy be elected to congress, as no doubt he will be, he will be the first native born Minnesotian ever elected to that body. He was born at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county, Minnesota, 1862. He resided there until 1867 when he moved to Pope county with his parents. He resided on the farm until he was 28 years old when he was elected clerk of court, which office he still holds. He has learned stenography and is court reporter for Judge Brown in the 16th judicial district. He is a great student and has improved his time in that respect well. Mr. Eddy is a married man and has a wife and four children. He is a good campaigner and a good orator, and will make an aggressive campaign.

Of the last republican convention, P. S. Ware, who was one of Mr. Steenerson's most enthusiastic supporters, says in his excellent paper, the Upper River Falls Press:

"The convention was one of the most harmonious ever held and while this part of the district has again failed in its efforts to gain recognition which would surely bring ultimate victory we believe the nomination to be a wise one and the republicans of Polk, Marshall, Kittson and several counties who were with one accord in favor of Hon. H. Steenerson's candidacy will enlist themselves in the campaign battle and roll up the largest republican majority ever given a republican nominee, Mr. F. M. Eddy, of Pope county. Mr. Steenerson or his friends, however, have no apology to offer for the fight they made, and had it not been for the perfidy of one who owes his success in former battles to the republicans of this part of the district, and the consequences with one or two democrats in Crookston of a few pretended republicans also of that city, Mr. Steenerson would have been the nominee and it mustinated would have been elected."

The Congressional Convention

Speaking of the last Republican Congressional convention the Alexandria Post News says:

"The convention has done its work, has done it pleasantly, good naturedly and well, with loyalty to party and candidate, with a manly boldness, courage, common sense spirit characteristic of the Republican party. It named as the candidate to oppose the erratic, self-centered Boomer, Frank M. Eddy, of Glenwood. It was a gallant battle, waged by gallant men and Mr. Eddy won on the eleventh ballot over six ballots, receiving 97 votes. He won because he had the most friends in the convention; not by trickery, but never nor by wire pulling, but because so many delegates knew him personally as a true and loyal Republican, free from all sunshines, trustworthy in little things as well as big, and absolutely incapable of treachery. He believes thoroughly in Mr. Gunderson's maxim: "We must be true to party politics." He is unquestionably, with the exception of Mr. Gunderson, the most acceptable candidate to the people of Douglas county, irrespective of party, that could be named and the county's delegation under Mr. Gunderson's leadership, voted for him on the first ballot and stayed with him solidly to the last, though its own favorite son was himself practically offered the nomination. For this there is no regret, but the utmost satisfaction.

In Mr. Eddy the people of this district, composed of agricultural districts, have a candidate who is one of them. He is and always has been a man of limited means. He has toucked with poverty and yet has his own ambition and a mental training that fits him to recognition among the brainy men of the state as one of them. He is in fact an ideal candidate for a district which may most fitly be described as a district of the middle classes, of a people to whom the Lord has given that happy estate of neither poverty nor riches. He stands also on a republican platform, not warped and twisted by compromises, but composed of No. 1 hard Republican timber and on it he will win."

Robert Dunbar, of Northeote, Kittson county, had a threshing machine destroyed by fire recently, and on Tuesday he purchased a new one of Collins & Creamer.

LIFE AT PULLMAN.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE EMPLOYES

Now Being Pushed by the Presidential Commission—Wages Cut 20 Per Cent and Nothing Left to Live on After Pullmen Got His Share.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Chairman Hadley of the Pullman strike committee was before the strike commissioners during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman wages, and claimed that wages had been cut 20 per cent in the last two years. He also exhibited what he claimed was a black list issued by the Pullman officials, requesting other institutions to refuse to employ the men whose names appeared thereon.

Miss Jennie Curtis, president of the girls' union at Pullman, testified in the afternoon. Her father had been in the employ of the Pullman company for 15 years, until shortly before his death last year. He was delinquent in his rent to the amount of $60. The company compelled her to assume the debt and sign a contract to pay it out of her wages at the rate of $8 a week. Some weeks she had so little left from her wages

That She Could Not Pay Board.

In 1893 the company was paying its girls 22½ cents an hour for sewing, and the poorest seamstress could earn $1.00 a day. Before the strike the best of them had got down to 70 or 80 cents a day, while the poorer needlewomen could make only 40 to 50 cents.

Theodore Rhode, representing the painters' department, followed Miss Curtis. He had worked for the company 13 years and had been gradually cut down until he could not make $1.25 a day. Foremen abused the men and the management experimented with the wages until pieceworkers could make nothing. He had not applied for work since the strike because the company compelled every man to surrender his card of membership in the Railway union and sign an agreement to have nothing to do with any labor organization for five years.

Sixty-eight Cents a Day.

R. W. Combes of the freight car shops had been in the employ of the company for 10 years. Where once in that department were able to earn $2.25 a day, piece work, the men were put in to make more than 68 cents a day in March of this year. Between 1888 and 1893 there had been no reductions, but in November of 1893 came a cut that made a difference of $8 in a freight car to the man who built it, and $6 of this fell on the car carpenter. The witness said he had $3.60 left from his February wages after he had paid his rent, and with the $3.50 he was expected to support a wife and two children.

DEBS ON THE STAND.

Strike Commissioners Listen to the Testimony of the A. R. U. Leader.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The fourth day of the day in the strike commission investigation was the testimony of E. V. Debs, president of the American Railway union. His testimony, however, did not differ materially from that of other A. R. U. officials who preceded him. He took the witness chair at the opening of the morning session.

"Now tell us, in your own way Mr. Debs," said Commissioner Wright, "what you know of the Pullman strike and its results."

Leaning forward in his seat, the tall leader of the great strike began in a very clear voice, a recital which gradually became more earnest and forcible as he proceeded, until it developed into almost an oration. He told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent and of his coming to Chicago to investigate.

What Debs Found.

"I found," he said, "that the men were working for the Pullman company at wages upon which they could not live. I found that salaries had been cut time and again until skilled mechanics were working their lives away for wages entirely inadequate to pulling, but because so many delegates knew him personally as a true and loyal Republican, free from all sunshines, trustworthy in little things as well as big, and absolutely incapable of treachery. He believes thoroughly in Mr. Gunderson's maxim: "We must be true to party politics." He is unquestionably, with the exception of Mr. Gunderson, the most acceptable candidate to the people of Douglas county, irrespective of party, that could be named and the county's delegation under Mr. Gunderson's leadership, voted for him on the first ballot and stayed with him solidly to the last, though its own favorite son was himself practically offered the nomination. For this there is no regret, but the utmost satisfaction.

In Mr. Eddy the people of this district, composed of agricultural districts, have a candidate who is one of them. He is and always has been a man of limited means. He has touched with poverty and yet has his own ambition and a mental training that fits him to recognition among the brainy men of the state as one of them. He is in fact an ideal candidate for a district which may most fitly be described as a district of the middle classes, of a people to whom the Lord has given that happy estate of neither poverty nor riches. He stands also on a republican platform, not warped and twisted by compromises, but composed of No. 1 hard Republican timber and on it he will win."

Robert Dunbar, of Northeote, Kittson county, had a threshing machine destroyed by fire recently, and on Tuesday he purchased a new one of Collins & Creamer.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Three Aladelia blind piggers have been arrested.

The postoffice at Objibway has been discontinued; mail to Hackensack.

It is rumored that St. Paul is to have three new daily papers inside of a month.

The Stevens County Agricultural society will hold its 24th annual fair Sept. 21 and 22.

W. E. Ellsworth, a prominent citizen of Jackson, died suddenly on a train at Calmar, Ia.

The Minnesota Sheet & Tin Plate company's mill at Minneapolis has been closed since last fall on account of money stringency, have started up again.

The Second district Democratic congressional convention will be held at Mankato September 7.

The 11-year-old son of Nels L. Nelson of Moorhead, swallowed an empty brass cartridge shell and died.

George Allen, for the past 13 years secretary of the Ramsey county Democratic committee, has resigned.

Governor Nelson appointed Hon. A. Beaty Judge of probate of Stearns county, vice Theodore Bruner, resigned.

The two young men arrested at Minneapolis on suspicion of stealing a bicycle, turn out to be experts in that line of business.

William Dawson and A. B. Orith have been appointed receivers for Mast, Buford & Burwell, St. Paul, in place of Victor Robinson, removed.

There have been eight deaths from typhoid fever at Minneapolis during the past week, the disease being confined largely to residents of foreign birth.

Oscar Lauren and Ada Wickman, while fishing at Long lake were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. Lauren was throwing the anchor and tipped the craft.

A threshing engine belonging to a man named Reuhard at Georgetown, blew up while in operation. Three men were badly scalded, one of whom is not expected to live.

A threshing engine belonging to George Schrupp at Wood Lake was completely stripped by persons unknown. Parties are in search of the property.

Burglars entered the unoccupied house of Peter Baldy on Lafayette Hill, St. Paul, recently and stole everything in sight, including the electric bell fixtures, lumber, water faucets and plumbing connections.

At Duluth Albert J. Paddock, aged 12 years, was shot through the head and killed by Frank C. Aoast, a 12-year-old companion. The shooting was careless but not intended. At the request of Paddock's parents young Aoast was not arrested.

Brakeman Thompson of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, who assaulted Charles Jackson while the latter was stealing a ride, has been arrested. He is the same that beat to death the unfortunate Jackson, and thinks he must have had his back broken by a fall.

According to a report by State Superintendent Ingvaldsen of the statistics of institutes and summer schools has been 55 per cent greater this year than last. The total enrollment being 7,155, against 4,602 last year, an increase of 2,540. The state has held 63 institutes and schools this year.

A meeting will be held in Duluth Sept. 4 to reorganize the Lake Superior and Union Government Elevator companies. Both will be absorbed in the Consolidated Elevator company, which will be incorporated with a capital of $300,000. It is understood that M. J. Forbes, now the receiver of the Northern Pacific and Red River companies, will be president and general manager of the new concern.

WELLMAN TO TRY AGAIN.

The Arctic Explorer Not Discouraged by His Recent Failure.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 18.—Walter Wellman, who arrived here Wednesday, after his failure to reach the pole, intends to reach the pole, said:

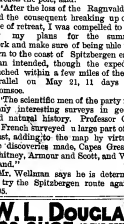
"After the loss of the Ragnvald Jarl and the consequent breaking up of my line of retreat, I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work and make sure of being able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than intended, though the expedition remained within a few miles of the 81st parallel on May 21, 11 days from Tromsoe.

Much Scientific Work.

Much scientific men of the party made many interesting surveys in geology and natural history. Professor Owen French surveyed a large part of the coast, adding to the map by virtue of his discoveries made, Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Salisbury and Walsh Island."

Mr. Wellman says he is determined to try the Spitzbergen route again in 1895.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO BOOKKEEPING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4. POLICE, 3 SOLES. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3. $2.50 WORKINGMENS $2. $1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.$2.$1.75 $1.50 & $1 MISSES' SCHOOL. BEST FOR STYLE, EASY FITTING AND WEARING QUALITIES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by mail or express, to any address. Postage free. Catalogue free.

FOUNTAIN & ANGLIM.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS,

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, horses and shoes.
We have a good price for black sheep skins, now and call for them.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CROOKSTON

Normal School and Business College

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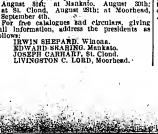
Experienced and Competent Teachers. Courses Thorough and Complete.

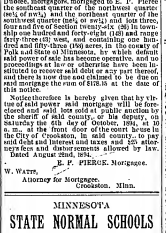


Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 31, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE, or R. S. KNUDSON, Crookston, Minn.



WALSH, the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE.

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fonrnet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The senate held a short session, adjourning to 11:30. The Dominion Coal company investigation resolution was under discussion for a short time. The house free sugar, coal and iron bills were received from the house and given their first reading. The house was not in session.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

For five hours during the day the senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the house bill placing sugar on the free list. Senator Voorhees made a sensational speech in which he gave a history of the tariff conference, and justified the senate conferees, rallying with frenzy against the president and the house committees. He favored immediate consideration of the sugar bill and either placing that article on the free list or abolishing the differential. Josses of Arkansas offered an amendment making a flat duty of 30 per cent on all sugars.

The house passed a few minor bills and discussed conference reports.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Aug. 23, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Halvor Vest, of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, to Rosa Hoffmann, of the same place, bearing date the 10th day of June, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 42 of mortgages, on page 246, which mortgage was duly assigned and transferred by said mortgagee to Rosa Hoffmann, by assignment dated June 10, 1893, and filed for record in the office of said register of deeds on the 26th day of June, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 42 of mortgages on pages 414-415.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and all the mortgaged premises thereof, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 30th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-four at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, for principal, interest, and costs and expenses of sale and taxes (if any) on said premises, as provided in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred (100) forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-91]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication July 26th, 1894.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Hilaire Gagnon and Mary Gagnon, his wife, mortgagors to Kate T. Norris, mortgagee, dated November 23rd, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of theregister of deeds in and for the County of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1891, at 10:35 o'clock a. m. in Book I of mortgages on pages 410 to 435.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Eleven hundred seventy-six dollars (1176) and interest, besides the sum of twelve dollars (12) for taxes and insurance actually paid by said mortgagee, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, That the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The west half (½) of the south east quarter (¼) of section one (1) in the south part (pt. ½) of the north west quarter (¼ N. W. ¼) of section thirty-six in township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state on the twenty-fifth day of August 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 30th, 1894.

KATE T. NORRIS,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication July 12th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Ole Sersveend O. Loe, mortgagor, to Nelson P. Lee and Ingvald Lee, mortgagees, bearing date and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of December, 1881, at 5:35 o'clock p. m., in Book I of mortgages on pages 34-35.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred seventy-six dollars ($176) principal and interest, and twenty dollars and no cents ($20.00) attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south half (½) of the south east quarter (¼) of section one (1) in township one hundred fifty-four (154) north, of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house in the city of Crookston in said county and state on the twenty-fifth day of August 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated June 30th, 1894.

NELSON P. LEE,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead,
Clay County, Minn. [18-91]

MINNESOTA

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

—AT—

Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud and Moorhead.

Where schools are organized for the training of teachers for the public schools of the state.

ORGANIZATION—Each school comprises two departments—the Normal Department and the Training Department or Model School.

The Normal Department embraces two years:

(a) An Elementary Course for teachers of rural districts and village schools.

(b) An Advanced Course for teachers of graded schools.

CONDITIONS—Pupils are admitted who have completed the required academic work elsewhere.

(c) A Kindergarten Training Course (at Winona) for Kindergartners.

ADMISSION.—Graduates of high schools and colleges, and teachers of experience are admitted without examination. All others are required to pass an examination.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is free to all who pledge themselves to teach in Minnesota. Text books are furnished at a rental of $1 per year. Provision is made in each school for economical living. The average cost of furnished rooms with board is about $6 per week. Unfurnished rooms, with board, $4 per week. Furnished rooms, heat and light, $1 per week.

The new Dormitory at Moorhead, for same accommodations $3.50 per week.

DIPLOMAS.—For a record of the legislature, a diploma becomes a state teachers' certificate of the first grade.

The next school year opens at Winona Sept. 4th, at Mankato Sept. 5th, at Moorhead Sept. 6th, at St. Cloud, August 28th, and at Moorhead September 4th.

For free catalogues and circulars, giving full information, address the presidents as follows:

EWIN SHEPARD, Winona.
EDWARD SEARING, Mankato.
JOSEPH CARHART, St. Cloud.
LIVINGSTON C. LORD, Moorhead.

CROOKED WORK

The Harney Peak Tin Mining Company Accused of Sharp Practice.

RECEIVERSHIP IS CONTINUED.

Affairs of the Company to Be Looked Into by Order of the Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—In the United States circuit court Judge Lacombe has made an order continuing Albert R. Ledoux as the receiver of the Harney Peak Tin and Mining company until a final hearing of the case. Mr. Ledoux was recently appointed receiver by Judge Lacombe on the application of Charles Fletcher and a number of other Englishmen, who charged that the officers of the company, chief among whom was Samuel Untermeyer, had been guilty of sharp practices. The Englishmen averred they had been cheated out of $1,000,000 and upwards. The receiver was appointed secretly, so that he could get hold of the books of the company before its officers knew of the proceeding. An application was then made for the removal of the receiver. Judge Lacombe denied this application.

What the Court Thinks.

In making the order for the continuance of the receiver Judge Lacombe says: "From such facts as are admitted by the defendants, or are averred in the bill for affidavits and not denied, and from documents put in evidence, the genuineness of which is not disputed, it is reasonable to infer that complainants will be able to prove at final hearing that the second mortgage of $4,850,000, issued ostensibly for the acquisition of further properties and a cash advance to the company, was really put upon the property of the corporation in order to effect the sale of so much of the stock as was held by a syndicate comprising a majority of the board of trustees. That by such sale, which, in fact, for the creating of this new mortgage, apparently could not be carried out, they obtained in exchange for their stock not only nine-tenths of the new issue, but also a large sum, £400,000 in securities, of another corporation."

GIGANTIC FRAUDS AT MEMPHIS.

The State and County Robbed of Several Millions of Revenue.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—The Memphis grand jury has unearthed frauds of gigantic proportions. Through the criminal carelessness and neglect of the county officials the state and county have been defrauded out of nearly $2,000,000 in revenue during the past eight years. The grand jury began an investigation a few days ago and discovered that nearly 600 saloons and many other firms, embracing almost every branch of business, had not paid a cent in taxes, privileges or licenses in eight years. The jury made a partial report of its work to the criminal court, and as a result 378 indictments have been returned against the delinquents. The investigation will be continued and it is said the jury will next turn its attention to the derelict officials.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Vandalia Fast Express Ditched, but No Fatalities Result.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The New York fast express on the Vandalia road, from New York to St. Louis, was ditched two miles west of Pocahontas, Ills., and all on board had a miraculous escape from death. While running 45 miles an hour the engine, three mail and one baggage car left the tracks and turned over. Two coaches and the parlor car kept the track. Engineer Menafee, Fireman Dickinson and four postal clerks were injured more or less seriously, but none of the other trainmen or passengers were hurt.

LITTLE ROCK LAKE BREEDS.

They Are Ordered to Move to White Earth Reservation.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Aug. 21.—Chairman W. M. Campbell of the Chippewa Indian commission and Sheriff Quinn, Benton county, served notice on the Indians and halfbreeds located at Little Rock Lake, Benton county, to vacate their present quarters and remove to the White Earth reservation. Among them is Peter Bear, the halfbreed suspected of killing his wife. The misdeeds of the red men have made it necessary to place them on the reservation.

Shot His Own Son.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., Aug. 21.—Silas J. Davis, formerly sheriff of Todd county, accidentally shot his son George, aged 13 years, mistaking the boy for an owl on the fence. He shot him through the left side just above the heart with a 44-calibre Winchester. The boy still lives, but is in a critical condition.

Cozzyites Released.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Christopher Columbus Jones and Marshal McKee, who were in charge of the commonwealers when the camp at Hyattsville was raided by Baltimore policemen, have been released from the house of correction, where they had been committed with the others for three months.

Aged Minneapolis Suicide.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Alvin Honigschmidt, aged 64, committed suicide by hanging himself with a small cord at his home in this city. No cause is assigned for the act. Honigschmidt was a member of Company D, Fourth Minnesota volunteers.

AIDING OLD MEN.

Brotherhood Chiefs Meet in Chicago in the Interest of Idle Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A conference was held here during the day by representatives of the railroad brotherhoods for the discussion of matters affecting the old organizations as a result of work of the American Railway union during the recent strike. Among those present were Grand Chief F. P. Sargent and P. W. Arnold of the Locomotive Firemen; Grand Chief S. C. Wilkinson, Messrs Morrissey and Terrel of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and M. V. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. An agreement was reached to endeavor to secure the reinstatement of the members of the order who joined the A. R. U. and having since requested of their course are applying for membership in their old lodges. Mr. Wilkinson said after the conference that many of the men were out of positions through the strike and had applied for readmission to the brotherhoods, confessing that they had been swept away by the excitement attending the strike, and the profuse promises of the leaders of the A. R. U. They now had no jobs and the A. R. U. was

In No Financial Position

to give them support. "The traitmen lost several days by defection to the A. R. U.," he said, "and applications are being made for a renewal of the charters of all of them. We agreed to take the men back, and will do all in our power to have the railroads lift the boycott against them, for we are assured the men will not again desert their lodges under similar circumstances."

"The Order of Railroad Telegraphers," said Mr. Powell, "was fortunate in the defection of but a few of its members. We lost but two lodges, one at Helena and the other at Ripon."

The officials of the orders left Chicago during the evening to effect the reorganization of the lodges and will make personal appeals to the various roads to reinstate their men. As the brotherhoods stood firm against the strike, the officials believe they will get the repentant members back to their places.

LATE STRIKERS TO EMIGRATE.

Some Discharged Railroad Men to Go to South Africa.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—As a result of their connection with the recent great strike a large number of railroad men in this city are making arrangements to leave this country, claiming they have been pleced on the black list of all the railroads and can secure no places, no matter whether there are vacancies or not. About 40 of these have made preliminary arrangements to go to the Cape of Good Hope and Johannesburg, South Africa, and others are talking quite seriously of going to Brazil. Hard times here, work elsewhere and cheap transportation largely influence them, although they claim that the principal cause is that they are marked men and have no chance whatever of employment in this country.

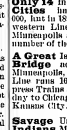
Consolidating Indian Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The senate committee on Indian affairs decided to send a subcommittee consisting of Senators Jones and Manderson and a third senator to be named by the chairman to visit the Rosebud and Lower Brule Indian agencies for the purpose of investigating the desirability of consolidating the two.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

COOK-BOOK FREE!

320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.



One of the best Cook Books published. It contains 320 pages, and tells how to cook in a thousand different ways. Also contains recipes for Medicines, Blemishes, and Toilet purposes. Indexed for handy reference.

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In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent Stamp.

Write for list of our other Fine Premiums. We have many valuable Premiums for a Knife, Game, Puzzle, etc., and a beautiful Premium List in every package of Lion Coffee.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

In 1880 In United States had pop **3 Cities** ulation over a million—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to those cities. [10-tf]

Only 14 In United States in 1870 **Cities** had population over 100,000, but in 1890, 28, and The Northwestern Line is the Best Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to a large number of them. [10-tf]

A Great In the Stone Arch Viaduct **Bridge** across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and The Northwestern Line runs 16 First Class Fast Express Trains across this bridge every day to Chicago, Duluth, Omaha and Kansas City. [10-tf]

Savage Used to wage war where **Indian** Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. To-day these great cities are inhabited by people of culture and good taste and they travel via The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Peace Is enjoyed by Indians, but **Pipe** the traveler who likes comfort enjoys smoking best in the Buffet Smoking Coach on the Northwestern Limited. [10-tf]

Crows From point to point by the **Fly** shortest distances, so when they fly from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago they follow The Northwestern Line. [10-tf]

Sioux & Sound right but they don't **Line** look right for Sioux City through which The Northwestern Line runs Superb Pullman Sleepers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha. [10-tf]

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And Indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital. - - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President
L. ELLSWORTH.....Vice President
J. W. WHEELER.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00

Surplus, - - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. G. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGUS, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Angus, K. F. Chase, R. D. Childs
Geo. G. Erskine, J. W. McKinnon, A. J. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Brady

A. C. WILKINSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Fontaine & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Restocks Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Stair Hardware store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway. C. OOKSTON

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Frederic Beaudreau and Columbe Desaltiels, his wife, mortgagors to John B. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 24th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November, 1885, at 8:25 o'clock a. m. in Book "C" of mortgages on page 506 to 509

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of eleven hundred eighteen dollars ($1118) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-one dollars ($31) for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee, and fifty dollars (50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred fifty (150) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the eighth day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 26th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN B. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.

C. A. Sye, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., rear side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

FONTAINE & ANGLIMS'

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
26 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drops	
Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....35c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3¾ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatemala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

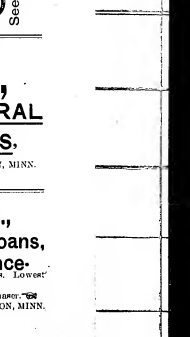
They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

The Hoover Potato Digger.
DIGS SIX ACRES PER DAY.
A Practical, Cheap Machine



See J. M. STEPHENS, Crookston, Minn., For Full Particulars.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street. - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

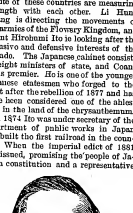
CITY PROPERTY LOANS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

PREMIER ITO OF JAPAN.

He Is a Civilian and Not a Warrior Like Li Hung Chang.

In the present unpleasantness between Japan and China the two political giants of these countries are measuring strength with each other. Li Hung Chang is directing the movements of the armies of the Flowery Kingdom, and Count Hirobumi Ito is looking after the offensive and defensive interests of the mikado. The Japanese cabinet consists of eight ministers of state, and Count Ito is premier. He is one of the younger Japanese statesmen who forged to the front after the rebellion of 1877 and has since been considered one of the ablest men in the land of the chrysanthemum.

In 1874 Ito was under secretary of the department of public works in Japan and built the first railroad in the country. When the imperial edict of 1881 was issued, promising the people of Japan a constitution and a representative



COUNT HIROBUMI ITO.

form of government, to be inaugurated in 1890, Ito was intrusted with the important work of preparing the constitution. He spent the nine years at his disposal in traveling all over the world and studying the constitutions in vogue in the leading civilized nations. He was broad minded, persevering and able.

When the government was reorganized in 1886 preparatory to welcoming its new constitutional regime, Ito was made premier. He worked hard to bring about a settlement of the vexatious treaty revision question which had been embarrassing Japan for years, but his efforts failed. Private Gen Okubar just to rifle practice on Sunday. cabinet resigned. In 1892, however, Japan concluded that she could not get along without him, and he and Count Inouye, his minister of foreign affairs, were returned to power. These two men have been largely instrumental in causing Japan to declare war against China, and their attempts to bring the contest to a successful issue for Japan will be watched with interest the world over. Count Ito is a civilian and has had no military experience, it is said, and whether he will be able to hold his own with Li Hung Chang, the veteran warrior of China, remains to be seen.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Judge Porter Has Been Governor, Diplomat and All Around Officeholder.

James D. Porter, who was recently appointed United States district judge for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, is over six feet tall, has regular features set off by an iron gray mustache and goatee and is said to be one of the handsomest men in the state. He was born in Paris, Tenn., 63 years ago and has held so many offices he can hardly remember them all. He was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1846, studied law and hung out his shingle in 1851. Seven years later he entered politics and was elected to the legislature. When Tennessee meditated seceding, he took a decided stand as a Union man and introduced resolutions opposing secession, but when the state at last went with the Confederacy he cast his lot with the south.

He served with gallantry on the staff of General Cheatham throughout the war, and when peace was declared resumed the practice of his profession. He was prominent in the constitutional convention of 1870, was chosen judge of the Twelfth district of Tennessee, and in 1870 was elected governor of the state by an overwhelming majority. Two years later he was re-elected, and the office could have been his for the

JAMES D. PORTER

third time, but he declined renomination and became president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad.

In 1885 Mr. Porter was appointed assistant secretary of state by President Cleveland, but resigned before the close of his term. During Mr. Cleveland's present term ex-Governor Porter was appointed minister to Chile to succeed Patrick Egan, but life among the Chilenos apparently did not suit him, for he returned a few months ago and has now been appointed United States judge, succeeding Judge D. M. Key, whom he appointed United States senator when he was governor. Judge Porter is a trustee of the University of Tennessee, which has conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. and has been one of the resolute opponents of the proposed repudiation of the state debt of Tennessee.

An Object Lesson In Free Trade.

O God, look down with pity on this broken heart of mine
And send some work to save me from the open door of crime.
For long months I traveled in sunshine and in rain
In search of some employment, but my efforts have been vain.

For many long and happy years I have earned my daily bread,
The source to keep your grandma, I hope to keep her still.
Then all the girls were happy, we had money, and we spent it with a will.
Our sons of joy was drowned by the music of the looms.

To the old mill every morning we marched in platoons,
Pleading for the closer hour to play our girlish games,
But early in the summer we heard the sentence passed.
The free trade plague is coming; we must shut the doors at last.

The machines I had treasured from the wages I have paid out as a tribute to the nation's By closing the doors of the pawnshop. I am now
In the depths of hopeless misery, and of my trade I end to grace.

The house I built I had furnished with many a The free trade scourge has robbed me of that I have nothing more to live for but a duty to My hopes in life were centered with the closing of the mill.

But I cannot leave dear grandma. She took And stood by me in misfortune when my own dear mother died.
The curse of free traders now so wreck our lives is plain.
Our lives shall be the sacrifice; our honor we'll retain.

—Jacobs Farrell.

The French board of pardons refuses to mitigate Sante's sentence.

Ex-President Harrison is quoted as saying he is out of the presidential race.

The Omaha has started to rebuild its roundhouse at Minneapolis, employing an extra large force of workmen.

Police Justice Quigley of Brooklyn, fined a carriage driver $50 for deliberately running down a bicyclist.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 49,338 tons, against 47,783 for the preceding week and 32,042 for the corresponding week of last year.

It is announced at Kansas City upon reliable authority that Colonel J. C. Holliday of Topeka, Kan., will be appointed by Judge Caldwell receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, to succeed Mr. Reinhart.

The cremantrial of Major Worth of the department of the Platte has begun at Fort Omaha. He was accused of defying Private Cole, Cedar just to rifle practice on Sunday.

Negotiations for a fight between Jackson and Corbett have been declared off.

Twenty fresh cases of cholera and several deaths from the same disease have been reported at Liege.

The opening of the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi has caused a rise of two feet at St. Paul.

Prohibitionists of Indiana have officially declined to fuse with the Populists, declaring them wild and visionary.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of China, Captain Archibald, from Vancouver via Yokohama, which was reported ashore at Shanghai Aug 6, has been floated.

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGLOSSON,
Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.
MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
For Sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO HELENA. PULLMAN
BUTTE, SLEEPING CARS
SPOKANE. ELEGANT
TACOMA. DINING CARS
SEATTLE. TOURIST
PORTLAND SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Ar. St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and Wat Superior. 7.50 p.m.

Daily For Grand Forks, Gralton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8.05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For Information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an acknowledged scientific department of science, as it exerts so marked influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of its nerves to the various organs of the body, thus making the latter with the vitality necessary to perform their healthy functions. The nerves are, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, and when the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerves lose a necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cuts the nerve force from the brain of the human body is the phenomenon, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach, bowels, etc., with vitality. When this vitality becomes in any way disordered by irritability, weakness or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and this organ becomes weak, and consequently fails to perform its proper functions.

Physicians generally fail to recognize this importance of this fact, but they do not go can itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., of Chicago, has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries connected with his researches, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the nutrient brain and nerve food. It promptly and principals that all nervous and blood disorders difficulties originate from disorders of the nervous system. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is soothing to diseased nerves and is recommended by thousands in every part of the country.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, fits, neuralgia, nervousness, debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs, and is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

At

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,

YOUNG MEN'S,

BOYS' AND

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Forrest Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers o

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. NISNER, Prop.

Solicits your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. Razors honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. NISNER.

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ralph Syverson (erroneously written in the mortgage Syverson), of Crookston, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of August, A. D. 1892, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 69 of mortgages, on pages 169 & 170.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1250 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight per centum (8%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, by assignment dated May 22nd, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 72 of mortgages, on page 602.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of three certain instalments of interest due upon said mortgage note, to-wit: On the 27th day Dec. A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of June, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas said mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any instalment of interest due on said note, said mortgagee might declare the whole principal sum of said note and mortgage due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage by reason thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the whole principal sum and interest due upon said note and mortgage, and the said mortgagee has elected to declare the same to be due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage by reason of said default, and hereby elects so to do.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinbefore recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgage and hereinbefore recorded, to-wit: The northeast quarter (N½E¼) of section six (6), in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north of range forty-six (46) west, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will be due on said mortgage and note at the time of said sale, including interest and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and a reasonable attorney's fee, as by said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid by foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

IMPERIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
01347 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Louis Hunter and Josephine Hunter, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 12th day of March, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 69 of mortgages, on page 169 & 170.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1250 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight per centum (8%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and hereinbefore recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgage and hereinbefore recorded, to-wit: The northeast quarter (N½E¼) of section six (6), in township one hundred and forty-one (141) north of range forty-six (46) west, more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will be due on said mortgage and note at the time of said sale, including interest and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and a reasonable attorney's fee, as by said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid by foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

IMPERIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
01350 Minneapolis, Minn. 287

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1250 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight per centum (8%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

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IMPERIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
01351 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1250 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight per centum (8%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

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Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
01352 Minneapolis, Minn. 125-7t

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOUSE has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Refurnished. Only first-class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

No. 329 Main street, Crookston, Minn

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ralph Syverson (erroneously written in the mortgage Syverson), of Crookston, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of August, A. D. 1892, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 69 of mortgages, on pages 169 & 170.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1250 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight per centum (8%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, by assignment dated May 22nd, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m., and recorded in book 72 of mortgages, on page 602.

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And whereas said mortgage further provided that in case of default in the payment of any instalment of interest due on said note, said mortgagee might declare the whole principal sum of said note and mortgage due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage by reason thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the whole principal sum and interest due upon said note and mortgage, and the said mortgagee has elected to declare the same to be due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage by reason of said default, and hereby elects so to do.

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Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

IMPERIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for said Assignee.
01353 Minneapolis, Minn. 125-7t

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

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COAL, IRON AND SUGAR.

e President's Attack on Labor and Tax on the Merchant Marine.

The president of the United States, r. Grover Cleveland, has seen fit to ommend to congress that coal and on ore should be admitted into the united States free of duty, and that ugar should be taxed. The extent of eb an evil may be briefly stated as llows:

The coal product of the United States n 1892 was 180,000,000 tons, worth 207,566,381 at the mines' month. It fforded employment to 841,943 workrs, who each found remunerative occupation on 212 different days in the ear. The earnings amounted to $124,- 09,193, and all expenditures to $146,- 56,280. The total amount of capital vested in the coal mines was $550,- 00,000. The principal states of production, in their order of importance, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, West Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. The United States senators from these states are interested in the welfare and prosperity of their state enterprises and industries.

The sugar consumption of the United States on a basis of 68,000,000 people, at a per capita consumption of 65 pounds, is 4,420,000,000 pounds of sugar. The value of 4,420,000,000 pounds at 3 per cent ad valorem is $66,000,- 00. An ad valorem tax of 40 per cent from the $132,000,000 will be $52,- 00,000. This tax of $53,000,000 divided among the 68,000,000 consumers of sugar will be 78 cents upon each man, woman and child, or $2.80 upon each family of five persons.

HCV BUSINESS DEPRECIATED.

A Showing of Democratic Maladministration That Beats All Records.

The record made during the late panic in the country from April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894, showed a loss in the volume of trade in the United States as compared with 55 different cities amounting to more than $13,500,000,000 in money. Investigating this same interesting subject during the second year of the present administration, we find that from April 1 to June 30 the bank exchanges at the same 55 different cities have been even less than they were during the same three months of 1893. And comparing these three months of the present and two preceding years we have the following:

BANK CLEARINGS AT FIFTY-FIVE CITIES.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
April	$2,697,745,479	$4,259,222,893	$3,695,419,784
May	3,350,695,861	4,258,550,911	3,870,944,264
June	3,374,751,353	4,250,516,761	4,001,313,722
	$11,423,192,693	$12,768,290,565	$11,566,677,770

Here it is seen that since the first three months of a Democratic administration in 1893 resulted in accompanying trifling loss of some $830,000,000 to trade in the United States as compared with the business during the same months of 1892, a year later we find that the aggregate shrinkage of business for the corresponding period in 1894 has exceeded $2,500,000,000 as compared with 1893, while this year's business as compared with that of the preceding year of 1892 shows the enormous decrease of almost $4,000,000,000.

The clearing house reports to Bradstreet's during the first six months of the present year show a shrinkage of over $9,000,000,000 as compared with the first six months of 1893, a loss of 29 per cent in the country's business. This is an economic record of Democratic maladministration through the fact of tariff tinkering that cannot be extinguished.

The Workman's Call.

Heed, labor, heed your children's cries and let free traders see
The nation's ones proof sovereign in his peerless mastery
Make cities shake and traitors quake beneath your mighty tread,
Ye yoke that shall the protection's hymn should wake the very dead.

Tell Cleveland now and Cockran, too, and Wilson, with his staff,
That they stand in hostile attitude to workmen's expressed will.
Tell that horde of free trade lords who now in congress move
They'll bear the brand of Arnold to a foul, dishonored grave.

Before us stand the fabrics grand protection lives have raised,
Their silent looms, their ruined homes and labor now debased.
The giant trades' and land and brain free trade lives have struck down,
And the nation's once proud sovereign is a pauper on the town.

The home of peace and wifelike grace is cold and desolate,
Free traders' work has left its mark on the weeping mother's face.
The naked wails and wind swept halls the sad, desiring song tells.
Our youth must find some shelter kind in the city's gilded hells.

Who is the knave that madly raves for Wilson-Gorman tariff,
In congress hall to plan the fall of the once proud sovereign state,
Soon Cockran, who held our trust, against us has engaged.
He's playing the clown and low buffoon on Cleveland's free trade stage.

Some other names that labor chides will fight our battle still.
They will oppose the workman's cause and smash the Wilson bill.
We daily note each word and vote passed in that congress hall,
The man that now strikes labor down his time has come to fall.
—Charles Johnson.

O GREAT GROVER!

MAY THE PRAYER OF THE RIGHTEOUS AVAIL US MUCH.

He Spoke In Parables, but Now His People Have True Understanding—He Prepareth Them For a Life of Ease and Plenty, They Toil Not; Neither Do They Eat.

O great and all wise Grover, once more we thank thee for thy bountiful goodness toward us.

O great master, we thank thee for the privilege of putting sackcloth upon our backs and of sitting in ashes and of eating thy free trade soup.

O great master, we know that thou hast loved in parables to us; for hast thou not said in one of thy speeches that wheat would be worth $1.50 per bushel, and that wages would be high if we would only make thee our president? Now, great master, it is all clear to us that thou spakest in parable, and that thy meaning was that, when McKinley and Reed should be elected in 1896, there was a shoulder rectify a high price for our wheat and high wages for our labor. But, great master, we love thee still, for we know that when thou art done with us that we will be fit subjects for a dime museum, there to earn plenty and rest in peace.

O great master, we know that the Breckinridge scandal has grieved thee sorely, and we know that when thou art grieved thou goest a-fishing in Buzzard's bay.

O great master, the supply of the Cleveland badges is running short. The seams of the Democratic blizzards is approaching, and we have not the wherewithal to replace thy badges.

O great master, we know thou hast often told us that the road of a free trader is a hard road to travel in this country, but blessed is he that endureth to the end, even though his friends be not able to recognize him.

If thou wilt only veto this Wilson bill, we will stand by thee firmly till 1896. Then we will hurrah loudly for McKinley and Reed.

O great Grover, we are growing thin upon the substance of things doctrinal and things not seen. Wilt thou not do something, O great master, before thy tons of office that expire by limitation be worn to nothing, a nincompoop with no power and not able to do anything.

O great master, what is meaning of being? Is it steeped in the silurian mud of partisan prejudice or hidden by the vapor rising amidst its pampered imagination. He has blown its trumpet long and loud, but it has done us no good.

O great master, has this great congress which was on thy hands dropped through on the center on the nines and stuck there? Of a truth, master, there is not little danger that archeological research will ever consider its lonely habitat, for is it not true, O Grover, that only the crudest fossils exist in this congress?

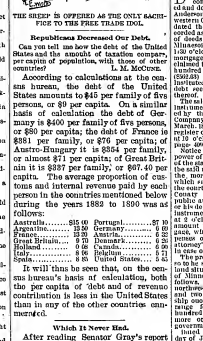
O great Grover, that free trade song which thou has sung is not as a chestnut. It has been sung and sung and sung again with variations. You, verily, it has been sung time after time again until all the notes have grown weary of its dull monotone.

O great master, why hast thou not done something in these long 18 months of our weary wait, thou who hast had to bear with the lean of thy kine? We would even be a merciful act, O great and good Mr. Grover, to drive us from this earthly existence for we are tiring, longing, longing for a change.

JOHN D. WINN.

Independence, Or.

"Tariff Reform."



THE SHEEP IS OFFERED AS THE ONLY SACRIFICE TO THE FREE TRADE IDOL.

Republicans Decreased Our Debt.

Can you tell me how the debt of the United States and the amount of taxation compare, per capita of population, with those of other countries?

L. M. MCCUNE.

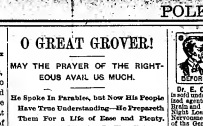
According to calculations at the census bureau the debt of the United States amounts to $45 per family of five persons, or $9 per capita. On a similar basis of computation the debt of Germany is $400 per family of five persons, or $80 per capita; the debt of France is $381 per family, or $76 per capita; of Austro-Hungary it is $354 per family, or $71 per capita; of Great Britain it is $337 per family; or $67.40 per capita. The average proportion of customs and internal revenue paid by each person in the countries mentioned below during the years 1892 to 1890 was as follows:

Australia	$15 00	Portugal	$7 10
Belgium	13 00	Germany	6 80
France	12 20	Austria	6 30
Switzerland	9 70	Denmark	6 20
Holland	9 00	Canada	6 00
Italy	8 60	Belgium	5 40
Spain	8 35	United States	5 40

It will thus be seen that, on the census bureau's basis of calculation, both the per capita of debt and of revenue contribution to taxes in the United States than in any of the other countries enumerated.

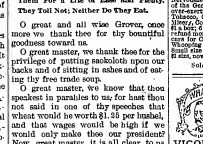
Which It Never Had.

After reading Senator Gray's report on the sugar scandal one is compelled to believe that with proper encouragement the senator could give even the Democratic party a good character. —Philadelphia Press.



Dr. E. C. Wertz's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Nightly Emissions; Lost Power; Impotency; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains and Losses of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretion, excessive use of tobacco, opium or liquor, which soon lead to Premature Old Age, Insanity or Consumption. Don't be deceived by unprincipled druggists who offer you a refund money. WHEN COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Contains no opium. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cts. If not, send for CIRCULARS and testimonials.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.



VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures Lost Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Wasting Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Impaired Memory, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Wakefulness, Lassitude, all Drains and Losses of the Generative Organs caused by indiscretion, overwork, worry, etc. Vigorine is a nerve food and nerve tonic. It quickly restores the fire of youth to the eyes, the step of elasticity to the body, the blush of health to the cheeks. Vigorine makes the weak strong, the nervous full of nerve force and nerve power. Vigorine is sold by druggists at $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address PEFF'S CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Lemay and Sara Lemay, his wife, mortgagors, to William Plankinton, mortgagee, dated December 10th, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of December, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., in Book 57 of mortgages, on page 525 (12-57).

On account claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seventeen hundred twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($1725.75) principal and interest, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted for the collection of the same.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half (W. ½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing three hundred twenty (320) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, at public auction, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and state, on the 12th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated July 3rd, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM PLANKINTON,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minn.
(14-39)

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gross, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages on page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1298 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of February, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages, at page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1299 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gross, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages on page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1300 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gross, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages on page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1301 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gross, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages on page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1302 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of February, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages, at page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1303 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of February, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages, at page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1304 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of February, A. D. 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1889, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. in Book 62 of mortgages, at page 366, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $900, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1100.00, principal and $34.24 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1893, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case of foreclosure.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1305 Minneapolis, Minn. 92-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gilbert Alfred Holland, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the 8th day of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Book 62 of mortgages, at page 450.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated April 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $600.00, principal and $20.72 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1892, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by said mortgagee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter (W. ½ of N. E. ¼) of section twelve (12), in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00), attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.
G1628 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 61-71

[First publication July 12, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Peter Hoag, Hoag (without surname), of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as trustee, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1885, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. and duly recorded in book 57 of mortgages, at page 525, &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Industrial Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated February 11th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1893, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and duly recorded in book 73 of mortgages, at page 406.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said note and mortgage, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $400.00, principal and $56.00 interest upon said note and mortgage for the year 1892, levied and assessed upon said mortgaged premises, and paid by said mortgagee, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the expenses of this foreclos

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points East, South, West, and Pacific coast at.....	5:32 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:02 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

'Round Home.

Mrs. M. B. Hayes returned on Sunday.

Chas. Jefferson was on the street on Monday.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Frank Creamer drove up to Thief River Falls on Monday.

T. A. Harris went to Buffington last week to elevate an elevator.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

John C. Welles was up from his Eden farm on Friday.

Wild plums are said to be very plentiful this summer.

Street Commissioner Jim Creighton brought his family in from Maple Lake this week.

John Kuppe was in the city on Saturday, shaking hands with old friends and acquaintances.

John Ristow was down last week. Says the rain of last week helped the late grain wonderfully.

Will Keenan was in from the Buffington farm on Monday morning resulting for help in threshing.

Anthony Schneider and wife, of Wahasha, are in the city visiting their daughter, Mrs. Adolph Rauch.

The St. Anthony Elevator Company is building a new platform at Shirley in place of the one destroyed by fire recently.

T. A. Harris went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday morning. Several buildings are to be moved and Tom wanted a hand in.

Archie McKinnon has taken the contract for excavating the cellar for the new hotel and put men and teams at work on Monday morning.

Mrs. Odile Dufour, wife of Peter Dufour, living about five miles from Red Lake Falls, died of paralysis on Sunday and was buried on Tuesday.

Frank Robert and wife came up from St. Paul last week to visit relatives and friends, guests of Frank Robert, Sr. They return this week.

Harry Walker showed up in good form this week. He takes Anita's place on the road during the time that brakesman is off for his outing.

Capt. C. H. Jenks has returned to the road as division superintendent, with headquarters at Grand Forks. His old time friends gladly welcome him back.

N. Hmm, agent for the grain commission house, whose home has been at Devils Lake, has been ordered by his company to move to Crookston and make this his headquarters.

Harvest help seems to be getting rather scarce. A few weeks ago men were very plentiful, but now that the threshing machines are getting to work it is more difficult to get good men.

August Hummelsbuch drove out to his farm last week? say the big rain helped that somewhat, only and it now promises well. It also helped out potatoes, fall feed, late oats and barley.

J. V. E. Wyatt, who has been more or less under the weather since the fair, was about the streets a short time on Saturday, for the first time in ten days or so. John hopes he will stay up this time.

Chris. Houston complains of having lost considerable oats by the habit some people have of taking a few sheaves as they pass the field. He says that a good many shocks have disappeared lately from his fields since the grain was shocked up. This thing is getting altogether too monotonous and Chris. says if somebody should get badly hurt pretty soon they need not blame him as, he can't stand this wholesale robbery always.

Z. Farley went to Fertile last week to go in the bicycle race.

O. R. Miller drove up to St. Hilaire on Saturday returning on Sunday.

H. C. Misner and George Ensley were in from Euclid on Saturday last.

Mrs. August George returned on Saturday from a visit to the home of her parents at Ashland, Wis.

Bob Leick, who was a good bit under the weather last week showed up smiling bright and early on Monday morning.

Conductor Will Ditty, who has a freight run between Barnesville and Grand Forks, was in the city on Monday.

Will Young bought the remaining building on the new hotel site, last week and at once began tearing it down to take out to his farm.

Wild plums are coming to this market in great abundance, and are selling remarkably cheap. An ordinary sized water pail full can be had for fifty cents.

The managers of the hotel project intend to have the new hotel up and enclosed by the time snow flies, and will push it to completion as rapidly as is consistent with good work.

Mrs. Chris. Houston writes to Crookston friends of her safe arrival at Bay City, Mich. She was delayed two days by illness in Chicago. She seems somewhat benefitted by the change but complains of being homesick already.

W. S. Hawes, the milkman took a few days lay-off to sort o' brace up, like and everybody missed him—wondered if he was sick. For eight years or so, Mr. Hawes has been a daily caller at almost every house in the city, so when he drops out of sight it is noticed at once.

N. D. Barker arrived from Marshall, Minn., on Friday morning of last week. Mr. Barker is a member of the craft who lives by the art that preserves all arts, and if suited, will cast in his lot with us. He found old-time friends here in the Creamery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anglim returned on Saturday morning from their trip to Detroit, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y. They went from Duluth on Jim Hill's new passenger steamer Northwest. Mr. Anglim says: "The Northwest is a regular palace in itself. It is the event of a lifetime to take a trip on that boat."

Vague rumors of trouble for a couple of hunters reached us on Saturday, when a farmer brought a horse in to have the shoe dug out of his eye. As near as we can get at the business of the two were hunting in a field where a well-binder was at work when the team scared up a covey of chickens and one of the hunter thinking it was prospering not only the horse's head but also that of the driver of the binder team. Chris. Houston says his horse will lose its eye-sight at right enough.

Comrade Nelson, of the Fergus Falls post, and Comrade Swift, of the Aurora, Ill., post, dropped in to visit the comrades in Col. Colhoun post at the regular meeting on Friday evening of last week. Comrade Swift commended the interest the boys evidently take in G. A. R. work here, and said they needed now only a home of their own to be a perfectly ideal post. In Illinois, he says, the state law provides for a hall for the use of G. A. R. posts, where they do not have one of their own.

No. 24, running north to St. Vincent and return was delayed in business so much that it did not reach on Monday Crookston until about 12 o'clock, which delayed the southbound train one hour. No. 24 took on 150,000 pounds of freight for points along the line and brought back 20 car-loads of wheat. The boys expect, about Monday, that orders will be here to divide the run—going on one day and returning the next, which idea they do not like very much, as a stop-over in St. Vincent is not any too agreeable.

A man who calls himself Stuck, was brought in from Terrebonne on Monday by Constable Brink of St. Hilaire, on a charge of larceny and bound over to the next term of court. A short time since Dan Partee of St. Hilaire, had a pair of pants, containing $70 in money stolen from his house, and Stuck was arrested simply because he had been wearing that same pair of pants recently, and brought to this city to show cause why he was thusly attired. Moreover the very pocket-book that was in the pocket when the pants were stolen was still there, but the amount of money stolen was just $2 short—being only $68—and yet people are not satisfied. It would seem as though the thief deserved some consideration for his economy in keeping that amount of money about him so long and only using $2 of it—but some people would never be satisfied. If Stuck had the job to do over again he probably wouldn't be so careful of the money.

Ed Peterson, manager of the Crookston Water Power and Light Co., has gone to Chicago, and it is commonly reported he will not return alone. Well, here's ho, Ed.

The Iowa State cornet band went through the city on the N. P. train on Tuesday morning on the way to Winnipeg, where they have an engagement to play in a park for a week or so.

Felix Fournet is arranging to put his wholesale liquor store in the back part of the room recently occupied by Oliver Morell as a grocery store. Fred Brosseau will occupy the front with his saloon.

The Times man makes a great roar against shooting chickens out of season, but if reports are true he could profitably take a little of that advice himself—but perhaps he thinks the game laws were only made for ordinary chicken-hoppers.

Quite a good deal of new barley is finding its way to this market and readily gobbled up for feed. Contrary to expectation oats are coming in quite freely and the price has dropped from 35 cents per bushel to 30 cents. Liverymen report having all they can use at that figure.

The little daughter of Michael Duffy, at Marin Station, got in front of a binder that her little brother was driving on Saturday, and had her heel severely cut. She was immediately brought to this city, where her wounds were properly attended to, and she is reported as doing nicely.

The would-be murderers of Hugh McCulloch were captured by the sheriff of Kittson county and a deputy, and taken to Hallock, where they now await the result of their ruthless shooting. At last accounts Mr. McCulloch was doing well, and it is thought he will recover, if blood poisoning does not set in.

A. D. Stephens took a notion to drive out to Maple Lake Monday evening. He took the team that Ed Schroeder recently sold to go to Tommy Johnstone's livery stable, and started out briskly. He had not gone far before the buggy tongue got spilled Andy out, but fortunately did no more damage than to give him a lively shaking up, and hunting the top buggy somewhere in Andy's line another rig and went on all the same as though nothing had happened.

On Saturday last a rumor reached this city that a man had shot a collector at Kennedy. When the particulars were received it appears that Hugh McCulloch, an old resident of Kittson county, had been cursing for some horses belonging to a Mr. Mason. On Saturday Mason went to get the horses, and got into an altercation with Mr. McCulloch and shot him down. Mason escaped but was captured later on and taken to Hallock, where he was confined in the county jail.

"Speaking of the republican candidate for Judge of Probate, the Thirteen Towns, of Fosston, says:

Attorney J. Walseth, of Fertile, made a short visit to Fosston yesterday. He was on his way home from a visit to his family in the town of Chester. Mr. Walseth is also secretary of the Fertile Fair association and an esteemed resident of that town. A resident in this county for the past thirteen years, Mr. Walseth has made a host of friends within its borders who will render him their hearty assistance at the coming election."

Quite an important addition occurred in the copy furnished us by the secretary of the State Normal board, wherein it was neglected to state that board could be had at $3 per week, same as at St. Cloud. The Almanac of the State Normal school at Winona will meet August 29 and 30, at which time exercises will be held appropriate to the opening of the new and extensive additions to the building, provided by the last legislature. All graduates, and former students of the school and friends are invited to be present. Governor Nelson and other state officials are expected. Reduced rates on all railroads.

The JOURNAL is getting lots of inquiries as to our county and the prospects for getting hold of choice farming lands here. Never before in our 22 years' experience in this country were the prices so low as a democratic administration has made them, and all signs point to an early recovery to something like the old rates, which were at least double what land can now be had for. If half the people now who have been inquiring for farming lands we will have an old-fashioned boom by next spring if, indeed, it does not come on this fall, but the man who comes this fall stands a much better chance to get in on the ground floor and secure a good bargain. Now is the time to come, when you can see the crops standing in the shock; when you can see the machines pounding out golden grain and thus be enabled to see something of what our soil can do.

C. E. Sawyer went up to Warren on Tuesday.

Dr. Dunlop was called to Red Lake Falls on Saturday in a serious case.

Mrs. Ed. George starts this week for Detroit lake for a fortnight's outing.

Lew Gooler and Ed George are off for a trip through the county, southwest.

The death of Mrs. F. Emond is reported at Red Lake Falls from dropsy.

Brakesman Andyke takes a brief lay-off and started for a visit to the twin cities this week.

E. M. Lancaster has rented one of the Beecher cottages, near the N. P. depot and is moving into it.

Ed. George accompanied Lew Gooler to Euclid on one of Lew's midsummer trips on Monday.

Supt. Ponsonby was in the city this week, and went north on the Blue Tuesday morning.

Five marriage licenses issued on Tuesday and it wasn't such an awful good day for licenses either.

Fred Ranch has been a good bit out of whack himself for a week back, but has managed to keep on deck.

A man was brought to the county hospital this week from the pine woods, suffering from a broken leg.

W. F. Arnold went to Minneapolis on Monday to attend the convention of the American Waterworks Association.

Mrs. Bert. Dantly and Mrs. D. H. Bent went over to Grand Forks on Thursday last, to visit friends in that city.

Rasmussen & Motz built the big smoke-stack that Tom Harris put up on the Fournet block chimney on Monday.

A hitch in the business somewhere prevented the sale of the Fournet building last week, and he still has it on hand for sale.

John Tiedeman and wife drove down from Tabor on Monday with their little daughter, who has whooping-cough, to consult a physician.

A number of the friends of Frank Robur went out to the residence of that gentleman for a sort of picnic on Sunday. A very pleasant time is reported.

The Valley Roller Mills, that were shut down for repairs last Thursday started up again on Monday. They report this year's wheat beginning to come in.

A number of laboring men arrived on Tuesday's morning train looking for work in the harvest fields. They were disappointed and quit done. Mr. Schmidt is a master hand in that line.

A Rebekah lodge is to be instituted at Red Lake Falls on Saturday evening. Dr. Lankester has proven a master in the cause of Odd Fellowship, having instituted several lodges since his induction into office.

Will Olds has accepted a position as night watchman in a mill in Grand Forks and left on his wheel yesterday afternoon to enter upon his new duties. Farley and McNiel went along to keep him company.

J. V. E. Wyatt went to East Grand Forks on Tuesday on business connected with the estate of the man who was drowned not long ago, and for whose estate he is the administrator. He goes to Lindsay, where the man lived, before his return.

On Tuesday the rumor was about the streets that a farmer living near Argyle had committed suicide on Monday. The Minneapolis Evening Journal contained a dispatch to the effect that a man named Gilbert Herbert had hanged himself in a fit of despondency.

Mrs. A. M. Hunn arrived from Devils Lake on Saturday evening and has been the guest of John Crawford Sr. Her husband is in the employ of the elevator company, and has been ordered to make Crookston his future home. They will find a hearty welcome in our city.

Charley Holt, Fred Moeckel, Ed. Lee, Ole Hanson and five or nine others left the city on Tuesday morning with the avowed purpose of forming a crew to man N. B. Sopes's threshing machine for the season. The bets are two to one that some, if not all, will be home again in a few days.

St. Vincent New Era: Knocking out of Hon. H. Steenerson, at the Fergus Falls convention, could only 500 extra votes for Hon. Haldor E. Boen in this county alone. Mr. Steenerson has a great number of very strong personal friends all over Kittson county.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. George and Mrs. Mercer drove out to the residence of A. Burnam on Sunday. Ed. says that Mr. Burnam has one of the best managed farms in Polk County and one of the finest farmhouses he has seen anywhere. Mr. Burnam is not complaining of hard times very much.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the peddler who was supposed by some to have been killed by the Wheelers near Fertile, and it is just possible that he may have been foully dealt with.

Peter Cornelius has one of the best pieces of wheat in the county on his pasture lot near his residence. The heads are as thick as possible, and the crop looks as good enough for 35 bushels per acre.

The school board decided to change the method of letting the central school building from hot air to steam and Tom Kelly is making the necessary changes. That it will be properly done goes without saying.

Mrs. Moise Bray died suddenly at her home in Red Lake Falls on Tuesday at 6 p. m., at the age of 65. She had been ill for some weeks, but was not considered dangerously so, and on Tuesday was feeling very much better until late in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bray are among the oldest settlers of the Falls, where they have made many friends. They are also well known in this city, where her daughter, Mrs. Fred Brosseau lives, and many went out from here this (Thursday) morning to attend the funeral.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"A year ago I was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and was laid up with it for about three months. I had pain in my limbs, arms, chest and in fact nearly every every part of my body ached, and I looked like a living skeleton, when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I experienced relief with the first bottle. I have taken about four bott'es and have not felt the rheumatism since."— Bruce F. Harris, Crookston, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

Proposals for ditching.

Bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in Saint Paul, Minn. until September first, 1894, at ten o'clock, A. M. in accordance with the act of the legislature of 1893, for labor and material necessary in cutting ditches in Polk and Marshall counties, for improving the Snake River; at Ada in Norman county, for improving the Wild Rice river, and in the counties of Norman and Clay for improving the south branch of the Wild Rice river, in accordance with the plans on file in the office of the secretary of state. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Ezra G. Valentine,
President of Board of Red River Valley Drainage Commission, F. P. Brown, secretary.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn. Aug. 15 1894. [18-19]

Strayed or Stolen.

From my slaughter house on or about August 1st, a black ox weighing about 200 lbs. Will pay a suitable reward for information leading to recovery.

CHAS. VINE,

Haller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are antigriping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the Bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 26 and 50 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no accident owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc., require of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Iver Krohn started for Rindal on Wednesday to thresh, his vile work a few days ago to visit her parents.

Joe Winfield says he has a fine field of pipe pumpkins that are as fine as he ever saw in any where. Said he had been told that pumpkins could not be raised here, but finds by experience that such is not the case. He has corn already ripe enough for use.

Sold a prominent farmer to Jacewan, many on Tuesday morning: "Say, I should think you would touch up Billy McKenzie a little on the chicken shooting matter. I notice that he has been doing a lot of blowing about shooting chickens out of season and, I don't believe that there is a man in Polk county who has shot more chickens this year than Billy McKenzie. I saw him shoot one myself, and saw it fall and when he started to get to it I yelled out at him and it was comical to see him tumble down in the grass and take a quiet sneak. He did not get the chicken that he shot, but of all the wiggling in the grass I ever saw he gave the best sample. I suppose he thought I did not recognize him, but I am fond onto Billy's curves and it was him all right enough. Anybody as used as I am to Billy's political history could not mistake the wiggle. It was Billy's wiggle all right enough." Send the funeral.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Aug. 18th

Hen Edward	Hegstrom Annie
Schelles F. Reo	Jefferson Hibbs

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

42-Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

I. M. Helmy, leading druggist of Canton, S. D., writes under date of Jan. 25, 1894 as follows: "Haller Proprietary Co., Gentlemen:—It gives me to say that your remedies have given excellent satisfaction with our people and in particularly your Hollister's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Barb Wire Liniment and Sarsaparilla and Burdock. They sell well because they fill the bill and my customers could not be induced to take any other." These remedies can be had at F. L. Durand's drug store.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gentlemen:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when I have applied it, and have successfully used it for toothache, headache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I am cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it. It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Durand, Druggist.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Improved Farms or Business Property in Long Time and Short Time Loans. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States, Canada, Local and county managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

M. LeGUEE,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Residence and office in Jerome Addition.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894. NO. 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

Governor.....Knute Nelson.
Lieutenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
Secretary of State.....F. P. Brown
Attorney General.....W. W. Childs.

Congressional.

Member of Congress, 7th Dist...Haldor E. Boen

Legislatives.

Senator. 1st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
Representatives, 1st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson, B. M. Okeley and Ezra Jackson.

Judicial.

Associate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
Judge 10th Jud. District.....Frank Ives
Clerk of Court.....Nils Munn.

County.

Auditor.....C. U. Webster
Treasurer.....T. Bondry
Register of Deeds.....John Amundson
Attorney.....A. R. Hobson
Sheriff.....Gray Grundysen
Judge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
Surveyor.....O. I. Hansey
Coroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

First District.....John D. Oppegaard
Second District.....Anton Lisgen
Third District.....H. E. Risch
Fourth District.....C. P. Demers
Fifth District.....A. C. Rhuhaut

THE CITY.

Mayor.....John Crouh
Office in Merchants National Bank.
Clerk.....W. A. Lanetot
Office in Nicholson Block.
Treasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
Comptroller.....E. M. Webb
Office in Fournet Block
Assessor.....C. H. Mix
City Attorney.....Bellerest Buckley
Office over Merchants National Bank
City Engineer.....George Ralph
Office in Fournet Block.
City Justices—L. E. Gesman., Fournet Block
G. H. Holt.....Nicholson Block
Constables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
Street Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
Chief of Police.....Louis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

At Large.....J. W. Wheeler
First Ward.....I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Bebo
Second "".....J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norrie
Third "".....Wm. Watts, M. E. Risech
Fourth "".....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
Fifth "".....R. G. Narlete, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk COUNTY:

Amherst	E M Bivins	Crookston
Angus	J M Palmer	Angus
Black River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
Bray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
Badger	P N Sevairud	Mentor
Brandervold.	Ole Nelson	Fosston
Belgium,	Henry Beever	Euclid
Brislet,	A P Frank	Warren
Bygland,	Reiver Gunderson	Fisher
Crookston,	E O Flandorn	Crookston
Crookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot.	Crookston
Columbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
Chester,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
Emardville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
Euclid,	H C Nixner	Euclid
Eden,	Nevi A Skele	Olga
Fairfax,	Wm Blumenbach.	Crookston
Farley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
Fanny,	J O McWaters,	Euclid
Fisher,	John Glasson	Fisher
Fisher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
Fertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
Ga Forks	E J Hogen	E G Forks
Gd Forks, city,	F B Johnson	E G Forks
Garfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
Garden,	John Hinsen	Hingdal
Gentilly,	H T Gondron.	Gentilly
Gervais,	John Deforge	R L Falls
Grove Park,	E E Abbott	Mentor
Godfrey,	D T Mitchell,	Maple Bay
Hammond.	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
Higdem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
Hill River,	Fred S Syverson	Lindsay
Hubbard,	Andrew Monson	Nelsville
Keystone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
Huntsville,	G F Prats,	G Forks
Kertsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
King,	J D Knutson,	Ashtosh
Knute,	Lars E Nelson	Erskine
Lake Pleasant,	August Brunelle	R L Falls
Lambert,	Samuel Gibeau,	Lambert
Liberty,	Nelson Clemenson,	Fertile
Lessor,	Chas Mattson	Ovetta
Lowell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
Louisville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Hent
Nesbit,	Robert Nesbit	Nesbit
North	Harry Beye,	T R Falls
Norden,	H D Basdron	T. R. Falls
Northland,	M S Mengor	Northland
Numedal.	Hesme E Albee,	Tweed
Onstad.	W A Martin	Melvin
Parnell,	S W Blean	Crookston
Popler River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
Polk County,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
Queen,	Hans S Houkom	Fosston
R L. F. village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
Red Lake Falls.	Ildeg Berli	R L Falls
Reis,	D C Hallock	Edna
River Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
Roeksbury,	P Engieated	St. Hilaire
Roemo,	P Bonkind	Neby
Rhinehart,	John E Jovernil,	Fosston
Rustu,	Orens Simmons	Crookston
Saunders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
Sanderville.	Henry Nelson	Northland
St. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
Stetsen,	Ingebal Larson	Winger
Sullivan.	James P Sullivan	E G Forks
Tabor,	F J Germeau	Tabor
Terrebonne,	Edonor Perrese	Terrebonne
Tilden.		
Tyrnell,	A O Stenrson	Neby
Vineland,	John Thompson	Neby
Winger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
Woodside,	Thos. Halderson,	Maple Bay
Wrandecte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
Ekmehart,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
Thief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 23, 1894, writes: "Your Huller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand last andgaurantees this liniment.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE

In the Manner In Which England and America Treat Their Veterans.

A Soldier Who Served Under Both Flags Relates His Experiences.

He Gets a Pension from England. but None from the United States.

A veteran in Uncle Sam's service and Johnny Bull's writes the Minneapolis Evening Journal contrasting the United States system with that of England which shows the latter to be by far the most liberal. He says:

"Having served under two flags, viz, those of John Bull and of Uncle Sam, I am competent to express an opinion as to which country rewards its defenders and veterans more liberally. The following is an extract from an article which appeared in a London daily paper about the time the pension bill of 1890 was being passed in the United States congress: "At a time when so much is being said in this country about pensions to the niggardly treatment of men who have fought and bled for the nation, it is interesting to note the manner in which the United States congress is appropriating public funds for the benefit of those who have served that country in the past; the present session has been taken up in the consideration of a series of pension bills, and up to the 12th ult. no less than $167,824,739 has been voted in this manner."

There is no doubt that Uncle Sam's subjects intended that the act should be carried out in a liberal and generous spirit, but ample proof can be obtained that the officials enlisted with the administration of the pension bureau have in too many instances treated claimants in a most unworthy manner and with a harshness quite contrary to the wishes and intention of the people of this great country.

I spent five of the best years of my life in the service of Uncle Sam and because of the country during the Southern rebellion, and during my service was engaged in Indian warfare in California, participated in was captured and suffered as a prisoner of the battle of Gaines' Mill, second battle of Bull Run, and the Red River campaign; was two months in Camp stockade and endured many privations, hardships and much exposure which only a good constitution enabled me to survive.

I have applied to the United States government for a pension, being prematurely old and feeble, due in a great measure to after effects from the sufferings and exposure I endured during the civil war, but my claim has been rejected on the ground that I am not incapacitated from earning my living by manual labor in a pensionable degree notwithstanding that qualified medical officers have certified that I am totally incapable of doing so, and the fact that I am unable to obtain any employment whatever. I held the rank of sergeant in a cavalry regiment when mustered out of the service after the war was over.

Since the termination of the civil war I have served 21 years in the British army, and retired on a pension of $25 a month, but can hardly say that I experienced greater hardships, privations and dangers during the few years I served under Uncle Sam's flag, therefore I do not think it unreasonable on my part to expect a minimum pension from the United States government, but I would not ask for this if I could obtain employment to enable me to a moderate wage. Although my pension from the British government is very good, and sufficient to keep me from being a pauper or starving, it hardly suffices as well to keep myself and family respectably in clothes and moderate but necessary expenses.

I am convinced that public opinion will pronounce that my record in Uncle Sam's service is sufficiently good to justify the authorities in conceding the benefit of the pension act to be applicable in my case, as the maximum amount authorized under the act, if granted, would not exceed a moiety of the pension I receive from the British government.

It would appear that a claimant to be eligible in a pensionable degree should be subject to one of three disabilities, viz. depriving of a limb, mental derangement, or defunct pulmonitary power. If such is indeed the case further comment or comparison as regards liberality between John Bull and Uncle Sam is unnecessary."

REPUBLICAN EDITORS.

Will be Banqueted at Ryan Hotel St. Paul, Sept. 6, by Citizens of that City.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—Arrangements are being completed for an elegant banquet to be tendered the Minnesota Republican Press association at the Ryan Hotel, Sept. 6, by the Commercial club of this city. A meeting of the association has been called for that day, and after the business meeting the editors will be entertained both in the afternoon and evening. The eloquent congressman—, J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address after the banquet. All the candidates on the state and congressional tickets will be present, as well as Senators Davis and Washburn, and other prominent Republicans, and citizens of St. Paul. After the banquet, which will be held from 8 to 12, a smoke social will be enjoyed. It will be the political event of the season, being the formal opening of the campaign, by the Republican Press Association.

Raising Hogs.

Of the benefits of hog-raising the Pioneer Press says: History is always repeating itself. The individual who is wise enough to profit by experience is the one that meets with the greatest success in his undertakings. In the year 1891 the corn crop throughout the West and Southwest, was practically a failure. What was the result? The farmers, generally sold off all their hogs, big and little, fat and thin, stock sows and blooded boars, everything was rushed madly onto the market creating an oversupply at the time, and depressing the price of hogs to three cents live weight. At the time Carl Judson, ex-secretary of the State Agricultural society, attempted to stay the wild stampede to sell the immature and seed hogs by calling the attention of the farmers of the Northwest, through the public press, to the fact that hogs could be thoroughly and profitably fatte.ed on wheat, barley and rye, and that the wild rush to sell off the stock hogs would result in a hog famine that would put hog prices far above any commodity on the farm. Mr. Judson's prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. As soon as the immature hogs were sold, the market advanced until the high tide mentioned at Scott's Bluff in February, 1893, when live hogs sold at $8.25 per cwt. Hogs have been high ever since, and are selling at this time at from $4.00 to $5.50 per cwt. Had the farmers of Minnesota heeded Mr. Judson's warning it would have been millions of dollars in their pockets, but, alas, they paid no more attention to it than to the wind, and when hogs had advanced to $8.25 they were buying pork for home use and rushing about insanely to purchase, at exorbitant prices, stock hogs to make a new beginning. Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri are the great hog-raising states. In these states the corn crop is a dismal failure, and the farmers are selling off and disposing of all their hogs, brood sows and boars, and for the reason that they have no wheat and barley to substitute for corn, but our Minnesota farmers if they have as much sense as the Almighty gives to geese, will take advantage of the situation and have hogs in abundance for the market next year when the hog producing states are short and prices high. The farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas have a market outside at South St. Paul for more hogs than they can produce. Even now, the pork packers are purchasing hogs at St. Joe, Mo., to keep their large packing houses busy.

As a further proof of the situation in the great hog-raising states, we print the following from the Chicago Evening Journal of the 20th inst:

"A farmer near McCallsburg, Iowa, knocked about seventy-five hogs in the head because he had nothing to feed them. This is the first year in the history of Story county that the corn crop was a failure. The past two weeks has practically settled the corn question this year. It being estimated that the yield will not be one-half of former years."

Lost.

A black silk mitten, last Thursday. Finder please leave at JOURNAL office and receive reward.

NELSON AT HOME.

Gov. Nelson is not the Plutocrat the Populists Would Like to Have the People Believe He Is.

In Alexandria He is Plain "Ole" Nelson, Attorney at Law".

His Democratic Home and Its Surroundings

Speaking of the home life of Governor Nelson the Alexandria Republican says: "The homestead of Minnesota's chief executive is a very pretty place, and the residence, though very modest, has the appearance of being comfortable. To one unacquainted with the place it would be passed by as an ordinary farmer's dwelling, and nobody would suppose that the modestly dressed lady who greets her own guests at the door, and is frequently seen busying herself about the cares which fall to all house-wives, who have not the aid of a girl, was the wife of the governor of one of the greatest states in the union.

Could all the ambient throng of the state look upon the governor at his home and see how common and farmer-like he is, they would select him as the one to lead their hosts to victory; but because he has too much sense to pander to the whims of disreputionists, and although he possesses qualities known to them to be in every way in harmony with their own, they throw their votes away on some man who has to assume virtues he does not possess.

People are made welcome at the home of the governor, and if you do not recognize the fact that you are in contact with a man whom every citizen of Minnesota delights to honor, you will sit down to supper, Mrs. Nelson waiting on you with her own hands, and lightly pass the evening away and when you have gone and some one tells you where you have been you will feel—well, as though you should apologize for being so kindly treated.

Gov. Nelson is a very busy man these days not only in connection with his official duties but the demands of the people to have him present at their gatherings breaks in on his rest hours, though he looks hale and hearty and says he is well "for an old man." Among his profession he is very accomplished and as a usual thing he passes in and out from his office by the rear stairs, for he still has an office here and the sign still reads "Nelson & Nelson, Attorney at Law," though he had to sacrifice his law practice to become the servant of the people. Practically the governor is poorer to-day than when he commanded a lucrative law practice. In all the states of the union there is not one in which the salary of the governor is as plebian as is that of the chief executive of Minnesota.

Republican Congressional Committee.

Chairman J. P. Williams announces the Republican Congressional committee as follows:

C. J. Gunderson, chairman, Alexandria, Douglas county.

Thos. Irish, Detroit, Becker county; W. E. Whitsman, Ortonville, Big Stone county; Luther Osborne, Glyndon, Clay county; A. C. Belyea, Elbow Lake, Grant county; J. Westgon, Hallock, Kittson county; Henry Felg, Kandiyohi county; H. L. Melgard, Argyle; Sylvester Pederson, Red Lake county; D. M. Brown, Fergus Falls, Ottertail county; Chas. P. Reeves, Glenwood, Pope county; A. F. George, Crookston, Polk county; S. A. Flaherty, Morris, Stevens county; S. H. Hudson, Benson, Swift county; S. W. Frasier, Wheaton, Traverse county; H. G. Stordock, Bottiney, Wilkin county.

Minnesota's World's Fair Exhibit.

The exhibit of Minnesota at the world's fair is to be shown in the main building on the fair grounds of the State Agricultural Society, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, during the fair, which is to be held September 10th to 15th, inclusive. The exhibit has already been put in place and will form an attractive feature of the fair. It shows to better advantage in the little but grand building than it did at the world's fair at Chicago. It takes up so much room in the main building that the structure is sure to be crowded. The managers of the fair report that every department of the fair is to be crowded this year, a result due in part to the fact that no fair was given last year, the stimulus given to exhibitions of this kind by the Columbian exhibition, and the fact that the fair will this year have the united support of St. Paul and Minneapolis since there is to be no exposition in Minneapolis this year. All the railroads in the state have agreed to make one fare for the round trip during the week of the fair.

McCULLOM STILL ALIVE.

The Warren Register Gives a True Report of that Shooting Scrape.

The Warren Register says the following account of the shooting of Hugh McCollum is the only true one yet given:

"The Mr. McCollum who was shot near Kennedy in Kittson county last Saturday forenoon is yet alive, and it is thought he will recover. He is a cousin to our sheriff, John Sinclair, who went to see him on Monday, and who found him in good spirits, although badly hurt. The two men who were driving off with the horses were sitting in the wagon, one armed with a double barreled shot gun, the other with a revolver, when McCollum, who was shot out in the field, saw them and hurried to place himself in front of the team the men were driving. They then led the horses in all, three being tied behind. When McCollum stepped in front of the horses, he said to the men: "You must settle with me for the $200 you owe me for taking care of your horses, before you take them away." This they refused to do, and ordered him to get out, and, upon his refusal, the fellow with the revolver fired at him and missed, then the one with the shot gun, Mason, fired both barrels of his gun at him in succession, the first lodging one shot in one of his fingers, and the other charge striking him in the left side, at the waistband. He then fell to the ground and the would-be murderers drove away. They were pursued by the sheriff and captured in North Dakota, near Hamilton, Saturday night, and are now in Hallock jail. They had been in the vicinity of Kennedy for over a year, and had made their home at McCollum's. He had kept their horses for them, until they had become indebted to him to the amount of $200 and were trying to get away without paying him. They were both in the wagon when McCollum stopped the team, and both remained in the wagon while shooting at McCollum, who was unarmed. McCollum is a single man about 28 years old and has never been married. His would be assassins are named Mason and Reed."

A Little Relaxation.

Most of us have had our noses pretty close to the grindstone during the past year, and the general tendency has been to stay at home and spend as little money in recreation and pleasure as possible. A smaller portion of the citizens of Minnesota than usual have journeyed to St. Paul and Minneapolis during the year. But during the state fair, given under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, on their grounds, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis September 10th to 15th, inclusive, the railroads are to make a rate of one fare for the round trip. Going to the state fair is not altogether pleasure-seeking. The fairs are upon such an extensive scale that they are educating in their influence. The farmers in particular should attend and see what is being done in the line of stock raising, butter and cheese making, what improvements are being made in the way of farm machinery, and what other farmers have succeeded in accomplishing in the way of products. The displays in all these departments are to be very full and complete. No intelligent farmer, even if wheat is low, can afford to stay away from the fair.

Land Seekers Here.

P. J. Lanchapelle took a party of land hunters from Iowa out last week to look up a suitable location for a large stock farm and after a thorough search they decided that a farm located near this city was the proper caper. P. J. is an enthusiast upon the question of Polk county soil and if anybody knows all about it and is able to give out pointers that man is P. J. He is one of the old settlers, coming here in the early seventies and should know something about our soil and by that smuetoken that's just what he does.

Sam Dalnerd was down from St. Hilaire on Wednesday, says he welcomed the arrival of the first boy on Tuesday. He now has three girls and one boy.

HE CARRIES A LICENSE.

A Crookston Man Purchased a Marriage License Many Moons Ago.

But the Bride's Papa Objected and the Wedding Didn't Go.

The Groom is Still Disconsolate—Listen to the Tale of Woe.

A few years ago a young man—who by the way is at date of present writing something of a prominent business man of Crookston, was working upon a farm not over 1000 miles southeast of this city. We shall call his name "Johnny"—because before he left his native heath and came over the line to this blessed country, he "got his gun" in the regiment to which he was assigned when he enlisted. Now there dwelt in that land a maiden fair with golden hair—or such a business and when our hero gazed upon her, lo! he was captured, he was her prisoner in the warfare of love to that extent that when her parents did arise and take the young maiden and depart for Crookston in the domain of our good uncle Samuel, no ray of hope was left for our hero, and straightaway he forgot his allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and throwing down his gun and other accoutrements of war, he departed between two days to worship at the shrine of his queen of hearts on free American soil; and thus it was that from being a lusky British soldier he became an hired man upon the farm of a well-known man who lives in the town of Goodlooking-facts, near this city whose name we shall call Mr. Bumble-bee because that was (not) his name. And all went merry as a marriage-bell, our hero kept right on loving his fair innocents and she kept right on not knowing it, until midsummer was well nigh gone, when one day about 5 of the clock, when old Sol had well-night performed his diurnal revolution, and was about to quit for supper, then up spake our hero, who had been still for the space of from three to five minutes previously before: "Mr. Bumble-bee, please sir, it it is all the same to you sir, I would like a day off, as I want to go to town to be married if you can spare me that long." "Certainly," said Mr. B., "under such circumstances I shall have to let you go." And so it was that our hero, filled with high hopes departed for the city, where he ran against a gang that did slip in that he was informed that he could not wed in this man's country without a license so to do, so he bled him up to the nearest house where, after he had duly deposited two plunks of the realm, two large, bright round simoleons he received the precious document and settled direct for the home of the fair damsel aforesaid previously heretofore mentioned, and here he struck another snag in the form of a square-toed veto of the whole business from no less a person than the young lady's paternal progenitor who coldly and cruelly remarked that he "had a big enough family t support now" and that there was not "room enough for one more," and that same day he took the back to the farm in the morning in time to milk the cows, and to do the chores and to strike his regular gait in the harvest-field where his heart was sore and he was out of conceit with life—and $2—and he told his friends not to weep for him because just as soon as he had completed his time on the farm he was going right straight back to Canada and persuade the Queen of England to kindly hand him for a deserter but he didn't go—not right then and after a while old Father Time, with healing on his wings brought relief and when at last he did go back to Canada he found to his surprise that the Queen hadn't taken his desertion to heart half as bad as he thought in fact it was a question if she had ever ascertained that she had lost his invaluable services and he being free to is an owner true tale as one Crookston young man could vouch for—if he chose.

WAS RUN AT A LOSS.

PULLMAN REGITES HIS KINDNESS TO HIS EMPLOYES

Before the Presidential Strike Commission. Lost a Little on Contracts, But Had Profits Enough Left to Pay Nearly Three Millions in Dividends.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George M. Pullman was before the labor commission for nearly three hours during the afternoon. Vice President Wickes, who followed his superior, occupied two hours and will appear again.

At the outset of his testimony Mr. Pullman made a careful preliminary statement of his position toward the commission and defining the motives which had moved the company to establish its manufacturing plant and homes for workingmen as it had. In answer to queries by Chairman Wright Mr. Pullman told of the contracts for work undertaken by the company at a loss in order that the men might be kept at work. He said:

"Up to the time of the strike we had lost more than $60,000 in pursuit of this policy. I explained this personally to the men when they were having their conference with Mr. Wickes."

Regarding Arbitration.

Answering Judge Worthington, Mr. Pullman said he did not have charge of detail work in connection with the company's affairs, but that he was president and received the reports of other officers. The judge asked:

"As to this reported declaration of yours that you had nothing to arbitrate, were you correctly reported?"

"I have already explained my views on that subject. They are contained in the printed statement submitted," referring to the printed interviews published during the progress of the strike.

During the questioning Judge Worthington brought out the fact that the company's original capital stock of $1,000,000 in 1867

Had Increased to $36,000,000;

that the company had paid dividends of 12 per cent during the first two years of its organization, 8½ per cent during the next two years and 8 per cent annually since and at the same time had accumulated a surplus amounting to $25,000,000. He also elicited the statement that the stock of the Pullman Land association was entirely in the possession of the Pullman Palace Car company, having been acquired gradually by the investment of the Car company's surplus earnings in the certificates of the Land association.

Recurring to the stock of the company Mr. Pullman said it represented actual cash paid by the stockholders, and the capital was decided and the capital stock was increased for the legitimate business of the company. There was no "water" in it and none of it represented stock dividends.

Was a Successful Year.

"Now, Mr. Pullman," said Commissioner Worthington, "taking the whole year through has the Pullman company made or lost money?"

"It has made money," was the answer.

Commissioner Worthington continued the questions:

"You have paid your regular dividends?"

"Yes, six; 8 per cent."

"That is something like $2,800,000 you have paid out in dividends for the year?"

"Yes, but that includes the latter part of the world's fair season, which was exceptional."

"Let me ask you, Mr. Pullman, whether you do not think a company that pays dividends of $2,800,000 could not afford to share the losses of its employes who have worked for it so long?"

Couldn't Rob the Stockholders.

"The manufacturing business is separate from the business of the sleeping car company. I see no reason why I should take the profits of the 4,300 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping Car company and pay mon a higher rate of wages than was paid by other companies for the same work. Because we have been careful and accumulated a surplus I do not see that it is a reason we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high wages."

"Has the Pullman company during the years of its prosperity ever advanced the wages of its employes voluntarily?"

"I do not know as to that. It has always sought to pay fair wages and the fact that we have never had not one strike is pretty good evidence that the men have been satisfied."

Didn't Cut His Own Salary.

"Was your salary reduced, Mr. Pullman?"

He said his salary had not been reduced.

"Nor the salaries of superintendent and foreman?"

"No."

"Why?"

Mr. Pullman said it was not good policy to reduce the salaries of high officials because each of their salaries were not easily replaced and would not stand a reduction of any considerable amount.

By this time it was growing dark and the commission was anxious to get Mr. Wickes started, so Mr. Pullman was excused with the understanding that any supplementary statements he might wish to make would be received when he chose to appear.

Same Old Mascot.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—In the presence of nearly 8,000 people at the Hudson River driving park the champion pacer Mascot added another star performance to his already extended list of notable achievements. In the free-for-all pacing race he went the first heat in 2:07¾, which lowers the track record of 2:07, made by Johnston three years ago.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Colonel William E. Dandy of Cincinnati Elected Commander-in-Chief.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 28.—National officers were elected at the Sons of Veterans encampment as follows: Commander-in-Chief, William E. Dandy, Cincinnati; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, T. Barton, Providence, R. I.; Junior Vice Commander, Louis Lilley, Davenport, Ia. Colonel Edward P. Bigelow, of St. Paul and Colonel George H. Hurlburt of Belvidere, Ills., were other candidates for the office of Commander-in-Chief. Knoxville, Tenn., was selected as the next place of meeting, although Omaha and Erie, Pa., were warm competitors. The past rank of commander-in-Chief Payne, courtmartialed, was restored.

By hard work the delegates managed to get through the afternoon session their last, shortening the proposed meeting a day. The commission on resolutions presented a plan to report, indorsing the pending bill before congress prohibiting the placing of advertising matter on United States flags; providing for issuance of a special badge to members in good standing over 10 consecutive years and expressing fealty to the Grand Army.

N. P. CUTS RATES.

Makes a Bid For Grain Business in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 28.—The Northern Pacific general freight department has issued a circular addressed "to agents, grain dealers and others interested." It evidently intends to do some wheat elevator business itself, and not to allow the Great Northern to scoop in all the grain in sight. As will be seen by a perusal of the formal parts of the circular, the cut in elevator rates recently made by its competitor are fully met. The circular fairly bristles with the signatures of officials, and is as follows:

The elevator companies upon our line and available terminal connections at Duluth, Superior and West Superior have recently reduced their handling charges to the following basis: Receiving, delivering and discharging, including 15 days' free storage, a half cent per bushel. Storage for each successive 30 days or part thereof, a half cent per bushel. There will be no charge for cleaning and blowing any kind of grain except flax. The above tariff is open and available to shippers via the Northern Pacific railroad, at the above rates, to upwards of 22,000,000 bushels.

GRASSHOPPERS IN WYOMING.

Inestimable Damage Done to Grass Lands of That State.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 28.—Several settlers from Fort Laramie, this county, about 100 miles north of the junction of the Laramie with the North Platte river, report that settlers and residents have been annoyed and pestered with myriads of grasshoppers setting up the country for miles until scarcely any hay will be left for winter. From latest accounts, they appear to be leaving slowly, but the damage is incalculable.

WAR FEELING GROWING.

Japs Are Anxious to Get Into Chinese Territory.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 29.—The war feeling here is growing more intense every day and there is a great popular demand for the transfer of the warlike operations from Corea to China. It is suggested that Japan should divert all her available troops and march upon Pekin immediately. The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan was ratified on Saturday last.

Met a Frightful Death.

CREEDE, Colo., Aug. 28.—Four miners were smoked, burned and boiled to death in the Amethyst tunnel of the Holy Cross mine, destroyed the shaftshouse with all its machinery, melted the cable attached to the skip and the bucket and mass fell upon the miners who were assending the ladders, hurling them to the bottom of the shaft.

Florida's Lemon Crop.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The increase of the lemon crop of Florida is exercising a marked influence upon the imports of that fruit. This year it is expected Florida's crop of lemons will aggregate 200,000 boxes, which is nearly fourfold the product of last year.

Buffalo-Pittsburg Road Race.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—George E. Williams of Pittsburg reached Pittsburg at 12:01 p. m., first in the great Buffalo-Pittsburg cycle race, having made the 294 miles in 20 hours and 37 minutes.

Won by Robert J.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The great match race between the pacers Robert J and Joe Patchen was one sided, Robert J winning easily in straight heats, the average time being 2:06.

Wyoming Democratic Vacancies Filled.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 25.—Democratic state committee filled vacancies on state ticket as follows: Secretary of state, C. P. Spear of Cheyenne; treasurer, George Boller of Douglas.

Cancers Drowned.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 25.—Benjamin Renshaw and Robert Thomas, middle-aged men, and Johnny Renshaw, aged 10, were drowned in the Charles river here by the overturning of a canoe.

John C. Gault Stricken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—John C. Gault, the veteran railroad official, has been stricken by apoplexy, and is reported in a dying condition at his home in this city. He has been unconscious since Wednesday.

Ratified a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The president sent to the senate a message announcing the ratification of the treaty extending the time for the completion of the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and death, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretion, or the use of tobacco, opium or liquor, and which ultimately lead to premature old age, decay, consumption, insanity and death. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by WEST DRUG CO., Sole Agents, Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Crookston, - - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Regstit Bloc., Crookston. Minn

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. First Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

TRY US.

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ernest Adams and Ida Adams, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 226, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 201

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Oscar E. Williams and Anna Stokes, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 225, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 202

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Peterson (seldom) and Ole Peterson Myre (seldom), husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 223, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 203

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hiram W. Cleveland and Mary Cleveland, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 224, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 204

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ernest Adams and Ida Adams, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 226, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 205

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hiram W. Cleveland and Mary Cleveland, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 224, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 206

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Peterson (seldom) and Ole Peterson Myre (seldom), husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 223, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 207

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Oscar E. Williams and Anna Stokes, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 225, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 208

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Peterson (seldom) and Ole Peterson Myre (seldom), husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 223, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 209

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Hiram W. Cleveland and Mary Cleveland, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book 28 of mortgages, on page 224, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-five (25) township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and to be paid.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 210

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Alice F. Hoagland, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m. in book 28 of mortgages, on page 225, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, the owner and holder of said mortgage and note by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, its attorney in fact, duly appointed by power of attorney dated May 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 94 of mortgages on page 449.

And default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since February 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $590.00 principal, and $52.32 interest upon said mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Nels Nelson broke jail at Willmar.

Counterfeit dollars are in circulation at Minneapolis.

The dwelling house of John Madison at Willmar was burglarized of $70 and a gold watch.

The Tracy Herald, under the management of C. J. Rex, has made its initial appearance.

It is reported that gold has been found on section 10, township 68, range 17, northwest of Duluth.

Burglars visited a Cottonwood jewelry and drug store Friday and carried off $150 worth of stuff.

Colored people of St. Paul have started a movement to erect a monument over John Brown's grave.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of H. L. Wilcox at Hastings, and got away with goods to the value of $100.

The survivors of the Sixth regiment Minnesota infantry will hold a reunion in the chamber of commerce, St. Paul, on Sept. 7.

In a head end collision between Duluth and Carlton, two engines and about a dozen cars were wrecked, but no one was injured.

Marshal Bede is back from Washington, from whence he brought $11,800 to pay the expenses of the United States courts at Minneapolis next month.

The St. Paul News-Record Printing company has been incorporated. The newspaper will be an evening Democratic daily, and will appear early in September.

George N. Lamphere has resigned as member of the board of normal school regents, on account of some disagreement as to the conduct of the Moorhead school.

DeWain Cook, manager of the state horticulture experimental station at Excelsior, has caused the arrest of six boys for stealing watermelons. The fines aggregated $150.

The St. Cloud Lumber company has just completed a sale of 1,000,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of interstate fair buildings of South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota.

Heavy forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Airkin for the last month. Thousands of tons of hay have been burned. The Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber company camps have burned, and other camps are in danger.

On the Sisseton reservation, near Browns Valley, Joseph Yankandutta, a full blooded Indian, battered out the brains of his brother-in-law with the butt of a gun. He was 17 years old. The wife interfered, was also pounded insensible and may die.

A paper firm of New York has asked the district court of Ramsey county to set aside the sale of the plant of the St. Paul Daily News to W. E. Magraw, and that it be allowed to pay the mortgage and take the plant in order to protect its claim of $1,200. An order to show cause why the sale should not be set aside has been issued.

Hon. Rees G. Valentine, president of the Red River Valley drainage commission, in an interview at St. Paul, stated that when the plans of the commission are carried to completion not less than 300,000 acres of land, valued at from $10 to $12 an acre, will be added to the agricultural lands on the Minnesota side of the Red River valley. Most of this land has heretofore been considered worthless.

Murderer Ermisch made a desperate attempt to escape from the county jail at St. Paul Saturday, and succeeded in reaching the lower corridor door, after he had wounded Ed Dunn to death with watch. That he did not add another murder to the one for which he is now awaiting the death penalty was due decisely to his family aim. He was finally taken back to his cell. The revolver he used was smuggled to him by his mother.

On Sept. 1 bids will be opened at the capitol for dredging drainage canals in the Red River valley as follows: Borup's five miles in length, connecting two sections of the south branch of the Wild Rice river in Norman county one mile north of the Clay county line; Snake river, three miles long, in Polk county; a mile and a half south of Marshall county line; Lake Ida, three miles, connecting the Wild Rice river from the point of the overflow with the Marsh river, about a mile and a half above Ada in Norman county.

BOGUS BOILER INSPECTORS.

Arrested After Swindling South Dakota, to the Tune of $3,000.

BROWNS VALLEY, Minn., Aug. 27.—Two men, giving the names of J. W. Covey, alias John Hines, and William Graham, were arrested in Harmon township, charged by Charles Irish with obtaining money under false pretenses. Covey pretended to be the state boiler inspector of South Dakota and Graham passed as his deputy. It happens that that state does not require the inspection of boilers, but these swindlers have examined about 300 boilers and pocketed scalled fees amounting to about $3,000. Their mode of operation was to inspect the boilers and give engineers licenses to run threshing engines, charging in most cases $5 each, but where there was an opportunity they would accept $10 to $15 as a bribe to keep still if the engine was a little risky.

Suicided at Duluth.

DULUTH, Aug. 27.—Despondent over his parents' domestic troubles and a love affair of his own, J. J. Meighan, a prosperous Topeka commission merchant, threw himself into the lake on the 16th. His disappearance was noted at the time, but it was thought he had left town. Sunday his body was washed ashore at Minnesota point.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

United States Circuit Clerk Arthur P. Selby, died at St. Louis of appoplexy, aged 45 years.

At Parkston, S. D., while hunting, John Divis accidentally shot himself in the hip and arm.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Texas congressional district have renominated Senator A. W. Gonston to succeed Congressman Paschall.

The Democrats of the First Tennessee district have decided not to put up a candidate for congress, but will fuse with the Prohibitionists and try to elect their candidate over the Republican.

On the Berlin bourse Italian securities closed flat on an unconfirmed report that Premier Crispi was dead. While this report slightly affected business on the bourse, it was generally discredited.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

The czar is suffering from an attack of influenza.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu.

Hon. Norman L. Freeman, for 20 years reporter of the Illinois supreme court, is dead.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler of Chicago has been nominated for congress by the Populists.

An anti-lynching organization has been formed in Indianapolis by the prominent colored citizens.

Iowa Eleventh district Democrats have nominated for congress Dr. Bernard Gunsel of Battle Creek.

No information has reached the interior department of the reported trouble among the Kiowas and Comanches.

For the week there were 32 new cases of cholera and 23 deaths from that disease reported from different parts of the United Empire.

James A. Berry of Pepin, Wis., has sued the Chicago, Burlington and Northern for $10,000 for forcible ejectment from a train.

Friday, Aug. 24.

Congressman Bowers of Wisconsin rallied a little and again hope of his recovery is held out.

General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific is daily receiving hundreds of petitions for the reinstatement of old employes who went out on strike.

Willie D. Day, champion five mile runner of the world, committed suicide in New York. It is said he brooded over an accusation of embezzlement, and becoming despondent, ended his life.

The report that Rev. James Wylie, a Presbyterian missionary, had died from injuries received at the hands of Chinese soldiers at Liao Yan, near North Chwan, while they were marching, is officially confirmed.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

The English parliament has been prorogued.

Captain P. C. Overton, a prominent military figure of Platteville, Wis., died at the age of 78 years.

Illinois Alumni association for the deaf and dumb graduates at Jacksonville was held at Springfield.

It is said to be probable that Recorder of Deeds Taylor will be removed for violating civil service rules.

Government cattle inspectors were attacked and driven out of Borgbstan, a Cossack village, by natives.

Another blunder has been discovered in the tariff bill which may prevent the unloading of untaxable coal.

Colonel William E. Bundy of Cincinnati was elected commander-in-chief of the National Sons of Veterans.

Baron Munday, founder of the Salvage society, committed suicide at Vienna by shooting, while insane.

Superintendent Wells, of Wisconsin school for the deaf, denies reiterating his charges against Professor Ely.

Monday, Aug. 27.

George Barrett, comedian, brother of Wilson Barrett, is dead.

Congressman Barnes of Appleton, Wis., has reconsidered his decision and will again be a candidate for the place.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, will sail for Europe Sept. 5 to be absent about six weeks.

Tommy Ryan has signed articles of agreement to fight Billy Layton, the Western welterweight champion, before the St. George (N. Y.) Athletic club.

The sub-committee of the judiciary has definitely determined to postpone its investigation of the charges against Judge Ricks of Cleveland until after the November elections.

Republicans of the St. Louis Liquor Dealers' Benefit association have asked Mayor Walbridge to close the Schoenell men's camp meeting, declaring it a disgrace to the city and menace to the morals and reputation of its citizens.

A passenger train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad collided with a switch engine near Thirty-seventh street, Chicago, Friday, injuring a fireman and badly shaking up the passengers.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Tawhiao II, the Maori king, is dead. His death was due to influenza.

Shinichro Kurino, the new Japanese minister, has reached Washington.

The cash balance in the treasury is $126,498,120, of which $84,969,305 is gold reserve.

Mrs. Cecilia Thaxter, the poetess, died suddenly at her home, Isle of Shoals, N. H.

Mr. N. W. Dunne, superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, is dead.

According to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there has been but one mad dog in New York City for 28 years.

The average annual rice product of China and Japan is 250,000,000 pounds; that of the United States is only 165,000,000 pounds.

Dr. Goriansky, a Russian physician, claims to have found that the juice of raw cranberries given freely, pure or diluted with an equal part of water, is an excellent means of relieving thirst and vomiting in Asiatic cholera.

Wickerwork.

Young American girls quickly learn the art of work with reshes and wicker. You may hire in New York girls who will weave wicker about small bottles for oil or perfumes at 5 cents a bottle or less. There are places where such work is done by contract, but it is more cheaply done by large countries by having the girls directly and furnishing them material bought by the bale.

The wicker weaver sits on something like a saddler's horse and holds the bottle in a wooden vise ressembling the saddler's. A Skilled girls work with great precision and rapidity, and the product, by reason of its simplicity, the almost natural state of the material and the obvious fitness of the fabric for its purpose, has some artistic value.—New York Sun.

A Study In Wrinkles.

When George Rignold was playing "Henry V." a friend visited him in his dressing room and remarked a large and handsome photograph of Wordsworth hanging on the wall. Said the friend, "I see you are an admirer of Wordsworth."

"Who? Wordsworth?" queried the actor.

"Why, that's his picture—Wordsworth, the poet."

"Is that old fib a poet? I got him for a study of wrinkles."—London Answers.

"Er man kin run inter debt," said Uncle Eben, "but when it comes ter gittin out he's gotter crawl."—Washington Star.

IVORY

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100% PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

THE ROOTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

WHAT "VIGORINE" DID FOR ME

VIGORINE and poverty and adversity don't agree when at once, and Young men will realize their own manhood, and old men will renew their youth, by using VIGORINE. Absolutely guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc. $1 a box, or six for $5, with our written guarantee. Does no one suffer from worthless imitations on 50c. powder? Don't be deceived. VIGORINE is sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. On account of many worthless imitations we make this offer: Six boxes, with written guarantee, $5.00; per package, or six for $25. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Genuine VIGORINE manufactured only by THE VIGORINE MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

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Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers o

FINE

FLOURS.

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

THE PIONEER

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M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and set in perfect order, send it to me with your name and address and it will receive prompt attention.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

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Good Blood IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

You cannot expect to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.

If you are troubled with

BOILS, ULCERS OR PIMPLES, SORES

your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, renew the blood and make you well. All manner of blood troubles are cured by

CLEARED AWAY

Day by day I grew worse, and my remedy on earth. Thousands who have used it say so.

S.S.S. Is the only remedy guaranteed purely vegetable. Contains no potash, mercury or other mineral. Two bottles will do more for you than a dozen bottles of any other blood remedy. Write us about your case. There is no charge for our advice.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of certain mortgage and covenant contained in a certain mortgage deed executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, husband and wife, to Peter O. Haug, of December, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 137, which said mortgage was on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1894, duly assigned by said Peter O. Haug by said party Peter O. Haug to Mary M. Smith, by assignment recorded in said office on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1895, duly recorded in said office of Register of Deeds for said County of Polk, to which said mortgages reference is hereby claimed to be had and is also on said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of one hundred six dollars and twenty-five cents (106 25/100 dollars), besides the whole principal sum of said mortgage with interest thereon from the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1892, to date hereof, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to collect the same or any part thereof, and the terms and conditions as authorized in said mortgage and as agreed upon in writing at the time of making have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half (½) of section thirty-three (33), all in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian in Minnesota, according to the United States government survey, and premises bring and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said Polk County or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF KANSAS PORTER, Jr.,
Mortgagee
R. J. MONTAGUE,
Attorney. [17-92]

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, husband and wife, to Peter O. Haug, of Polk county, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 19th day of December, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 19th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 43 of mortgages, on page 137, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by said party Peter O. Haug to Mary M. Smith, by assignment recorded in said office on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1895, duly recorded in said office of Register of Deeds for said County of Polk, to which said mortgage reference is hereby claimed to be had and is also on said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of one hundred six dollars and twenty-five cents (106 25/100 dollars), besides the whole principal sum of said mortgage with interest thereon from the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1892, to date hereof, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to collect the same or any part thereof, and the terms and conditions as authorized in said mortgage and as agreed upon in writing at the time of making have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half (½) of section thirty-three (33), all in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian in Minnesota, according to the United States government survey, and premises lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said Polk County or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said County and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock forenoon of said day, to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894.

MARY M. SMITH,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Edward C. Gale,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.
308 N. Y. Life Building,
Minneapolis, Minn. 61

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Peter O. Haug, of Polk county, Minnesota, as mortgagor

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any subscriber of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. P. KOEHNER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DAVID REESE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAWS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....N. M. DAHLAND
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANDS
For Judge of Probate.....J. WARDNER
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....M. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. B. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN

THE Times man is doing his best to break into the populist party without becoming a populist.

AT last congress has adjourned and with that perpetual menace gone we can breathe free again. Lawmaking comes high but, we suppose, we must have it.

IF H. P. Hall would start an evening paper in St. Paul he would probably make it win, but a morning paper will have a hard struggle against the Press and Globe.

IN a sermon at Lexington, Ky., an evangelist preacher named Barnes asked his hearers to vote for Col Breckenridge for congress. When a disciple of God gets so low down in the scale of humanity that he advocates from the pulpit the election of a self-confessed libertine of the most degrading type, Christianity has need of missionary work among her teachers of religion.

AS eastern firm are trying to establish a saw mill at Thief River Falls, but are meeting with a determined opposition from the owner of the mill at that place—Mr. Meehan —who is said to have declared that he will spend $10,000 to keep out another mill. Mr. Meehan has monopolized the shore rights, boom privileges, etc., along the river, and is making a desperate fight to keep out the new concern, which secured a contract from the Indians to cut timber on the reservation. Meehan has got Congressman Boen to take the matter up and make an effort to have the contract set aside. The citizens of Thief River Falls should stand by the Press of that village, which is making a fight for the new enterprise. "Down with monopoly!"

DURING the recent railroad strike the corporation press of the country repeatedly declared that by the terms of the contract which the Pullman company had with the railroads using their cars, the roads were compelled to pay for the use of the cars whether they used them or not, and it was therefore an outrage to ask the railroad companies to run their trains without these cars. Now these papers are printing the testimony given before the commission which is investigating the cause of the strike, and among the testimony is that of Manager St. John of the Rock Island road, who admitted that the railroads did not have to pay for Pullman cars except when in use, and that it was optional with the roads whether they hand them or not.

Now that the strike is over—and the men beaten—these papers are printing many facts about the condition of the Pullman employes and the relations of the company with the railroads. Had they told the truth during the strike the result might have been different, but now they can tell truth without injuring the corporations.

THE republicans of the Fourth commissioner district have nominated Olof K. Johnson as their candidate for county commissioner; and in the second district John Ellington. The probabilities are that Mr. Anderson will be elected in the fourth district, as the populists have not much faith in their candidate, Mr. Norland, who was brought out by Harry Ives and endorsed by Commissioner Rhinehart, who says he is a good man. That settles it. Kirsch and Rhinehart evidently believe they can handle Mr. Norland as they do Demers, or they would not be so anxious to have him elected. It is said that part of the scheme is to have Demers run independent and thus insure the election of Norland or Demers. The populists are getting onto the game, and are not going to vote for anyone who can be controlled by Kirsch and Rhinehart. These two worthies have run the county board for years, and the people would like to have a change. Mr. Anderson has been town clerk of Sanders township for several years, and is a good clean man in every respect. He is capable of filling the office of county commissioner with credit to himself and the county, and is a man who could not be coerced or bribed into squandering the people's money for the benefit of his friends.

THE republican campaign will be fairly opened at St. Paul on September 6th, and will no doubt be red-hot from that time on.

"VOTE for Cleveland and get $1.25 for your wheat," was democratic advice during the last campaign. By the looks of things a great many farmers followed that advice and now they can see no earthly chance to get little if any more than forty cents per bushel for wheat this fall. Well, this is about the way the democrats redeem their pledges so no one need be disappointed. The JOURNAL remembers that "we told you so" during the last campaign.

WHY shouldnt the average tax payer still further burden himself with taxes to provide four sets of of county officers with a soft job, to provide four newspapers with a chance at the public pap as official papers and to give a lot of enterprising real estate men at the proposed county seats a chance to make money in corner lots? Of course all this will cost the taxpayers more than double what they now pay but think of the vast amount of good it would do all these people who would derive the only benefits of it!

THE Morning Call, a new daily will appear at St. Paul on or about September 1st, with that veteran journalist H. P. Hall at the helm. Mr. Hall was one of the leading newspaper men in the state and if anybody can make a democratic morning daily live he can. Mr. Hall was the founder of the Dispatch, the Globe and the evening News and is thoroughly posted in every essential necessary to make a successful paper. While we have our serious doubts about it we wish the new venture success.

THE Times says that "next to a democratic victory" is the populistic idea of driving the capital all out of the country the same as in Kansas and Nebraska and other states where the populistic idea prevails. Who knows, until we try it, but that state of things would be preferable to democratic times? It is a fact that the sort of times we have had since the democrats got control have nearly ruined the country—would in a few more months and a change to populism could not any more than finish the job of ruining the country anyhow.

THE president does not seem to manifest that wonderful back-bone that his admirers are constantly assuring the people that he does possess. He did not like the tariff bill a little bit, it was not what he wanted, it was not what he said the country needs, yet he did not have back-bone enough to veto it, nor even to sign it. Had he signed it at once congress could have promptly adjourned, the country have been saved the expense (and torture) of all these days of waiting until the bill becomes a law by statute limitation. Nero fiddled while Rome burned and Grover fiddled while the country suffers from the effects of this wonderful business administration.

SAYS the Fergus Falls Journal of the celebrated interview between Mike Dorun and Biermann:

State Auditor Biermann has returned from a final visit in the St. Paul Globe telling how virtuous he has been. He claims that three years ago the Great Northern road tried to get him to waive some of the State's rights in regard to the selection of swamp lands. We have no doubt but what the Great Northern wanted to get hold of as good lands as possible and as much of it, and Mr. Biermann simply did his duty in declining to give the road any illegal advantage. This was three years ago but he waits until just before election before he says anything about it. The funniest thing of all is that Mike Doran, the Democratic boss, sent word to Biermann that he wanted to see him. Biermann trotted down and Michael says, "That's the matter wid ye and the Great Northern road?" Whereupon, Biermann replied that he could not accept the lists of lands offered for filing by the road. To this the leader of the Minnesota Democracy according to Biermann, replied: "What is the good of having friends in office when they are unwilling to do anything for you." Biermann further says that Mike has said that he, Biermann, demanded $40,000 before he would do what the road wanted him to do and this was used to defeat his nomination in the Populist convention."

Wanted.

Two girls to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. W. E. Thune, over Fontaine & Anglims store. [20]

A MODERN SODOM.

The East Grand Forks city council passed a resolution appropriating $1000 to be used in furthering the county division scheme; but the mayor vetoed the resolution, and a special election is to be held to decide the matter. The citizens over there might just as well save their money, as the spending of it will avail them nothing. The Courier of that place publishes an editorial article on the question, and lackingly exposes a terribly rotten condition of the city, both socially and financially. Here is an extract from the article:

"The mere fact that city warrants drawn against the several funds of the city, always excepting the sinking fund, are bartered about the city at a discount of 25 per cent., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, is evidence enough that the city is head over heels in debt, and when we consider that the yearly revenue derived in this city alone from the traffic in liquor amounts to between $18,000 and $20,000, to say nothing of the monthly licenses imposed upon madams of houses of ill-fame, virtue, together with the imposition of fines upon the lunatics, and many other sources of revenue not necessary at this time to mention, but it a sad commentary upon the aldermanic board who administer the affairs of state? Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed because of their sinfulness, not in municipal affairs, but in society circles. East Grand Forks has nought to dread from the wrath of God upon that score. It is the fool killer whom this city should guard against.

SIGNS OF A DIRTY DEAL.

Norman County Herald: The first evidence that there is a dirty deal on foot among certain politicians we notice in the attitude of the Crookston Times. We have always given that paper credit for standing up for Democratic principles through thick and thin, as it has never failed in denouncing the demagogueery of Owen, Donnelly, Fish and others of that ilk. No longer than last June the editor of the times, on a Northern Pacific train in the presence of reputable witnesses, roundly denounced all ideas of fusion with the Populists, stating practically that no man with any principle would sanction such a deal, and he personally favored fighting out the campaign with a full Democratic ticket. Not only this but McKenzie stated that the Democracy had lost ground and had made a great mistake in electing Auditor Bierman on a fusion ticket, and in running in the legislature in 1891. Both of these cases, said McKenzie, were a disgrace to the Democratic party as well as the state. This all sounded very nice, and we believe that Bro. McKenzie meant every word that he said as his utterances were in accord with the past conduct of his paper. Taking these things into consideration we are surprised to see lately editorials in his paper cleverly favoring fusion with the Populists. To our mind this means just one thing, that there is a dirty deal on foot among certain politicians to abandon all principle for the sake of a chance to get into office. If these schemers are successful it will be the lowest and most nefarious combination in the history of Minnesota politics. We do not fear the outcome, because we believe that there are too many honest voters in Minnesota to allow a few men to get together and dictate who shall hold the offices. We predict that both the Populists and Democrats will be a sadder but wiser crowd after election in case they fuse.

Perhaps that "dirty deal" goes further than Bro. Lighthouse suspects. Did you never suspect the fine Italian hand of any disgruntled Polk county republicans in that matter, Dave? It has been intimated that such may be the truth of the whole matter, while some think it only has to do with future county printing.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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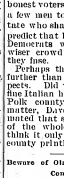
FREE!
320 PAGES.
ILLUSTRATED.



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In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent Stamp.
Also for 30 other Fine Premiums. We have many kinds of Cooking Books, Games, Cards, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture and a Lion Coffee Card Catalogue sent free.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

There Is Merit
In Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know it because it has done me good. I was in a bad condition

John R. Lochary, Roxbury, Ohio.

with Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Hot Flashes. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am as well as ever. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the credit. I took no other medicine. JOHN R. LOCHARY, Roxbury, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are rapidly taking the lead.

What is this

Non-pull-out

anyhow

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It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch.

To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A pistol will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

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$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

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Capital. - - - $50,000.
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First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.
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Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
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Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Practice in all the courts. Office over Fontaine & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

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24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best Enoch's Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	35
Fine Table Syrup, warth 50 cts. per gal	25
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	35
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find nonebetter, per can	20
2 gallon pnile Syrup	75
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	3 00

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we were selected to furnish the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you can ever buy. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

40c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	35c
5 lbs uncolored Japan Tea reduced to	1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for	1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for	1.00

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for	$1.00
2½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for	1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for	1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for	1.00

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders AND Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON
Normal School & Business College
Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.
Experienced and Competent Teachers
Courses Thorough and Complete.
Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.
General Tuition $1 per Week.
Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d, 1894. For Catalogue address
B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or R. S. KNUDSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black deer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. ☜
Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chafin is dangerously ill.

John C. Wells was in the city last week and made this office a pleasant call.

Farmers are all improving this elegant weather stacking and threshing.

Mossetin & Lindell have just received a big stock of pants furnishing goods for the fall trade.

Editor Trewartha of the Dakota, a Scandinavian paper published at Fargo, was in the city Monday.

Ed. Jas. Roberts, the four-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jas Roberts, died Monday of cholera infantum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. E. Wyatt drove out to the towns of Terrebonne and Lambert last week, where Mr. Wyatt had some business to look after.

John Ghousen came down from Euclid on Tuesday for some repairs on a threshing rig. He has two machines in the field this fall and ought to make lots of money.

H. B. Davis, candidate for county auditor on the republican ticket was in the city on Saturday. Mr. Davis is one of the leading farmers of Polk county and would make a good auditor.

Mine Host Burkhardt, of the Cleveland house, says as an evidence that business is reviving: "On Saturday and Sunday my hotel was overrunning with guests. He can't had such a trade in all summer."

Dr. Legue is having lots of business these days. Mike says he is not sure but that a democratic administration is a blessing in disguise — to him; for, says he, "it is enough to make horse a sick, and — well, I am a veterinary?"

Henry Peterson hauled his popshop up feminist the livery stable on the you side of it this week. Having joined the two buildings for better or for worse, Henry is now seriously contemplating a move in like direction himself but he told us "not to mention it" and we are not going to.

John and James Dimple, two bricklayers, of Grand Forks, were over on Monday to look up the new hotel matter. Jim is a good bit of a horse fancier himself dearly loves a good trotter. "Trotting horses" says Jim, "are a luxury, and this is muckle poor year for luxuries I am thinking."

O. McCrillis of Fosston, the popullist candidate for county superintendent of schools, arrived in the city Tuesday morning from the east. He has spent about six weeks in Ohio and Illinois, and he reports the crops in those states as very light, owing to the continued drouth during the past summer.

Judge Christianson goes to St. Paul on Monday next to be on deck for the meeting of the State Board of Equalization which meets on Tuesday next in St. Paul. The judge says "if anybody is afraid that he has not been assessed high enough he can take the matter properly adjusted by that board on application."

Elmer Nelson died at the residence of his son, Ole E. Rude, in Fairfax, on Wednesday at 9 o'clock. He was 83 years old on the 11th day of this month, and within one year had enjoyed good health, when his failing eyesight rendered him nearly blind which seemed to affect his health. The funeral will occur on Friday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son.

Mrs. Knute Olson, whose home was near Marin station, died suddenly last Friday of consumption. She was 33 years of age, and leaves a husband and two small children. The circumstances of her death are particularly sad. Her husband was at work in the fields, and she was in the house with her children. After a severe coughing spell she had a hemorrhage of blood from her lungs and stepped outside for a minute. Soon her children heard her calling and on going outside, the mother called them to her side, kissed them good-bye, and fell over — dead.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Read arrived last week from Chicago on a visit to their grand daughter Mrs. C. H. Sanke, while Mr. R. looks after his farm business here. Mr. Read expressed great surprise at seeing all vegetation looking so fresh and green after having heard of the drouth we have had during the past summer. Says vegetation of all kinds has suffered severely in Illinois—all burned up in fact, while here fall feed is bright and fresh. He thinks the country of our soil for resisting drouth is truly wonderful.

J. M. Palmer says his neighbors are all kicking against the finding of the Tabor ditch commissioners, by which they are assessed to pay for a ditch that does not benefit them any on account of a natural ridge that effectually prevents their deriving any benefit from the proposed ditch. They will be out at the hearing in September in full force. He says all the voters with whom he has talked are opposed to the proposed division scheme—being satisfied that they have enough taxes to pay already and their present county seat is far more handy than the proposed new one.

The residents of John Burnson, in the second ward took fire about 2 o'clock this morning, and although the department responded to the alarm promptly the fire burned so rapidly that they did not get there in time to save the structure which burned to the ground. The household goods were also mostly destroyed.

Gus. Gustafson, who is a correspondent at Wylie for a Swedish paper in Minneapolis, was brought before Judge Holt on Monday on complaint of Knute Sandberg, who objected to a statement that appeared in the paper aforesaid to the effect that the said Knute had suicided on account of financial troubles. When called upon to show cause why Gustafson admitted that he wrote the article, but would not state his reasons therefor. The judge assessed him $25 and costs in default of which Gustafson goes up to board as Sheriff Grundysen's hotel for 30 days. Gustafson is a young man apparently about 18 years of age.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The republican county committee met in the office of A. F. George in this city yesterday, and organized by the election of J. W. Wheeler as chairman, and Andrew Eiken as secretary.

The following members were present: J. W. Wheeler, A. Eiken, O. A. Thoreson, J. S. Ladue, A. Rosnaen, J. R. Johnson and A. F. George, proxy for C. C. Minor.

After talking over all the matters incident to the carrying on of a campaign, the committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

The Coming Fashions for Ladies

This is what is commonly conceded to be the most difficult epoch of the year in the realms of fashion, for, while all modes seem to be in an undecided state, yet every body is most anxious to learn what turn the new fashions will take since all those interested on this subject must be preparing for the coming season — the busiest of the year. In their eagerness to secure novel ideas many dressmakers cross the ocean, a still greater number time their eyes toward New York, while the majority are anxiously inquiring from every possible quarter in order to obtain the much desired information. Now it is undoubtedly true that the surest, safest, most convenient and practical way of attaining this end is to become a subscriber of a substantial fashion magazine, whose information is reliable and which offers the greatest variety of subjects. Such magazine—or rather magazines—are the well-known McDowell French Fashion Periodicals—the best and most popular of the kind, both in the old world and in this country. "LaModedeParis," and "Paris Album of Fashion," cost $5.50 each per annum, or 30 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 per year, or 30 cents a copy. "LaMode," a family journal, with colored plates, unequalled in price and artistic merit, costs only $1.50 per year or 15 cents a copy. The three first-named publications consist for each $1.00 worth of coupon patterns and "LaMode" fifty cents worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you would like to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him but apply direct to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co. 4 West 14th Street, New York.

Fifty days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new morning daily paper which will be launched at St. Paul by H. P. Hall on September 1st. It will be an eight page, seven column sheet week days, and twelve, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a first class newspaper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the United Press for St. Paul, an association which serves several hundred prominent daily papers, including every important daily in New York City. (with one exception), some twenty-one in number; every daily in Boston but one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents or 40 cents per month without Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail one year in advance, $4.00. Six issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price it will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894. FIFTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Enclose three dimes and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent Democratic. By the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to intelligently criticise all political parties with equal frankness. [20-24]

HIS OBJECTIONS

President Cleveland Tells Why He Could Not Sign the Tariff Bill.

ITS MANY INCONSISTENCIES.

Free Raw Materials the Foundation of All Logical Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The president has sent the following letter to Representative Catchings of Mississippi, who consented to its publication in view of its public character and importance:

MY DEAR SIR—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark of Alabama a few days ago in regard to my action upon the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formulation of legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and authoritatively endorse.

Greatly Disappointed.

It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege. I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of passing this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization, neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still capable of a Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and to which

Inconsistencies and Crudities

which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passing of the bill through congress, which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its later stages and interfered with its final consideration, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly

Lighten Many Tariff Burdens

that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a harrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes advantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism. I take my place in the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform, and who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blind to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection and will have marked the places where the

Deadly Blight of Treason

has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts, and combinations—the communistic class of —whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and

Safety of American Institutions!

I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in justice and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because in its consecutively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the house of representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to perfect and grafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations. I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of

Free Raw Materials

as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but, it is necessary to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied, a letter of the secretary of the treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about $700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common basis of understanding the importance of free raw materials

In Tariff Legislation

and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficient scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and labor will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor. With materials cheapened by their

Freedom From Tariff Charges,

the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the consumer against the exactions of inordinate profits. It will thus be see that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff

Would Meet the Changed Conditions,

would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle boldly, challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long suffering people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GEORGE B. SHAW DEAD.

After Long Suffering the Eau Claire Congressman Passes Away.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 29.—Congressman George B. Shaw died at his home at 8:20 a. m.

Mr. Shaw was born in New York in 1844. He was educated in the public schools and afterward engaged in the lumber business. He was mayor of Eau Claire, Wis., in 1888 and 1889 and a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1884. He became supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-third congress as a Republican from the Seventh Wisconsin district.

The French colonies are exceedingly expensive to the home government, the outlay far exceeding both the limits and commercial gains resulting from their trade.

PUBLICATIONS

Of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn., to

The General Passenger Office of the Great Northern Railway will be pleased to forward to applicants any or all of the publications named below, on receipt of the amount of postage named after each. It should be understood that these books, maps and pamphlets were prepared at considerable cost and are worth in each case many times the postage. They will prove of much interest to persons who contemplate a trip to any part of the Northwest, or who desire the information all intelligent people should possess concerning a section, unsurpassed, important and growing part of the United States. Several of these publications have been supplied in quantities to public libraries at the request of students and teachers, on account of the instructive and useful information they contain.

MAP AND FOLDER.—Send 2 cents for postage.

This publication contains complete time cards, a series of train route maps, a large map of the country, a table giving first and second-class passenger rates, and freight tariff on settlers' goods from St. Paul to all points on the line; a table showing distances from principal points by rail or stage; through car service and connections important baggage and ticket regulations, and much interesting descriptive matter. In short it is a handy volume of ready reference for passengers about local and through service on the Great Northern to all parts of the Northwest and Pacific Coast.

MAP FOLDER—Sent free.

This contains the regular time schedules; a large map of the country west of Chicago and St. Louis; baggage and ticket regulations; and other information of value to travelers.

ATLAS OF THE NORTH WEST.—Send 15 cents for postage.

Contains complete maps of the United States, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, showing postoffices to June 1, 1894, with every important railroad and topographical feature brought down to date; and printed in the highest style of the map maker's art. Interesting descriptive, historical and statistical information appears with each map.

LARGE WALL MAP.—Send 25 cents for postage.

This is a map of the country west of Chicago and St. Louis, mounted on rollers; 30x20 inches, complete in every particular from latest surveys; gives most detail of the Northwest, both above and below the International boundary line from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound; elegantly printed and useful, in every office and school; has been asked for by teachers in all parts of the Northwest and copies are now hanging in the public schools of many towns and cities.

VALLEY, PLAIN AND PEAK.—From Midland Lakes to Western Ocean. Send 10 cents for postage.

This attractive publication contains nearly 100 Northwestern views, singly and in groups, etched from photographs, ornamentally embellished, and accompanied by descriptive matter and characteristic initials beautifully, printed in colors, altogether forming one of the most elegant books of the kind ever issued. It is equal to art books which sell for a dollar or more and contains very much less general information and beauty.

DES-RIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OR BULLETINS. Send 2 cents postage for each

A series of illustrated publications on Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Treats of the location, history, climate, agricultural, pastoral, mineral and timberal resources and products of each of these important states.

HUNTING AND FISHING BULLETINS. Send 4 cents postage for the two.

These publications contain the game and fish laws of the Northwestern States, and very much interesting information about various kinds of game and fish, and localities where found, with many fine illustrations

VIEWS OF MOUNT INDEPENDENCE ROUTE-NAI CANYON.—Send 30 cents each.

These beautiful art reproductions of striking scenes in the mountains of Montana are 20 by 33 inches in size, and cost in large quantities $1.00 each, but are sold at half price to introduce them. Only one of each will be sold to any one address. They will also be sold in a choice frame with glass at $2.00, or half price. An ornament to any office or parlor and do not contain any advertising.

THE EVERGREEN STATE.—Send 2 cents postage.

This pretty souvenir contains 20 views of Washington exhibits at the World's Fair. It cost 12 cents a copy to print.

FACTS ABOUT A GREAT COUNTRY.—Send free.

This contains a large variety of facts of interest to new settlers, including diagrams showing the simplicity of land surveys, a brief statement of land laws, and map of the United States.

A TOUR OF OUR COUNTRY.—Send $1.00.

The Great Northern has specially arranged with a large publishing house for an edition of Stoddard's Portfolio of American Views, appearing in 12 parts, each part containing 16 views and retailing at 10 cents, or $1.60 for the 16 parts. Single photogravures of these views cannot be had for much less than $1.00 each, but in this portfolio 260 magnificent reproductions of striking photographs of natural and created scenes in all parts of America are to be had for a mere nominal sum. Each part will contain matter and illustrations especially added to give increased value to northwestern subscribers or those interested in the Northwest. The parts will be furnished singly or in whole number by agents of the company as may point.

For any of the above publications or information about rates or routes to the Northwest or Pacific Coast, address

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Paul, Minn.
(Mention this paper.) (1220)

Minnesota State Fair.

Great Northern Railway will sell tickets for this occasion, at Hamline (8st. Paul) Sept. 10 to 15, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, plus fifty cents for admission to the Fair Grounds. Dates of sale, Sept. 9th to 15th inclusive; final return limit, Sept. 17. For territorial limitation tickets and full information, apply to J. H. Griffin, agent at Crookston. [20-22]

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$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$2.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2 $1.75 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 $2.50 SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

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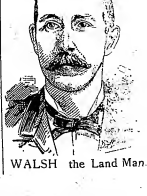

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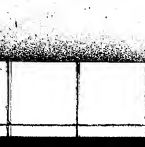
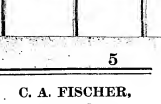


WALSH the Land Man.

C. A. FISCHER,



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Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

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E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HE GOT INTO THE DIET

A MEMBER OF THE LIARS' CLUB HEARD TISZA'S LAST ADDRESS.

He Made a Bold Play and Carried His Point, and His Conscience Only Bothered Him When He Saw That He Would Be Successful In the Scheme.

The party was in conversation over its beer of all shades and all degrees of excellence, and tales had been told in several languages and of diverse degrees of trustworthiness when the Hungarian pounced upon an opportunity—he had his glass empty first—to tell for the hundredth time of the beauties of his native Budapest. The baths, the Andrassy avenue, the park, the theaters, the bridge, the palaces, the music and the "incomparably beautiful women" had all been described, and Hungarian statesmen, from Kossuth to Kalnoky, landed when a story teller interrupted with:

"Budapest may be all that you claim for it, but I'll never forget an experience I had there when I fooled some of its bigwigs. It was only a few years ago, when I stopped there for a rest on my way from Paris by the Oriental express to Constantinople. I noticed an unusual excitement at the Hotel Hungaria, could see there were many strangers in rooms, and across the Danube, over the Schloss, floated the royal standard of Hungary as a sign that the king was there. You know the Hungarians never speak of Franz Josef as emperor, always as king.

"During the day I heard that the ministry would resign the next day, and then Premier Tisza would make his last address in parliament. Well, you can well imagine I wanted to be in at the death and set about to secure a ticket of admission to the diet hall. Those whom I asked simply laughed at me. Tickets were at a high premium, and 'some to whom I applied gave me a Hungarian look of withering contempt which made me only more anxious to get there.

"But the morrow came and I saw the chances for a peep at the show growing correspondingly less, when I suddenly felt myself possessed of an idea. I went to the house of parliament and after much loquiry learned that the librarian of the upper house, and he alone, could secure me what I succeeded in seeing him. He surprised, I said to him, 'that you have made no provision for the press at a time so important as this.' 'Press!' said he, 'Why, press tickets have been issued to all who are entitled to them, and if you have received none it's a mistake on straight.' He called a servant, said something in a jargon which I could not understand and made me a bow of dismissal. The man, who was dressed to go on in the chorus of the 'Beggar Student' or the 'Black Hussar,' beckoned me to follow him, led me to an inner room, where he left me with a desk, two chairs and my guilty conscience. I began to wish myself back at the hotel, with its good wine, good music and fine view on the Danube. Visions of police investigation and an exposure, with possibly a term in a Hungarian jail, rose before me, for you know I had no more to do with newspaper business than I had with African exploration. When a clerk entered and with many a flirt and flutter proceeded to make out my credentials for admission to the press legs.

"He was a funny little man, this clerk, who labored under the hallucination that he could speak English, and he was further afflicted with that mild form of insanity which manifests itself in the dyed mustache. He took my name and pedigree, asked me whence I came and how long I proposed to remain in the city, and I answered all with that promptness and strict truthfulness which one acquires by years of association with the members of this club.

"Finally he put the poser, 'What is the name of your paper?' I thought with right that all great papers must be represented and feared that if I mentioned one of them I would be discovered and lost; so, thinking of the motto of the club, 'God loves a cheerful liar,' I said without a moment's hesitation, 'The North Adams Transcript.' He didn't just remember the name and had to ask us to the spelling several times while making out the documents by means of which I was to secure an admission card, but if he had pressed me after I gave me that the bluff went I would have told him a circulation story which—well, which would not be in keeping with The Transcript's books.

"Well, I got into the press loge in time to hear Hungary's grand old man, Tisza, make the greatest speech of, his life. Of course I could not understand his Hungarian, perfect as it no doubt was, but the enthusiasm which he aroused seemed contagious, and once during his talk, when a great shout of approval filled the chamber, women waved their handkerchiefs and fans, and members of the opposition even looked pleased, I caught myself applauding, but I quickly recalled the fact that I was there as The Transcript representative and as such had no opinion.

"The pictures from that history when 'we of the press' sat was one I shall never forget. Every inch of room in the spectators' pens was occupied, every deputy's chair was taken, and on the floor the monotony of the black and white was broken by the picturesque costumes of the bishops, whose office entitles them to a seat in the house.

"After it was all over I went with my new companions of the press to a nearby restaurant, where we ate all sorts of things, all seasoned more or less with paprika, and drank tokay wine. I told my story, and The Transcript received its baptism of Hungarian fire—Kelimer ein gluss Dunkles bitte."—New York Tribune.

A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 6,000 times its own weight in food. It will take a man three months before he eats an amount of food equal to his own weight

THE STAGE AND THE TARIFF.

Cleveland Times Put Actors on Their Uppers and Tax the Benefit Funds.

There is no class of people among our entire community upon whom is more quickly reflected a dull or a prosperous condition of business than the actor. There has been no business that more fully experienced the Cleveland panic of 1893-4 than did the theatrical profession. Managers have been disappointed. Many of the actors and actresses have been without work and in dire want and necessity.

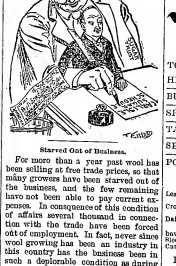
At the thirteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Fund association, held in the New York last June, President Palmer pointed out that "the terrible wave of business depression which has swept over our country has brought great misery and even to many members of the dramatic profession, and it has not only made our task in soliciting and collecting money very hard, but it has largely increased the volume of our work among the fund's beneficiaries, for, in addition to the ones of the sick, we have been obliged to take an active part in caring for those of our brethren and sisters who, though not disabled by sickness, were still helpless, lacking in most instances even the barest necessities of life."

In order to relieve the unfortunate actors and actresses who, owing to the Cleveland dull times, were unable to find remunerative employment, a special fund amounting to $9,010.55 was raised by subscriptions and by benefit performances given in various theaters in New York. The expenditure of this money was placed in the hands of a committee, which reported that they had given relief to 617 actors and actresses and had paid out $8,155.90. The report stated that relief was still being given to members of the theatrical profession who, though in bodily health, find themselves in most desperate straits until the coming of the new dramatic season, when it was hoped there would be an improvement in the general business of the country.

The growth of distress among actors and actresses was stated for 1892. In that year relief was afforded to 301 persons; in 1893 relief was afforded to 605 members of the profession, and this year the number has increased to 903. This long list of beneficiaries includes 703 actors and actresses of the dramatic, operatic and variety stage; 38 managers, business managers and agents; 16 stage managers, 10 ballet masters, 3 minstrels, 3 stage managers, 3 dramatists, 40 musicians, 3 magicians, 10 machinists, 21 museum performers, 3 scenic artists and 23 of all other classes.

The American actor and the American actress are not protected by the tariff directly; therefore, according to the free trade theory, their business should prosper without interruption and without regard to passing events around them. The result, however, which upsets the old and worsens free trade theory we have already shown. But it may be well to go further and point out the fact that where the dramatic profession is not protected it has been a particular victim to free trade, because foreign managers and foreign actors come to this country and make money out of the American people take that money out of the country. Yet they have been allowed to import their costumes and everything else pertaining to their productions free of duty, while American managers and actors were compelled to pay duty on everything that they imported from abroad.

Without the benefit of this concession it would not pay many foreign managers to bring whole companies to this country to take the bread and butter out of the mouths of American actors, who can do equally well, if not a good deal better, and the profits made by the vampires of the American managers would be expended or invested in our own country instead of being carried off to Europe to increase our outflow of American gold.



Starved Out of Business.

For more than a year past wool has been selling at free trade prices, so that many growers have been starved out of the business, and the few remaining have not been able to pay current expenses. In consequence of this condition of affairs several thousand in connection with the trade have been forced out of employment. In fact, never since wool growing has been an industry in this country has the business been in such a deplorable condition as during the past 12 months. The Bank of Tempe, A. T., has just closed its doors on account of the ruin of some of its stockholders through the shrinkage in the price of wool and sheep.—Oakland (Cal.) Saturday Globe-Review.

Introduce the Monopolists.

Henry O. Havemeyer of Sugar trust fame gives the startling information that he does not know and has never seen Grover Cleveland, though he has been introduced to Secretary Carlisle for 15 years. Mr. Carlisle ought to extend the courtesy which he has on other occasions—a letter of introduction.—Rockland (Me.) Daily Star.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Firebugs caused the loss of three barns in Glencoe, Tuesday.

Two business streets at St. Paul are to be paved with asphalt.

A man'ac Cokato died of what the doctors called Asiatic cholera.

The Lamberton elevator at Simpson burned with 3,000 bushels of grain.

Dr. A.G. Stoddard of Fairfax, a member of the State board of examiners commission, was in consultation with the local committee at Morton, and as a result of this conference a programme was arranged for the dedication, which will take place on Sept. 3, and will be published at once.

The police force of Minneapolis are torn up over a big diamond robbery at the West hotel. Counter mismatch commission was in progress, and the thieves took nearly everything of value they saw, probably amounting in all to $5,000. One woman in the raided quarter reports the loss of $2,000 worth of valuables taken from her rooms.

Where Soap Is a Luxury.

Soap is extravagantly dear in Mexico, a bar of the coarsest sort, worth a cent or two in the United States, bringing 10 cents, while standard high grade soaps are luxuries for the rich, a single piece costing the day's wages of a good carpenter.

Should the captain of a Chinese vessel refuse to strike sail in the event of an approaching storm at the request of passengers, he is liable to receive 40 blows of a bamboo.

Spain, Italy and Great Britain are sending warships to Masagua, to which place the sultan of Morocco troops retreated after having been defeated by the Kabyle rebels.

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., SOLE SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Manufactory On Second St, Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO—
HELENA,
BUTTE,
SPOKANE,
TACOMA,
SEATTLE,
PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston — For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior. — 7:34 p.m.
Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

DR. PEFFER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieve Suppressed or Painful Menstruation in 24 hours. Prevent Miscarriage if taken early. Regulate. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Don't be deceived by druggists who say they have something "just as good." Ask for Dr. Peffer's Female Pills, or send $2 for box, prepaid. Sold by druggists. Sold by mail by PEFFER MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. But what is no exception, years, much of this time very seriously. For five years I was treated by physicians continuously. I was in bed most of the time. Was obliged to take all kinds of medicine. A physician of my friends that I could get relief. Began to use it, and in a few weeks my limbs were fairly swollen, and I was in serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, of which I had never heard. Procured a bottle of Miles' New Heart Cure, and in less than a week I noticed a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. Within three weeks I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that the flesh seemed paralyzed. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure I was walking half of some distance, and I was much better than I did my own work. On my recommendation, two others are using the valuable remedy. Mrs. Morgan, 560 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee or sent by Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

A+

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,
YOUNG MEN'S,
BOYS' AND
CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from,

Mossefin & Lindell,
PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fourset Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE

(First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894)

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Herman K. Nessett mortgagor, to Ole J. Sud, mortgagee dated the 28th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety three and recorded as a part of said mortgage, in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk of the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1894 at 9 o'clock A. M. in book 64 of mortgages on page 457 and 458 on which there is claimed to be due now is due at the date of this notice the amount of the hundred twenty-seven and 77/100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and which mortgage was by said Ole J. Sud on the 8th day of June, 1894 for a valuable consideration duly sold assigned and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of writing of even date therewith and recorded with said mortgage. Ole J. Sud to said Nils Haller, mortgagee, on the 9th day of August 1894 at 2 o'clock P. M. in book 67 of mortgages on page 454 and 455 and on which there is claimed to be due now is due at the date of this notice the amount of the hundred twenty-seven and 77/100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing eighty acres, more or less, according to government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 6th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston in said county, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 9th, A. D. 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-34]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 16th day of November, 1893, executed by Thomas Desautels, bachelor, mortgagor to John M. Shaw, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 59, and assigned by said mortgagee to Mrs. Morgan, 560 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee or sent by Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First Publication August 9th, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Two Hundred Ninety Dollars, which is claimed to be now due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Exeter Ubbard and Cornelia his wife, mortgagors, to Frank Ubbard, mortgagee, dated N. B., mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Book 64 of mortgages on page 128, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter (w½ ne¼) of section twenty-six, in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-three, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county and State, on the 22nd day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and together with the costs and disbursements, including $50.00 attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 9th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

R. J. MCTAGGART,
Attorney. [17-32]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Mary Stevenson (unmarried), of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagor, to Nelson Bros. Bank, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 26th day of August, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 30th day of August, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 418, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of $6000, payable five (5) years from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and a prepayment premium of one (1) per cent upon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 419, and the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 419, and

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 419, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Nelson Bros. Bank, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 419, and

And whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Nelson Bros. Bank

THE NEW TARIFF AND INCOME TAX.

Comparison With Duties Under the Old Law.

BILL JUST PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Full and Exact Copy of the Schedule of Rates—Designed to Take Effect Aug. 1, 1894—The Complete Free List—Text of the Income Tax.

SCHEDULE A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Articles Dutiable—	McKinley Rate.	Wilson Rate.
Acids—		
Acetic, specific gravity not ex- ceeding 1.047	20	20
Specific gravity exceeding 1.047	25 cts. per lb.	20
Benzoic	25 cts. per lb.	20
Boracic	5 cts. per lb.	5
Citric	5 cts. per lb.	5
Gallic	15 cts. per lb.	15
Muriatic	1 cent per lb.	1
Nitric	1 cent per lb.	1
Oxalic	4 cts. per lb.	4
Phosphoric	1 cent per lb.	1
Sulphuric	1 cent per lb.	1
Tartaric	10 per cent.	10
Alcohol, all perfumery	50 per cent.	50
Compounds, alcoholic	10 cts. per lb.	10
Ammonia, carbonate of, or sesquicarbonate of ammonia and alums is crystals	2 cts. per lb.	2
Ammonia—		
Carbonate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Muriate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Sulphate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Bone ashes	20 per cent.	20
Borax, crude	2 cts. per lb.	2 cts. per lb.
Borax, refined	5 cts. per lb.	5 cts. per lb.
Coal tar, crude	10 per cent.	10
Coal tar, colors or dyes	30 per cent.	30
Cobalt, oxide of	10 cts. per lb.	10 cts. per lb.
Barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds and bulbous roots	10	10
Barks for dyeing, other than hem- lock	0.20	20
Bulbs—		
Spikenard	400	400
Truffle cherry, silk or cream ex-	20 cts. per lb.	100 cts. per lb.
Lacquered and varnished wood	35 per cent.	35
Jacks and ink powders	35	35
Quassia, extract of	10 cts. per lb.	10 cts. per lb.
Magnesia, sulphate of or epsom salts	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Morphia or morphine	40 per cent.	40
Opium—		
Allspice, saffron or cubebs oil or sleate of soda or turkey red oil—	20	20
Containing 50 or more per cent of castor oil	30	30
All other	100 cts. per lb.	40
Cod liver	20 cts. per gal.	20
Cod liver, medicated	40 cts. per gal.	40
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol	20 cts. per lb.	10
Sassafras and sage seed	10 cts. per lb.	10
Olive for salad	20 cts. per gal.	20
Peppermint	3 cts. per oz.	3
Sandal	25	25
Oils, not specially provided for-	20	20
Otto of rose	25 per cent.	25
Peppermint	3 cts. per oz.	3
Pennyroyal oil	3 cts. per oz.	3
Paints—		
Chromate and bichromate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Dry, prussiate of, red	2 cts. per lb.	2
Do., do., yellow	2 cts. per lb.	2
Lead—		
Carbonate and chromate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Dry, white	2 cts. per lb.	2
Sublimed white	2 cts. per lb.	2
Sea moss	20 per cent.	20
Strychnine and strychniate	2 cts. per oz.	2
Sulphur, refined	1 cent per lb.	1
Tartar, cream of, and partly re- fined	20	20
Vitriol, blue, or sulphate of copper	1 cent per lb.	1
Waters, spirituous, viz.:		
Bay, orange, witch hazel, cologne, clubbing, not specially pro- vided for, and extracts for perfumes or otherwise	25 per cent.	25
Mixed or prepared and commer- cially known as artists' water color paints	25 per cent.	25
Crayons	25 per cent.	25
Dyes, mineral frostings	25 per cent.	25
Bronze—		
Spanish, indian red, and colco- thar or oxide of iron	1 cent per lb.	1
Vandyke, umber earth or cursol brown	25 per cent.	25
Lead, acetate of—		
White	2 cts. per lb.	2
Litharge	2 cts. per lb.	2
Lead, nitrate of	2 cts. per lb.	2
Orange, mineral	2 cts. per lb.	2
Red	2 cts. per lb.	2
Preparations, medicinal, in- cluding tinctures of every de- scription	25 per cent.	25
In which alcohol is used	25 per cent.	25
Or which alcohol is not used	25 per cent.	25
Cabinet and other secretial preparations	25 per cent.	25
Preparations or products known as alkalies and alkaloids, and all chemical compounds not otherwise—		
All other essential oils and com- binations of	25 per cent.	25
All other fixed or expressed oils not specially provided for	25 per cent.	25
All other rendered oils and com- binations of	25 per cent.	25
Decalcomanie or similar pictures to be used for the decoration of or to be put, mainly, both or skin, such as cosmetics, dentri- fices, paints, pomades, per- fumes and tonics, including all known as toilet preparations, not specially provided for	40 per cent.	40
Valued at not above 50 cents per pound	25 per cent.	25
Valued at above 50 cents per pound	50 per cent.	50
Glycerin—		
Crude and purified	2 cts. per lb.	2 cts. per lb.
Refined	4 cts. per lb.	4 cts. per lb.

SCHEDULE B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Articles—		
Beads, flor, not glazed, enameled or ornamented, not specified	25 per cent.	25
Beads, not glazed, enameled or ornamented	25 per cent.	25
Lime	20 cts. per bbl.	20 cts. per bbl.
Plaster of paris—		
Calcined	25 per ton	25 per ton
Ground	2 cts. per lb.	2 cts. per lb.
Clays or earths—		
China	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Unwrought	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
China—		
Painted, tinted, gilded, decorat- ed	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
Plain white	55 per cent.	55 per cent.
Lava tips	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
Bottles and vials, flint and lime, holding more than a pint	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Do., holding not more than one pint and not less than one quart	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Do., holding less than one-quar- ter and not more than one pint	50 per cent.	40 per cent.
Others, as which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Filled, holding more than one pint	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Do., holding not more than one pint and not less than one quart	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Do., holding less than one quar- ter	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Others on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Demijohns and carboys	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Others, as which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Filled, holding more than one pint	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Filled, holding not more than one pint and not less than one quart	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Filled, holding less than one quarter	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Others on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Demijohns and carboys	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Bottles and flasks, green or black glass, not specially provided for	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Others, as which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Filled, holding more than one pint	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Filled, holding not more than one pint and not less than one quart	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Filled, holding less than one quarter	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Others on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Demijohns and carboys	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Bottles, vials, flasks, jugs, pots or other articles of common clay or stone, not specially provided for	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Brick—		
Fire	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Pressed or ornamental	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Building	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Encaustic, mosaic, for use in laboratories	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Encaustic tiles, including tiles for chimneys	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Fire clay, fire brick, fire stone, fire tiles	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Porcelain or opal glassware	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
Glass—		
Window glass, unpolished, whether crown, cylinder or common	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Not above 10x15 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Above 10x15 inches and not above 16x24 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., above 16x24 inches and not exceeding 24x30 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x40 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., all above 24x40 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Polished, not silvered, not over- layed, all above 24x30 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., all above 24x30 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Silvered and backed, not over- laid, all above 24x30 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., all above 24x30 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Cylinder and crown glass, polish- ed, silvered, and looking glass plates, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 30x40 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., above 30x40 inches and not exceeding 40x60 inches	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.
Do., all above 40x60

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, southeast and southwest coast at.....	6:30 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:25 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

Great Northern Railway

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:50 a.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:50 a.m. Daily
7:25 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devil Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast	7:25 a.m. Daily
8:00 a.m. Daily except Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	2:00 p.m. Daily except Sun.
9:00 a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red River Falls	6:00 p.m. Tues. Wed. Friday
9:00 a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Meltosah and Fosston	6:30 a.m. Tues. Thurs
8:55 a.m. Sat.	Going on Fosston branch	7:50 p.m. Sat.

Trains of the Great Northern Railway connect with Northern Steamship Company's magnificent new steel passenger steamship, "Northwest," which leaves Duluth every Friday at 4 p. m. for Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, making connections for Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all Eastern points.

Tickets and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining cars, Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For time tables and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

Mr. Pitkin drove in from Euclid with his little daughter on Tuesday.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (6)

Rev. L. W. Squier, who has been ill for a couple of weeks, is reported to be improving.

Will Vannett went down to Fertile Thursday evening and spent the night with his parents.

Marcus Johnson arrived from Atwater on Tuesday morning and drove over to Red Lake Falls.

Miss Bertha Strande of Fisher is visiting in the city this week the guest of Mrs. Thomas Johnstone.

Thomas Johnstone and wife drove to the Marais last week to visit old friends there. Mr. Johnstone reports the crops all turning out nicely—for such a dry year.

Almost every train brings a homeseeker or two who wants to see what like our crops are in a dry season before he invests. Land sales promise to be brisk this fall.

"Times are getting good" says Dan McKinnon as he proceeds to blow himself for a little sticking up at the Ideal restaurant. He has fixed things up in great style.

Hugh Robertson wears a bit of heather—the rale ould stuff—right from the old sod of Scotland, in his hat. Hugh feels as proud of the wee bit flower as a boy with a little red wagon.

The new bank at Fertile begins to assume shapely proportions. It is being built of red pressed brick and will be a beautiful structure when completed—a credit to that thriving village.

Wm. Cameron, of Fosston came down on Saturday evening to look after the threshing on his Marais farm. Says crops around Fosston are turning out well and business is very good out there.

Dec. Overholt and C. C. Lawton drove down from Mentor on Monday afternoon in quest of a horse that was stolen from Mr. Overholt. After stopping long enough to advertise the loss and to post up our police force they left for Fertile in the evening.

Awarded
Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wall paper at cost at A. C. Schmidt's.

District court for Marshall county is in session at Warren.

Smoke mixed with fog rendered things somewhat misty on Wednesday morning.

T. A. Harris goes to St. Paul Sunday evening. He is hooked for a car load of jury duty.

John Carroll, of Wabasha dropped off for a visit with his old Wabasha county friends as he was returning from a hunting trip to Dakota.

Tommy Johnstone, takes orders to meet a party of Minneapolis hunters at the train on Saturday morning with the biggest rig he has in the barn.

A private letter from Mrs. Chris. Honston announces that she is enjoying her visit greatly and from its tone one would gather that she hopes much for its good effects upon her health.

Jagelberg Olson and Kunte Tweet were brought to Fosston on Tuesday evening on a charge of petit larceny. They were brought before Judge Holt on Wednesday. The cases was set for final next Friday.

Jas. A. Kellogg of Minneapolis, who represents the people who are about to locate a saw mill at Thief River Falls, was in the city. He says the mill will be located there, despite the fruitful efforts of the Mechans to keep it out.

The State of Minnesota vs. Erick O. Jordal, for assault and battery came up before Judge Holt on Thursday, the complaining witness being Hans O. Koppaug. A jury trial resulted in disagreement and a new jury took a whirl at the case on Wednesday.

Munn & Pillatrom have purchased the building of Felix Fournet that has been standing in the street in front of the new hotel site and on Wednesday morning Tom Harris commenced to move it down to a lot adjoining their blacksmith shop on the north. They will use it in their business.

The marriage of Mr. A. Olson, of Beltrami to Miss Lolsa Bangtson took place at the Scandia hotel in this city on the evening of Aug. 25th, in presence of a large number of invited guests, friends of the happy couple. Mine host Westerberg set up an elegant spread to which ample justice was done and a pleasant evening was enjoyed.

A white man was brought before Judge Christianson, last Saturday, charged with selling liquor to Indians. The evidence failed to convict him but it did convict one of the witnesses, an Indian with an unpronounceable name, a four two long and he was bound over to the United States grand jury at the September term and sent to Fergus Falls to be kept in jail—name and all, until the jury can get at the case.

Ole Bang, from the town of Sandsville, reports that he has his threshing all finished and finds a yield of 11,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 of oats and barley. Ole is a good deal of a stock man also and has some fine stock upon his farm which enables his land to make better returns. He says that he had a patch of land that yielded 32 bushels of wheat per acre, and he thinks, with the same treatment every acre of his land would do the same thing.

Miss Ida White died at the residence of her father, Charles White, at Angus on Saturday of last week. Miss White was taken with inflammatory rheumatism something like four weeks ago which developed into rheumatic fever which was followed by meningetis. Her parents formerly lived on the Darling farm near this city. She was about 22 years old and leaves a many warm friends in this city to mourn her early death. The remains were taken to Warren for interment on Sunday afternoon.

Speaking of crops and the idea of depending on wheat alone, Mr. Thomas Johnstone said to our reporter, "I notice that farmers are going out of wheat, gradually, being actually forced out in some cases but I know of lots who foresaw this state of things long since and prepared for it. For instance did you ever visit the farm of Wm. Fleming near Mallory? Eh, most but there is the farm for your money? such buildings, and such shorthorns, and fine horses, and hogs, as you don't often see in a day's travel short of the old country. He has been something of a hog-raiser before this but he is going into it as a business this year. Has putting up a large hog-house, with a basement, of solid brick and will have conveniences for handling a long ways over a hundred porkers every year. He is never complaining of "hard times" but then for years he has not depended on wheat, and some, it is true but he also had stock and oats and barley and timothy seed and all that sort of thing. I believe that his example should be copied to advantage by the average farmer of Polk county."

A. A. Miller went up to Warren on Tuesday to attend court.

Hon. H. Steenerson went to Warren to attend court on Tuesday.

Chas. Schavey came up from Alma, Wis., on Friday to look after his farm near Euclid.

A big train load of stock was fed at the yards on Sunday and left for the south early next morning.

Geo. B. Reed, of Beltrami county was before Judge Christianson to prove up on his claim on Tuesday.

It is lawful to shoot the festive prairie chicken on Saturday next. It will not be new sport for some of our city almonds.

Chas. Misner was made happy on Monday morning by the arrival of his wife and daughter from a visit to Valley City N. D.

Miss Alice Truax arrived on Sunday morning from Cleveland, Ohio, and will stay some time with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Harris.

Miss Frankie Bearss returned on Saturday morning from a visit of eight weeks duration with relatives and friends in St. Paul and Madison, Wis.

Angus G. Bruden, an attorney of Minneapolis, was in the city on Wednesday looking up tax matters and other business at the courthouse.

The East Grand Forks Fair and Driving Association will have a fall meeting September 13, 14 and 15. Their program announces over $2000 in purses.

The Republican Congressional convention to thesixth district convened at Brainerd on the 28th inst., and C. A. Towne, of Duluth, was nominated by acclamation.

Wm. Kistenmacher, who was a bit under the weather last week said he was only trubning down to be able to enter for the lean man's race at the Fosston fair.

A. C. Schmidt commenced to repaper Dan McKinnon's restaurant on Monday morning. Dan is bound to keep up with the procession even though the times are a trifle hard just now.

Pete Wernnger and Mart Swanson took the field on Monday morning with a new threshing rig throughout. They opened out on the old Steege place a few miles east of the city on Monday morning.

The whirligig has departed and the average youth and maiden must now conjure up something else to while away the evening hour. The masheen was packed and shipped west via the N. P. R. R. this week.

A horse belonging to J. Lundgren, attached to a runabout, ran away on Sunday breaking the cart and cutting itself up so severely that Dr. Legueo had to be called to fix the animal up. No other damage done.

Misses Tillie and Ollie Fortier returned on Saturday evening from a splendid visit on the western coast, visiting many points in the states of Washington and California including a nice visit with the Copelands in Seattle.

E. D. Childs went down to St. Paul last week to procure help in threshing and brought back 30 men with him. They hired out for $1.25 per day and board. The Northern Pacific railroad brought them to St. Paul free of charge. Men have been demanding $2.00 per day.

Mat. Cornelius, who has been deputy county auditor for, to these many years, has resigned his position and will take a much needed rest. Mat has made many friends during the time he has been in office who will unite with the JOURNAL in best wishes for his future success in whatever he shall undertake.

Speaking of the Crookston Times charge that governor Nelson, in his Argyle speech attempted to appeal to the prejudice of the Norwegians in order to make votes, the Warren Register very pointedly remarks: "For straight out, unmitigated and inexcusable falsehood this takes the cake. We were present and heard every word of Nelson's speech, and in no manner or form did he appeal to the Norwegians in his audiance to vote for him because he was a countryman," or on any other grounds; and if the editor of the Times "expects to catch the Scandinavian vote" in this section by that kind of chaff he has misjudged them. We are not the authorized champion of Governor Nelson in this or any other case, but where the misrepresentation is so glaring and its animus so apparent as in this matter, and having personal knowledge of its falsity, we deem it our duty to characterize the statement as it deserves."

Haller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use eliminates the liver and corrects the Bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

School commences on Monday next.

Messrs. Christenson & Tuve have decided to move their college to Minneapolis.

A pleasant social hop was given at the club rooms on Saturday evening last.

Will Hoch has gone to work for Chris again taking his old place on Monday morning.

Miss Alma Goodrich, of Grand Forks, spent Sunday last with the family of J. F. Creamer.

Jones, (not of Binghampton, but) of Minneapolis, the insurance man showed up in fine form on Tuesday morning.

Miss Griffin, who has been visiting with Miss. Lottie Anglim returned to her home in Grand Forks on Monday morning.

Miss. Freeman, who has been visiting with Miss Lulu Thompson, returned to her home in Grand Forks on Saturday morning.

J. M. Palmer came down from Angus on Monday with Mrs. Wm. Campion to attend to some business before the probate court.

The thresher who pounded out A. Helmich's wheat says that the crop yielded 17 bushels per acre, which is excellent for such an extremely dry year.

S. E. Anderson of Minneapolis has started the room in the McKinnon block, formerly occupied by Krahn & Renne, and has opened a barber shop.

Paul Uestlingue came down from his farm near Euclid on Monday after lumber to build a barn. He has built a nice farm house this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rosenthal and son Maurice, left for Chicago on Thursday evening for a brief visit, while Sam lays in a stock for the C. O. D.

John Urness, who has been threshing in Fairfax since a week ago Monday, says that he has threshed no crops as yet that went over 10 bushels per acre.

Complaints are made that barley is ripening very slowly. According to all previous experience it had all ought to be cut by this time, when as there are lots of pieces not fully ripe yet.

Henry Nolan has been repairing the new bridge to Jerome's addition again. The pile-driver took a tumble into the river, but was fished up and got in shape without much damage.

The city bakery will soon be removed to Dan McKinnon's building on Main street, next to Ralston's harber shop. Mr. Clysdale is getting a large oven from Chicago, and he expects to be able to look after his trade in better shape than ever.

Peter Lorge, who is up from Polk county, Wis., looking after his Edna farm says crops in Wisconsin have been very good this year. They don't raise much wheat down there, but depend on grass seed, oats, barley and such things for their money crops.

The town State band, on its way home from Winnipeg stopped off and gave an entertainment at Grand Forks. Harry Walker, Oscar Halvorson, Z. Farley and several others went over to hear them. The band passed through the city on its way south on Sunday evening via the N. P. train.

Duluth News Tribune: Populist Stanley, a farmer at Pendleton, Ind., is going to see Congressman Byrnm for the difference between 200 bushels of wheat at 50 cents and $1.25 per bushel. The Louisville Times thinks that paid in populist fiat money, it would be a distinction without a difference. "Oh, Stanley, oh!"

A horse belonging to C. T. Barnaus, who lives near Marin station had one of its forward legs broken and Dr. M. Legueo was called on Sunday to set it, which he did and after strapping the animal up in such a way as to prevent him from wrenching the broken member and getting it out of whack again left him doing nicely.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"A year ago I was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and was laid up with it for about three months. I had pain in my limbs, arms, chest and in fact nearly every every part of my body ached, and I looked like a living skeleton, when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I experienced relief with the first bottle. I have taken about four bottles and have not felt the rheumatism since."— Bruce F. Harris, Crookston, Minn.

A Great Deal for 10 Cents.

Readers of this paper can obtain the St. Paul Weekly Pioneer Press from now until after election for 10 cents. Stamps accepted in payment. This is a great offer, and everyone should take advantage of it. Address Weekly Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Martin O'Brien went to the Twin cities last week.

Geo. Young lost a valuable dray horse on Monday. Colic.

Gus. Vine has rented the room now occupied by the Tribune to a new grocery concern.

F. X. Cable traveling passenger agent for the the Tropical Trunk Line, a consolidation of several Florida railroads, was in the city Monday in the interest of his road.

Gunsmith Fischer went over to Grand Forks Monday and got a couple of jobs of gun repairing. Mr. Fischer is an expert in his line, and is getting work from all the neighboring towns and villages.

Prof. R. S. Knudson was over to Grand Forks last week in the interest of the Crookston Normal School and Business college. He expects to get quite a number of students from North Dakota.

General Manager Warren, General Supt. McKenna and Assistant Gen. Freight Agent Evans, of the Great Northern road, was in the city on Thursday last. They are making a tour of inspecteon over the Great Northern system.

The new hotel directors met on Monday evening to consider bids for the erection of the hotel. The lowest bid not coming within the limit beyond which the committee do not feel authorized to go, an award was made and new bids will probably be called for.

Miner Ball, a well-known pioneer citizen of Minneapolis, died on Sunday morning at Garden City, Minn. Mr. Ball was a brother of J. D. and H. A. Ball, who were formerly in the the photographic business in this city, and was about 60 years old. He died of nervous prostration after an illness of about one year's duration.

Many are predicting a rainy fall and an early freeze-up on account of the severe drouth; they also predict a very cold severe winter for the same reason. We can't see why this should necessarily follow, for if you remember we have had at least two cold wet summers followed by extremely cold winters and it is now time in the natural order of things that we have an open winter. This predicting, so far anead is, however a very "uncertain" business.

Said a prominent Polk county farmer to a JOURNAL reporter on Monday: "I am more than surprised with my oats this fall. The straw was so short that I thought it was not going to get many oats. I took two small jags to a neighbors to thresh last Saturday and I took home 63 bushels of the best oats I ever raised—great plump kernels weighing over 35 lbs to the stricken bushel. I find that I am going to be agreeably fooled on my out crop and my neighbors are all talking the same way."

Horse Stolen.

On the night of August 26, a sorrel mare, with white stripe in face, about eight years old, weighing about 1,000 pounds, with an anchor brand on shoulder, and with mane "trimmed" was stolen from the stable of the subscriber, near Mentor. Polk county, Minn.

D. D. OVERHOLT.

Mentor Minn., Aug. 28, 1894.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my slaughter house on or about August 1st, a black saw weighing about 200 lbs. Will pay a suitable reward for information leading to recovery.

CHAS. VINE.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 25 and 50 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 14 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc., require of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

Will Olds was over from the Forks on Monday returning in the after noon.

Andrew Elken went out to Mc Intosh on Tuesday looking up the grain business.

Pat. Cleary who is running a thresher engine on the Lockhart farm spent the Sabbath with his family in the city.

Mr. McLaughlin who used to be with the Red River Valley Elevator folks, has is now with the Lake Superior Grain Co. was in the city this week.

Howard Misner returns Saturday from J. M. Palmer's where he spent his vacation, "working on the farm," to be in readiness for school next week.

Edward Peterson arrived home with his bride on Sunday morning. A reception was given them in the evening, where several elegant presents attested the appreciation of their friends. The JOURNAL adds its blessing.

The atmosphere on Monday evening was so filled with smoke that it was almost impossible to see a rod ahead if one was driving on the prairie. It looked as though the prairie might be on fire every where — but it was not.

Barley bids fair to be the boss seller this fall. By all appearances it will not go below 30 cents and may be higher than that. Lots of barley was sown last spring but on account of drouth the crop is light. What there is of it however has been secured without rain to discolor it, so it will ought to grade well making it the money crop this fall no doubt and all-edged next spring.

Talking about his crops, uncle Frank Robar informed a JOURNAL reporter that his wheat was better than he expected it would be, while his barley was not as good. Said he had one piece that is too green to cut, and one piece was so full of pussygrass that he cut the whole business together, grass and barley for feed, which so reduces his average that he will not have half what he planned for. His oats are good and very, though he has one piece so slow in maturing that he is afraid that it will be caught by the frost before it ripens, being rank and green yet.

I. M. Heloy, leading druggist of Canton, S. D., writes under date of Jan. 25, 1894 as follows: "Haller Proprietary Co., Gents:—Allow me to say that your remedies have given excellent satisfaction with our people and in particularly your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Barb Wire Liniment Compound and Burdock. They sell well because they fill the bill and my customers could not be induced to take any other." These remedies can be had at F. L Durand's drug store.

The New Photograph Gallery.

Muri & Collins, the Broadway photographers, are turning out some good pictures and are working up quite a trade in their line. These young men are both energetic and accomplished, and spare no efforts to please their customers. On September 1st, they will have a grand opening, when children's pictures will be taken free of charge.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Gelbke block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKENNON.

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms. [1-4f] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Terms. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United and Canada. Local and general managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

M. LeGUEE. Veterinary Surgeon. Residence and office in Jerome' Addition.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894. NO. 21

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

...ernor.....Knute Nelson.
...tenant Governor.....Daniel M. Clough.
...retary of State.....F. P. Brown
...reasury General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

...ber of Congress, 7th Dist....Halder R. Boen

Legislative.

...tor, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
...ociative, 51st Sen. Dist.....John B. Kunte.
...B. M. Chesley and Hans Jochson.

Judicial.

...reme Justices Supreme Court.....J. Mitchell, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren Collins.
...20 Hth Jud. District.....Frank Ives
...ge of Court.....Nils Nuhn

County.

...tor.....C. U. Webster
...ourer.....T. Beaudry
...ister of Deeds.....John Amundson
...rney.....A. R. Holmes
...rk.....Amy Grandgyen
...ge of Probate.....M. Dewan
...t. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
...veyor.....O. L. Hansey
...ner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

...s District.....John E. Oppegaard
...nd District.....Anton Lisetet
...rd District.....M. E. Kinch
...th District.....C. P. Bemes
...s District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

...or.....John Crumb
...ce in Merchants National Bank
...r.....W. V. Lauzet
...Office in McKinnon Block
...ner.....Ole O. Christianson
...Office in Anderson Block
...spreiter.....E. N. Walsh
...Office in Fourset Block
...ssor.....C. H. Mix
...Attorney.....Defarost Buckley
...Office over Merchants National Bank
...Engineer.....George Sulph
...Office in Fourset Block.
...Justice—L. E. Gorman.....Fourset Block
...G. H. Hoit.....McKinnon Block
...Stables.....A. A. Gilman and Wm. Bloom
...ent Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
...ef of Police.....Louis Gouyon

ALDERMEN.

...Large.....J. W. Wheeler
...st Ward.....I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Buhn
...nd .....J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norris
...rd .....Wm. Watts, M. E. Kinch
...rth .....N. S. Gerrals, Fred Unli
...h .....R. G. Marlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk County:

...lover,	E M Bivins
...gus	J M Palmer
...ck River,	P A Eckstrom
...ge	Albert Wickstrom
...lgar	P N Savalrud
...ederold,	ole Nelson
...gham,	Henry Beyer
...klet,	A P Frank
...bland,	Halvor Grundeen
...lokston,	E O Flanders
...lokston, city,	W. A. Lauzet,
...mbis,	John O Johnson
...der,	E L Wickerman,
...ndville,	Charlie Asp
...child,	H C Misner
...en,	Neri A Skele
...Irdax,	Wm Blumenbach,
...rley,	W A Lambert,
...nary,	J O DeWaters,
...ber,	John Gleason
...ber, vil.,	John Gleason
...ille, vil.,	I E Gauge
...Forks	J B Robinson
...Forks, city,	Iver J Ingebretson
...field,	John Hanson
...rden,	H T Goudeau,
...nility,	John Deforge
...rvais,	E F Abbott
...ver Park,	Wester
...effrey,	D T Mitchell,
...rmmond,	Ernest Hanna
...ydem,	Ole Hendrickson
...ll River,	Fred S Syeverson
...Island,	Andrew Jonson
...ydone,	D E Geddes
...nteville,	G H Frantz,
...nsville,	Fred Bassett
...ng,	J D Knutson,
...ne,	Lars E Nelson
...ke Pleasant,	August Brunelle
...mbert,	Samuel Gilman,
...berry,	Nelson Simonson,
...ersor,	Chas Matteson
...well,	Ole Christianson,
...nieville,	Benjamin Dufrese
...nbit,	Robert Nesbit
...orin	Harry Beyo.
...rsden,	H D Bardson
...rshland,	M S Mercier
...mmedal,	Hemer F Abbot,
...mstad,	W A Marin
...rwell,	S W Blum
...pbar River,	J B Hebert
...lk Centre,	Chas. Peterson,
...ence,	Hans S Honkom
...L. r, village,	A P Toupin
...d Lake Falls,	Hdalg Bertl
...ds,	D C Hallock
...ver Falls,	John Peterson,
...rkbrook,	P Engelstad
...some,	P Bonklund
...berlund,	John E Syverud,
...nsta,	OrnaSimmons
...nders,	Nils S Anderson
...nesville,	Henry Nelson
...Hilaire,	J L Johnson
...erson,	Ingebret Larson
...Sullivan,	James F Sullivan
...rnehook,	F J Hermanek,
...rrchouse,	Elsner Perrson
...den,	.....
...rgaard,	A O Stortroen
...nceland,	John Thompson
...ongar,	Albert Johnson
...Goodale,	Thos. Halderson,
...Grandoie,	O J Johnson
...Hawshaw,	Oscar Wick
...chief River Falls	Adam Zeh,

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 25, 1894, writes: "Your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequaled and will use no other. F. L. Durrand sel andguarantees this liniment.

BILLOWS OF FLAME.

Northern Minnesota Is Visited by the Most Terrible Calamity in Its History.

FIVE TOWNS IN ASHES.

Loss of Life Estimated at Five Hundred and the Damage to Property Placed at $500,000.

THE SURVIVORS DESTITUTE.

A Relief Committee Is Formed to Give Aid to the Sufferers—Heart-Rending Scenes.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—Over 300 people dead, five towns blotted from the face of the earth, and over $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed, is the record of forest fires between noon and midnight Saturday in the counties of Pine, Mille Lacs and Chisago.

Swept Town After Town.

After destroying Hinckley, a place of 1,100 inhabitants, Sandstone, a place of 400 people, and Mission Creek. The fire then licked up Willow River, a place of 600 inhabitants, and other places to the north.

It was about 4 p. m. Saturday when the flames reached Hinckley. The people became panic stricken. Many of them rushed to the river, where some were quickly drowned by people piling upon them. Others plunged under the water, as the flames darted down in great red tongues and hissed in their faces, singing their hair. Some of these escaped.

Carried Away Frightened People.

A train on the Eastern Minnesota road left Hinckley about the time the fire reached there. The rushing of the people after the train caused the conductor to run back to the station. About 400 people crowded into the cars, all they would hold, and were taken away for safety. Neither river nor lake stopped the course of the flames as they swept onward in a devouring cloud to destroy the other towns and settlements. It will probably never be known how many

Perished in the Holocaust,

as it is not known what people were in the woods getting ready for winter lumbering work. There were at midnight 250 dead in the graveyard at Hinckley, and others are being brought in by rescuing parties. The injured are constantly turning up. There were at least 3,000 people in the burned district, and it is probable that the dead and injured will run up to 400 or 500.

The damage to property will exceed $500,000.

The First Relief Party.

The first relief party went to Hinckley from Pine City, starting about 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Fire was raging everywhere along the track, and the train was obliged to proceed slowly.

The sight as Hinckley was approached was appalling in the extreme. On all sides could be seen the dead and charred bodies of horses, cattle, deer, wolves and other animals, and human corpses were almost as plentiful. The men on the front handcar, James Hurley, had to stop the cars every little while to lift a human body from the track.

In many places whole families were found, either burned or smothered to death. Some were found with their faces buried in the gravel of the roadbed, having fallen as they were running. Others again were in a praying position, and were charred beyond recognition.

BRAVE DULUTH ENGINEER

James Root Ran His Train Through Walls of Flame, to Save 200 People.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—The limited passenger train from Duluth, bound for St. Paul, was caught in the fire near Hinckley Saturday afternoon and destroyed.

Two hundred and fifty passengers were saved from horrible death by the bravery of Engineer James Root and his fireman, John McGowan, who remained at their posts and sent the doomed train flying through walls of flame until a swamp or lake was reached, where the passengers could find refuge.

The ill-fated train left Duluth at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All the way down the smoke was so heavy that one could not see a hundred yards away. Daylight was shut out and the train proceeded slowly.

People Became Weak From Fright.

Ten miles south of Carlton the train was in darkness. The coaches were filled with smoke, and breathing became difficult. There was no relief from it, and the men one by one grew frightened and weak. The passengers were gasping for breath, and the trainmen, realizing how serious the situation had become, passed through the coaches imploring all to keep cool and offering all the encouragement they could.

It soon became apparent to all that they had little show for their lives. The children began to cry and cling wildly to their mothers. The mothers sank to the floors of the coaches and offered up fervent prayers for deliverance from the flames.

Rushing Into the Flames.

The train was within a mile and a half of Hinckley when flagged by people from town. The fire was then advancing with railroad speed towards the train. At first Engineer Root thought of putting on all speed and rushing through the city, but an instant of reason caused him to abandon the idea. The fire was coming with the speed of the wind, and such an effort would be worse than madness. The roar of the fire became more distinct, as the train crew hurried all the people on board and Engineer Root sent the train spinning back over the track at a rapid rate.

The fire now became discernible. It was coming like a whirlwind and Root could see that it was going faster than the train.

He increased the speed of the locomotive. It was no use. The fire had caught and surrounded the train.

But Engineer Root did not hesitate. He held the throttle open and sent the train faster to the north, hoping to reach Skunk Lake before the cars and their loads of human beings burned. And he succeeded with the help of Fireman McGowan, who poured coal after coal of water from the tank over himself and the engineer, to keep their bodies from roasting.

Relief in the Swamp.

At last the train reached Skunk lake, and the order was hastily passed through the coaches to abandon the train and fly to the swamp close by. The train was on fire from the tender to the last coach. The passengers fled to the swamps, to await death or relief.

After he had saved so many people from being roasted alive, Engineer Root sank down in the mud and water, asking for no attention, although his hands, feet, face, head and arms were badly burned and his lungs were almost blistered by the fiery blast that he had breathed so long. The entire train crew displayed heroic bravery all through the fearful ordeal.

One of the sad circumstances was the fate of Conductor Jerry Sullivan, of the limited, who, when the train reached Skunk lake, did not stop at the swamp, but ran ahead on the track for the nearest telegraph station to telegraph for help. The excitement and confusion through which he had passed had unhinged his mind, and hours afterwards he was found wandering aimlessly about in a dazed condition.

STILL DESTROYING.

Flames Raging Over a Territory Fully Twelve Miles Square.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 4.—At Pine-town, three miles east of Pine City, south of the Snake river and west of the St. Croix, a fearful fire is blazing and sweeping everything before it. In the afternoon this fire was at least 12 miles square, and as the wind has gone down considerable here, it is hoped its course will be checked. There are fires north of Snake river, also in a heavy timber section, which is sparsely settled.

As for the loss of property, it is impossible to make even an approximation, but it certainly runs up in the millions. $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 worth of property between Hinckley and Duluth being reduced to ashes and cinders.

WISCONSIN TOWNS BURNED

Fully a Hundred Dead Between Chippewa Falls and Superior.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 4.—Forest fires have completely devastated the country between this city and Superior, a distance of 140 miles. Telegraph wires are down and railroad tracks destroyed, making it impossible to secure accurate information from the scene of destruction. From the meager reports that have been received, however, it is believed that the loss of life in Upper Wisconsin cannot be less than 100.

WASHBURN WAS NOT DESTROYED!

Heroic Efforts Save the Town From Destruction.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 3.—As a result of the forest fires Saturday and Sunday $1,000,000 can be added to the amount of loss occasioned this season. It is doubtful if that will cover the entire loss, when the damage to standing pine and logs is estimated.

Washburn had a narrow escape from total destruction. It was only by the most heroic efforts that it was saved from the flames. It still stands in a precarious condition with smouldering fires all around it.

THE HORROR GROWS

Death List at Hinckley and Surrounding Towns on the Increase.

WILL REACH FOUR HUNDRED.

Nothing Accurate Known Until a Thorough Search Is Made.

DULUTH, Sept. 4.—The number of dead in the great fire is more than 300. It is probable that the real figure is nearer 400. Of these over 200 are at Hinckley. Out of all this number there are yet but 32 who can certainly be identified.

At Pokegama the list numbers 50 and at Sandstone 50. Undoubtedly a large number living on farms and in out-of-the-way places perished, and their bodies will be found later.

Impossible to Say How Many Are Dead.

Every hour fresh news increases the estimates of losses of life. Many of those who have returned say it is an utter impossibility to give any guess as to the total number of deaths, nor will there be any accurate statement until parties of searchers are sent out from the railroads at intervals of every mile or two and a thorough patrol of the burned district made.

Before the fire struck the doomed settlements there was a mighty wind, chimneys being blown down, barns toppled over and hay stacks leveled. It blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The fire,

Fanned by This Fearful Gale,

went onward with the leaps of a demon. Stumps, logs and buildings, thousands of feet from the nearest flames or sparks, burst into fire, as if the very air were inflammable gas.

In a burning district fully 300 miles long the fire licked up all the vegetable matter in the soil itself, and there is now nothing left of prosperous farms but burned and broken rock covered by a few inches of ashes.

HELPING DESTITUTE PEOPLE

Work of Relief in the Fire Swept Region Now Well Under Way.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 3.—The reaction has come at Hinckley. The excitement which has buoyed up so many of the survivors even in the midst of the fast that so many relatives and friends had perished in the fiery flood has passed away and dull, lethargic grief has taken its place. The gaping wounds in the city are there and there are several hundred of them —stand about the street corners in little knots and discuss the incidents of the catastrophe which struck the town.

Relief Committee at Work.

The courthouse, the schoolhouse and many a private home was thrown open. Every blanket in town was called into service. The women and children were given the better quarters, and the men stretched out in rows on the floors of the two public buildings named. Arrangements for the relief of the destitute further up the line, where hundreds of men, women and children are not only homeless, but absolutely without a scrap of food, or bedding or extra clothing, were started promptly.

Fortunately Monday was cool and cloudy, and grateful showers fell at intervals during the night, which refreshed the remains of the dead, however, were in such a horribly blistered and burned condition that disposition could not wait on. Undertakers advised that the bodies be put under mother earth as rapidly as possible.

All Attempts at Identification Futile.

From these bodies by the track the officials of the Duluth road had removed and carefully preserved every trinket and article of jewelry, and even shoes and scraps of clothing, placing those from each body in a receptacle numbered identically with the casket, so that possibly when the refugees return they may recognize them and know whether their friends have been interred.

Out in the little cemetery a mile east of town, was a scene which

Words are Powerless to Describe.

At last the little spot would be as dreary as could well be imagined. It is on top of a rough sandy knoll, where nature is seen at her worst, and absolutely no attempt toward artificial embellishment has ever been made. There were only a few little sandy mounded mounds before. Now with the blackened, fire scarred stumps and fallen trunks of trees all about, it presented an appearance of desolation hard to describe. But in the center of the open was the crowning horror.

Burned, Bloated Bodies.

In an indiscriminate heap lay more than ninety corpses, men, women and little children. Some burned crisp, others only browned by the heat and some with a fragment of clothing larger than a man's hand to conceal their awful nakedness. Some were mere trunks, the extremities having been burned off. Some were bloated until the abdomen had been cracked open and intestines were protruding. Skulls were burned open and brains escaping; all were twisted and cramped in agony of death that had overtaken them.

BARRON COUNTY SUFFERS.

Barronette Destroyed and Three Hundred Families Homeless.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 3.—Barronette is completely wiped off the earth and one lone building is left of a city of 700. One man was burned to death. The total loss will reach a quarter of a million. Shell Lake had 52 dwellings burned with a total loss of $76,000. These hundred and sixty people are homeless and many without a dollar of insurance.

Fires are now under control in that vicinity.

RAIN IN WISCONSIN.

The Anxiety Felt for the Northern Part of the State Somewhat Eased.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 4.—The anxiety felt at Ashland for the safety of Northern Wisconsin is somewhat eased by reports of rain from nearly every city where the fires had been worst. Queries sent out from Ashland have brought many responses regarding the rain, which has to a great extent checked the flames.

No Thank You.

The members of the Congregational church and society held a meeting at 10:30 on Sunday to consider a proposition to surrender the church property to the Presbyterians and join that church. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided to decline the proposition and go ahead and take steps looking to obtaining a regular pulpit supply at an early day. It was voted to extend a call to the Rev. Mr. Opdyke, in accordance with the suggestion of Rev. J. A. Morley and it is expected that the Rev. gentleman will occupy the pulpit next Sabbath. A while since some of the members of this church conceived the idea of consulting with the authorities of the Presbyterian church to see if arrangements could not be effected that would render permissible the hiring of a pastor conjointly. A committee was appointed by both churches and after several conferences it resulted in the above proposition from the Presbyterian church.

Avoid Prairie Fires.

In view of the fact that everything is getting so dry everybody should be extra careful in regard to setting fires and the habit of burning straw in the grain in the Red River City—and there are several hundred of them —stand about the street corners in little knots and discuss the incidents of the catastrophe which struck the town.

Relief Committee at Work.

The courthouse, the schoolhouse and many a private home was thrown open. Every blanket in town was called into service. The women and children were given the better quarters, and the men stretched out in rows on the floors of the two public buildings named. Arrangements for the relief of the destitute further up the line, where hundreds of men, women and children are not only homeless, but absolutely without a scrap of food, or bedding or extra clothing, were started promptly.

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Burned, Bloated Bodies.

In an indiscriminate heap lay more

STAND BY YOUR GUNS.

Some Good Advice to Voters from Captian M. R. Brown.

Just Vote the Ticket Straight From Governor Nelson Down.

If Pops or Dems Say "Trade" Just Meet 'Em With a Frown.

Capt. M. R. Brown: "I am pleased to note the stand the republican county central committe took on the question of fusion with the democrats on county ticket. I am told, however, that there is a disposition among certain candidates for county offices to swap about in such a way as to practically leave but one ticket in the field. If there is anything in this our committee should not for a moment tolerate it and just as soon as a candidate on the republican ticket resigns, the committee should at once fill his place. In other words our flag should be kept to the front of the battle—when one man falls, promptly put another man in his place to carry the colors. I am told that there is a rumor afloat to the effect that certain republicans are secretly trying to knife Gov. Nelson on the ground that the governor did all that he could to secure the nomination of Steenerson. I do not believe there is any thing in this story for the congressional convention for the congressional convention has been buried all personal differences and it most certainly would not be healthy for any republican, if he cares a rye-straw for his political future to fight the ticket or any part of it. The defeat of Governor Nelson, if it could be accomplished, would be a calamity to this part of the state from the fact, (if for no other reason) that the governor has now got the drainage matter well in hand and can push it to a successful issue better than any new man could, be he never so well meaning. Governor Nelson deserves the vote, not only of every farmer in this drainage district, but every man for the great interest he has taken in this matter all through. For his influence not only in getting the bill through but for his arduous labors in the west ever since. It has already been of incalculable benefit to this country and will be more so when carried out as it is being done. The republican who would work against Governor Nelson this fall would be a traitor not only to his party but also to the best interests of the part of the country affected by the drainage system. Every man in this district, regardless of party ties who cares a rye-straw for his own financial interests should vote for Nelson this fall. There is also another side of this question for farmers especially to consider. Gov. Nelson was a farmer's boy, raised upon a farm, lived upon and personally superintended the management of a farm ever since he reached man's estate and thus has a practical knowledge of the vicissitudes of farm life that enables him to be in perfect sympathy with the farmers and to fully understand their needs. Governor Nelson and I when boys together, hauled wheat 50 or 60 miles to Milwaukee, camping out because the price of wheat in those days did not permit the farmer to indulge in the luxuries of hotel life to any great extent. By dint of industry and frugality he obtained an education which fitted him for the life of usefulness he has lived making him a thoroughly practical man. No better man for the agricultural interests of the state ever sat in the gubernational chair.

Pay or Go to Jail.

Fourth Estate: The question of how to collect subscriptions has been discussed by nearly all country publishers. A western paper says that "a newspaper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscriptions, and obtained judgment in each case for the amount of the claim. Of these, twenty-eight made affidavit that they owed no more than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachments. Then under the decision of the supreme court they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over in the sum of $200 each. All but six gave the bonds. The postal laws make it petit larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it."

Card of Thanks.

We desire to render our most sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors, who so kindly aided us during the trouble attendant on the sickness and death of our little son, Archie.

MR. AND MRS. D. W. HUGHES.

Notice To Shippers.

Crookston, Minn., August 20th, 1894. The elevator companies upon the Northern Pacific line and available terminal connections at Duluth, Superior and Minneapolis have recently reduced their handling charges to the following basis:—Receiving, elevating, and discharging, including fifteen days free storage, one half cent per bushel. Storage for each succeeding thirty days or part thereof, one half cent per bushel. These will be as charges for cleaning and blowing any kind of grain except flax. The elevator capacity available to shippers via the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the above rates, is upwards of 22,000,000 bushels. The terms are as favorable in all respects as can be secured via any other line.

C. A. SHARBY, Crookston.
Minnesota State Fair.

Great Northern Railway will sell tickets for this occasion, at Hamline (St. Paul) Sept. 10 to 15, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, plus fifty cents for admission to the Fair Grounds. Dates of sale, Sept. 8th to 15th inclusive; final return limit, Sept. 17. For territorial limitation, tickets and full information, apply to J. H. Griffin, agent at Crookston. [20-22]

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MR. AND MRS. D. W. HUGHES.

THE NEW TARIFF AND INCOME TAX.

Comparison With Duties Under the Old Law.

BILL JUST PASSED BY CONGRESS.

Full and Exact Copy of the Schedule of Rates—Designed to Take Effect Aug. 1, 1894—The Complete Free List—Text of the Income Tax.

SCHEDULE A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Acetic, specific gravity not exceeding 1.047	13.19	20
Specific gravity exceeding 1.047	22.20	30
Benzole	20.32	20.00
Chromic	30.69	21.60
Citric	61.77	35
Tartaric	101.28	145.00
Alcohol, amyl	61.77	35
Alcoholic perfumery	61.77	35
Compounds, alcoholic	163.43	185.42
Alkalies, alum, sulphate of, aluminas and alums in crystals	37.16	24.70
Ammonia—		
Carbonate of	30.50	20
Muriate of	30.50	20
Nitrate of	30.50	20
Bone char	23.7	20
Borax, crude	33.61	20
Borax, refined	40.21	16.02
Camphor, refined	12.39	10
Coal tar, colors or dyes	35	25
Cocaine, salts of	50.00	50.00
Dextrine, or British gum, tubinum, buds and blisters not to exceed	10	10
Disks for drying, other than bent-lock	8.33	
Ethers—		
Sulphuric	460	400
Fruit oils, oil or essences	163.43	160.67
Logwood and other dye woods	11.43	10
Salts and barks powders	35	25
Senega, extract of	33.34	16
Salicine	25.81	25.81
Morphia or morphine	47.69	47.69
Oils—		
Alizarine assistant or soluble oil or closte of acids or turkey red oil		
Containing 50 or more per cent of oil	20	
All other oil	20	
Castor	140.35	43.87
Cod liver	38.65	20
Fusel oil, amyl or vinic alcohol	35	25
Hemp seed and rape seed	24.12	14.02
Olive for salad	24.12	14.02
Peppermint	61.67	35
Vitriol, blue	1.54	1
Fish, not specially provided for	22.23	20
Whale, not specially provided for	25	20
Flaxseed or linseed	25.14	25.40
Opodeldoc	54.27	30.08
Opium—		
Aqueous, extract of and tincture of	60	60
Crude	60	Free.
Paints and colors—		
All chromium colors, dry or mixed with oil	38.84	43.87
Ultramarine	46.35	30.77
Wash blue, containing ultramarine	30.33	20.33
Writing and parts white—		
Dry ground in oil	142.48	71.24
Zinc, oxide of, and white paint containing zinc, but not lead	38.84	24.70
Dry	25.14	25.15
Ground in oil	25.47	20.15
Zinc, oxide and lenaide purple	38.84	24.70
Phosphorus	20.79	20.79
Potash—		
Chromate and bichromate of	10.72	25
Prussiate of, red	20.64	20
Prussiate, yellow	20.97	20
Soda—		
Bicarbonate and chromate of	45.09	25
Silicate of	42.90	42.62
Sea moss, carrageen	25.74	25
Strychnia or strychnine	53.73	10.04
Sulphur, refined	24.33	10
Tartar, cream of and purify re-tartar	38	20
Turpentine or oils, or rosinoils or salts	19.60	11
Barrels, sulphate of, or barrels, including barytes earth—manufactures, grinding	20.35	20.45
Bites, containing ferrocyanide of potash, prussiate of, in mixture with oil	20.05	20.05
Blanc fixe, or satin white or artificial sulphate of barytes	47.54	36
Black made from bone, ivory or vegetable, including boneblack and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water	25	20
Ground in other manner	19.94	16.37
Brown, umber and sienna—		
Ground in oil	21.14	17.62
Umber and sienna—		
Ground in oil	23.93	23.93
Spirit gum, shellac	60.54	30
All other, including gold size or japan	25	25
Vermillion and colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water	39.77	20
Vermillion red, not containing quicksilver, but made of lead, etc.	—	—
All other paints and colors, including lakes, not specially provided for, dry or in oil, colors in	30	30
Mixed or ground and commercially known as artists' water color paints	30	30
Cruppers	25	25
Spirits and frostings	25	25
Stones—		
Burrstone, indian red, and other oxide of iron	25	25
Vandyke, cassel earth or cassel brown	25	25
Lead, acetate of		
Brown		
Litharge	78.94	39.02
Liquid drier	86.03	47.48
Orange mineral	46.35	47.48
Red	61.77	47.48
Preparations, medicinal, including medicinal proprietary preparations		
In which alcohol is used	15.01	15.01
Not specially provided for, containing no spirits	20	20
Calomel and other mercurial preparations	20	20
Preparations or products known as alkalies and alkaloids, not all chemical compounds and salts	25	25
All other essential oils and compounds of	25	25
All other or expressed oils and combinations of	25	25
All other rendered oils and combinations of	25	25
Preparations of gum	25	25
Preparations used as applications to the hair, consisting, in part, of bay rum, cosmetics, dentifrices, pomades, tooth powders, tars and tonics, including all known as toilet preparations, not specially provided for	40	40
Pish, glue or isinglass	25	25
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	20.10	20
Valued at above 7 cents and not above 20 cents per pound	25	25
Valued at above 20 cents per pound	30	30
Gelatin—		
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	20	20
Valued at above 7 cents and not above 20 cents per pound	25	25
Valued at above 20 cents per pound	30	30
Glue—		
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	20.10	20
Valued at above 7 cents and not above 20 cents per pound	25	25
Valued at above 20 cents per pound	30	30
Glycerin	20.62	10.94
Refined	52.54	52.03

SCHEDULE B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Brick, first, not glazed, enameled or recessed, less	25.15	20
Brick, not glazed, enameled or recessed	25	25
Cements	25.41	25.54
Chalk—		
Crayons	25.41	17.27
Crayons	6.07	6.07
Clays or earths—		
Unwrought	10.72	13.15
Wrought	22.25	14.02

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Colors, painted, dried, ground or not	25	25
Plate, white	35	35
Stone	25	25
Bottles and vials, flint and lime, holding more than one pint	61.77	45.95
Do, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-half pint	61.80	60.07
Do, holding less than one-half pint	60.84	60.27
Others, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Filled, holding more than one pint	57.79	55.84
Do, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-half pint	119.05	57.64
Do, holding less than one-quarter pint	119.00	59.54
Others on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Bottles and vials, green and coarse, not filled	59.17	52.63
Do, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter pint	114.42	53.91
Do, holding less than one-quarter pint	146.08	118.46
Others, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Filled, holding more than one pint	71.48	53.01
Do, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter pint	114.42	65.81
Do, holding less than one-quarter pint	146.08	118.46
Others on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Demijohns and carboys—		
Filled, more than one gallon	37.01	28.43
Others, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Filled, on which specific duty would be less than 40 per cent	40	40
Fluted, pressed or blown glassware, not cut, engraved or decorated in any manner	60	60
Lamps and lamp chimneys and shades, globes and lamp fixtures, not specially provided for	60	60
Lenses, prisms, mirrors of silvered glass, and other manufactures of glass or of which glass shall be a component material, not specially provided for	60	60
Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels and statuettes	30	30
Porcelain or china glassware, not decorated	60	60
Porcelain or china glassware, decorated in any manner	60	60
Stained glass windows, figures, and other stained glass	60	60
Window glass, unpolished, above 10x15 inches and not exceeding 16x24 inches	160.10	70.70
Do, above 16x24 inches and not exceeding 24x30 inches	120.00	66.40
Do, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	134.37	70.01
Do, all above 24x36 inches	116.70	70.41
Plate glass, bevel, ornamented or otherwise obscured, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	21.37	24.14
Do, all above 24x36 inches	43.29	31.33
Plate glass, cast, polished, but unsilvered, and unbacked and unsilvered above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	67.49	67.74
Do, all above 24x36 inches	67.49	67.74
Plate glass, silvered, when ground, obscured, ornamented or decorated, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	30.40	27.14
Do, all above 24x36 inches	30.40	27.14
Plate glass, cast, polished, silvered, when ground, obscured, ornamented or decorated, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	29.05	10.99
Do, all above 24x36 inches	29.05	29.07
Plate glass, cast, polished, unsilvered, when ground, obscured, ornamented or decorated, above 24x30 inches and not exceeding 24x36 inches	67.49	67.74
Do, all above 24x36 inches	67.49	67.74
Specimens and exercises of skill in glass working	60	60
Statuettes and groups of statuary	60	60
Marble and stone and manufactures of	30	30
Is block, rough or squared	20.00	20.15
Is manufactures of, not specially provided for	60	60
Mosaic pavements or veneering	60	60
Mosaic pavements or veneering	60	47.06
Pebbles, cut, polished or mounted, not specially provided for	50	45
Pyroxonic, granite, porphyry, limestone, undressed or unmanufactured	24.41	21.29
Slate, writing, pencils or pulished	40	40
Slate, roofing, or unfinished	17.74	20
Slate, roofing	25	20

SCHEDULE C—Metals and Manufactures of.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Iron in pigs	47.70	22.77
Kentledge	20	20
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese	23.54	15.44
All other	40.61	24.37
Steel, iron and steel 3d only to be remanufactured—		
Valued at 2 cents	47.63	38.47
Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising—	43	25.59
Plate not less than one inch wide, less than three-quarters of one inch thick	30.30	27.35
Round iron, not less than three-eighths inch diameter, and square iron of corresponding sizes in diameter or area	24.27	16.15
Plate, less than one inch wide or less than three-quarters of one inch thick; round iron, less than three-quarters inch and not less than seven-sixteenths inch in diameter, and square iron of corresponding sizes	42.62	31.54
Bars or shapes of rolled iron, and round iron in coils of not less than seven-sixteenths inch diameter	41.77	44.59
Bars, blooms, billets, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used	25	25
All other	30.90	30.90
All other, and sheets, blooms or slabs	35	8.80
Beams, girders, joists, angles, T's and channels of iron or steel, finished shapes of iron or steel	74.64	40.79
Bolder or other plate iron or steel, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, not less than 48 inches wide, and not exceeding 120 inches in length, not cut or rolled in grooves	40	
Valued under 1 cent and not above 1.4 cents a pound	45.67	45.65
Valued above 1.4 cents and not above 2 cents	54.33	
Valued above 2 cents and not above 3 cents	44.47	30
Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents	45.58	
Forgings of iron or steel, or of forged iron and steel combined—		
Hoop, hand or scroll, or other iron or steel, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, 8 inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of an inch thick	45.70	30
Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	45.70	30
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	41.41	
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	49.65	30
Gas, or rails for mines, flat pans, punched, iron or steel	44.59	25.88
Gas, or other railroad iron or steel	30.90	30.90
Hammered iron or steel bars, or black, valued at 2 cents a pound	39.52	39.52
Sheared iron or steel, galvanized or black, valued at 2 cents a pound	39.52	39.52
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	45.90	34.33
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 28 wire gauge	72.70	41.92
Thinner than No. 28 wire gauge	72.70	41.92
Corrugated or crimped	33.34	25.88
Sheets or plates of iron or steel, galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, less than three-sixteenths of an inch	50.08	25.88
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	49.49	21.97
Thinner than No. 20 and not thinner than No. 28 wire gauge	72.70	41.92
Thinner than No. 28 wire gauge	72.70	41.92
Sheet iron or steel, planished, stellated or glanced	45.90	33.16
Sheet iron or steel, plated with copper, tin, lead, or other metal, rolled, smoothed or polished	50.08	25
Shovels or parts of, and scoops	40	40
Spikes, not over 6 inches and not less than 3 inches	39.52	25.88
Under 3 inches	45.11	25.88
Steel ingots, etc.	24.27	16.15
Steel wire, valued at 2 cents a pound or less, not above 1.4 cents	39.52	27.35
Valued at 1.1 cent a pound and not above 1.4 cents	39.52	31.56
Valued above 1.4 cents and not above 2.5 cents a pound	44.59	39.77
Valued above 1.5 cents and not above 2.5 cents a pound	44.68	39.78
Valued above 2.5 cents and not above 4 cents a pound	43.11	42.55
Valued above 3 cents and not above 4 cents a pound	41.54	41.16
Valued above 4 cents and not above 7 cents a pound	35.84	35.84
Valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents a pound	30.96	30.60
Valued above 10 cents and not above 15 cents a pound	29.07	29.05
Valued above 15 cents and not above 20 cents a pound	29.32	29.55
Valued above 20 cents a pound	29.32	29.55
Sheets and plates, and saw plates of steel—		
Not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge	49.65	45.67
Thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	49.65	45.67
Thinner than No. 20 wire gauge	49.65	45.67
Tinned iron or tin plates, terne plates, or taggers' tin	39.52	39.52
Tubes, pipes, and flues, of iron or steel, not specially provided for	45.67	45.65
Valued at not above 7 cents per pound	54.33	30
Valued above 7 cents and not above 14 cents a pound	44.47	30
Valued above 14 cents and not above 20 cents a pound	45.58	
Valued above 20 cents a pound	44.47	30
Wire of iron or steel, not specially provided for	39.52	25.88
Manufactured from tempered steel wire	45.70	45.70
Wire rods	24.27	16.15
Castings—		
Cast iron pipes of every description	30.81	25.01
Cast iron vessels, plates, stoves, plates, andirons, sadirons, tailpieces, hollow ware	39.07	17.68
Malleable iron castings	51.89	30.75
Steel castings	35.63	23.65
Chain or chains made or iron or steel—		
Less than three-quarters inch in diameter	77.03	30
Less than three-quarters inch and not less than one inch	47.28	30
Less than one inch, links or parts of	45	30
Anchors	45	30
Other	45	30
Cutlery—		
Penknives or pocket knives or parts thereof and scissors, wholly or partly manufactured, not specially provided for	35	35
Razors	35	35
Valued at not more than $1 a dozen	47.54	35
Valued at more than $1 and not more than $2 a dozen	47.54	35
Valued at more than $2 and not more than $3 a dozen	47.54	35
Valued at more than $3 a dozen	47.54	35

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
All carving and cooks' knives and forks—		
Valued at $0.1 more than $4 a dozen	74.46	45
Valued at more than $4 and not more than $8 a dozen	60.07	45
Valued at more than $8 and not more than $12 a dozen	60.07	45
Valued at more than $12 a dozen	60.07	45
Forks, fish blanks, razor and spoons—		
Over 3 inches long and under	67.08	67.08
Over 4 inches and under 9 inches long	65.48	52.29
Over 9 inches and under 11 inches long	60.07	39.33
Exceeding 11 inches long and over	60.76	34.83
Firearms—		
Muskets and sporting rifles	25	25
Pistols, revolving valued at not more than $10 each	54.03	30
Valued at more than $10 each	45.43	30
Shotguns, single barrel, valued at not more than $8 each	67.99	30
Valued at more than $8 and not more than $13 each	60.30	30
Valued at more than $13 each	45.43	30
Shotguns, single barreled, breech-loading	41.10	30
Hinges and plates, vises or anvils	39.07	25
Iron or steel—		
Enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses	65	65
Enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses and not more than one piece in a box	10.05	10.05
Knife, spike and tubing	24.33	16.15
Nails and spikes, cut, of iron or steel	23.93	22.60
Nails, horseshoe, hob and all other, not specially provided for	40.48	30
Needles for sewing machines, crochet or tapestry	35	35
Needles, all others	25	25
Knitting, and all others not specially provided for	47.88	34.28
Reserved plates of steel	35	25
Rivets of iron or steel, with heads, in kegs or packages	34.75	25
Rivets of iron or steel	30.78	25
Screws—		
Circular saws	60	60
Hand or pit saws	18.68	15.24
Rivets of iron or steel	30.78	25
Screws—		
Not over 6 inches long	16.67	15
Over 6 inches long	40	40
Screws, commonly called wood screws	44.27	30
Gun-bolt iron and less in length, 1.32	60.30	50.33
Gun-bolt iron and less in length, 1.32 and not smaller than No. 16 wire gauge	65.23	50.33
Over 1 inch and not more than 2 inches in length	60.07	50.33
More than 2 inches in length	110.05	60.07
Screw-plates and taps, and screw-stretcher frames, tips, runner handles or parts thereof, made in whole or chief part of iron	25	25
Shafting, hangers, pulleys and boxes for	73.18	25
Rivets of iron or steel	30.78	25
Shot	25	25
Shovels or scoops, not specially provided for	40	40
Spikes, not over 6 inches and not less than 3 inches	39.52	25.88
Under 3 inches	45.11	25.88
Steel, ingots, blooms and slabs	24.27	16.15
Steel, tool, bars, blooms and slabs, for railway wheels and tires, cannon forged in the manner of manufacture	55.01	30.72
Steel, tool, cast, in the form of a single bar or slab, or with additional bars or slabs, for chisel or other tools	22.28	74.85
Stitches, buckles or garment slides or fasteners	25	15
Tacks or nails	9.07	10
Oil—		
Cotton seed, and from cotton seed, linseed, and from linseed, flax, for railway wheels and tires, cannon forged in the manner of manufacture	11.37	10
Bronze powder	50.30	40
Bronze or bronzed, metal in leaf, in packages of 100 leaves	102.35	40
Bronze or bronzed, in packages of 100 leaves	68.03	40
Plates, rolled, called brasiers copper, sheets, planished copper bottoms	25	25
Sheathing or yellow metal, of which copper is the component part of chief value, and all articles or parts of, not specially provided for	35	35
Solder	14.28	14.28
Spelter, unwrought and metallic alloys of, not specially provided for	29.79	17.66
Spikes, nails and tacks	40	40
Steel, nickel cobalt	44.47	30
Penn, metallic, except of gold	44.47	30
Tinsel	50.30	40
Tubing, composition perforator per yards [illegible]	40	40
Type, printers' brads or other, all kinds	30	25
Type metal	29.79	17.66
Type metal	47.66	35
Chronometers, box or ship's	15	10
Clocks, and parts of, not specially provided for	40	40
Watches or parts of	25	25
In blocks or plates	32.23	19.47
In sheets	39.79	14.55
Tin and tin-ware, 3d only to be remanufactured	21.09	13.19
Tin-ware, articles or wares not specially provided for	45	35
Tin foil	45	35
Tin plates	45	35
Tin, unwrought and metallic alloys of, not specially provided for	45	35
Metals, not otherwise scheduled	45	35
Musical instruments	45	35
Nickel	45	35
Platinum	45	35
Zinc	45	35

SCHEDULE D—Wood and Manufactures of.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Sawed boards, planks, deals, all forms of sawed cedar, lignum vitæ and other cabinet wood not further manufactured than sawed	15	25
Shooks, sugar box and packing	30	30
Staves, wood for pumps	30	30
Casks and barrels, not filled	30	30
Chair canes or reeds, manufactured from rattan or reeds	10	10
Furniture, cabinet or house, wholly or partly manufactured	35	35
All other manufactures of wood, 35	35	35
Boxes, cigar, not specially provided for	25	25
Carriages and parts of, wood	25	25

SCHEDULE E—Sugar.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Molasses	40	Free.
Sugar, all not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color	40	Free.
Sugar, above No. 16 Dutch standard in color	40	Free.
Not above No. 16	40	Free.
Sugar candy and confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar	35	35
Valued at 12 cents or less per pound, and not specially provided for	35	35
Valued at more than 12 cents per pound	35	35
Sugar, refined—		
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color	40	Free.
Above No. 16 Dutch standard in color	40	Free.
Sugar, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses	40	Free.
Sugar, syrups of sugar cane, sorghum, beet or other saccharine matter	40	Free.
Sugar, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses	40	Free.
Sugar, tank bottoms, sirups of sugar cane, sorghum, beet or other saccharine matter	40	Free.

SCHEDULE F—Tobaccos and Manufactures of.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Leaf tobacco, suitable for cigar wrappers	570.01	570.01
Not stemmed	238.66	170.01
Stemmed	69.03	75.10
Leaf, other, unmanufactured and not stemmed, pounds	31.93	31.93
Leaf, other, stemmed	69.03	75.10
All cigars	80.10	100.16
Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground or dampened, and pickled, scented or otherwise	141.78	147.29
Cigars and cheroots of all kinds	123.30	111.39
Cigarettes and paper cigars, including wrappers	199.44	140.95

SCHEDULE G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Animals not elsewhere specified	20	20
Horses—		
Valued at less than $150 each	21.55	20
Valued at $150 and over	20	20
Mules	74.46	45
Cattle—		
One year old or less	43.55	20
More than 1 year old	43.55	20
Sheep	19.03	20
Lambs—		
Less than 1 year old	22.25	20
One year old or more	22.25	20
Breadstuffs—	20	20
In bottles or jugs	43.93	32.1
In casks	29.67	20
Dried or condensed	40	40
Beverages not elsewhere specified	40	40
Cherry juice and other fruit juice, not specially provided for—		
Containing not more than 18 per cent of alcohol	100.41	130.2
Containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol	100.66	108.2
Cocoanut oil	20	20
Cocoanuts	11.89	03.02
Dates	21.84	21.84
Rice flour, rice meal, broken rice, rice which will pass through a wire sieve known commercially as No. 2	14.08	14.08
Fish—	4.94	20
Canned or planed with vinegar	40	40
Canned or planed with vinegar, over glasses	65	65
Canned or planed with vinegar, over glasses with more than one piece in a box	10	10
Salts, spices and herbs	20	20
Nails and spikes, cut, of iron or steel	23.93	22.60
Preserved, not preserved beans, peas and mushrooms	40	40
Meats—	40.03	20
Bacon and hams	40.03	20
Beef	43.81	20
Pork	43.81	20
Other, not specially provided for	40.03	20
Onions	10.93	10
Peas	3.64	3
Dried	16.10	16.10
Split	16.10	16.10
Potatoes	31.00	31.10
Seeds—		
Castor beans	21.02	21.02
Flaxseed or linseed	25.14	14.34
Hemp and other oil seeds	9.41	6.28
Garden seeds	30	30
Spices, dried or ground	20	20
Vegetables, natural state	40	40
Straw	30	11
Sugar cane	40	40

SCHEDULE H—Cotton Manufactures.

Articles.	Average Ad Valorem Rate. McKinley Now.	Rate.
Aprons, shoulder straps, breast bands, and other articles of wearing apparel for animals, not specially provided for	30.12	30.32
Bed ticks, measuring not more than 6x4 1/2 inches	22.43	22.41
Blankets, counterpanes, not more than 8[illegible]x8[illegible]	31.02	31.03
Bed quilts, measuring not more than 6x4 1/2 inches	30.33	44.30
Bobbinet, cotton, not exceeding 10 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed	51.12	42.0
Bleached, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard	50.17	45
Bleached, valued at more than 30 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed	50.19	45
Valued at over 20 and not exceeding 30 cents per square yard	49.95	45
Valued at over 30 cents and not exceeding $1 per dozen	63.05	45
Valued at over $1 per pound	60	60
Bobbin net, cotton, not over 100 threads on each square inch	54.38	44.30
Not exceeding 10 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard	41.65	20.8
Bleached, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard	20.61	14.34
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 12 cents or less per square yard	40.68	23.5
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 15 cents or less per square yard	40.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 15 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 20 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 20 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 25 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 30 and not exceeding 40 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 25 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 25 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 30 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 30 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 35 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 35 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 35 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 40 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 60 and not exceeding 70 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 40 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 40 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 45 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 70 and not exceeding 80 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 45 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 45 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 50 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 80 and not exceeding 90 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 50 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 55 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 90 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 55 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 55 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 60 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 110 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 60 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 60 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 65 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 110 and not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 65 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 65 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 70 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 120 and not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 70 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 70 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 75 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 140 and not exceeding 160 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 75 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 75 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 80 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 160 and not exceeding 180 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 80 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 80 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 85 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 180 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp only	40.03	30.4
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at 85 cents or less per square yard	49.96	45
Bleached, valued at over 85 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 90 cents per square yard	49.96	45
Exceeding 200 and not excee

Unmanufactured—
Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line" 10.77 8.98
Hemp, hackled, known as line of hemp 23.35 10.46
Manufactures—
Yarn, 200 30
Cables and cordage—
Of hemp, untarred 22.34 10
Of hemp, tarred 25 10
Chemical, bleached 15.58 10
Chemical, unbleached 10 10
Clothing, paper 40 10
Cotton, paper, not enumerated only for books and newspapers—
Unsized 15 15
Sized or printing 20 15
Paper, albumenized or sensitized 35 30
Papers known commercially as copying, paper and tissue paper, not specially provided for—
Plain 63.14 35
Papers known commercially as surface coated papers 35 30
Envelopes 39.88 30
Hangings and paper for screens 40 30
Not 2 pounds 55 30
Printing, writing, board or mill boards, maps, circulars 25 20
Engravings, scrollings and photographic 30 20
Blank books, bound or unbound 35 30
Cards, playing 1.00 1.79
Writing, drawing and all other papers, not specially provided for 30 20

SCHEDULE N—Sundries.

Bristles of all kinds	15.67	8.98
Brooms of all kinds	40	20
Brushes of all kinds, including tooth, hair and paint brushes, file brushes and all other brushes not specially provided for, whether of bone or other materials	40	35
Manufactures of hair, not more than 200 threads to the square inch, and manufactures of wool, not more than 200 threads to the square inch, not specially provided for, when made wholly or in part of hair, rubbings, tracings or markings, statuary, &c., jute or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, not specially provided for	55	40
All other and all manufactures not specially provided for	40	35
Valued at 3 cents or less per pound	63.02	35
Valued at 3 cents per pound or more	63.02	35
Manufacturers of flax or of which flax substances or either of them is the component material of chief value..	60	35
Manufactures of flax, valued at more than 200 threads to the square inch, and manufactures of wool, not more than 200 threads to the square inch, not specially provided for, when made wholly or in part of flax, hemp or jute	40	35
Of cloths (except silk of cloth) and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for	40	35
Valued at 25 cents or less per square yard	60	25
Yarns or thread—		
Flax or hemp—		
Valued at 18 cents or less per pound	63.02	35
Valued at more than 18 cents per pound

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BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....S. M. DUNBAR
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....PEDER BERDEN
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALVATN
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. B. PALMER
For Coroner.....S. S. OBERTEUFER

THE Minneapolis Times has been wonderfully improved of late for some reason or other. All it lacks now is to change to republican in politics to be near perfection as the average paper attributes to it this world.

THE republicans of the Sixteenth senatorial district have nominated C. C. Whitney, of the Marshall News Messenger, as their candidate for the state senate. No better man for the position could be found, and no doubt he will be elected.

THE prospects are that business this fall will be pretty fair. The tariff question being settled people will now know how to figure and the prevailing conditions for the past 18 months have had a tendency to create a demand for certain lines of goods.

THE suggestions of the JOURNAL some time ago in regard to the publishing of the minutes of the school board have been acted upon, and for ...cy of the ...ners have been ...ep in the ...oples will ...ir ...attempts ...ourks try- ...ling to toady to the Grand Army for its vote. Why, bless your life Harrison Jr., Gov. Nelson don't have to do that. He is one of the boys who wore the blue himself, and he already has the love and respect of every Grand Army man in the state who know him for a true and brave comrade.

THE wild-cat stories that had been floating about concerning fusion between the republican and the democrats on the county ticket were dispelled when the two committees met on Wednesday of last week and not a word was said about fusion. This was exactly as it should be and what the JOURNAL has predicted all along. Even if there was a desire to fuse it would be the height of folly to do so under the circumstances and would bring sure defeat as it would deserve to. Let every party stand before the people on its merits.

THE Morning Call, H. P. Hall's new St. Paul daily made its appearance promptly on Sept. 1st. Typographically and mechanically it is a beaut but politically—it is democratic. Its news service seems to be out of sight and as it claims to have almost unlimited backing it ought to be able to live awhile. Hall is a good newspaper man and if he was only on the right side of the fence politically he would, no doubt have a "Call" to live a long and useful life, but with democracy going out of fashion it is very problematical.

AMERICAN Economist: "When the country was prosperous under Protection in 1892, the consumption of wheat was 5.91 bushels for every one of our population. A year later, during the Democratic hard times, the consumption of wheat fell to 4.85 bushels for each person, a decrease of 1.06 bushels per capita, or a total decrease of 71,500,000 bushels. This falling of in the demand for wheat shows the farmers why wheat was cheaper, the people not being able even to buy as much bread when the fear of Free Trade was hanging over them as when they weren't work and prosperous under Protection."

IF Donnelly can't be head and shoulders and in fact the whole carcass of a movement he always gets disgruntled and tries to kick it over. When the Farmers Alliance got too bulky to be handled by him he turned loose upon it and slew it. When Dr. Fish, who had been Donnelly's strongest backer and truest friend got independent enough to express an idea on his own hook Donnelly turned loose upon him and drove him out of the state. Donnelly never did admire Owen—always was a good bit jealous of him, and now he has made up his mind that the proper thing to do is to kill Owen off. Donnelly has slopped over as usual.

THE pops and the cuckoo democrats make a great parade of the fact that S. M. Owen is, personally, an honest man. Granted; but the fact remains that he stands for election as governor of this state on a platform that denounces the U. S. government for substituting the laws and putting down insurrection.

THE endorsement by the democrats of the populist candidate for judge seems to render the re-election of Judge L. W. Collins problematical. Judge Collins is one of the oldest, one of the most conscientious judges that ever sat upon the supreme bench in the state and he should be returned by all means. There is hardly a farmer in the state of Minnesota who knows Judge Collins personally who will not vote for him from choice of party affiliations. The interest that he has taken in the farmers cause in the grain matter shows him to be a true friend to them and entitled to their votes and he will get them if the farmers of the state know when they are well off.

REPS. Stevens, of the Warren Register is disgusted with the express companies and thus unbosoms himself:

"We received a book from Chicago last week by express. It weighed 15 pounds, and we paid $1.50 charges to the express companies for "fetching" it to Warren—10 cents per pound. How's that for high? Such extravagance unites are almost enough to make a man join in the howl against the "soulless corporations." Express companies and telegraph companies ought to be placed on the same footing as railroads by the statutes, and their rates reduced and regulated in the same manner by the Interstate Railroad Commissioners and the state boards, and these boards given judicial and mandatory powers, so they can enforce their orders. If this be "paternalism," make the most of it. "Them's our sentiments," sapeage."

FROM the following comments in the Wadena Journal it would appear that the leading democratic papers are not advocating fusion: The Journal says:

"The Brainerd Journal is both frank and fair in its notice of Governor Nelson's great speech at Argyle on the 28th of July. The Journal, though democratic, is willing to admit the damaging results which would follow a populist victory, and does not care to contribute to such a result. It also recognizes the soundness of the Governor's argument: 'It is full of information and forth right exhumation of the existing conditions in this country, and completely upsets the whole populistic theory, and if there was any doubt before as to whether the democrats and populists would fuse on the state ticket, that doubt is now removed. There will be no fusion on the state ticket. The democrats will nominate a straight democratic state ticket and vote for it; if they can not elect it, they will prefer to see the republican ticket elected rather than the populistic. The democratic party can not afford to fuse with candidates pledged to the support of nearly all the exploded vagaries of the last three thousand years regarding finance and government. It is time for the thinking conservative people of this state to quit dallying with such nonsense. It is no longer an amusement, it has become a danger."

A Growing Contest.

The State Agricultural Society has distributed one hundred thousand cards announcing that it will give $25 in prizes to the persons who come the nearest to naming the largest number of tickets that will be taken in at the gates on any one day of the fair, which is to be held on the grounds of the society, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. To the person who comes the nearest $10 will be given, to the second nearest, $6, to the third, $4, to the fourth, $3, and the fifth, $2. If two or more persons name the same number, and that number is entitled to a prize, the money will be divided pro rata. The largest number for one day in 1890 was 17,425, for 1890, 16,138; for 1891, 19,808, and for 1892, 25,271. These guesses must all be in by September 1st. Secretary Cross, who can be addressed at the fair grounds, is already being deluged with estimates upon the biggest day's attendance from every part of the state.

Cheap Rates to St. Paul.

On account of the Democratic State convention the Great Northern Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to St. Paul at $11.70. These tickets will be sold only for September 4th and 5th, good to return until September 7th, 1894.

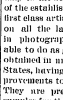
Wanted.

Two girls to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. W. E. Thune, over Pontinne & Anglims store. [26]

The New Photographers

Muri & Collins, held their grand opening at Chubb's old gallery on Saturday. In accordance with their offer, previously made, the children swarmed their rooms all day and they made over 100 negatives. Monday was ladies' day and again their studio was crowded from early dawn till close of day resulting in many handsome pictures. Tuesday was the first day that they intended to take pictures on their own account and again the rooms were crowded all day and they were kept busy attending to their customers. Muri & Collins have thoroughly overhauled every room and have made many notable changes adding materially to the beauty and convenience of the establishment. They are both first class artists thoroughly posted on all the late improved methods in photography, and abundantly able to do as good work as can be obtained in any city in the United States, having all of the modern improvements to facilitate their work. They are preparing a cabinet of samples for their street display which will be ready for exhibition in from ten days to two weeks, meantime they cordially invite all JOURNAL readers to give them a call. Remember the place Chubb's old stand on Broadway.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
COOK-BOOK FREE!
320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.



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In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent Stamp.

Write name of this paper and address very plainly. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Knife, Game, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture in every package of Lion Coffee.

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C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clock-boring Machine, Bestock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Mott's Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

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The Cigar Man,
Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.
DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.
H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
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Grand Forks
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TO—
HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior.
Crookston	7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Drayton and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write to Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Past Guarantees The Future

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. per box.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Non-pull-out BOWS.

Here's the Idea: The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and the bow screws through firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the famous Rees Filled Case makers.

KeystoneWatch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

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Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.
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25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
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30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
50 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
35 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	10
Fine Table Syrup, worth 30 cts. per gal	25
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	55
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	10
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 25 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of Tea, we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....35c
5 c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....2c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were scored to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

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Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.
General Tuition $1 per Week.
Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c. to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d.
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FURS BOUGHT AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of fur for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good prices for Muskrat, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also manufacture fur coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old fur.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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MONEY TO LOAN on favorable terms. Time three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.
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A GREAT DISPLAY!

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All Goods Marked at the Lowest possible Prices.
Fall and Winter Goods now in.
Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.

Sensible People Trade

Where they Receive the Best Values at the Lowest Prices.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE C. O. D.

Largest in the Northwest.
Pioneer Leaders in Low Prices.

N. B.--Merchant Tailoring. Fall Woolens Are Now in.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A better tone to the wheat market is observable this week.

Mrs. H. C. Jennings has been having her millinery shop nicely re-papered.

Engineer Will Davis, of the Soo road, was in the city this week visiting his father, E. C. Davis, and all his old-time friends.

Miss E. Veronneau left for Chicago on Wednesday evening for her fall supply of millinery. She will return in about 10 days when she will have something of interest to our lady readers to say.

Geo. Fontaine returned on Wednesday morning from a trip to New York city where he has been to purchase goods for Fontaine & Anglim's dry goods department. Look out for an announcement later.

A note from the Rev. Lee. W. Squier, received on Wednesday morning gives us the welcome intelligence that his fever is broken, that he is on the mend and if no relapse occurs he expects to occupy his pulpit again on Sunday morning.

About 10:40 on Tuesday night a large hanging lamp in Lynne & Berg's store fell to the floor igniting the oil which instantly spread in every direction. The boys got a hustle on themselves, and threw the lamp out in the street and somebody skipped up and rang the bell. Before the best hose cart reached the scene however the blaze was all out—and half of the show-cases and goods. It was a close call.

Martin Swanson, who with Peter Wernanger, started up a new threshing machine last week, reports that wheat has turned out surprisingly well considering the short straw. It is running from 10 to 12 bushels per acre and the finest wheat, he says, that he ever saw anywhere. He says that oats and barley also are turning out far better than he expected. On Friday one of the men got an overcoat in the cylinder taking several teeth out of the concave which delayed them a bit.

Henry Rondeau, a young man about 21 years old, died at the hospital on Saturday afternoon of a complication of diseases. For some time he has eked out a precarious existence doing odd jobs about town as opportunity presented them and lately had been living almost anyhow, sleeping in basements which kind of life seriously affected his health. A short time ago he was one day found wandering about the streets in a delirium of fever and was taken to the hospital where death soon put an end to his sufferings and his earthly career.

A. N. Hixson got into a bit of an argument with one of his threshmen last Friday by which A. N. got the worst of the deal. He attempted to ride the animal but the treacherous thing did not feel inclined to humor the idea so tired A. N., who again made the attempt and when he had fairly got astride, the animal laid down and rolled over him breathing a sigh for A. N. Even then he was bound to conquer the stubborn animal and had some of his men assist him to remount, but nature would not have it so and Hixson fainted and was taken to the house and put on the dry dock for repairs.

On Tuesday afternoon Wm. Hooper started for home with a load of feed and chanced to think of something he needed in a store. Leaving his coat on the wagon seat he went in the store, and no sooner was he out of sight before a sneak thief, who had been watching him, stole the coat and started west on Second street toward the river. Officer Bang, who chanced to see the transaction, started in hot haste but the thief managed in some way to elude him and hide himself. In about an hour officer Bang met his man and promptly ran him in. The coat however had not been recovered at last accounts.

INCENDIARISM AT WASHBURN.

They Add to the Terror of the Situation There.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 5.—The smoke and dirt begrimed settlers of the forest have been straggling into Ashland all the forenoon with tales of losses of homes and everything on their farms. They are taken into the homes of the people here and everything possible is done for their comfort and relief.

To add to the excitement at Washburn incendiaries got out and commenced starting fires in different portions of the city. Five have been arrested, three of them caught in the act. When first arrested, rumors of lynching were prevalent. Large numbers of deputies were sworn in and placed on guard in different parts of the city, with instructions to guard the docks in particular.

Fire in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—A special to The Free Press from Iron Mountain, Mich., says: There has been a heavy downfall of rain throughout the fire belt during the afternoon and evening. Trainmen arriving from the north report the fires under control and that the danger to the town is past.

AIDING THE SURVIVORS

Destitute Sufferers Made Comfortable by the Arrival of Food and Clothing.

MANY CITIES GIVE FREELY.

Governor Nelson Urged to Contribute State Funds--Good Management.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—Relief work for the destitute at Hinckley and vicinity is well started, and is being well managed.

But relief must be prolonged and of a substantial nature.

Contributions already made by St. Paul and other cities and the towns along the line of the St. Paul and Duluth apply only to immediate necessities, and relieve the situation with regard to food and clothing just now.

For the present, there is no lack of food. All the towns along the line have taken official cognizance of the distress and have dispatched quantities of flour, meats, bread, milk and potatoes.

The Kind of Relief Most Needed.

Three things are needed—money, medical attendance and clothing—and there cannot be too much of any one. Provisions are plentiful; doctors would find a world of good to be done; clothing must be had, and bedding is in pemitive necessity.

The St. Paul committees have raised almost $5,000 in money.

Stillwater has given over $1,000 in cash, besides large stores of supplies.

Minneapolis and Duluth have raised large cash funds, and additional donations of money and supplies will be made.

Next Sunday there will be special church collections in many Northwestern towns.

Relief Work at Pine City.

As the days go by they find the relief work in better shape at Pine City, which is the headquarters for the mass of 300 or 400 refugees who fled southward from the flames. The demands upon the people were almost overwhelming at first, so that there was little or no system, but since then all that has changed. General Bunker, representing the governor, aided the citizens' relief committee in getting into shape.

Generous Relief From Two Harbors.

Citizens of Two Harbors, Minn., north of Duluth, have raised $600 for the fire relief fund, and that amount will be considerably increased at once. The town has adopted a resolution urging Governor Nelson to give state funds to all needy towns.

Searching For Bodies.

A systematic search is to be made for the bodies. Three parties are out from Pine City, consisting of four men each, all experienced wood men. They will search the woods thoroughly for dead bodies and will take along picks and spades, so as to be able to bury the bodies where they find them, as the remains will in all probability be badly decomposed, or in shape that they cannot be removed. The graves, of course, will be properly marked where identification is complete.

An Aged Engineer Dead.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—Henry Revaith, the oldest locomotive engineer in America, has just died. He pulled the throttle on the first engine used on the South Carolina railroad, and had a record of more than half a century continuous service with that road, continuing in charge of an engine until at 75 years of age his sight failed him. At the time of his death he was 83.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Dr. Cole

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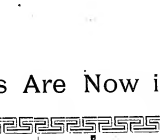
Clinical methods adopted and used in the hospitals of London, Hôtel Dieu, Paris, Berlin, Heidelberg and other foreign citizens employed daily in our London Medical and Surgical Institute. Scientific experiments and hourly method by such well-known authorities as Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Spencer Wells, of Paris, Dr. Agnew, of New York, Berne of London, and Langenbeck of Germany, are well known in this and the beautiful retreat here, coupled with our own vast experience, are reproduced by our patients. We are indorsed by leading physicians and medical boards of the United States, by clergymen, statesmen, business men, and the great mass of working men and women throughout the country. Our patients are our friends, and hopefully we offer them health. We can refer to hundreds whom we have cured after they had been almost ruined in health and wealth by unprincipled charlatans. Our specialty is chronic, nervous and private diseases of men and women. Call or address Dr. A. L. COLE, 24 Washington st S. Minneapolis, Minn. (The London Medical and Surgical Clinic. (1 yr. 31)

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

NO SQUEAKING.

IS THE BEST.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF $4. $3.50 POLICE, 3 Soles. $2.$2.25 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2.,$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.$2.50 $2. $1.75

BEST. SOLD. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIM

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker,

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Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

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Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church.

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WALSH the Land Man.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

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CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

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As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

In and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

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WM. RITCHIE,
Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block. Crookston

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PUBLICATIONS

Of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The General Passenger Office of the Great Northern Railway will be pleased to forward to applicants any or all of the publications named below, on receipt of the amount of postage named after each. It should be understood that these books, maps and pamphlets were prepared at considerable cost and are worth in each case many times the postage. They will prove of much interest to persons who contemplate a trip to any part of the Northwest, or who desire the information all intelligent people should possess concerning a vast, resourceful, important and growing part of the United States. Several of these publications have been supplied in quantities to public schools at the request of superintendents and teachers, on account of the instructive and useful information they contain.

BOOK FOLDER.—Send 2 cents postage stage.

This publication contains complete time cards, a series of train route maps, a large map of the country; a table giving first and second-class passenger rates, and freight tariff on settlers' goods from St. Paul to all points on the line; a table showing tributary points reached by steamer or stage; through car service and connections important baggage and ticket regulations, and much interesting descriptive matter. In short it is a handy volume of ready reference for passengers about local and through service on the Great Northern to all parts of the Northwest and Pacific Coast.

MAP FOLDER.—Sent free.

This contains the regular time schedules; a large map of the country west of Chicago and St. Louis; baggage and ticket regulations; and other information of value to travelers.

ATLAS OF THE NORTHWEST.—Send 15 cents for postage.

Contains complete maps of the United States. Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington, showing postoffices to June 1, 1894, every important geographical and topographical feature brought down to date; and printed in the highest style of the map maker's art. Interesting description, historical and statistical information appears with each map.

LARGE WALL MAP.—Send 25 cents for postage.

This is a map of the country west of Chicago and St. Louis, mounted on rollers; 30x20 inches; complete in every particular from latest surveys; gives most detail of the Northwest, both above and below the international boundary line from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound; elegantly printed and useful in every office and school; has been asked for by teachers in all parts of the Northwest, and copies are now hanging in the public schools of many towns and cities.

VALLEY, PLAIN AND PEAK.—From Midland Lakes to Western Ocean. Send 10 cents for postage.

This attractive publication contains nearly 100 Northwestern views, singly and in groups, etched from photographs, originally published, and accompanied by descriptive matter and characteristic initials beautifully printed in colors, altogether forming one of the most elegant books of the kind ever issued. It is equal to art books which sell for a dollar or more and contains very much less general information and beauty.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OR BULLETINS. Send 2 cents postage for each.

A series of illustrated publications on Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Treats of the location, history, climate, agricultural, pastoral, mineral and timberal resources and products of each of these important states.

HUNTING AND FISHING BULLETINS. Send 4 cents postage for the two.

These publications contain the game and fish laws of the Northwestern States, and give much interesting information about various kinds of game and fish, and localities where found, with many fine illustrations

VIEWS OF MOUNT INDEX AND KOOTENAI CANYON.—Send 20 cents each.

These beautiful art reproductions of striking scenes in the mountains of Montana are 20 by 35 inches in size, and cost in large quantities $1.00 each, but are sold at half price to introduce them. Only one of each will be sold to any one address. They will also be sold in a choice frame with glass at $2.00, or half price. An ornament to either office or parlor and do not contain any advertising.

THE EVERGREEN STATE.—Send 2 cents postage.

This pretty souvenir contains 26 views of Washington exhibits at the World's Fair. It cost 12 cents a copy to print.

FACTS ABOUT A GREAT COUNTRY.—Sent free.

This contains a large variety of facts of interest to new settlers, including diagrams showing the simplicity of land surveys, a brief statement of land laws, and map of the United States.

A TOUR OF "OUR COUNTRY"—Send $1.00.

The Great Northern has specially arranged with a large publishing house for an edition of Stoddard's Portfolio of American Views, approaching 16 quarto, each part containing 16 views and retailing at 10 cents, or $1.60 for the 16 parts. Single photographs of these views cannot be had for much less than $1.00 each, but in this portfolio 200 magnificent reproductions of striking photographs of natural and created scenes in all parts of America are to be had for a mere nominal sum. Each part will contain matter and illustrations specially added to give increased value to northwestern subscribers or those interested in the Northwest. The parts will be furnished singly or in whole number by agents of the company as may point.

For any of the above publications or information about rates or routes to the Northwest or Pacific Coast, address

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Paul, Minn.
(3t30)

(Mention this paper.)

Fifty days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new morning daily paper which will be launched at St. Paul by F. P. Hall on September 1st. It will be an eight page, seven column sheet week days, and twelve, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a thorough newspaper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the United Press for St. Paul, an association which serves several hundred prominent daily papers, including every important daily in New York City, (with one exception), some twenty-one in number; every daily in Boston but one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents; 40 cents per month without Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail one year in advance, $4.00. Six issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price it will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894. FIFTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Subscribe two dimes and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent Democratic. By the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to intelligently criticise all political matters with equal frankness. [39-5t]

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GRONGE,
Opera Block.

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HARNESS
SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
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CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with directions and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.
RAZORS HONED

H. BURKHART, Proprietor. H.C. BURKHART, Business Manager
CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Table and Bar Room in connection. Good Sample Room in connection.
No. 303 Main street, Crookston, Minn

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'T.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.
A Page From Her History.
The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician from Chicago was treating me for a short month. My fast and limbs were badly bloated, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was now in perfect health. I procured a bottle and a series of this Heart Cure, and improved so much in one hour after taking the first dose, that I felt a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost numb. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the bloating left my limbs entirely, and I was so much better that I did go to work. On my recommendation six others are using this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 663 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

At
THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN
OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
Summer Suits.
Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.
If you wish to
SAVE MONEY
come and see what we can do for you.
MEN'S,
YOUNG MEN'S,
BOYS' AND
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
A full line to select from.
Mossefin & Lindell,
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Office over Times Office,
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All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - Minn

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 3 Second Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Aug. 23, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated the 19th day of July, A. D. 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 2nd day of August, 1893, in Book of Mortgages No. 58, page 267, executed by Samuel H. Hanke and Hertha J. Hanke, mortgagors, to Morgan Jones, mortgagee, of the following described real estate, situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section twenty-six (26), township one hundred and forty-eight (148) and range forty-three (43) west, and containing one hundred and fifty-three (153) acres, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and no action or suit at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $378.75 on the date of this notice.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to William Pinkinton, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of May, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of May, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book "M" of mortgages, on page 369, by which there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured thereby the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to collect said sum or any part thereof, and by reason of said default the said mortgage has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee elects to declare the whole amount of said mortgage debt due and payable, and the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half (W. ½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 18th, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM PINKINTON,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.
[14-29]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, dated the 30th day of January, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 6th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Forty-three (43) of mortgages, on page 409, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents ($562.63) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument thereof, duly executed and delivered by the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to G. E. Nash, dated the 6th day of March, 1894, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds, on the 7th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Sixty-four (64), on page 409.

Notice is therefore given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, and which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, duly appointed agent in said behalf, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to pay the said debt and the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fees, as provided in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are, the lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: East one-half (E. ½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) and two (2) of section eighteen (18,) in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44), west, containing one hundred fifty-one and 43-100 (151.43-100) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated at Moorhead, Minnesota, this 25th day of July, 1894.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Executor of the last will and testament of George B. Davis, deceased, assignee for mortgagee.
Edwin Adams,
Moorhead, Minnesota.
Attorney for assignee of Mortgage. - 136-2t

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, dated and recorded the 19th day of July, 1893, in Book 58 of mortgages, page 52, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment dated and recorded the 7th day of March, 1894, in Book 64 of mortgages, page 409, and default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice being the sum of $378.75, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (sw¼ sw¼) of section twenty-six (26), township one hundred and forty-eight (148) and range forty-three (43) west, containing forty acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to William Pinkinton, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of May, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of May, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book "M" of mortgages, on page 369, by which there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured thereby the sum of seventeen hundred seventy-five dollars and interest thereon from the 15th day of November, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to collect said sum or any part thereof, and by reason of said default the said mortgage has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee elects to declare the whole amount of said mortgage debt due and payable, and the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half (W. ½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 18th, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM PINKINTON,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.
[14-29]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 27th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1885, at 9:30 o'clock p. m., in Book "N" of mortgages, on page 376 to 380.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured by the same is seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-nine dollars ($39) for taxes and interest thereon paid by the said mortgagee and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 16th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 9, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars ($660) principal and interest, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson, of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, to Security Trust Company, of Nashua, New Hampshire, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1890, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in Book 41 of mortgages on page 192; and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (w½ se¼ sw¼) and the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (e½ se¼ sw¼) of section thirty-three (33), township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-three, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1894.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
R. J. WOTTRICH,
Attorney. [17-2t]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894]

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of July, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 58 of mortgages on page 267, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment dated and recorded the 7th day of March, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 409, which said assignment was duly made executed and delivered by said mortgagee, the said G. E. Nash to the undersigned, Morgan Jones, by reason of which default the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $378.75 and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 27th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1885, at 9:30 o'clock p. m., in Book "N" of mortgages, on page 376 to 380.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured by the same is seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-nine dollars ($39) for taxes and interest thereon paid by the said mortgagee and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 16th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, mortgagee, dated and recorded the 19th day of July, 1893, in Book 58 of mortgages, page 52, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment dated and recorded the 7th day of March, 1894, in Book 64 of mortgages, page 409, and default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and the whole amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice being the sum of $378.75, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (sw¼ sw¼) of section twenty-six (26), township one hundred and forty-eight (148) and range forty-three (43) west, containing forty acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 27th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1885, at 9:30 o'clock p. m., in Book "N" of mortgages, on page 376 to 380.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured by the same is seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-nine dollars ($39) for taxes and interest thereon paid by the said mortgagee and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 16th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, dated the 30th day of January, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Forty-three (43) of mortgages, on page 409, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents ($562.63) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

The said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument thereof, duly executed and delivered by the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company to G. E. Nash, dated the 6th day of March, 1894, and recorded in said office of the register of deeds, on the 7th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book Sixty-four (64), on page 409.

Notice is therefore given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, and which sale will be made at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, duly appointed agent in said behalf, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to pay the said debt and the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fees, as provided in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are, the lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: East one-half (E. ½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) and two (2) of section eighteen (18,) in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44), west, containing one hundred fifty-one and 43-100 (151.43-100) acres more or less according to the United States government survey thereof.

Dated at Moorhead, Minnesota, this 25th day of July, 1894.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Executor of the last will and testament of George B. Davis, deceased, assignee for mortgagee.
Edwin Adams,
Moorhead, Minnesota.
Attorney for assignee of Mortgage. - 136-2t

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 19th day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 58 of mortgages on page 52, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment dated and recorded the 7th day of March, 1894, in Book 64 of mortgages on page 409, which said assignment was duly made executed and delivered by said mortgagee, the said G. E. Nash to the undersigned, Morgan Jones, by reason of which default the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $378.75 and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 19th day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 58 of mortgages on page 52, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment dated and recorded the 7th day of March, 1894, in Book 64 of mortgages on page 409, which said assignment was duly made executed and delivered by said mortgagee, the said G. E. Nash to the undersigned, Morgan Jones, by reason of which default the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $378.75 and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Xavier Cauley and Adelia Cauley, his wife, mortgagors to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated October 27th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, 1885, at 9:30 o'clock p. m., in Book "N" of mortgages, on page 376 to 380.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage and the note secured by the same is seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty-nine dollars ($39) for taxes and interest thereon paid by the said mortgagee and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county court house, in the City of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at that day.

Dated July 16th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 24th day of August, 1893, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in Book 58 of mortgages, on page 52, and assigned by said mortgagee to G. E. Nash, by assignment of said mortgage dated the 6th day of March, 1894, and recorded in said office of the Register of Deeds on the 7th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Book 64 of mortgages on page 409, which said assignment was duly executed and delivered by said mortgagee, the said G. E. Nash to the undersigned, Morgan Jones, by reason of which default the whole amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $378.75 and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front door of the court house in the City of Crookston in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and the costs and disbursements allowed by law.

E. P. PIERCE Mortgagee.
W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7129 Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Morgan Jones, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 19th day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 58 of mortgages

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Big Stone Democratic convention at Ortonville would not instruct for Owen.

The dining hall of the Agricultural college of the state university is being enlarged, to meet the growing needs of the school.

Part of the material for the electric light plant at Blue Earth City has arrived, and the work of constructing the same has been commenced.

The work of manufacturing brick at the yard at Spring Grove has been suspended for this season. The output will be about 400,000 brick of a high grade.

At the Le Sueur Democratic county convention a resolution to instruct Owen for governor was offered, but met with so much opposition that it was withdrawn.

The agricultural papers of the state are warning farmers against free pedlers, who are selling "model orchards" and taking farmers' notes in payment, then selling the notes.

State Auditor Biermann has issued warrants to 73 high schools of the state for $400 each, under the law passed in 1881 for the encouragement of higher education. There are still eight or ten schools which have not yet reported.

In the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant of Mostervido, the water in Lac qui Parle river was never known to be so low before. It long since ceased to run, and at the present there is water only in the deepest pond holes.

The large mill of the St. Croix Lumber company at South Stillwater will start up again next Tuesday, arrangements having been made whereby enough logs can be had to keep the mill running.

During the time last week at La Verne lightning played havoc among the stock. Four colts, two belonging to Mr. Caufield and two to Richard Bennett, standing within a few feet of each other, were killed apparently at the same time.

Arrangements have been made by a committee of the state school of agriculture for the holding of a meeting at the state fair grounds during the evening session of the farmers' institute on Thursday, Sept. 13.

A great many bees have been killed along the line between St. Cloud and Hinckley. A black bear weighing 300 pounds was shipped from Pierant, and at Forty one it was reported that two large bears had been killed, one weighing 600 pounds.

Strikes are becoming numerous among threshing machine employes in the southern part of Goodhue county. Crews are objecting to work more than 10 hours a day, where formerly to work from sunrise to sunset was considered about the proper day.

The delegates to the Democratic congressional convention at Shakopee favor O. M. Hall. Resolutions instructing for him were voted down, but a resolution commending him and the president and condemning the state committee was unanimously adopted.

The cool weather of the past few days in the vicinity of Perham has helped the corn along wonderfully, and the prospects are good now for a one-third-crop. Potatoes will not yield a half crop—many fields are so small that they will not be fit for table use.

Grain is beginning to come into Fairmont, though as yet in small quantities. The quality generally is reported excellent, while the yield seems to be above the average. Potatoes are not, too, on everything except wheat, which is way down, with small prospect of improvement.

Charles Rice of Minneapolis, a former resident of Mazeppa, Minn., died at that place of intestinal tuberculosis. During the past few years Mr. Rice has been in the employ of the C. Aultman company, and he has a large circle of friends throughout the state. He leaves a widow.

The Minnesota Logging company has decided to cut about 100,000,000 feet of logs during the winter. Most of the country between the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota and the Cross Lake logging road has been burnt over, but only a small part of the timber has been badly injured.

There has been a good deal of excitement at Carver over a large find of pearls in clam shells in the Minnesota river. Charles Johnson of Carver found 20 pearls, several of which were as large as peas. He was offered $50 for one of them, but refused it, intending to take them to St. Paul and have them appraised.

CURTIS AND CUSHING.

Two Minnesota Towns Burned—Hundred People Homeless.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 4.—A forest fire destroyed Curtis and Cushing, 18 miles west of here, Saturday. Loss at Cushing, about $85,000 S. Dovey's saw mill and lumber yard burned; loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000. At Curtis William Long's mill burned, together with all the houses in town. A great deal of timber was destroyed. One hundred people are homeless, but no lives were lost.

Bawley's Body Found.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—The body of Orlando Rowley, general passenger agent of the Duluth and Winnipeg road, was recovered from the wreck of the St. Paul and Duluth limited during the morning. It was easily identified.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Shinichiro Kurino, the new Japanese minister, has reached Washington.

The cash balance in the treasury is $126,498,130, of which $54,069,305 is gold reserve.

Mrs. Cecilia Thaxter, the poetess, died suddenly at her home, Isle of Shoals, N. H.

According to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of dead horses in New York City for 28 years.

The average annual rice production of China and Japan is $20,000,000 greater than of the United States is only 160,000,000 pounds.

Dr. Goriansky, a Russian physician, claims to have found that the juice of raw cranberries gives freshly pure or diluted with an equal part of water, is an excellent means of relieving thirst and vomiting in Asiatic cholera.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Republicans of the Third Nebraska district have nominated George D. Meiklejohn for congress.

Edvard Sauerbering was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Second Wisconsin district at Portage.

On Sunday and Monday there were 349 cases of cholera and 171 deaths in Galicia and 49 new cases and 43 deaths in Bukowina.

Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau has decided that playing cards used as advertisements are not exempt from duty under the new law.

On the Berlin bourse Italian securities closed flat on an unconfirmed report that Premier Crispi was dead. While this report slightly affected business on the bourse, it was generally discredited.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, is visiting Andrew Carnegie at Cluny castle.

Hon. John Martin McElroy, state superintendent of education in Alabama, is dead.

The Hamburg-American line has made additional steerage rates, reducing the price of a steerage ticket to Southampton by express steamers from $16 to $10.

The cotton mills of the Exeter (N. H.) Manufacturing company, which have been idle since March, began operations in part on Thursday and will start with a full force on Sept. 10.

The Pittsburg Press club has organized a reception and entertainment committee for the purpose of looking after visiting newspaper men during the coming G. A. R. encampment.

James Capehart, congressman from the Fourth West Virginia district, was renominated on the first ballot by the Democratic convention.

The police of Milan have arrested an anarchist in whose possession were papers detailing the plans of a conspiracy to stab the King of Greece.

Friday, Aug. 31.

The cash balance in the treasury is $126,570,440, of which $55,248,028 is gold reserve.

At Dartmouth the Yiglant won yesterday over the Satsaita. The Britannia did not start.

Ralph Bierd of Wisconsin has been appointed an inspector of the postoffice department, with duties in the west.

Justin Huntley McCarthy, the son of Justin McCarthy, and a well known playwright, was married at Edinburgh, to Cissy Loftus, the young character impersonator.

Among the American delegates to the international peace congress now in session at Antwerp are Dr. Mary Frost Ormsby, Russell Conway and Judge Lahaeri Ronssean.

Andrew Carnegie in an article concerning labor in America says that an American workman can live for less in America if he chooses than in Great Britain, provided that he lives frugally.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

John H. Raney has been nominated by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Missouri district.

John J. Collins, a leading lawyer of Boston, has accepted the post of vice consul at London.

James Johnstone, retired captain from the United States army, committed suicide at Chicago Saturday morning.

The government of Holland will send a reinforcement of 600 troops to Batavia owing to the Cholera there.

Mr. Harrie C. Ancely has been appointed treasurer of the Southern Railway company, with office at Washington.

General Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, has been making an inspection of schools and agencies in Indian reservations in the Pacific coast, has returned to Washington.

Monday, Sept. 3.

Thomas Evans, the millionaire contractor of Orange, N. J., has bought all the street railways of Detroit, paying $6,000,000 for them.

The largest and most dangerous gang of car burglars ever detected in Buffalo was unearthed Sunday. Five towns were completely destroyed, and the dead so far as known number 304.

Engineer Rost and his noble crew are getting along nicely. Conductor Sullivan is in the Duluth hospital and said to be mending. The fireman, brakemen and news agent have completely recovered from the shock.

London papers say that the action of Engineer Rost and Fireman McGowan in sticking to their engine when death stared them in the face was of the purest heroism and that Englishmen will probably do something in recognition of this wonderful deed.

NEW LIFE

Dr. F. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a positive guarantee for Nervousness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Each box contains One Month's Treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid to any address on receipt of order. WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. GUARANTEES issued only by

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ingmar Wickberg and Anna Eden Wickberg, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest coupon note for the sum of $140, due and payable on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $140, and the principal sum of $2000, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section Thirty-three (33), Township One Hundred and Forty-two (142) North of Range Forty-four (44) West, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the Government Survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due and unpaid upon said mortgage and note, with interest thereon from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of Fifty dollars ($50) attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1005 Minneapolis, Minn. 183

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law

Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Beckitt Block, - Crookston Minn

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Knut Olsness and Ottilia Olsness, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest coupon note for the sum of $140, due and payable on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $140, and the principal sum of $2000, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section Thirty-two (32), Township One Hundred and Forty-two (142) North of Range Forty-four (44) West, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the Government Survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due and unpaid upon said mortgage and note, with interest thereon from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of Fifty dollars ($50) attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1008 Minneapolis, Minn. 181

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Gjerstad and Gilla Gjerstad, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred and Forty-two (142) North of Range Forty-four (44) West, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the Government Survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due and unpaid upon said mortgage and note, with interest thereon from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of Fifty dollars ($50) attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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G1010 Minneapolis, Minn. 181

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And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest coupon note for the sum of $140, due and payable on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $140, and the principal sum of $2000, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section Thirty-one (31), Township One Hundred and Forty-two (142) North of Range Forty-four (44) West, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the Government Survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due and unpaid upon said mortgage and note, with interest thereon from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of Fifty dollars ($50) attorney fees as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1012 Minneapolis, Minn. 181

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ingmar Wickberg and Anna Eden Wickberg, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

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Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1007 Minneapolis, Minn. 180

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Knut Olsness and Ottilia Olsness, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

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And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date July 20th, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 400, &c.

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Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1014 Minneapolis, Minn. 181

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Gjerstad and Gilla Gjerstad, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of August, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 20 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

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AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
Attorney for Assignee.
G1027 Minneapolis, Minn. 180

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered Ole E. Gjerstad and Gilla Gjerstad, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which said mortgage bears date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book 20 of mortgages, on page 227 and 228.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2000 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by instrument in writing, bearing date June 23rd, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., and duly recorded in book 32 of mortgages, on page 399, &c.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the interest coupon note for the sum of $140, due and payable on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $140, and the principal sum of $2000, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum from the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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Assignee of Mortgage.

Angus G. Braden,
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G1024 Minneapolis, Minn. 180

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:25 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:32 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To the East, To the West, To the Town That You Like Best; **BUT**

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
1050 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	1050 p.m. Daily
725 a.m. Daily	Going east to Bemidji, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Devils Lake, Minot, Rugby, Fargo, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	725 a.m. Daily
6:30 p.m. Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Ames, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	3:00 p.m Daily ex Sun.
8:00 a.m Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m Mond. Wed. Friday
12:50 p.m Tues. Thurs. Sat.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Fertile and Fosston	6:00 a.m Tues. Thurs. Sat.
8:30 a.m. Sat.	Going on Fosston branch	7:30 p.m Sat.

Trains of the Great Northern Railway run in connect with Northern Steamship Company's magnificent new exclusively passenger steamship, "Northcoast," which leaves Duluth every Friday at 1 p. m. for South Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, making connections for Toronto, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all Eastern points.

Through cold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as first class lines.

Blazing cars, Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, etc., on Passenger Coast trains. For pamphlets and information about rates, etc., call on

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

'Round Home.

Charlie Pitkin was in from Euclid on Monday.

Hugh Thompson visited the twin cities last week.

Fred Durand and wife returned from the Lake on Saturday evening.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (3)

Mr. C. P. Hathaway, who was under the weather last week has so far recovered as to be able to be about on Monday morning of this week.

The fall term of sch ool commenced on Tuesday morning instead of on Monday as it would if that day had not been Labor Day, when of course nobody could labor.

W. A. Lane tot made a trip to Terrebonne and other towns up that way and reports that in the judgment the republican ticket will poll a bigger vote than ever before. The farmers are getting sick of the effects of a democratic administration and are beginning to appreciate the fact that the republican government is the best for the interests of the entire country after all.

W. C. Andrew. Wright, Barret & Stilwell's genial traveling man struck this city like a cyclone early on Tuesday morning. The first intelligible words he said, after he recovered from the effects of the concussion were: "Gosh, you fellows are going to have a big hotel at last hey? I see you have selected a rattling good man, Baker, of the Grand Pacific, at Moorhead, to run it; now if I could be assured that Ira M. DeCamp would be its chief clerk I feel that I could die happy — some day:" with which observation he proceeded to sell goods.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

M. R. Brown was in St. Paul last week on business.

M. R. Brown went down to St. Paul last week.

Dept. Sheriff M. Losey went up to Tabor on Thursday.

The Tribune is moving into new quarters on Broadway opposite the old land office buildings.

Rev. R. H. Battey came up from Barnesville this morning for a business visit of a few days duration.

Oscar Olson came down from Fosston on Saturday evening remaining in the city Sunday and Monday.

The new telephone system will soon be in running order. The JOURNAL is informed that Miss Susie Lowe will be the "hello girl."

The three weeks old child of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Muus died on Saturday and the remains were taken to Fertile for interment.

Will Hinmesbach and wife were visiting at S. L. Collins' last Saturday. Will reports a yield of 125 bushels of wheat per acre.

W. D. Wilson was celebrating his birthday, Monday and said he felt highly complimented because that day has been made a national holiday.

A copy of the fair catalogue of the Fertile fair was sent us this week. It is gotten up at the office of the Fertile Journal and is a very creditable job.

The funeral of Henry Rondeau took place on Monday morning and was quite largely attended, and the remains were laid to rest in Oakdale cemetery.

E. P. Pierce and wife drove out to J. B. Fee's on Sunday. Mr. Pierce says it made him tired to see farmers burning straw stacks this day of weather.

Henry Stahr, of Euclid, was in on Monday. Says his brother John who hurt the wire-fence so badly recently is on the mend and will soon be able to be out.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of an invitation to attend the Polk and Norman county fair to be held in Fertile on September 26th, 27th and 28th. The managers are sparing no labor nor expense to make that fair a great success in every way.

Superintendent F. B. Chapin, of Detroit, was in the city on Monday on his way to Beltrami county to look after his schools. Mr. Chapin says the fires in the vicinity of Detroit are getting too uncomfortably close to be agreeable and unless rain comes soon much damage is likely to result.

Prof. W. F. Hitchcock has accepted the position of principal of the Fosston school, the place that Prof. Mitchells resigned to accept the nomination of superintendent on pop ticket. Prof. Hitchcock is one of the best in Polk county's brilliant list of teachers and the Fosstonites have made a wise selection.

On Monday a farmer at Maine Prairie in Stearns county, set fire to straw piles, after he had threshed and the fire swept over the stubble-field and over the country destroying hundreds of tons of hay, stacks of grain and farm buildings and is now raging in the woods. Will men never learn to be careful?

See the new ad of Rosenthal & Folk in this issue and go and see what they can do for you. The liberal advertiser is always prepared to and always does give good bargains. Their stock of fall goods now beginning to arrive is full and complete and they are prepared to give better bargains than ever before offered in this city. Call and be convinced.

The village of Huckley, half way between St. Paul and Duluth was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday and many lives lost. Other little villages and hamlets were also destroyed and the destruction of property has been appalling to say nothing of the valuable lives that have been lost. The fires are still raging and unless rain comes soon it is hard to say where this thing will stop.

Jas. Novotny was in from Tabor on Tuesday on business before the U. S. Land office. Mr. Novotny says crops are not a very good up that way except on summer-fallow'ing and there is little of that because every farmer seems to think that he must sow all the land in the spring that he can cut and cover. "I think that most of them are having a salutary lesson this year that will be of great benefit to them in the future."

Kops Bros. sell sheet music at one-half price to all and fill orders by return mail. A great number of beautiful compositions have recently been written. All of their customers are kept posted regarding latest publications. Musicians both professional and amateur will find it to their advantage to intrust orders for musical supplies of all kinds to Kops Bros., 215 Wabash Ave, Chicago. [21-37]

Miss Ella Walsh was in from Euclid visiting friends in Grand Forks.

Geo. C. Wilde returned this week from a month's sojourn at Winnipeg.

F. H. Kermott secured a big dig of Collins on Sunday for a drive in the country.

W. S. Howes is rejoicing in the arrival of a little girl at his house, which important event occurred on the evening of Wednesday, August 22d.

Grief Vanderbeck and wife drove in from Euclid on Monday to do some trading and take a cap of tea with Rudy Burkhardt at the Cleveland house.

Iver Krohn returned last week from Garden where he went to superintend the threshing business on his farm. Says his wheat yielded a good strong 20 bushels per acre which, he says is a good fair average for that township.

We find it necessary to warn our customers and the public generally not to transact business with one Mr. D. S. Horwitz, under the supposition that he is representing us.

Kops Bros., General Music Dealers, 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago. [21-25]

Tom Wallace came in from the farm on Monday, post haste after Dr. M. Legree to go out and fix up a very sick horse. The horse that had its leg broken is in that neighborhood and he found him doing exceedingly well—better than would naturally be expected from the gravity of the injury.

Mes. S. L. Collins gave a birthday party for her little daughter, Neely on Friday, and S. L. himself had enough livery rigs to take the whole shooting match out for a ride in the afternoon. The little one had a grand good time and departed for home wishing the little lady many happy returns of the day.

H. Smith, a former resident of the Fifth ward, arrived on Monday morning from Superior, Wis., where he is still engaged in the commission business. Says that business throughout the entire Northwest will be very much better in the near future. Mr. S. says he can see a good bit of improvement in our city since he lived here and compliments us on the prospects for a fine hotel.

Duluth Evening Herald: "Nye Normanden, a Norwegian Prohibition paper published at Jamestown, in the Seventh congressional district, charges Congressman Boen with 'electioneering with a whisky bottle.' The significance of this attack is that Nye Normanden is not only a Prohibition paper, but a Populist organ also, and as most of the Populists in that district are also Prohibitionists Mr. Boen's chances of election are likely to be seriously lessened."

On Monday last about noon Peter Berg's team started at the mill, ran up Robert to Main, where it ran into a farmer's team that were leading behind a lumber wagon with a load of rock on, and gang plow on the rock. The shock of the collision threw both teams down, threw the rock off the wagon pitching the driver and the plow unceremoniously out upon the street but curiously enough neither the man nor the horses were injured. Order soon restored from chaos and soon everything was once more serene.

C. H. Starke, early this week, procured a rig and drove out to his farm in Louisville with his guest, Mr. G. L. Read. Snake said: "I have a good crop of wheat on my place this year a pretty fair crop of oats and one of the best crops of potatoes I ever saw grow in this country,' notwithstanding the drouth and the fact that I did not cultivate them not even a little bit. I put them in last spring and hardly ever looked at them during the summer—I reckon the weeds must have kept the bugs off, and I find a splendid crop of nice large potatoes. I took dinner with the Hiltz boys and I think their experience in this country demonstrates what can be accomplished here. When they first commenced farming they bought a span of nice large mares for which they gave $300 note for $225. Now they have nine as good farm horses as one could wish to see upon a farm, including one large 2-year-old colt that he says is the largest colt of its age that I ever saw I think. They also have some good cows, and thus have a little butter to sell when butter is at its best price in the market. They also have eggs to sell and pork when these articles are bringing good prices in the market. They have the reputation of being the best farmers in their neighborhood and we did not hear them complain once of their "hard times" or anything of that sort instead of that they were speaking in glowing terms of their successes—what they had accomplished and what they hoped to do in the future. They are hard-workers, enthusiasts in their business have made and are bound to make money as long as they continue as they have begun. We found some good crops along the road and some not so good, nearly all threshed or stacked."

Geo Krohn for a choice cigar.

Charlie Holt is clerking at the Twin Arch.

Geo. Q. Erskine is up from Fargo this week.

The Northern Pacific morning train on Saturday was three hours late.

Attorney George has been taking in rest at Detroit Lake for a few days.

Monday afternoon was one of the windiest days on record in those parts.

Lots of wheat coming out of Marshall and Kittson counties necessitates extra trains.

Prof. J. H. Gambell has returned from a visit to the old country of several months duration.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Permain left for Spokane Wash. last week to make that city their future home.

Harry Greenlee returned last week from the soldiers' home return he has had a situation for a while.

If you are looking for a farm well adapted to stock-raising it will cost you nothing to find it if you inquire at this office.

John Kirkman received from Minneapolis a thoroughbred bled-log belonging to D. C. Jones and will train the dog. Mr. K. is thoroughly up in that line of business it is said.

The city was unusually quiet on Saturday, farmers all busy threshing and every man in town who could get away who had a dog and gun or could borrow them was away to the fields for chickens.

Peter Arntson, who comes from Sioux Falls, S. D., has bought one of the farms listed with the First National bank, a place about a mile east of the city, and will within the month move there with his family.

And still they come—on every train to look up homes in the Red River Valley and many are availing themselves of the opportunities presented for obtaining cheap farms. At this rate farming lands will be higher by next spring.

Chief Justice L. E. Gossman returned last week from an extended visit below. Gossman imagines that he is to succeed Holcomb as county attorney and if Bonnet or Stanton fails to get votes enough to elect that's what he will do.

Uncle James Greenhalgh took a notion to run up to St. Hilaire last week and Theodore, not knowing knowing where he had gone was a little uneasy and skirmished about until he found Chief Louis Gouyen, who soon ascertained the whereabouts of the old man.

Colonel Bonett came up from St. Paul last week, returning to his duties in St. Paul last week. Said he come up to go out in the fields and shoot a little noise to scare all the chickens away so that hunters can not shoot them. He expected to shoot at some, himself but had no regard for his own marksmanship.

A. F. George of Crookston has been appointed district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties. Any one contemplating insuring their lives would do well to communicate with him as the company is the oldest, largest and best in America presents plans which are suitable and desirable for everyone. [21-24]

Knute Nerland took a bit of a log-off last week which caused T. O. Thompson to take his meals on the counter or wherever it came handy. He could not even go out with the boys to celebrate chicken extermination on Saturday, but had to stay in the store and eat crackers and cheese and wish that Knute would hurry up. Knute is expected to look add the chickens will have to take it to make up for Thompson's lost time.

Mine host Burkhardt reports 50 guests and a scrap for supper last Friday evening. Among those who took supper there were several gunloe cow-boys from Montana, who, by the way are as peaceable a lot as one could wish to see. The "scrappers" were strangers in the city and strangers to each other. They came up from St. Paul recently to work in the harvest fields and each other for the first time in the supper room when they got into a dispute ending in blows. Rudy promptly fired them out and sweet peace once more reigned supreme.

Kops Bros., with main office now located at 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago have sold thousands of musical instruments in the northwest and have yet to learn of a single one that is not giving satisfaction. They are now selling pianos and organs of all makes and all styles at greatly reduced prices, taking old instruments in exchange as part payment for new ones and allowing good cash values for same. Anyone thinking of buying a piano or organ should write for their catalogue and prices stating term of payment desired. [21-37]

Address Kops Bros.,
215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

If you want a good farm cheap inquire at this office.

Several prominent Fosstonites were down last week tak'ing up the fair. It will be a big thing and will be well worth attending.

August goes on record as one of the hottest, if not the hottest ever experienced in Minnesota. The rainfall was less than ever known before.

E. C. Stringer, the new U. S. district attorney, was in the city on Saturday enjoying a visit with E. M. Stanton and other prominent democrats.

Chris Bonston threshed his crop last week and reports a yield of about 11 bushels of wheat per acre, with his oats and barley not up to the average yield.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Knudson took formal possession of the Palace hotel on Saturday morning. On and after October 1st the hotel will be used as a dormitory for their college.

Saturday evening appearances strongly indicated rain—but appearances this time were very deceiving —it did not rain even a little bit. One would get the impression it had forgotten bow.

D. S. Horwitz was over from Grand Forks last week to report business in his line (piano tuning and selling) lively and said he should take a few days needed rest, while he went to Detroit Lake to rusticate.

E. M. Walsh went over to Grand Forks last week to talk up a telephone line between that city and this. He met with flattering encouragement so much so that a telephone line is among the early probabilities.

The harvest weather has been exceptionally fine but the extreme drouth has not been good for fall plowing. Should September bring an abundant supply of rain it would help out in that particular wonderfully.

The second trial of the state vs Ingeberg Olson and Knute Tweet was on before Judge Holt on Friday. Tweet was discharged and the lady held to answer at the next term of court. Her attorney, Hon. H. Steenson, was given until Wednesday to plead.

The sidewalk around the old part of the McKinnon block has been taken up and replaced with two inch plank. That one inch stuff, laid closely together proves a decided and a sure. There is a little more of it in the city that will have to come up shortly.

The contract for building the new hotel was last week awarded to A. Wallenstine, of St. Paul for $20,113. The plans have been somewhat changed since the first bids were opened to admit of the work being done at a figure to come within the means of the directors. What does not include steam-heating fixtures. It is the intention of the directors to have the hotel completed by the holidays.

Some of the boys thought they had a pretty good joke on Dr. Hennant last week. He had taken a few sacks of oats in on an account and piled them up on the sidewalk, until he could take care of them, but when he came for them they were gone. The boys had grabbed them up and were out of sight "smiling" over the joke. They did not laugh so loud when the sheriff appeared and put in a claim for the oats.

Of an entertainment given by Rev. R. H. Battey's church at Barnesville last week, the Review says: "The entertainment given by the young people of the Congregational church, assisted by Miss Luella Thompson, of Crookston and Miss Libbie McGinn of Barnesville, was the best attended and the most pleasing that has been given in the city for a long time. The programme numbers were pleasing and the variety of the performances added to the interest and made all the more entertaining. The performances of Miss Thompson were varied and pleasing to every one. Miss McGinn's recitation was also well received. The other numbers were all given by the young people of the church and Sunday school, and gave genuine pleasure and the musical numbers were above the average standard of excellence in character and interpretation. The success of the entertainment reflects great credit on the performers and to those who had in charge the management of the affair. It is to be hoped that other entertainments of such merit will be given during the season."

REVIEW TABLE.

The North American Review for September contains, among other timely papers, three valuable articles on the relations of "China and Japan in Koren" written by three men specially qualified to deal with the question: The Hon. Augustine Heard, late United States Minister to Corea; Durham White Stevens, Counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington, and Howard Martin, Ex-Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin. Under the caption of "The Results of Democratic Victory." Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, contributes a vigorous article in which he reviews the achievements of the present Administration from a Republican point of view.

The Review of Reviews is rendering valuable service to its readers by presenting almost every month this season an article by some Australian authority upon some question of public interest. This month the Hon. F. W. Holder, who is the treasurer of the province of South Australia, writes upon "New Zealand Taxation" as exemplified in Australian experience. Perhaps no other article in the September number of the Review will attract more attention than one entitled "The Declaration of the German Bimetallists." The recent Imperial Silver Commission was composed of distinguished monetary experts and financiers. Some half dozen of the ablest of these gentlemen united in a report favorable to international bimetallism and the full restoration of silver, and gave in a very succinct way the arguments in favor of the resumption of the white metal. This document has not been seen in the English language, and it is now translated for the Review of Reviews by Professor E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, whose opinons are undoubtedly quite in accord with those which were reached by the German gentlemen who concurred in making this report.

Huller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the Billous condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small size, easy to take, the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [32tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Lost

A black silk mitten, last Thursday. Finder please leave at JOURNAL office and receive reward.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms. Bonds and Investment Securities. Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

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LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any good Security on long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Money wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

M. LeGUEE. Veterinary Surgeon. Residence and office in Jerome' Addition.

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1894. NO. 22

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

vernor.....Knute Nelson.
utenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
cretary of State.....F. P. Brown
rney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

mber of Congress, 7th Dist....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

nator, 51st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen
presentatives, 51st Rep. Dist.....John D. Knutson, D. M. Chesley and Hans Jacobson.

Judicial.

ociate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren A. Collins.
dge 5th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
rk of Court.....Nils Nuus.

County.

dditor.....C. U. Wheeler
easurer.....T. Beaudry
gister of Deeds.....John Amundson
torney.....A. R. Holton
eriff.....Arny Grundysen
dge of Probate.....O. S. Rosseg
pt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
rveyor.....O. L. Hamery
oroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

st District.....John E. Oppegard
cond District.....James Linden
ird District.....M. E. Kirsch
urth District.....C. P. Somers
fth District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

ayor.....John Crumb
Office in Merchants National Bank.
rk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in McKinnon Block.
ngineer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
mptroller.....E. N. Walsh
Office in Fournier Block.
ssessor.....C. H. Nix
ty Attorney.....Deforest Buckler
Office over Merchants National Bank
ty Engineer.....Gerres Ingbo
Office in Fournier Block
ty Justice—L. E. Gusman.....Fournier Block
G. H. Hall.....McKinnon Block
Constables.....A. A. Olson and Wm. Bloom
rest Commissioner.....Jas. Creighton
ief of Police.....Louis Gonyea

ALDERMEN.

t Large.....J. W. Wheeler
irst Ward.....J. D. Jennings, Geo. O. Bohn
cond "".....J. E. Morrisey, W. H. Norris
ird "".....Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
ourth "".....N. S. Gervais, Fred Hall
fth "".....R. G. Marlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town erks for the several towns in Polk unty:

dgover,	E M Birbin	Crookston
gnes	J M Palmer	Angus
lack River,	P A Eckstrom	Wylie
ney,	Albert Wickstrom	Reny
ydger	P N Swalrud	Mentor
andsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
elphian,	Henry Bierer	Knobel
rfslet,	A P Frank	Warren
ryland,	Hatter Grindeen	Fisher
rookston,	E O Flaaden	Crookston
rookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
olumbia,	John O Johnson	Fosston
benter,	E L Wickerman,	Lindsay
ansville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
eald,	H C Misner	Euclid
den,	Neri A Skale	Olga
elvirk,	Wm Blumenhack,	Crookston
arley,	W A Lambert,	Warren
anny,	J O McWaters,	Euclid
isher,	John Gleason	Fisher
isher, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
ertile, vil.,	L E George	Fertile
a Forks	E J Rogen	E G Forks
d Forks, city,	J E Johnson	E G Forks
arfield,	Jver J Ingebretson	Fertile
arden,	John Hanson	Hingdal
entilly,	H T Goodrow,	Gentilly
ervais,	John Defongo	R L Falls
ove Park,	F E Abbott	Mentor
odfrey,	D T Mitchell,	MapleBay
rummond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
ighlem,	Ole Hendrickson	Northland
ill River,	Fred S Syvertson	Lindsay
ebbard,	Andrew Monson,	Gentilly
erstone,	D E Geddes	E G Forks
unterville,	G H Frosta,	G Forks
ohnsonville,	Fred Benoit	Gentilly
ling,	J D Knuteson,	Steinsteh
unte,	Lars E Nelson	Fertile
ake Pleasant,	August Broneike	R L Falls,
ambert,	Samuel Gibson,	Lambert
berty,	Nelson Clemenson,	Fertile
easor,	Chas Matteson	Ovella
ewisville,	Ole Christianson,	Brosaton
ockville,	Benjamin Dalbec	Host
ynhit,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
orth	Harry Bays,	T R Falls
orden,	H D Reardson	T. R. Falls
orthland,	M S Mervager	Northland
umedal,	Hesmer E Albino,	Tweit
nstead,	W A Marin	Melvin
arnell,	S W Bisco	Crookston
oplar River,	J B Hebert	Brooks
ilk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
pect,	Hans S Hookom	Fosston
LL. F, village,	A P Toupin	R L Falls
ed Lake Falls,	Hardy Berit	R L. Falls
lo,	D C Hallock	Eden
iver Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
ocksbury,	F Englestad	St. Hilaire
oome,	F Bonkind	Nehy
ushaul,	John F. Juvrud,	Reno
ussia,	Orem Simmons	Crookston
anders,	Nils E Anderson	Nehy
andsville,	Henry Nelson	Euclid
t. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
latton,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
ullivan,	James F Sullivan	E G Forks
aker,	F J Carnowsk	Tabor
errebonne,	Edonor Perrue	Terrebonne
ilden,		
tyaul,	A O Stortroen	Nehy
ineland,	John Thompson	Nehy
inger,	Albert Johnson	Rindal
oodside,	Thos. Haldorson,	Maple Bay
yandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
hinebark,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
ibel River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

J. M. Harris of Fairview, S. D., under date of Jan. 25, 1894, writes: "Your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment is the best remedy I have ever used for barb wire cuts, collar galls, sores and wounds of every description on horses. I consider it unequalled and will use no other. F. L. Durand Ise] andguarantees this liniment.

RATES MUST COME DOWN.

Decision of Railroad and Warehouse Commission in the Steenerson Case.

An Annual Saving of $100,000 to Farmers of the Red River Valley.

Table of Rates From Stations in This Section, Showing the Old and New.

The allegations of the complaint, numbered one, two and three, are simply formal allegations that the plaintiff is a resident of Polk county, and for several years has been engaged in raising and shipping grain over the defendants line of railroad for hire and otherwise, from the stations of Crookston, Fisher and East Grand Forks; that the defendant is a common carrier, and by its tariff No. numbered two hundred and fifty, as amended March 20th, 1893, charged for transportation of wheat, oats and barley and the mill products of such grains, sixteen cents and five mills from Crookston and seventeen mills from Fisher and East Grand Forks to the terminal points, Minneapolis and Duluth, per hundred weight; that the charges are unjust and unreasonably high. The complaint, in paragraph numbered five, alleges that the commission infringe this action in his own behalf of all those similarly situated in the counties of Polk, Marshall and Kittson, and he demands that the rate be fixed at twelve cents per one hundred pounds from Crookston to said terminal points, and that a proportional rate be fixed from other stations on defendant's railway to said terminals.

The law, ch. 10, Gen. Laws 1887, as amended by ch. 108, Gen. Laws 1891, provides that after hearing of charges against a common carrier, the commission shall fix and prescribe rates which shall be substituted for the tariff of rates complained of; it then provides, "such tariff of rates * * * shall be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the tariff of rates * * * so made is equal and reasonable and such tariff so made shall be in full force and effect during the pendency of any appeal that may be taken in the matter to the courts."

It is also provided in said law that any railroad company affected by any manner by the action of the commission may, at any time within thirty days after the service of the order upon it, appeal to the district court of any judicial district through or into which its route may run, and that the district courts shall have jurisdiction to reform, modify or reverse the order from which the appeal is taken in whole or in part as justice may require; and it is further provided that an appeal as aforesaid shall stay or supersede the order appealed from unless the court hearing and deciding the same shall, upon application to the other party, direct the same. It is also further provided for that the remedy herein shall be in addition to all other legal and equitable remedies.

The reductions made in the grain rates by the railway commission average from one to one-half cents per bushel, and in the Red River Valley will amount to a saving of over $100,000 a year to the farmers and producers of grain. In view of the fact that this railway corporation, as well as every other, is a to large extent dependent upon the state authorities for protection, and had occasion so recently to call for this protection, it is believed that it will not dare to disregard the orders of the commission, or try to set the authorities of the state at defiance, and it is thought probable that they will submit to this reduction as it is a very reasonable one. Should they attempt, by proceedings in court, to nullify or reverse the action of the commission, it is probable that the next legislature will prescribe maximum rates for all railroads in the state, and they will be much lower than the rates granted by the commission. The republican party will no doubt have a majority in the legislature, and if so, the railways have not money enough to prevent suitable legislation. The railways will probably not resist the formal action of the commission and invite such a conflict.

The following is a copy of the decision:

Before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of Minnesota.

Ellis Steenerson, plaintiff,
vs
Great Northern R. R. Co., defendant.

In the above entitled case we find the following facts:

First, That all the allegations of fact contained in paragraphs one, two and three of the plaintiff's complaint are true.

Second, That the rates on grain, viz: wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn and the mill products of such grains as shown by "Schedule A," hereto annexed and hereby made a part of these findings are unreasonable rates for the transportation of said articles over the defendant's lines of road in the state of Minnesota, and that any greater rate is unreasonable.

It is therefore ordered, That the tariff rates and charges on the above mentioned articles be reduced and fixed at the rates shown in said schedule "A."

Dated St. Paul, Minn., September 8, 1894.

By Order of the Commission,
[Secl.] A. K. TEMBERG,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE "A."

Reasonable maximum rates on grain, viz: wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn, and the mill products of such grains as fixed by the railroad and warehouse commission of the state of Minnesota:

	5 miles and under,	4 c. per cwt.
10	" " 15,	4½c. "
15	" " 10,	4.5c. "
20	" " 15,	5c. "
25	" " 20,	5.5c. "
30	" " 25,	6c. "
35	" " 30,	6.5c "
40	" " 35,	7c "
45	" " 40,	7.2c "
50	" " 45,	7.4c "
55	" " 50,	7.6c "
60	" " 55,	7.8c "
65	" " 60,	8c "
70	" " 65,	8.2c "
75	" " 70,	8.4c "
80	" " 75,	8.6c "
85	" " 80,	8.8c "
90	" " 85,	9c "
95	" " 90,	9.2c "
100	" " 95,	9.4c "
105	" " 100,	9.6c "
110	" " 105,	9.8c "
115	" " 110,	10c "
120	" " 115,	10.2c "
125	" " 120,	10.4c "
130	" " 125,	10.6c "
135	" " 130,	10.8c "
140	" " 135,	11c "
145	" " 140,	11.2c "
150	" " 145,	11.4c "
155	" " 150,	11.6c "
160	" " 155,	11.8c "
165	" " 160,	12c "
170	" " 165,	12.1c "
175	" " 170,	12.2c "
180	" " 175,	12.3c "
185	" " 180,	12.4c "
190	" " 185,	12.5c "
195	" " 190,	12.6c "
200	" " 195,	12.7c "
205	" " 200,	12.8c "
210	" " 205,	12.9c "
215	" " 210,	13c "
220	" " 215,	13.1c "
225	" " 220,	13.2c "
230	" " 225,	13.3c "
235	" " 230,	13.4c "
240	" " 235,	13.5c "
245	" " 240,	13.6c "
250	" " 245,	13.7c "
255	" " 250,	13.8c "
260	" " 255,	13.9c "
265	" " 260,	14c "
270	" " 265,	14.1c "
275	" " 270,	14.2c "
280	" " 275,	14.3c "
285	" " 280,	14.4c "
290	" " 285,	14.5c "
295	" " 290,	14.6c "
300	" " 295,	14.7c "
305	" " 300,	14.8c "
310	" " 305,	14.9c "
315	" " 310,	15c "
320	" " 315,	15.1c "
325	" " 320,	15.2c "
330	" " 325,	15.3c "
335	" " 330,	15.4c "
340	" " 335,	15.5c "
345	" " 340,	15.6c "
350	" " 345,	15.7c "
355	" " 350,	15.8c "
360	" " 355,	15.9c "
365	" " 360,	16c "
370	" " 365,	16.1c "
375	" " 370,	16.2c "
380	" " 375,	16.3c "
385	" " 380,	16.4c "
390	" " 385,	16.5c "
390	" " 390,	16.6c "
390	" " 395,	16.7c "

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Station.	Miles to Duluth.	Old Rate.	New Rate	Reduction per Cwt.
Glyndon	220	16.5	13.5	18 mills.
Ada	297	13.5	13.5	0 "
Barnesville	207	16	14.1	19 "
Beltrami	274	16	14.2	18 "
Russia	280	16.5	14.4	21 "
Kittson	284	16.5	14.4	21 "
Carman	290	16.5	14.5	19 "
Crookston	291	16.5	14.6	19 "
Kennedy	301	17	14.8	22 "
Mallory	309	17	14.9	21 "
E. G. Forks	315	17	15	20 "
Shirley	296	16.5	14.7	18 "
Lockhart	307	16	14.1	19 "
Beltrami	274	16	14.2	18 "
Russia	280	16.5	14.4	21 "
Argyle	303	17.5	15.4	21 "
Stephen	340	17.5	15.5	20 "
Donaldson	348	18	15.7	23 "
Kennedy	301	18	15.8	22 "
Hallock	362	18	16	20 "
Northcote	308	18	16.1	18 "
Humbolt	375	18	16.2	18 "
St. Vincent	382	18	16.4	16 "

McGREGOR TURNED DOWN.

His Colleague in the Council is Still but an Empty Chair.

The Name of H. A. Stone Rejected by the Honorable Body.

Some Routine Business Attended to—The Session Short and Sweet.

When the Common Council was called to order Tuesday evening by President Morrisey, Aldermen Jennings, Norrie and Wheeler failed to respond to their names, but the former had been excused by the the president.

After the roll call and reading of minutes, the Finance committee reported a grist of bills, which were ordered paid, as reported, except one for grading the approach to the Jerome addition bridge, which was cut from $34 to $18.

The proposition made last meeting for the purchase of hose leak stops having been accepted, the stops were ordered purchased.

Alderman Watts reported bill for grading Broadway which was ordered paid from the permanent improvement fund.

When the Poor committee's bills came up there was one presented by L. W. Latta for $75, for nursing the young man Ogen, who died in the city recently, on the claim that he was a city charge. The Chief of Police was inclined to disparage his claim, but after Mr. Latta had been allowed to plead his case to some extent, the council voted to allow him $25. The Chief then reported that a case of typhoid fever was now wandering about the streets, that belonged in Andover, and he was ordered to notify the town officials to take him away.

The August pay roll for $90 was ordered paid.

It seems the Fire department purchased an extension ladder for $135 some years ago, from the Bangor (Me.) Ladder Co., but it has never been paid for. The company now agrees to take $99 for it, and the Council thought it a pretty good investment, and took them up.

City Engineer Powell reported completion of Sixth street sewer outlet, and recommended payment of balance of contract, $483. Report accepted. He also reported the assessment roll for sidewalk work nearly ready.

Several new bills were referred, and dray license of S. R. Sylvester was ordered refunded, as his was the only one collected for the current year.

Then came the business of filling Alderman Marlette's empty shoes, which alderman Wm. Watts tried to evade by a motion to adjourn, but it was not seconded. Alderman McGregor presented the name of H. A. Stone, which seemed to fall on the council like a wet blanket. The president called for remarks but there was an ominous silence. By a viva voce vote the chair could not decide the result, and a roll call was ordered as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Morrissey, Kirsch, McGregor.

Noes—Ald. Buhu, Gervais, Hall.

Aldermen Watts refrained from voting, and the chair declared no election.

Aldermen Watts renewed his motion to adjourn, which was quickly carried and Alderman McGregor discovered himself in the condition of the man who fell out of the balloon—not in it.

An Engine Turned Loose.

At about 12:45 the freight trom the west pulled in, stopping a few rods north of the water-tank, the engine was uncoupled and ran to the tank, where, after taking water, it was run to the depot when the engineer and fireman left her standing while they went to dinner. They had been gone but a moment or so when a man sprang into the engine pulled the throttle wide open and jumped off. The engine dashed back full speed crashing into the first car of the train, which was a caboose, the force and momentum of the wheels of which took care of the rest, and the tender half way through the car. Everything was in confusion for a few moments which gave the man who had run the engine a good start to get away and he lit out for Sampson's Addition. Officer John Kyle pressed Collins' hack into the service and took after the man overhauling him on the bridge to Sampson's Addition. As soon as Kylegot his hands on the fugitive he pretended to be exceedingly drunk, though before that he seemed to be sober enough to run like a whirlwind. He was taken to the cooler where he lay for hours in a drunken stupor — real or pretended as the case might be. He is said to be an engineer, who was discharged in the recent strike on the Great Northern system but be that as it may he seemed to be onto the combination of an engine all right enough. The rear tender trucks and the end of the box car of wheat were smashed too the for any use but the damage will not be very extensive and fortunately no one was in the way to get hurt.

The culprit was arraigned before Justice Gossman on Wednesday and bound over in the sum of $300. Failing to give bail he was committed to await the action of the grand jury. He gives the name of James Sanderson and says he has been running a threshing engine this fall.

COAL RATES, TOO.

The Northern Pacific Must Reduce Its Moorhead-Duluth Rate.

The decision of the state railroad and warehouse commission in the Steenerson grain rate case was followed today by another important ruling in the case of the city of Moorhead against the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, involving the rate per ton on hard and soft coal, over the former line, from Duluth to Moorhead, from $3 to $2.25. The commission finds that the Northern Pacific rate of $3 a ton is unreasonable, considering the distance on that line between Duluth and Moorhead. No change is directed in the wood rate. The petition against the Great Northern is dismissed. The findings of fact are as follows:

First—That all the allegations of fact contained, in the paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the plaintiff's petition are true.

Second—That the sum of $2.25 per ton for hauling hard and soft coal from Duluth, Minn., to Moorhead, Minn., a distance of 213 miles, is a reasonable rate, and that the rate on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad of $3 per ton, now charged by said railroad, is unreasonable.

Third—The commission is unable to find from evidence that the rate charged on wood is unreasonable.

Fourth—That the evidence fails to establish that the rates charged by the Great Northern railway from Duluth to Moorhead for hauling coal, considering the distance hauled over their line, is an unreasonable one.

It is therefore ordered:

First—That the petition against the Great Northern railway company, be and the same is hereby dismissed.

Second—That the rate on hard and soft coal from the city of Duluth, Minn., to the city of Moorhead, is hereby made and fixed at $2.25 per ton. By order of the commission.

TO THE IRON FIELDS.

The Great Northern will Build a Line to the Mesaba Range.

Duluth, Sept. 8,—For some time owners of Mesaba mines which are not in the Rockefeller syndicate have been objecting to the heavy charges made by its railroad for hauling ore to Duluth for lake shipment. These men opened up some of Gervais & producers on the Mesabi, among them being Capt, Nat D. Moore, and they have been working with J. J. Hill to induce him to build his Great Northern road to Duluth by the way of Hibbing and the Mesaba range. This, it is said, he has consented to do and to do it this winter. A lively war of rates will result, and Mr. Rockefeller, the kickers, says, will find the strongest adversary he has yet met.

Wedding Bells.

At the residence of I. U. Jennings, Esq., in this city on Tuesday evening Sept. 11th 1894, Mr. Christopher Hood to Miss. Hilda Dahl, the Rev. Ilisley officiating. The popularity of the young couple was attested by numerous appropriate presents. Mr. Rood is well-known to Journal readers, having clerked for several of our leading mercantile firms and is now in the employ of Gervais & Gervais, while Miss Dahl has grown from girlhood in this city and has for several years been in Mrs. I. U. Jennings' millinery store, where she has made many warm friends. The happy couple will go to housekeeping in the Fournet block. The Journal adds its blessing to the sincere congratulations of hosts of friends.

PEOPLE'S PENNIES PAID.

The Board of Commissioners in Session Friday of Last Week.

The Bonds for Ditch No. 1 Taken Up, and the Money Expected Soon.

Nils Muus Wouldn't Take Half a Loaf for Extra Clerks, so Gets no Bread.

The county commissioners of Polk county met at the auditor's office last Friday. There were present Messrs. Rhinehart, Kirsch, Oppegaard, Linden and Somers. Owing to neglect in posting notices, several school petitions were put over to next meeting, while the petition of Henry H. Spencer, to be attached to school district No. 13, was granted and that of P. J. Carey and others for the formation of a new school district, was denied.

In the matter of the petition of O. Osmundson and others for a county road through the towns of Bygland and Huntsville, Kirsch, Linden and Somers were appointed a committee to investigate the proposed route, and Messrs. Rhinehart, Kirsch and Linden a similar committee for a similar petition for a road through the towns of Hubbard and Vineland.

The hearing in the matter of ditch No. 2, was postponed to Nov. 21st.

The payment of $8,700 to the Wrought Iron Bridge company for the Marais bridge, in Grand Forks township, was authorized.

The bond of G. H. Palmer as court commissioner was approved.

After some minor business was disposed of, Messrs. Rhinehart, Kirsch, and Oppegaard were appointed a committee to act in the matter of the $15,000 Polk county ditch bonds. Tuesday of this week the bonds were signed and forwarded, and the money is expected in a few days.

An order was drawn in favor of the city for $83.20 for grading Broadway adjoining Court House square, and Commissioner Kirsch was appointed to advertise for bids and let the contract for grading the west side of the county lot in conformity with the street.

E. M. Wheeler was granted the right to erect telephone poles on public highways in Polk county.

Nils Muus, clerk of the court, put in a petition for extra clerk hire, and the board offered to vote him $150 for the purpose. He thought that wasn't enough, and so they gave him nothing.

Metal furniture for the probate judge's office was ordered to the amount of $800, payable march or June next.

The board decided to act as a committee of the whole in the matter of proposed bridges over the Clearwater at Terrebonne, and the Red Lake at Louisville.

The following bills were audited and allowed;

Gervais & Gervais, blankets for jail	$ 13 00
Hamilton Bros., material for bridges on Ditch No. 2	254 82
Red River Lumber Co.	13 45
Nils B. Garland, amount due on contract for bridges across Ditch No. 1	2294 75
Wrought Iron Bridge Co., two steel bridges across ditch No. 1	1120 00
Nils Muus, postage and express	9 40
T. J. Kelly, janitor supplies	21 00
Henry Cahill, grading approach to iron bridge, Jerome addition	34 00
Geo. Bohn, groceries for county jail and H. S.	6 00
Alvin Young, assisting surveyor on ditch No. 1	18 00
O. L. Hamery, surveyor's services, ditch No. 1	122,00
P. C. Brick, burial supplies for Riddell, a pauper	32 55
A. Ostrom, postage and express	2 45
Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., room rent and use for prisoners	12 00
C. H. Webster, postage and express	11 75
Phil A. Cantor, publishing notices	27 50
Andy Rosendahl, groceries for county hospital	3 00
T. A. Campbell, constable fees	5 00
G. H. Hall, justice fees, 6 bills	28 10
S. A. Wilkins, fly paper for court house	1 30
A. A. Olson, assistant jailer for fall and winter	13 35
W. E. McKenzie, printing and stationery	31 85
H. F. Lye, groceries	19 65
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., electrotypes and stamp	3 50
Pioneer Press Co., stationery	33 00
John Amundson, postage and recording	23 39
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., election chalks	34 75
Dr. Hamilton, medical attendance	36 32
Dr. Lemmon, medical attendance at hospital	32 75
Mrs. M. W. Freeman, nursing at county hospital	58 00
John Lee, services at county hospital	4 50
Mrs. F. Slater, nursing at " "	10 00
Miles Cochran, deputy sheriff's fees	9 60
F. M. Brown, laundry for " "	7 86
Gervais Grocery, groceries for the county hospital	15 53
T. J. Kelly, assistant, on for county hospital	17 15
E. H. Sang, commitment fee	6 25
C. E. Speidel, justice fees, 2 bills	17 50
John Ilsbeth	2 12
Mrs. F. G. Nelson, nursing	2 00
Wm. F. Arnold, surveyor's fees, ditch No. 1	38 50
Weldon W. W. & V. Co., water and lights for county buildings	280 42
C. Buchanan, dep. sheriff's fees	9 60
G. H. Hall, drawing jury	3 00
T. Hilsmidt, witness fees, 3 bills	7 20
Louis Soderberg, constable fees	13 15
Arna Gregtyson, drawing jury	3 00
Chas. R. Bill, serving citation	3 00
C. Buchanan, constable fees	1 60
M. A. Brink, constable fees	19 20
Mrs. F. G. Nelson nurse for prisoners	2 00

Continued on Page 8.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul has decided to burn city garbage.

Moorhead schools have 518 pupils this fall.

Elysian will issue bonds for a water-works system.

Minneapolis flour took first prize at the Iowa state fair.

New Masonic hall will be built in Fairmont, costing $8,000.

Minneapolis will have the K. of P. national encampment in '95.

Glencoe will vote Oct. 1 on issuing bonds, $25,000, for water works.

Wheat crops in Marshall county have turned out better than expected.

Expenses of the Hastings school board for this school year will be $21,000.

The government Indian school at Pipestone has 45 pupils for the fall term.

Wells' $20,000 water and electric light 5 per cent bonds sold to a Chicago firm at par.

Fergus Falls school enrollment is almost a thousand, and more school room is needed.

People's party state committee calls for campaign funds, in sums of 25 cents and upward.

Minnesota lumber companies lost 100,000,000 feet of pine timber by the forest fires.

Minnesota will be represented at the deep waterways convention, Toronto, Sept. 17 to 20.

New waterworks at Minneota Lake are o.k. There is a water tank 60 feet high, holding 1,000 barrels.

J. J. Hill is asked to extend the Great Northern railroad from Duluth into the mining country to the north.

Minneapolis health commissioner will compel large buildings to put in smoke consumers that consume smoke.

The Minneapolis exposition building may be turned into a warehouse, as certain parties have made good offers for a lease.

There is talk of erecting a memorial tablet at the Hinckley Lutheran cemetery, where so many bodies have been interred.

J. A. Keyes of Duluth, Populist candidate for attorney general, says his party is growing rapidly in the iron ranges.

The woman murdered at Duluth Aug 21 is thought to be Lena Olson, a Minneapolis servant girl who came from Decorah, Ia.

Richard Sharpe went to his hayfield near Fergus Falls and took his gun. When he went home he took the gun and a dead bear.

Charles F. Pettingill, one of the gold prospectors at Browns Creek, near Stillwater, unearthed, as he claims, a large lead of gold ore.

A farmer living near Faribault threshed oats that yielded 75 bushels per acre, and winter wheat that yielded over 30 bushels.

Fattening hogs by wheat is being tried near Mapleton, who hope to realize from 75 cents to $1.50 a bushel for the wheat if the pigs work well.

The contract between the state and the Minnesota Thresher company, whereby the company employs nearly 200 convicts, will not be renewed at the expiration, Oct. 1.

EDITORS ENTERTAINED AT ST. PAUL

Republican Low-Toast and Then a Lake Trip to Buffalo on the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—The Republican Press Association of Minnesota held two business meetings here Thursday, and in the evening attended a banquet given by St. Paul business men, at which W. R. Merriam presided. C. C. Whitney, president of the Press Association, thanked the citizens for the entertainment. Congressman Dolliver of Iowa delivered a strong Republican address, and Senator Davis also spoke. The Minnesota Editorial Association started from Duluth Friday night for a lake trip to Buffalo and return, on the steamer Northwest, as guests of J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway.

SOME GOOD RESULTS OF THE FIRE.

Land Cleared of Brush and Dead Trees, Saving Years of Hard Work.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Sept. 10.—The terrible forest fires which devastated the north end of Pine county, leaving death and destruction in their wake, were not altogether a curse. The area burned over is approximately 16 miles wide and 20 miles long, and therefore contains 480 square miles, or 220,200 acres. To clear this amount of land of trees and underbrush by the slow process of the lumberman would be an almost interminable task. Yet the fire did in a few hours the work of years, and did it in an effectual though terrible manner.

St. Paul Murderers Must Be Hanged.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 11.—On Friday, Oct. 19, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, Otto Mühlmann and Charles Ernstein, the murderers of Wilhelm Lindhoff, will be hanged by the neck until dead in the court house square in Ramsey county.

Governor Nelson has affixed his signature to the death warrants of the two murderers.

New Grain Elevator at Red Wing.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 11.—The La Grange mills will erect an elevator with a capacity of 80,000 bushels. During the year ending Sept. 1 the mills ground 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Wealthy Citizen Murdered.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Charles Y. Chauvin, 70 years of age, and a wealthy and prominent citizen of Grosse Point township, was found fatally murdered in his home on the Grosse Point road. Robbery was the object.

ALL STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS, BUT ONE

Minnesota Democrats Meet and Name a Straight Ticket.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—One of the largest conventions ever held by the Democrats of Minnesota met in the Auditorium at 11 a. m. Notwithstanding the ramges of fusion a straight ticket was placed in nomination as follows: Governor, George L. Becker; lieutenant governor, John Ludwig; secretary of state, Charles J. Haines; treasurer, Charles A. Lambert; auditor, Adolph Biergman; attorney general, Logan Breckenridge; clerk of supreme court, C. Kurtz; chief justice supreme court, Seagrave Smith; associate justice supreme court John W. Willis.

The platform adopted declares allegiance to the principles set forth in the national platform of 1892; commends the able and patriotic administration of President Cleveland; favors the free coinage of silver whenever it can be accomplished consistently with the maintenance of a sound and safe currency; demands economy in the administration of state affairs; favors election of senators by a direct vote of the people; denounces the American Protective association, and declares in favor of arbitration in adjusting disputes between capital and labor.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT FUSE.

Proposition of Iowa Populists Declined by the State Committee.

DES MOINES, Sept. 10.—The Democratic state central committee held a meeting here. The principal question considered was the proposition for fusion with the Populists, an offer having been made by the Populists for the Democrats to accept four of the state ticket as a basis for fusion on state and congressional tickets. A decision was finally reached to reject the offer and instruct the chairman to fill the vacancies on the Democratic state ticket with Democrats.

GOVERNOR PECK RE-NOMINATED.

Wisconsin Democrats Think George W. Is All Right For Another Contest.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The complete Wisconsin Democratic state ticket is:

Governor, George W. Peck.

Lieutenant, H. J. Schmitze.

Secretary of State, Thomas J. Cunningham.

Treasurer, John Runner.

Attorney General, J. L. O'Connor.

State Superintendent, W. H. Schutz.

Railroad Commissioner, G. C. Prescott.

Insurance Commissioner, O. A. Skaar.

The convention adopted a strong resolution denouncing the A. P. A.

McKinley Spoke in Tom Reed's State.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 10.—Governor McKinley arrived here this morning to a large political gathering in a grove near this city. People from other towns came in large numbers to hear the address.

COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

Claimant of the Throne of France and a Soldier in Our Civil War.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Comte de Paris died at the Stowe House, his London residence, early Saturday morning. His disease was cancer of the stomach, but it will probably require an autopsy to determine the exact cause of his death.

The comte served on the staff of General McClellan during the civil war in the United States, and wrote a history of that conflict. His name is Louis Albert Phillipe d'Orleans.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Market firm. No. 2 spring, 66½c; No. 2 red winter, 66½c.

CORN—Firm. No. 3, 46½c.

OATS—Firmer. No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3, white, 31c.

BARLEY—Firmer. No. 2, 55½c; sample, 52 @53c.

RYE—Higher. No. 1, 49c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1894.

WHEAT—September, 63c highest, 64½c lowest, 63c close; May opening, 67½c highest, 68½c lowest, 67½c close; 1895 No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; now, No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 10, 1894.

HOGS—Steady; quality poor. Range of sales, $4.75@5.00.

CATTLE—Steady; good demand for butcher cattle.

Prime steers, $3.35@3.40; good steers, $2.75 @3.25; fair to good steers, $2.25@2.75; good to choice cows, $2.25@2.50; fair to good cows, $1.75@2.00; veal calves, $3.50@3.75; bulls, $1.25@1.75.

STOCKERS—Good butcher muttons and lambs steady, common dull.

Muttons, $1.90@2.25; lambs, $3.50@3.75; common, 75@$1.25.

Receipts: Cattle, 300; calves, 1,200; no calves, no sheep.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 10, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 2 Northern, 59½c; No. 3 Northern, 56½c; rejected, 47½c. September, 65½c; December, 59½c; May, 6 c.

Chicago Produce and Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1894.

CATTLE—Quiet, unchanged. Natives $2.35@ 3.90; Texans, $1.00@3.00; Cows, $1.60@ 3.25. Extra natives quoted nominal $3.95, and best Texans at $3.00.

HOGS—Market active, and better grades 5@10c higher. Sales ranged at $5.00@ 5.30 for light; $5.05@5.30 for rough packing, $5.25@5.60 for mixed; $5.30@5.60 for heavy packing and shipping; pigs, $3.50@5.25.

SHEEP—4,000 LAMBS—Steady, firm and unchanged.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,000; hogs, 9,000; sheep, 1,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1894.

WHEAT—Closed September, 56¾; December, 59½c; May, 63@63½c.

CORN—Steady. September, 37c; October, 36½c; May, 40c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 30½c; September, 30½c; October, 29c; May, 32½c.

PORK—Higher. September, $14.35; January, $12.65.

LARD—Big er. September, $9.00; October, $8.10; January, $6.42½.

SHORT RIBS—Higher. September, $7.95; January, $6.22½.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A German immigrant, having Asiatic cholera, arrived in Pittsburg.

George L. Becker was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention.

Dr. F. A. Cook's arctic expedition, from New York, was obliged to return, its ship sinking.

Attorney General Maloney of Illinois is still trying to bring the Pullman company to legal accounting.

President Cleveland had recognized the new Hawaiian republic, by letter, and received a cordial response.

President J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, donated 5,000 acres of land to homeless families at Hinckley.

The irrigation congress in Denver adopted resolutions favoring state control of irrigation work and reclaiming arid lands.

The contempt case against President Debs and other American Railway Union officials was resumed in Chicago, and a jury trial was denied them.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

Eleven thousand tailors go strike in New York city for eight hours work.

Proceedings began to cancel American Tobacco Company charter because it operates as a trust in violation of New Jersey laws.

Three inches of rain fell in two hours at Ottawa, Ills.

Cornerstone Iowa soldiers' monument laid at Des Moines. Base will be 60 feet square and shaft 135 feet high.

Brotherhood Fireman shown to be in good financial condition, $77,000 on hand and no debts.

A suit involving millions of dollars for lake front property was begun in Cleveland.

The stallion Robert J paced a mile in 2:04¾ at Indianapolis, the best pacing time ever made. Average time for three heats was 2:03 2-5.

Friday, Sept. 7.

Milwaukee smallpox epidemic is decreasing.

China bought a million rounds of cartridges from a Connecticut firm.

Cholera is very bad in Russian Poland. Weekly deaths average 2,000.

Directors meet a mile in 2:10½ at Indianapolis, breaking the 4-year old record.

Japan borrowed a large amount of money to carry on the war against China.

Supreme judge, K. of P., decided to hold a monument to Major Rathbone, founder of the order.

Republicans hustling their claims on Oregon and Vermont, predict many congressional victories.

In the Debs trial in Chicago Bill Howin furiously denounced the methods of government attorneys.

The Rockefeller corporation at Duluth has been sued for $800,000 for alleged fraud in obtaining control of iron mines from John and William McKinley.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

Fire destroyed part of the prison shoe shop at Waupun, Wis.

Tammany is charged with the corrupt condition of the New York police force.

Chauncey Depew says he is not a candidate for nomination for governor of New York.

A new Methodist Episcopal church will be built in Dubuque, for which $30,000 is needy.

The week's total clearings in the business centers was $47,697,000 greater than in the week preceding.

At Kossuth, O., a man stolen by gypsies 24 years ago when a child, has just found his family living near him.

Two men have been arrested at San Francisco, suspected of leading Spanish California countries with and money.

Monday, Sept. 10.

Minneapolis flour took first prize at the Iowa state fair.

Minnesota lumber companies lost 100,000,000 feet of pine timber by the forest fires.

J. J. Hill is asked to extend the Great Northern railroad from Duluth into the mining country to the north.

Receiverships of 24 branch lines of the Northern Pacific railroad will be abolished to reduce expenses $60,000 a year.

After a suspension of nearly five years, work is to be resumed on the Nicaragua Panama canal project some time next month.

A shortage has been discovered in the accounts of the commissioners of Iowa soldiers' home. The commandant and adjutant are suspended.

Additional returns from all the towns in Vermont except 15 show that the majority for Woodbury Republican governor, will be nearly 20,000.

Fire Commissioner Goodfellow, Chief Elliott and Secretary Sullivan have brought suit against Mayor Plugree of Detroit on account of alleged false imprisonment.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Sergeant Charles Whitehead of Butte, Mont., police force was murdered while sailing on Lake Minnetonka Sunday.

A dispatch from Genoa announces the death in that city of Baron Blanc, the well-known German banker.

At the close of business the cash balance in the treasury amounted to $127,830,816, of which $86,025,797 represented gold reserve.

The 10th annual convention of the National Loundrymen's association is in session in the chamber of commerce rooms at Rochester. Over 100 members are in attendance.

The fifth annual convention of the Postoffice Clerks' National association was opened at the American House in Boston with delegates present from all large cities and towns of the United States.

Mesaba mine owners have been working with J. J. Hill to induce him to build his Fosston branch to Duluth by way of Hibbing and the Mesaba range. This, it is said, he has consented to do this winter. A lively war of rates will result.

NEW LIFE

BEFORE AFTER

E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain and Nerve Power, Lack of Energy, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Loss of Power, Hysteria, Pain in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Premature Old Age, caused by Excesses, Over-exertion, Sickness, Worry, Overwork or Grouping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Etc. After taking one month's treatment, if it does not benefit, we will refund the money. Each package contains one month's treatment. Price, 50 cents per package, or six packages for $2.50; sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price. We positively guarantee six packages to cure any case. Guarantees issued only by us. Genuine sold only by us. Beware of imitations. Sold by druggists generally. Write for free medical book. Address, E. C. WEST MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

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Crookston, Minn.

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And Staff of English, American and Scandinavian Physicians. 30 Years' Experience in Private Hospital and Specialty Practice.

Clinical methods adopted and used in the hospitals of London, Belfast, Kristiania, Berlin, Heidelberg and other foreign cities are employed daily in our London Medical and Surgical clinics. Scientific experiments and results obtained by such well-known authorities as Sir Morell Mackenzie, Koch, Virchow, Ehrlich, Lassar, Lister and others of Edinburgh, Bristol or Paris, London and Vienna, are at the Dr. Cole Medical Institute. Long years of experience are well known to us, and the benefits derived from our combined efforts are best appreciated by our patients. We are indorsed by leading physicians and medical boards of the United States, by clergymen, attorneys, business men, and the great mass of working people throughout the country. Our patients are our friends. Their success is ours. Their praise is ours when they have been benefited beyond recall. We can refer to hundreds of cases we have treated after they had been almost ruined in health and wealth by unprincipled charlatans. Our specialty is chronic, nervous and private diseases of men and women. Call or address Dr. A. L. COLE, 24 Washington Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn. The London Medical and Surgical Clinic. (17y. 21)

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third St.

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Shop first door in the very latest style of the art.

BAZORS HONED.

Razors honed by me will not pull the beard, but will shave as smooth as a mirror. Razors all honed by me are guaranteed and I will hone and return it. Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law.

No. 2 Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and winnipeg

TO-
HELENA.
BUTTE.
SPOKANE.
TACOMA.
SEATTLE.
PORTLAND

PULLMAN
SLEEPING CARS.
ELEGANT
DINING CARS
TOURIST
SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

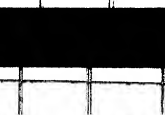
Leave Crookston Daily
For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, ... 7:54 p.m.
For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:35 a.m.

Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

C. A. FISCHER,



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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Duplex System Guns of all kinds also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Moir' Hardware Store.

Lay your order in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Lewis Anderson, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northern Investment Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of October, A. D. 1890, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 610.

And whereas the said Northern Investment Company has duly assigned said mortgage and the note thereby secured to the Northern Loan Company, a corporation, by assignment dated July 20th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 210.

And whereas the said Lewis Anderson has failed to pay the principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon due August 1st, 1894, and has made default in the payment of taxes and insurance premiums on said premises, which he was required to pay by the terms of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from said date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on said principal sum of $600 and the taxes and insurance premiums so paid by said assignee, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, and situated in Polk County, Minnesota, to-wit: The north half of northwest quarter (N½ NW¼) and the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section seventeen (17), in township one hundred and forty-two (142) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the county court house in said county, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes and insurance premiums so paid by said assignee, and interest thereon, and the disbursements allowed by law, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Dated August 10th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Andrew G. Bradley,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 191

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Peter Lund and Stella Lund, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northern Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September, A. D. 1889, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 36 of mortgages, on page 425, &c.

And whereas the said Northern Loan Company has duly assigned said mortgage and the note thereby secured to the Northern Loan Company, a corporation, by assignment dated July 20th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 211.

And whereas the said Peter Lund has failed to pay the principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon due August 1st, 1894, and has made default in the payment of taxes and insurance premiums on said premises, which he was required to pay by the terms of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from said date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on said principal sum of $600 and the taxes and insurance premiums so paid by said assignee, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, and situated in Polk County, Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section seventeen (17), township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range forty-one (41) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the county court house in said county, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes and insurance premiums so paid by said assignee, and interest thereon, and the disbursements allowed by law, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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Andrew G. Bradley,
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Minneapolis, Minn. 191

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Lewis Anderson, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northern Investment Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of October, A. D. 1890, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on page 610.

And whereas the said Northern Investment Company has duly assigned said mortgage and the note thereby secured to the Northern Loan Company, a corporation, by assignment dated July 20th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages, on page 210.

And whereas the said Lewis Anderson has failed to pay the principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon due August 1st, 1894, and has made default in the payment of taxes and insurance premiums on said premises, which he was required to pay by the terms of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from said date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on said principal sum of $600 and the taxes and insurance premiums so paid by said assignee, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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Dated August 10th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
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Andrew G. Bradley,
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Minneapolis, Minn. 191

[First publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Peter Lund and Stella Lund, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northern Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September, A. D. 1889, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 36 of mortgages, on page 425, &c.

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Andrew G. Bradley,
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H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-La

Crookston, Minnesot

P. J. RUSSELL

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc, Crookston, Mi

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

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NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mort

JVELY SHAKING UP FOR MR. DONNELLY

Ridiculed Statements Made In a St. Paul Speech by Mr. Horr,

Who Replies with a Terrific Battery of Dignified Argument.

Populist Fallacies Thoroughly Flayed by Republican Wisdom.

DONNELLY vs. HORR.

When the Minnesota Republican State Convention met in St. Paul July 4, a very earnest address was made by Mr. Horr, of New York, but formerly a Michigan Congressman. He devoted considerable time to the People's party while speaking, and discussed some of the alleged reforms that the new party would inaugurate.

Ignatius Donnelly, in a recent issue of his paper, ridiculed the public statements made by Mr. Horr, who in turn discusses the whole matter in the New York Tribune.

Donnelly vs. Horr.

Mr. Horr says in the Tribune:

I am in receipt of an article published in The Representative, a Populist paper located at Minneapolis. The person who sends it states that it was written by Ignatius Donnelly. I should think there must be some mistake about it, because the rhetorical article is full of billingsgate and low personal flings, and a man of the literary reputation of Mr. Donnelly would hardly be expected to stoop to such vulgar journalism; but the initials "I. D." with which the article is signed, seem to decide the question against me, and I assume that my Minnesota correspondent is correct in his statement.

As a rule, I never notice public criticisms of my public work when they are couched in language which shows their animus, whoever he may be, to lack ordinary politeness. When one is writing for publication he can never afford to use the language of the common blackguard. No matter how cultivated and refined he may be, decent and well-informed people will classify him in the vocabulary he himself uses as a blackguard, as fast as the individual may be capable of better things if one happens to catch him "at his best." Epithets are not arguments. They are seldom used except when their authors lack better material.

I was in St. Paul when the Republican state convention met, and had the honor of addressing the delegates there assembled for the space of 45 minutes. I visited St. Paul for that very purpose. "I. D." asserts that I was sent there by the New York Tribune. What difference would it make whether I was employed by the New York Tribune or not? I have no means to support except my earnings from month to month. I am as dangerous to be employed by a great metropolitan journal, such as the New York Tribune is everywhere acknowledged to be? If so, then I acknowledge my disgrace. It is also true that I do a large amount of the editorial work for the Tribune. Is there anything wrong about that? If my views agree with those of the Tribune, and the management of that paper see fit to keep me engaged in teaching such views from the platform, how they not a perfect right so to do? If I teach the truth, does it make any difference my fee less true because I am constantly employed on the New York Tribune? Has not the Tribune a perfect right to select its own methods of education?

Then what does any intelligent man expect to gain by asserting that I am in some way connected with the New York Tribune? I have never sought in any way to deny that fact. It is the kind of work which I select for which he should be held responsible.

The wrath of this Populist writer seems to have been aroused by some things which I said at that state convention. The right to criticise is denied to no one. I now invite the attention of my readers to some of those criticisms.

Wrong Declared Wages.

I quote from the article in the Representative, signed "I. D."

Mr. Horr said:

"Whenever you reduce wages, you stop consumption, and then the markets are ruined."

"I. D." replies:

Well, who in thunder reduced wages? It was your Republican party, when it demonetized silver in 1873, and made the gold dollar the equivalent of twice as much of the workman's muscle and brain as farmer's toil. And now you come here to enlighten the western people with your shallow platitudes. Scat! Get out!

The trouble with this statement is that it is not true. "Wages" began to fall in decline after the passage of the act of 1873. Indeed, during the 20 years from 1873 to 1893, the wages of the workingmen of the United States were increased per capita. The members of the senate committee who investigated that point reported unanimously to that effect, without regard to party affiliations.

There may have been a few isolated instances in which wages were lowered in the United States between those dates; but taken in the aggregate, the wages paid in gold dollars to each laboring man were increased during those 20 years. The claim has been constantly made during those years by nearly all the farmers' journals of the country that there had been a decline in the price of farm products, but that the wages of hired hands had been nowhere less, and in many instances had been higher than they were 20 years ago.

THE DROPPING OF WAGES WHICH HAS RUINED OUR HOME MARKETS TOOK PLACE AFTER THE DEMONETIZATION OF 1892.—During the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 the people of this country were well employed, and at good wages. During those years I traveled over 100,000 miles, entirely within the United States. Do where I would I found factories running full handed and the people receiving good wages. The history and statistics of production in this country will bear me out in this statement. Let us try to be truthful about these matters.

It is the threatened free trade legislation of the Democratic party which has paralyzed industry, thrown people out of employment and cut down the wages of laboring men here in the United States. The fact cannot be gainsaid by calling any one else hard names. Epithets prove nothing.

More Money Now Than Ever.

I again quote from the article in The Representative:

Mr. Horr said:

"They tell us that it is overproduction, when the fact is that it is lack of consumption, because there is no money to buy with."

What do you buy with? Money. Who reduced the money of this country by demonetizing silver? The Republican party.

Again Mr. Horr said:

"The Republican party plants itself upon the position that we should make, as far as possible, everything we need right here at home."

To which "I. D." inquires:

Well, why don't you make your money at home? Why should we borrow money in England, and pay interest on it, when our experiences during the war, with the first $60,000,000 of greenbacks, shows that we can make our money at home ourselves, and pay no interest on it?

The statement which I actually made was this, that the working people of the United States could not buy articles as they had done in the past because their wages had been recently cut down or entirely stopped, and on that account the workingmen had nothing with which to buy. Nowhere did I intimate that such a state of affairs existed because there was no money in the country with which to buy. The statement which I did make is absolutely true. The wages paid each day for work all over the United States for many years past have been the greatest distribution of wealth known anywhere on the face of the earth.

The statement which this writer seems to believe, and seeks to make me utter, is not true. The money of this country was not reduced in amount by the law of 1873. The money in circulation per capita in 1873 was $18.04. In 1874 it was $18.81. There fell a little per capita each year, chiefly in consequence of the population increasing 7,000,000, up to 1878, when it was $16.39. Then the amount began steadily to increase, and in 1893 it had reached the sum of $23.50 per capita.

TODAY IT IS NEARLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS for each man, woman and child in the United States.

In the face of this well known fact why keep asserting that there is such a lack of currency in this country? What we need is a revival of business, so as to make the money circulate which has all this time existed in the United States.

What Money Really Is.

Because I stated that we should make as nearly as possible everything we need right here at home, this writer asks:

"Well, why don't you make your money at home?"

That question is founded on the assumption that money is a manufactured article like boots and shoes or woolen blankets. It is nothing of the kind.

"Why should we borrow money and pay interest on it, when experience shows that we can make just as good money ourselves and pay no interest?" quoth "I. D."

That question could be asked only by a person who believes in fiat money.

Experience shows this and nothing more. Under the old system of issuing the limited amount of notes, payable on demand, and keep such notes at par so long as it redeemed on demand, experience also shows that when the amount of such notes issued was increased so as to redeem them on presentation, such notes fell below par. A government might issue $60,000,000 of such notes and keep them good, when it could do nothing of the kind with $70 times that amount. A man worth $5,000 might issue promissory notes of $100 each to the amount of $1,000, and those notes might all remain good. His wellknown ability to pay that amount would give people confidence in him; but when it once be understood, however, that there were $50,000 of his own signature out there and those notes will instantly fall below par. Bottom is reached in any issue of limited amount of promises to pay and keep it good, it by no means follows that it can do the same thing with an unlimited amount.

This Populist writer doesn't say how much of such money can be issued by a government and be kept good. I assert that the limit has been reached in some cases! If not, why did he not name the limitation? Or does he believe that the government can issue money payable in nothing, redeemable in nothing, and to-day, without any limitations as to time and amount, and yet that such stuff will be good money as long as it exists? A Populist may believe such a thing possible. I do not.

People earn money by all kinds of labor. Men who mine gold and silver furnish the world with the precious metals which have been used for ages as money. The government coins those substances for the purpose of showing the quantity and quality of each piece. The people receive the metal out of which the coins are made. By the process of coining the government creates nothing.

Money is used to facilitate exchanges. People make money by producing the articles out of which money is made or by producing the articles that can be exchanged for money. When a man gives his note for $100 in exchange for a horse, the man is worth no more than he was before he bought the horse, if $100 is the value of the animal. He has the horse, but he owes its full value. When the government issues a greenback or a bond, no value has been created by the transaction. The government may exchange them both for gold, but the government at once becomes indebted for the full amount of those obligations.

No doubt it is better to make money than to borrow it; but do not forget that the government must redeem all of that for a single greenback or for any government bond without borrowing the full amount thus received. The moment such a paper obligation leaves the treasury it is a "promise to pay" real dollars, and the property of the nation is pledged to such payment.

These dollars are all the time crying out against mortgages, and yet THEY WOULD PUT A MORTGAGE OF UNTOLD BILLIONS upon the entire property existing in this country. Or do these gentlemen think that greenbacks and government bonds need never be paid? Is there any one who would think that they believe that a kind of money is possible simply for the purpose of circulation, and that such circulation can be obtained for paper money without any kind of redemption. I have tried for years to get some one of them to send me a sample of such wonderful paper money. I am anxious to look at it, to examine it, so as to find out what it is like.

A Few Things Are Right.

Why wonder, then, that I should have said to my St. Paul audience:

You've got to meet a new party. A party that believes that everything is not wrong and that everything is still wrong; that thinks that wisdom never struck the earth until a few years ago, when the first Populist was born.

"I. D." virtually admits that my claim as to the belief of his party is correct when he says:

And the new party, he says, "believes that everything is wrong." Well, isn't it wrong? Will Mr. Horr tell us what is right today? Now, even the money-lenders are not happy, for their securities are turning into chaff. And if "wisdom struck the earth" before the People's Party was born, where did it light?

I assure this Populist writer that the world is full of things which are right. To name for him all such things would require volumes. To enumerate the blessings that I know about myself would be to write a book. For example, patriotism is a good thing; it is right; patriotism was not dead here in the United States.

Honesty was not unrecognized all over this nation. Our country is full of people who are striving to make this world better. It is right that such should be the case.

The great majority of the religious people of the world are sincere, are not hypocrites. They are struggling each day to live pure and upright lives. That, too, is quite right.

Mothers, as a rule, still love and care for their children as tenderly and as patiently as they have ever done. It is well.

The majority of our business men are upright and honest in their dealings. Our country is full of men whose word is good as their bond. That is right.

Most men in this country believe in decency, in law and order. Crime is not generally approved of by the masses, and meanness is not at a premium among our people.

The upward tendencies of civilization are generally recognized by the sensible men and women of the United States. This is all as it should be.

"If wisdom struck the earth before the Populist party was born, where did it strike?" asks Ignatius. I answer:

It has been occasionally lighting through all the ages past. Solomon had a touch of it. Socrates and Plato would compare favorably with Donnelly and Weaver. England, Frances and Germany no doubt had a gleaming of what was the right the last thousand years. Indeed, wisdom at times may have taken up her abode even in this republic of ours. This nation need not despair. I recall with little effort such names as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Marshall, Story, Webster, Clay, Greeley, Douglas, Sumner, Seward, Fessenden, Blaine and Abraham Lincoln, besides a host of others that might be readily named.

If Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer, Governor James B. Weaver, Calamity Weller and Ignatius Donnelly are wise then the men mentioned were all fools. Honestly, I prefer to be found trusting with those old "fogies" rather than with these "new lights." To me, the question of finance was studied carefully by most of these men. More than that, the world has produced thousands of able financiers. Men in all countries which have given careful and lifelong attention to financial questions. The entire army of such men is right because Populism is not right. I hesitate to believe when men tell me that only fools have heretofore been born.

"What This Fool Meant."

Mr. Donnelly seems to be angry because I attempted to illustrate that money must always be composed of some substance which possesses value in itself, or it is no paper money, that it must always has a promise to pay a certain amount of some substance. Hear him:

What this fool meant was that you can't have money unless it is made of something. Now everybody knows that a $1,000 United States bond is not only worth its face, but commands a large premium. It has no intrinsic value. It costs about 5 cents to print it. It is not made of gold or silver. It simply represents the faith and credit of the nation. Now mark what follows: Now, if this bond was cut up into separate notes of $5 each would they not be just as worth their face value? And what is a greenback but a chopped up bond—a little bond, a baby bond? And if the people's faith and credit are good for $1,000 and they good for $5, respectively (if one note is legal tender, which the bond is not? And does not the history of those $60,000,000 greenbacks demonstrate that?

Did any one ever find more financial nonsense than is condensed into the brief quotation above? Mr. Donnelly tells us that a United States bond has no intrinsic value, that it does not cost 5 cents to make it. He ignores the fact that the value of the bond is not in the paper upon which it is IN THE PROMISE of which the paper is evidence. That promise is and always must be an agreement TO PAY SOMETHING WHICH HAS INTRINSIC VALUE. The bond is not "good for silver." True, but it is a PROMISE TO PAY GOLD OR SILVER. Nothing else consists in the fact that the government is able to pay and does pay such promises at maturity. The government is not regarded as such a promise and never put it into writing or print IS in any way. To do such promise would be worth the amount verbally agreed upon, because such amount would be paid on demand.

"If the nation's faith and credit are good for $1,000, are they not good for $5?" asks "I. D." Most certainly they are. That does not touch the point in issue at all. If the nation's faith and credit are good for $1,000, does it necessarily follow that they must also be good for $1,000,000? That is the real question at issue. Indeed, that even will not meet all the purposes for which the Populists would have the government issue paper money.

Will Mr. Donnelly inform whether he believes that there is any limit to the credit of a nation? Does the government can issue money by simply running a printing press, will it make any difference how much of such money it puts in circulation?

Is there any point as to amount beyond which a government cannot safely go? It has been conceded generally in the past that such a limit does not exist as to all nations. That has been the notion by financiers of the world, before the world was illuminated by these modern Populist lights. Since this blazing glory of intelligence teachings irradiated this planet, I am unable to state what the new enlightens has revealed upon this subject.

If the credit of an individual or a nation cannot be destroyed by an overissue of obligations it will be news to me. The world is full of business men who may be "full fledged" and yet they will hesitate to believe such foolishness as these Populists teach.

Some Fatherly Advice.

One word more I address directly to Mr. Donnelly himself. I am somewhat familiar, Ignatius, with your efforts to abolish the bankruptcy law. I meet some people who doubt your success in that direction. Your present effort to abolish all the well-known laws of finance may also prove a failure. I beg of you do not try to do too much. Did you ever contemplate trying to abolish the law of gravitation? Why not? That's an "old fogy" institution. Suppose you try your hand at that next. Just set the planets to running wild through the realms of space. They would not become worse tangled up, be more erratic in their movements or more likely to go to smash than the country would be if the Populists could regulate its affairs.

Permit me just one suggestion. Whatever you attempt in the future try and let your efforts be governed by rules which are recognized as proper among all gentlemen. Never write and publish anything the second reading of which will cause any ashamed of yourself.

According to the philosophy so aptly stated by Gen. Garfield, you are compelled to live and associate with Ignatius Donnelly 365 days of each year of your natural life. How important, then, that you retain your own self-respect. Read over again your letter sent in The Representative and then tell the world candidly if the paper that has a tendency to make you feel proud of yourself. If it does, then it will enable the people of the United States to determine the "kind of man on which you feed, and on which you grow so great."

People may have honest differences in this world. They may state such differences in incisive and impressive language, but of course never object to clear cut and telling sentences.

Mr. Horr, now, never gives a man the right to indulge in vulgar invectives. Men of genuine culture never demean themselves by descending into the slums.

R. G. HORR.

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Polk County Journal.

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For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVIS M. CLOSON
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. ESTERLY
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT RICE
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS REESE

County Ticket.

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For Sheriff.....S. M. DAHLEN
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCIST
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For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. HARRIS
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTELSON
For County Commissioners—
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. K. ANDERSON

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

Some time ago Elias Steenerson brought an action before the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to compel the railroads to grant a reduction in freight rates on grain. The usual delays were met with and before a decision was had came "good old democratic times", bringing strikes, confusion and a general depression of business affecting railroads as greatly as other business interests. In the very outset the Crookston Times began a fusilade of abuse against Halvor Steenerson, who was the attorney for Elias Steenerson in the case, claiming that Halvor's sole motives were for money—though when the Times could figure that out for him we fail to see, as the case was brought in the interest of the people by a man who had no money to expend, however the Times made it out a personal matter in some way and fired off its dose against Halvor. Some others joined in the cry, and, as time passed away and no decision was arrived at many began to take some stock in the idea that Halvor was indulging in a game of bluff for political reasons, meanwhile that gentleman kept right on pounding the commissioners and insisting upon a decision, knowing full well that they could not give a decision unfavorable to the people. At last the decision has come and it is one that will greatly benefit the shippers of Polk county. Upon our usual output of grain it will save to the farmers of Polk county alone something like $35,000. And what does Mr. Steenerson get for the work he has done and the expense he has incurred in this matter? Well, he did get a lot of gratuitous abuse from many who should have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in this fight but of money—not a cent. He has the satisfaction of having done more of practical benefit to the farmers than all the preaching of Donnelly and other rabid populists ever did or could do. This matter is so perfectly plain that no man is so obtuse that he can not see that only for the good hard work of Mr. Steenerson this result would not have been accomplished at this time and all who have so bitterly maligned Mr. Steenerson would do the manly part if they now hasten to square themselves as far as they can. There had been no lack of talk but no one had moved until Mr. Steenerson evolved a plan of action and put it into operation. The JOURNAL believes that Mr. Steenerson deserves great credit for his able action in this matter and hereby cheerfully adds its mite.

For the first time in their political history in the state of Minnesota the democrats have nominated for governor one of the strongest and best men in their party—Gen. Geo. L. Becker. Gen. Becker has been a member of the railroad and warehouse commissioners ever since that board was established and a long and useful life has proven his innate honesty and no democrat will now have to vote the populist ticket just for the privilege of voting for an honest man as Gen. Becker is the peer of Owen or any other man in this particular. The only thing wrong with the general is the democratic platform upon which he is to make his run—and even that, bad as it is, is better than that of the populists. There is no doubt however but that the people will repudiate the democratic platform this fall and that, of course will defeat the general's laudable ambition to become governor of so fine a state as Minnesota.

As we predicted in our last issue the democrats endorsed John W. Willis the nominee for Associate judge on the populist ticket. This would seem to make the election of L. W. Collins, the republican candidate for the same position very problematical, but the Morning Call H. P. Hall's new democratic daily predicts that Judge Collins will be re-elected by a good round majority and gives as its reason for so saying that all who know the two men know full well that Judge Collins is by far the better man for the position and that they will vote for Collins regardless of party ties. Judge Collins is a man of ripe experience and is one of the best men who have sat upon the supreme bench of this state and his defeat would be nothing short of a calamity to the state. We have confidence enough in the better judgment of the people of this state to believe that he will be re-elected.

STEENERSON'S ATTITUDE.

While in St. Paul last week the editor of this paper was asked the questions from one to a dozen times: What will Mr. Steenerson do in the congressional campaign? "Will Steenerson stand by the nominee?" It is needless to say that these questions were not asked by men who know him well are prepared to vouch for Mr. Steenerson that he will be found fighting hard for the success of the ticket when the campaign is fully on. Although probably sorely disappointed Mr. Steenerson is not the man to sulk in his tent and try to knife the party, but he will take hold of the campaign vigorously and strike telling blows for the success of the republican party. We were also told that there was a rumor that a few Polk county republicans would knife Governor Nelson in every way possible, but however that may be our friends may rest assured that it is not Mr. Steenerson nor any of his friends that will do it.

THE St. Paul Globe says that Dolliver, in his speech at the banquet last week referred to the past glorious record of the republican party, and proceeds from that to draw conclusions and inferences wholly unwarranted by intimating that that is all there is to it. Well, it is a fact that republicans can get more solid satisfaction contemplating the past record of the republican party than the democrats can from the past record of their party. The republican party, ever sheets organization has represented the true spirit of progress and does to-day while the democratic party has always opposed everything that is for the benefit of America and the American people. The past of the republican party is the best guaranty of its principles and motives in the present, and some who never fully appreciated that fact are beginning to understand it in the light of 18 months of democratic rule.

THE democrats in the second district have nominated Gen. J. H. Baker of Benson with the hope of inducing the pops to pull off their candidate, T. C. Long, who is said to be of an accommodating and pliable disposition who will be liable to fumble into the trap. Gen. Baker has had an itching for office ever since we have known him and for years his desire was gratified in the republican ranks, but after awhile he was sort o' dropped out then he at once went into the Alliance movement and failing to cut much of a figure at that, and become the great leader that he wished to be, he tumbled boldly into the democratic camp. The voters of the second district wish to send as rank a demagogue as the state can produce to congress they will see to it that Jim Baker is elected.

WHATEVER the enemies of Gov. Nelson may find to say against him, they certainly cannot say that he lacks the nerve to discharge a known duty—disagreeable though it often is. Ever since the murderers of Lindhoff, the bar-tender, were convicted he has been beseiged with petitions and people begging him to commute their sentence to life imprisonment. The facts developed a cold-blooded and brutal murder, one richly deserving the death penalty, and the governor has back-bone enough to do his whole duty. The men will explain their crime on the gallows. This is a painful duty for a man with the governor's agreeable nature, but the interests of the public demands it, and the governor does not flinch from performing his full share in the interests of the people.

THE Thief River Falls Press says that Boen's fight against the establishing of another saw-mill at that point will lose him many votes in that vicinity. The Mehnas have had a monopoly of the lumber trade for some time, but recently an attempt was made to buy a mill-site of an Indian and establish a new mill. The Mehnas, of course fought it and Boen turned in with them to defeat the project which has so incensed the farmers without regard to party that they will vote pops to-day solid against Boen, which is just what they should do.

THE republican candidate for congress, F. M. Eddy was in Crookston last week getting acquainted with the people and he will try to keep right along in that line during the entire campaign. It is said that he will devote a great deal of his spare time to those localities in the district where he is personally almost unknown and let his friends take care of him where he is known. This is the true course for him to pursue. Had Felg done this he would have beaten Boen without any doubt.

THE president of the Great Northern railway system, J. J. Hill, subscribed $5000 in cash for the benefit of the sufferers from the Hinckley fire. He also offered to donate 5000 acres of land, to be divided among such as desire to build upon and cultivate it. Mr. Hill has been called a heartless monopolist but such instances as these seem to indicate that there must be a large heart somewhere concealed in his anatomy. This is not an isolated case of Mr. Hill's liberality.

THE Colorado pops have re-nominated "bloody bridles" Waite for governor. They call him the "friend of the laboring man," "an honest patriot" etc. while he is doing his best to establish a dollar for the laboring man worth about 50 cents and has been doing his best to destroy the laboring man's government in the United States. He is a "grand old patriot," he is, but it is such arrant rot as this that the average leader among the pops feeds his followers.

THE democratic state convention that met in St. Paul last week managed to put up a state ticket in direct opposition to the wishes of boss Doran who got as mad as a wet hen just as soon as Biermann was re-nominated and left the convention hall in high dudgeon. It augurs well when the people take hold of politics and relegate the political bosses to the shades, and that sort of thing is becoming quite popular in this day and age of the world.

THE Times essays in (modesty) consider itself endorsed; (?) for some weeks it has raved incessantly, trying to get its party to "endorse Dreux," the populist candidate for governor, saying that "a republican defeat was the next best thing to a democratic victory." The convention, however by an overwhelming majority turned the little man down in elegant shape by nominating a straight out and out democratic ticket—and they did well.

THE banquet given the press club by the citizens of St. Paul on Thursday evening was an enjoyable affair and well attended. Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, favored the boys with a rattling good speech and other good speeches occupied much valuable space, while a good male quartette occasionally gratified the musical ear. Taken all around the boys enjoyed the affair hugely—they always do enjoy a good dinner.

THE State of Vermont has spoken in no unmistakable language setting the seal of condemnation upon the action of the Democratic party. Maine followed on Tuesday in kind and it only remains for the November states to complete the verdict. Meantime republicans should not sleep on their arms, but stand valiantly by their guns, and the condemnation will be as sweeping as the nature of the case deserves.

THE Grand Army boys are having a good time in Pittsburgh this week. A goodly contingent goes from Minnesota, determined to capture the National Encampment for 1895 for St. Paul and the present out-look is decidedly favorable. We hope the boys will be successful and return with victory perched upon their banners.

IT is rumored that A. R. Holston has been trying hard to sell the Tribune to be run as a republican paper. Populism must be at a very low ebb in Polk county, when the publisher of its leading paper is obliged to sell it to the opposition in order to live.

THE Times that has been jumping upon Halvor Steenerson for personal reasons, now congratulates the people upon the "great victory that has been won for the people," but, of course, utterly fails to give due credit to Mr. Steenerson for his efforts in their behalf.

OWING to smoke and fog on Lake Superior the Northwest did not show up at Duluth on time Friday and the editors had to spend the day Saturday in the Zenith City.

MAINE has gone republican by an overwhelming majority, and the November states will no doubt follow suit.

It Is Pleasure

To tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was troubled with

Sarah C. Trullinger, Fairbury, Ill.

such a weakness. I wanted something that would be a permanent cure, so my husband thought it best that I try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had used one bottle I felt like a new person, and I am glad that I can say today that I have not had a bad spell since I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Formerly my health was so poor that I was not able to do my housework. Now I am perfectly well and hearty.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

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12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	1 00
Fine Table Syrup, worth 60 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	55
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	65
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	10
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	65
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

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Largest in the Northwest.
Pioneer Leaders in Low Prices.

N. B.--Merchant Tailoring. Fall Woolens Are Now in.

'Round Home.

T. B. McManus went to St. Paul st week.

Miss Daisy Fargo came down from ucild Tuesday evening.

Miss. Helen Halvorson is a way for r fall stock of millinery.

Billy Martin goes to McIntosh to n a barber shop during the Fair.

Henry Steege is in Minneapolis oking for a job—nobody knows here Stoeger is.

The horn of the chimney sweep is ard in the land warning us that luter is at hand.

Judge Frank Ives and A. C. Wilkin, went to Marshall county this eek on a hunting expedition.

C. C. Christenson and P. E. Lynne ent out to Maple Lake on Saturday oming returning on Monday even- g.

M. Lefebvre moves his shoe-shop ross the road into the building in ar of Sam Wallace's drug store is week.

Assistant Adj. Gen. J. K. Mertz, G. R., will be at Fosston some day. ring the fair and it is understood at the Post at Fosston is to be organized. Comrade Mertz writes that he would like to meet as any members of Col. Cobham Post possible when he passes through ockston.

Oats have been coming in quite ely for the week past, and selling 25 cents per bushel. While this something less than it was at one ne thought they would bring, it far more profitable for the mer than raising wheat at 45 nts for No. 1 hard. In all obability, however, before another ring oats will be way up—pretty ar 50 cents if not quite that. rley is way out of sight com- red with former years and bids r to be the gilt-edged crop this ar.

Two young lads, some of the v. C. Saugstad, together with other lad were amusing themselves Monday afternoon, with a gun- red which they had rigged to present a cannon and were firing fun. One of the Saugstad boys, ad about 12 years of age managed get in front of the "cannon" when exploded and he received the charge his face. He was taken up and ried into the house and Dr. Holte mmoned. The lad was very lously hurt and may lose an if he should survive the accident.

Mrs. Dr. Clapin was in from Euclid on Friday.

Barney Tiedeman was in from Euclid on Monday.

Bert Teal, of Euclid, was at the Cleveland house on Sunday.

Miss Maude Bullen was in from Maran station shopping on Saturday.

Misses Maud and Cora Leguee went to Euclid to visit friends on Saturday.

It was Mr. Fairweather, of Euclid, who found Dr. Overholt's lost horse. He saw the notice in the JOURNAL, wrote to Dr. who came down and recovered his horse.

The brick-laying on the new hotel was commenced on Saturday last, and as at this writing in full blast. It is expected that the hotel will be completed by the mid-winter holidays.

A. N. Hixson rode over to the city on Monday and was hobbling about on crutches awhile. Says his broken leg is doing nicely and he hopes to be soon using it as a means of navigation.

P. J. Carey was up from Beltrami on Monday. Reports a big fire in the Beltrami swamps, and says that it is rumored that much hay has been destroyed in the vicinity of the swamp.

Dick Giese and Nic Erickfield returned from Donaldson, Kittson Co., last week where they have been haying and threshing during the season. They report threshing nearly all done in that county.

Prof. O. McCillis, of Fosston, was mustered as a member of Geo. H. Thomas Camp Sons of Veterans at the regular meeting on Monday evening of last week. The next regular meeting of the camp will take place next Monday evening, and a full attendance is desired.

Frank Hertz, left for his old home in Pennsylvania last week. It is said that he does not intend to return to engage in business here and Frank Witt, manager of the Grand Forks opera house, is said to be figuring with T. H. Bjoin to get the management of the Crookston house also.

One day last week as Send-sawyer Frank Hawkins was busy at work, several teeth flew out of the big circular saw but fortunately came in contact with none of the men who were about the mill. Frank got his right hand pretty severely cut but not badly enough to oblige him to take a lay-off.

Wheat, No 1 hard 45; No 1 Northern 44.

See report of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners elsewhere in this issue.

Hon. H. Steenerson and family departed on Monday evening to attend the state fair at St. Paul.

Rev. McClure has accepted a situation as collecting agent for the McCormick folks, with headquarters here.

Sunday night was so extremely cold that everybody predicted a heavy frost. The wind was so high, however, that this did not occur.

Rev. Lee W. Squier occupied his pulpit on Sundny for the first time in several weeks. His congregation was glad to welcome him back once more.

The Fertile fair association will offer an attraction that will be a novel feature for the country—a balloon ascension. It is said that it will be "out of sight."

Several loads of female nimrods with dogs and guns took the field on Monday afternoon to hunt the festive chicken. As a result the markets are not over-burdened with game this week.

The latest advices from Pittsburgh, up to the hour of going to press are to the effect that St. Paul is in the lead for the National Encampment in '95 and will probably get it. Louisville, Ky., is the only active competitor with the odds largely in favor of St. Paul.

The Great Northern Railway Company will sell round trips tickets at one and a third fare from Ada, Grand Forks, Crookston, Thief River Falls, Red Lake Falls, Fosston and intermediate stations to McIntosh during the fair. tickets on sale Sept. 12 to 15, good to return till Sept 17. Also for the Fosston fair, tickets will be sold at the same rates from the same stations Sept. 18 to 21, good to return until Sept. 23.

Rev. F. Lawler, who at one time officiated at one of the catholic churches in this city as its pastor, was one of the sufferers at the great Hinckley fire. He was there and assisted in getting the women and children on board the last train out, and in some way the rumor was circulated that he stayed too long and was lost, but fortunately that was not the case. He managed to get away and get into a lake from which he was rescued with many others later. His many friends here will rejoice at his escape.

Thomas Johnson and wife drove over to Fisher on Tuesday.

Threshing in Polk county is nearly done what is left being mostly all in stack. To the surprise of every body the yield will be up to last year and the quality better.

B. C. Jorgenson, who lives on Section 7, town of Andover, brought to the JOURNAL office on Monday a fine sample of yellow dent corn, which is already out of the way of frost. Mr Jorgenson only regrets that he has not a larger piece of it.

Al. Jones, who was a former resident of this city is buying grain at the new elevator at Shirley. Mr. Jones left this city some years since to accept a position as motor-man on the electric line in St. Paul. After living in that city awhile he went out to the coast when, after a year or so he decided that he could make more clean money here and so returned. Al. does not speak very highly of the western coast as a good place for a poor man to make big money. Says it is a good place to spend money and when a man has anything at all to do here he better stay.

The depression that has been the rule in the agricultural world for the past few years bids fair to be succeeded by a few years at least of good prices, and there is no possible shadow of a doubt that next year will see the dawn of an era of good remunerative prices. The farmer in Polk county who has been able to hold on through these "good old democratic times" will no doubt next year have abundant cause to rejoice in a sure prospect of making big money for some years to come—and his prosperity will bring prosperity to this country. If there should be any farmer in Polk county so heartily sick of "democratic prosperity" that he is ready to sell out and get out of the country if he can, there is no doubt but that if he should do so he would regret it for the balance of his natural life, for all signs point to a renewal of remunerative prices in the near future. There will be plenty of chances to sell farms this fall and next spring to farmers who are coming in from other localities and there is plenty of land for them to buy if not a single farm now occupied changes hands. As long as the world has stood seasons of great depression have always been followed by seasons of general prosperity and it will be true in this case. It always requires a great deal of stamina, a great deal of endurance but patience always has her perfect reward.

Aunt Tratwold was in from Fosston on Monday on business in the probate court.

E. P. Ullund was up from Garden on Monday attending to some business before the probate court.

Mrs. Thomas Billson is up from Wheatonah for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Judge Benson.

Ole Hagen left on Thursday evening of last week via the Northern Pacific for a business trip to Fargo.

Joseph Smith was in from Red Lake Falls on Monday attending to the settling up of his father's estate.

Rev. S. G. Updyke, of Glencoe, will preach in the Congregational church on Sunday morning and evening. The morning subject will be "The House of God," and in the evening his topic will be "Social Regeneration."

The ladies of Crookston have not been idle. As a result of their labors a large number of boxes of goods have been shipped to Hinckley for the use of these who lost their all in the conflagration that destroyed that village recently. Our city can always be relied upon to do its share in such cases.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

WALSH the Land Man.

No Flies on Vine.

Some time last summer Geo. Vine, while out at his slaughterhouse captured a wild duckling and brought it alive to his market, thinking to let it grow a little more, fat it up, and treat some customers to a nice fat wild duck. He put it in the tank in the front window and quite soon it became very tame and grew nicely. It was not long however before George changed his plan in relation to a roast duck for somebody because the duck became altogether too valuable for that, for the duck had acquired such a habit of catching flies that hardly a fly dares try to make his home in that market. George added two more ducks to the original number and now there are no flies on George.

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH&ENAMELED CALF $4.$3.50 FINE CALF&KANGAROO
$3. POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.$1.75 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE
$2.$1.75 BOYS'SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES'
$3.$2.50 & $2. DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Flurnet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE INCOME TAX

Sec. 54. That from and after Jan. 1, 1895, and until Jan. 1, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether such gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived over and above $4,000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned, and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue and collected and paid upon the gains and profits and income for the year ending Dec. 31 next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

Sec. 55. That in estimating the income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are by the laws of their issuance exempt from all federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or past due and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said persons and has been duly paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay, wool, hides, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, tallow, skins, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended by such person in the purchase of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the household; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent; the gains and profits derived from any private business carried on; that portion of the salary, compensation or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been withheld; and the gains and profits of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and the tax withheld the tax and paid the same to the officer authorized to receive it; the amount received by the assured, or his executors or administrators, arising from any business, premium or insurance, which shall be deducted and paid as interest upon or paid within the year by such person or existing indebtedness. And all national, state, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, shall be deducted and be deducted from the gains, profits and income of the person for whom actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, lessee or mortgagor. Also loss actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year; provided, that no deduction shall be made for any sum paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided further, That no deduction of more than $4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children or husband and wife; that deduction shall be made only once; and in the case of widows each and every ward, except that in case of the remarriage of any such widow the second or new family and their property interests, the aggregate deduction for such family shall not exceed $4,000, and provided further, that in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employ or service of the United States shall not exceed $4,000 per annum, or shall be lost by fire, confiscation or irregular in the amount or in the time of payment, such person shall have accrued or lost, and no salary, gratuity or other compensation shall be included in estimating the income of any person in the employ of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and provided that portion of the salary or salary upon which a tax has been withheld by the employer, and where the employer is required by law to pay to the excess over $4,000 provided also, that in estimating the income of any person operating a company or association, there shall not be included the amount paid to any corporation, company or association, as dividends upon the capital stock of such corporation, company or association, if the amount of such tax has been paid upon its net profits by such corporation, company or association as required by this act.

Must Report His Profits.

Sec. 56. That it shall be the duty of all persons liable to and having an income of more than $4,000 for the taxable year, computed on the basis prescribed by this act, to render a list or statement on or before the day prescribed by law, to such form and manner as may be directed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to the collector or deputy collector at the district in which they reside, or if they reside elsewhere in the United States or is aforesaid, and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations having the control, custody, charge, management or disposal of property, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which such person, ward, estate or property resides or does business, of the amount of income, profits or gains of any such person or persons, and pay the tax thereon, less such part thereof as may lawfully be withheld by the person making such return; and in case any person, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, agent, receiver or corporation shall refuse or neglect to make and render such list or return, or shall render a false or fraudulent list or return, the collector or deputy collector shall require such list or return to be made and sworn to by such person or persons, and add thirty per centum to the amount of the tax with which such person is justly chargeable by such false or fraudulent list or return; and the additions thereto as a penalty in such case, and in all cases of neglect to render a list or return as aforesaid, and the additions thereto as a penalty in such cases, shall be collected in the manner provided in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return or of rendering a false or fraudulent return.

Provided, That any person or corporation in his, her or their behalf, or agent, executor, fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, that he, she or his, her or their principal is not possessed of an income sufficient to be assessed according to the provisions of this act, and that he, she or they have not, or has not, or their or his ward or beneficiary has been assessed for the payment of an income tax otherwise for the same year by the authority of the United States, upon all his, her or its income, or profits and gains upon oil in the income, gains or profits for which he, she or they is, are or shall be liable, as prescribed by law; and if the collector or deputy collector shall be satisfied of the truth of such declaration, such person or corporation shall be thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the collector in turn of any person or corporation, company or association liable to pay income tax, or the collector or deputy collector, such person or corporation, company or association shall be permitted to make return and payment of the tax to be assessed, but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the collector or deputy collector.

Any person or company, corporation or association feeling aggrieved by the decision of the assessor within any such case may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision in cases appealed by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall be final. If dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioner in any case of corporation, company or association may submit the case, with all the papers bearing upon the question, to the secretary of the treasury, whose decision, and may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts, having served notice to that effect upon the collector of the district, and the commissioner of internal revenue, at least ten days before the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, such testimony is to be taken, and the commissioner and assessor of internal revenue shall be entitled to be present at the taking of such testimony, and to cross-examine the witnesses, with the assistance of the assistance of the solicitor of internal revenue, if he shall be present at the time fixed for taking the depositions or affidavits.

Witnesses summoned before the collector or assessor appointed by him to hear any question, company or association for such testimony shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in courts of record, and collectible, but the interest which has become due from said persons and has been duly paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay, wool, hides, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, tallow, skins, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended by such person in the purchase of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the household; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent; the gains and profits derived from any private business carried on; that portion of the salary, compensation or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been withheld; and the gains and profits of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and the tax withheld the tax and paid the same to the officer authorized to receive it; the amount received by the assured, or his executors or administrators, arising from any business, premium or insurance, which shall be deducted and paid as interest upon or paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And all national, state, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, shall be deducted and be deducted from the gains, profits and income of the person for whom actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, lessee or mortgagor. Also loss actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year; provided, that no deduction shall be made for any sum paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

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ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

The following additional requirements of revenue law are of importance:

Internal Revenue Stamps.

It shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any tax stamps for any taxes other than the tax represented by an adhesive stamp is required by law to be used under the provisions of this act, to give to the person making such purchase a full written or printed receipt, expressing the date of purchase and the particular kind or kinds of stamps purchased, and where such receipt is required by any collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each and every separate sum paid by any collector, on account of payments made by him to the collector, and the collector shall be authorized to require of the collector or deputy collector such receipts and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such collector or deputy collector, such person or corporation, company or association shall be permitted to make return and payment of the tax to be assessed, but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no

amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor, but such creditor shall upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid, in full satisfaction of the debt to that amount, requiring the receipt to be given to the debtor.

Playing Cards.

On and after Aug. 1, 1894, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to existing taxes, a tax of 2 cents for and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than 52 cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and upon every pack or parcel of playing cards sold or on and after that date, and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make regulations as he may deem necessary.

Goods Made by Convict Labor.

All goods, wares, articles and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign penal institution shall not be admitted to and be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Imports of Cigars.

Sec. 2304 of the revised statutes is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2304. No cigars shall be imported unless in packages containing not less than one hundred cigars each; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the fraudulent importation of cigars in packages of less number. Every package of cigars imported shall be plainly marked, labeled or stamped on the outside of the package, in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may by regulation prescribe, with the name of the country of which the cigars are the growth or manufacture, and any package not so marked, labeled or stamped shall be subject to a penalty of $100, to be paid by the consignee, importer or owner of the cigars, or any of them.

Value of Foreign Coins.

The value of foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that which is certified by the director of the mint to be the par of exchange of the standard coins of the countries respectively from which they are derived, and which quarterly shall be certified by the director of the mint, and he proclaimed by the secretary of the treasury immediately upon the passage of this act, and thereafter quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be the values at which the custom officers shall receive all foreign coins tendered in payment of duties.

Coins of the Philippine Islands, Mexico, the Central American States, and of South American States, except Peru, and of the British North American possessions, shall not be received in payment of duties.

Fifty days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new morning daily paper which will be launched at St. Paul by H. P. Hall on September 1st. It will be published in a seven column sheet week days, and twelve, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a thoroughly live newspaper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the Associated Press for St. Paul, an association which serves several hundred prominent daily papers, including every important daily in the land. It will (with one exception), some twenty-one to one number, every daily in Boston but one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents; 40 cents per month without Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00; six issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894, FIFTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Enclose coupon clipped and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent. Independently the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to severely criticise all political parties with equal frankness. [20-24

Kops Bros., with main office now located at 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago have sold thousands of pianos and organs in the northwest and have yet to learn of a single one that is not giving entire satisfaction. They are now selling pianos and organs of all makes and all styles at greatly reduced prices, taking old instruments in exchange as part payment for new ones and allowing good cash values for same. Anyone thinking of buying a piano or organ should write for catalogues and prices stating term of payment desired. [21-37]

Address Kops Bros.,
215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A. F. George of Crookston has been appointed district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for Polk, Nojunn, Marshall and Kittson counties. Anyone contemplating insuring their lives would do well to comubicate with him as his company is the oldest, largest and strongest that presents plans which are suitable and desirable for everyone. [21-24]

Minnesota State Fair.

Great Northern Railway will sell tickets for this occasion, at Hamline (St. Paul) Sept. 10 to 15, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, plus fifty cents for admission to the Fair Grounds. Dates of sale, Sept. 9th to 15th inclusive; final return limit, Sept. 17. For territorial limitation, tickets and full information, apply to J. H. Griffin, agent a Crookston. [20-22]

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good security. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
[32tf] ALEXANDER McKENZIE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Aug. 23, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage containing SEAL and duly executed on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1892, by Ole J. Stal of the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, to Ole J. Stal, of Crookston, Minnesota, dated August 1st, 1892, in Book Mortgages No. 60, page 139, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Polk in the night of November 3rd, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book 57 of mortgages, on page 139, mortgaged to E. F. Pierce the southwest quarter (SW¼) and the northwest quarter (NW¼) and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ of SW¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-eight (48) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred and fifty-three (353) acres, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, to secure the payment of $1,000 and interest, and there is now due the sum of $1,000 and interest on said mortgage from the 6th day of July, 1894, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southwest quarter (SW¼) and the northwest quarter (NW¼) and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter (NE¼ of SW¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-eight (48) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred and fifty-three (353) acres, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 13th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, to pay the debt then secured by said mortgage, and the taxes and assessments, if any, on said premises and disbursements allowed by law.

E. F. PIERCE, Mortgagee.

W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
7119 Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Kevin Gilhooly and Catherine Gilhooly, husband and wife, of William Pinckinton, mortgagee, dated December 1st, 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Polk county and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, 1892, at 9 o'clock m., in Book "M" of mortgages, on page 139,

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of twenty-five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($2,525.75) principal and interest, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half (W. ½) of section seventeen (17) in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-three (43) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, according to the government survey thereof, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest then due on said mortgage and the taxes and assessments, if any, on said premises and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

WILLIAM PINCKINTON,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota.
[34-29]

Crookston, Sept. 1, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the request of the parties named in the mortgage, the sale is continued until Saturday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1894.

ARNE GRUNDYSEN,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 30, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Peter Anderson and Christina Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, dated the 30th day of January, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of March, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Book Mortgages No. 60, page 499, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of two hundred sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (SE¼ of SE¼) of section twenty-six (26), and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (SW¼ of SW¼) of section twenty-five (25), all in township one hundred forty-eight (148) north of range forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the 13th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, to pay the debt then secured by said mortgage, and taxes and assessments, if any, on said premises, and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale.

Dated at Moorhead, Minnesota, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1894.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,
Executor of the last will and testament of Jerome B. Edelen, deceased, assignee for mortgagee.
Edelen & Davis,
Moorhead, Minnesota,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. [35-39

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated December 1st, 1892, executed by Kevin Gilhooly and Catherine Gilhooly, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to William Pinckinton, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 7th day of December, 1892, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 61 of mortgages, on page 139.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2,500, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said mortgagors, Kevin Gilhooly and Catherine Gilhooly, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, by their mortgage aforesaid, duly assigned to the undersigned, William Pinckinton, all the rents, issues and profits of the premises described in said mortgage, which said assignment bears date the 7th day of December, 1892, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. in Book 61 of mortgages, on page 141.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of $200.00

MINNESOTA RELIEF.

STATE BOARD TELLS WHAT HAS AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

About 800 Worthy Families Must Be Provided For All Winter, or Placed on Their Farms With Means to Provide For Themselves—Public Address by the Minnesota Relief Board.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—The state relief board, appointed by Governor Nelson to look after destitute people in the fire district at Hinckley and vicinity, has published a statement telling what has been done, and what should be done in the future for the poor people. The address says:

The work of searching for and burying the dead has now been practically completed. The devastated district has been thoroughly explored by trained woodsmen and possibly all the dead have been found and buried.

Hundreds of People to Provide For.

Twelve hundred people from Hinckley, Sandstone and other parts found refuge at Duluth, where their immediate wants have been most generously met by the citizens. About 500 people have been cared for at Pine City, and a large number at Rush City, Mora and Princeton.

Hundreds of people have been left, destitute. To re-establish these people as far as possible in their old homes, and, when not practicable, to locate them elsewhere under such conditions as will enable them to support themselves, will be the endeavor of the Minnesota state commission.

What Is Most Needed.

The fire sufferers may be classified as follows:

First—Single men who need only an outfit of clothing and perhaps a little money to enable them to look for work.

Second—Small farmers, most of whom have bought 40 to 120 acres of land on contract, on which they have paid a small amount. Most of these people want to go back on the land. There are probably 150 of these farmers.

Third—Villagers of Hinckley and Sandstone. Some of these people want to return at once; others may have to seek new homes if the industries at these places are not resumed.

Fourth—Widows with small children who were burned in the smaller towns and villages.

Timber to Rebuild Wrecked People.

The efforts by this fire are an excellent index of people. Their requirements are moderate, but the commissioners find that a very large number of money, clothing and food supplies will be needed. Considerations of labor, hay, oats, barley and especially winter rye, are needed to provide seed and food for stock.

While contributions of material are acceptable, the commission would remind the people of the state that money is the most portable and useful contribution possible. A large proportion of the people are farmers. They must be fitted out with home implements, farming implements and supplies until they can raise a crop, and this will require a large amount of money.

Where to Send Cash or Supplies.

Cash contributions should be sent direct to Kenneth Clark, Hinckley, St. Paul. Those having supplies will notify him and he will send instructions as to shipment. The commission has been designated its secretary, Mr. H. H. Hart, to represent them in a general execution of the work. Communications and matters relating to contributions should be addressed to H. H. Hart, Pine City. The commission will have representatives at Hinckley, Pine City and Duluth.

SITUATION AT HINCKLEY.

No Bodies in the Mill-Pond—Sufferers Thank the Generous Public.

HINCKLEY, Sept. 10.—The mill pond, where many people might have drowned had they gone there for safety during the fire, has been searched. No bodies were found.

It seems almost certain that the list of fatalities will be below 60.

When work of interment in Hinckley cemetery was completed four 60-foot trenches contained all that is left of 172 persons. Sixty-five persons were buried without anything in the shape of casket or box. Some boxes contained seven bodies. The total death list of Hinckley in all probability is about 375.

Chairman Davis of the Hinckley relief corps has charge of all persons, especially women and children and disabled men, kept from Hinckley until suitable quarters are provided for them, which will be in a few days. The erection of new business blocks will be commenced early this week.

The survivors have authorized their village organization to prepare an expression of their deep gratitude to the people all over the United States who have come so generously to the aid of the stricken people.

Five more bodies were found Saturday.

BUILDING STARTED AT SANDSTONE

Sandstone Refugees Leave Duluth to Begin Life Anew.

DULUTH, Sept. 7.—Forty men of families will return to Sandstone at once and begin the work of rebuilding the burned town. Their families will be left here in care of the relief society until the new homes are prepared. A notable relief fund has been sent in by Two Harbors amounting to $823, or equal to a contribution of $1 by every person in the place. The refugees who have been provided for at the churches are now at the Bethel.

General Baker for Congress.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 8.—General J. H. Baker was unanimously nominated for congress by the Second district Democratic convention here.

CROPS BURNED IN UPPER COUNTIES

Settlers About Brule in Need of Clothes and Provisions.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 8.—D. J. Fitzgerald of Brule has sent in an appeal for assistance for the settlers in that vicinity. He says they are starving as a result of forest fires which have destroyed their crops. They have been fighting fire day and night and sleeping in holes in the ground least they be surprised and burned also. Post Commander Kennedy turned the matter over to the relief committee and provisions were sent on the first train. The town of Brule is surrounded by fires and the plucky homesteaders are making a fight to save their homes. The Musser-Sauntry Lumber company are heavy losers by fire along Moose river. They lost several camps and logging equipments in addition to many thousands of dollars worth of standing pine.

FIRES CHECKED IN WISCONSIN.

A Heavy Rainfall Reported From Threatened Localities.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 8.—The first rain for several weeks fell here during the day, checking the progress of the forest fires and relieving present apprehensions. The relief committee for fire sufferers report new cases of destitution still coming from country districts, where the condition of things is truly terrible.

DON'T NEED ASSISTANCE.

Governor Peck Says Wisconsin Can Take Care of Her Needy.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.—When Governor Peck learned that appeal had been made to Acting Mayor McClellan of New York for aid to Wisconsin fire sufferers, he sent the following message:

To Mayor McClellan, New York:

I learn an appeal has been made to you from Wisconsin for aid to fire sufferers. The people of Wisconsin do not ask for aid outside of this state at present. I will care for all sufferers in this state. Please do not issue any appeal at this time.

GEORGE PECK, Governor.

Memorial Services For the Dead.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 12.—Memorial services for the Hinckley victims were held in the open house Sunday evening. The address was by Mr. Knutson, the Hinckley pastor who passed through the fire. A commemoration poem, by John Tatan of St. Paul, was read. Bishop Gilbert of St. Paul, brought tears to the eyes of the audience and thankfulness to their hearts by his address.

St. Paul Murderers Must Be Hanged.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—On Friday, Oct. 19, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, Otto Mühausen and Charles Ernisch, the murderers of William Lambert, will be hanged by the neck until dead in the court house square in Ramsey county.

Governor Nelson has affixed his signature to the death warrants of the two murderers.

Needs of the Wisconsin Destitute.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Reports received at the forest fires relief headquarters in this city indicate that about $40,000 will be required to care for the destitute fire sufferers in this state. Reports received on the 20 additional families near Ashland are in need of food, clothing and shelter.

Fires Stopped in Northwest Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Dispatches from Plainfield, Necedah, Green Bay, Hurley, Junction City, Grand Rapids and other cities indicate a heavy rainfall which has broken the drought and effectually quenched forest fires.

Flour Mill, Warehouse and Grain Burned.

DOWNING, Wis., Sept. 8.—The grist mill here was burned early in the morning. Loss $9,000, fully insured. The fire is thought to be incendiary. All grain in the mill and warehouse was destroyed. The mill was built two years ago.

Destitute People May Become Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—Mr. James J. Hill has set aside 4,000 acres of land near Hinckley, Minn., to be assigned to those made homeless by the recent forest fires who may wish to take up small farms and cultivate them. These 4,000 acres would furnish 200 farms of 25 acres each, thus accommodating 200 families, or a total of 1,000 people.

TRIAL OF DEBS AND STRIKERS.

Sensational Testimony in the Contempt Cases Now on in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of railway strikers has begun in the trial of American Railway Union officials.

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation, and the conductor on the same line said he was told that if he did not leave his cab he would never get out of Chicago alive.

Messages From Debs Read in Court.

William I. Henry of Kankakee, produced several telegrams he received at Kankakee signed E. V. Debs and read these to the court. The first was received by witness on July 1 and read:

Adopt measures to get Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint good committee and have board of clairns.

Straight Democrats in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—In the Democratic state convention the proposition to fuse on congressman was defeated and nominations were made as follows: For Governor, A. Lovell Hinton, and Andrew F. Couner of Hot Springs.

James A. Ward, of Pierre, is the nominee for governor.

K. of P. Ritual in English Only.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The much-mooted German question has been decided by the supreme lodge of the K. of P. by a decisive vote against permitting the use of the ritual in other than the English language.

NAILING THE LIES.

THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD AND THE DEMOCRATIC THEORY.

American Markets Are Worth $4,000,000,000 More Than All Others—Free Traders Want to Give Them Away—We Would Lose For Foreigners to Gain.

The removal of the free trade party's destructive free raw material wavery against American industries naturally calls to mind their old theory of the markets of the world, and how great a gain it will be if we can only secure them. Let us look into it.

The total manufactures of the United States in 1890, according to the last census returns, amounted in value to $9,054,486,387, of which we exported to the value of $161,102,275, leaving $8,893,332,961 worth of American manufactured goods consumed at home, as follows:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Total United States manufactures, 1890	$9,054,486,387
Total exported, 1890	161,102,275
Total home consumption, 1890	$8,893,332,961

In the same way we must deal with our farm products, the total value of which during 1890, consumed in 1890, was $2,460,107,454. We exported to the extent of $233,141,490, leaving about the same farm products worth $1,927,065,964 consumed by Americans. Thus:

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

Total farm products, 1890	$2,460,107,454
Total exported, 1890	533,141,490
Total home consumption, 1890	$1,927,065,964

We see thus the American people consumed American manufactured goods and farm products in 1890 to the extent of $10,831,298,925. To this we must add the value of foreign goods entered for consumption through our custom department, which amounted to $973,674,879 in 1890, thereby getting the following aggregate value of the entire

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION IN 1890.

American manufactures consumed	$8,893,332,961
American farm products consumed	1,927,065,964
Foreign goods	973,674,879
Total American consumption	$11,694,073,757

Against this aggregate consumption of goods in the United States, worth $11,694,073,757 in the year 1890, or $178.52 for every man, woman and child of a population of 65,000,000 people, what was the great market of the world that we may expect to secure?

The markets of the world comprise only such goods as are imported by the different countries of the world, because we cannot claim to supply them with what they already manufacture or grow in their own countries unless they propose free trade, in the Democratic party would have us do. They are not so foolish, however. Other countries prefer to retain what they already possess rather than throw away the substance for the shadow. We find, from the American Almanac of 1893, that the total imports of all other countries in the world at the latest date for which complete returns are available were as follows:

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australasia and the islands of the globe	$7,570,000,000
This is less by over $4,000,000,000 than the total consumption of goods in the United States. Thus:	
Total United States consumption, 1890	$11,694,073,757
Total imports, all other countries, 1890	7,569,000,000
United States market excess	$4,038,073,757

The policy of the free trade party is to throw our American markets, worth $11,694,073,737 in 1890—open to the competition of the farmers and manufacturers of all other countries, while we strive to secure their markets, all of which put together are worth $4,038,073,737 less than our own home market.

Is it not best to retain the good home market that we already possess, also striving to cause buying the $778,674,879 worth of foreign goods that we consume, and to produce these goods for ourselves, if we can, rather than to throw away what we are sure of and take chances in securing a portion of the smaller markets of the rest of the world in open competition with the cheap labor of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of Canada, of Central and South America, and of the savage labor of the islands of the sea?

Such is the policy of protection. But the free trade policy is to give our markets to the cheap labor of countries and to compete with the cheap labor in their smaller markets. We already consume over $4,000,000,000 worth of goods more than they can buy from us. Let us keep our own trade first. Always vote for protection.

CHARLES R. BUCKLAND.

Average Rate of Duty.

Free traders lose no opportunity to misrepresent the McKinley act and to bewail its high rates of duty whereas they are not high. An exact statement of the average rate of duties on all importations since 1861 is given below, and it should be preserved by every one:

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATES PER CENT OF DUTY ON ALL IMPORTATIONS.

Year.	Per Cent.
1861	18.5
1862	36.0
1863	47.0
1864	47.0
1865	48.0
1866	48.0
1867	46.0
1868	46.0
1869	46.0
1870	46.0
1871	44.0
1872	44.0
1873	44.0
1874	44.0
1875	44.0
1876	44.0
1877	44.0
1878	44.0
1879	44.0
1880	44.0
1881	44.0
1882	44.0
1883	44.0
1884	44.0
1885	44.0
1886	44.0
1887	44.0
1888	44.0
1889	44.0
1890	44.0
1891	44.0
1892	44.0
1893	44.0
1894	44.0

It will be seen that during the three years under the McKinley law the rate has been lower than in any year since 1861.

Proof of Solomon's Wisdom.

Solomon said, "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn." This was Solomon's way of forecasting the difference between Republican and Democratic times.—Indianapolis Journal.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headaches, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the ideas, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nervous energy. Indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, etc., arise from the same cause. One nerve center supplies the stomach with nerve fluid or force. This is frequently cause of many diseases of the heart. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut.

The Brain is the battery, the nerves convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed by the wires of the telegraph system, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact, hence the many cases of treatment for diseases of the stomach, when they treat the part affected.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a remedy acting directly on the nerve centers, and is especially recommended for all nervous diseases, such as headache, dizziness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dullness, hysteria, mental depression, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Dr. Miles' Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

At THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to SAVE MONEY come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from,

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST.

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - - Minn

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. E. C. BURKHARDT, Business Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class patronage solicited. Rooms in connection.

No. 823 Main street, Crookston, Minn

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Pie Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Frederick Ostrom, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in book 63 of mortgages on page 307 and 308, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of August, 1892, and mortgages lots one (1) and two (2) in block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the town of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the plat of said town on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in book 29 of mortgages, on pages 5 and 6.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and two (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, trustee, by written assignment dated the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in book 63 of mortgages on page 310.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of said note and mortgage, and the whole principal sum of $600 and interest from the 20th day of August, A. D. 1893, is now due and payable and there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $666.00, principal and interest, and $25.75 interest upon said principal sum from the date of this notice to the day of sale, and $25.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings have been had to collect the same except to foreclose same by this mortgage.

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Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bruden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

G1070 190

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Angus G. Bruden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

G1103 190

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MINNESOTA RELIEF.

STATE BOARD TELLS WHAT HAS AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

About 800 Worthy Families Must Be Provided For All Winter, or Virtual Death Faces With Means to Provide, For Themselves—Public Address by the Minnesota Relief Board.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—The state relief board, appointed by Governor Nelson to look after destitute people in the fire district at Hinckley and vicinity, has published a statement telling what has been done, and what should be done in the future for the poor people. The address says:

The work of searching for and burying the dead has now been practically completed. The devastated district has been thoroughly explored by trained woodsmen and possibly all the dead have been found and buried.

Hundreds of People to Provide For.

Twelve hundred people from Hinckley, Sandstone and other parts found refuge at Duluth, where their immediate wants have been most generously met by the citizens. About 600 people have been cared for at Pine City, and a large number at Rush City, Mora and Princeton.

Hundreds of people have been left destitute. To re-establish these people as far as possible in their old homes, and, when not practicable, to locate them elsewhere under such conditions as will enable them to support themselves, will be the endeavor of the Minnesota state commission.

What Is Most Needed.

The fire sufferers may be classified as follows:

First—Single men who need only an outfit of clothing and perhaps a little money to enable them to look for work.

Second—Small farmers, most of whom have bought 40 to 120 acres of land on contract, on which they have also paid a small amount. Most of these people want to go back on the land. There are probably 150 of these farmers.

Third—Villagers of Hinckley and Sandstone. Some of these people want to return to where others may have to seek new homes if the industries at those places are not resumed.

Fourth—Workers with small children who desire to locate in the smaller towns of the state.

How Much Will Be Worthy People.

The sufferers by this fire are an excellent class of people. Their records are complete, and the commission finds that a very large amount of money, building material and supplies will be needed. Contributions of labor, hay, oats, barley and especially winter rye, are needed to provide seed and food for stock.

While contributions of material are acceptable, the commission would remind the people of the state that money is the most portable and useful contribution possible. A large proportion of the people are farmers. They must be fitted out with houses, farming implements and supplies until they can raise a crop, and this will require a large amount of money.

Where to Send Cash or Supplies.

Cash contributions should be sent direct to Kennedy, Clark, treasurer, St. Paul. Those having supplies will notify him and he will send instructions as to shipment. The commission has also appointed its secretary, Mr. H. H. Hart, to represent them in a general execution of the work. All communications not relating to contributions should be addressed to H. H. Hart, Pine City. The commission will have representatives at Hinckley, Pine City and Duluth.

SITUATION AT HINGKLEY.

No Bodies in the Mill-Pond—Survivors Thank the Generous Public.

HINCKLEY, Sept. 10.—The mill pond, where many people sought safety during the fire, has been searched. No bodies were found.

It seems almost certain that the list of fatalities will be below 400.

When work of interment in Hinckley cemetery was completed four 60-foot trenches contained all that is left of 213 persons. Sixty-five persons were buried without anything in the shape of casket or box. Some boxes contained seven bodies. The total death rate for Hinckley in all probability is about 275.

Chairman Davis of the Hinckley relief committee has ordered all persons, especially women and children and disabled men, kept from Hinckley until suitable quarters are provided for them, which will be in a few days. The erection of new business blocks will be commenced early this week.

The survivors have authorized their village organization to prepare an expression of their deep gratitude to the people all over the United States who have come so generously to the aid of the stricken people.

Five more bodies were found Saturday.

BUILDING STARTED AT SANDSTONE

Sandstone Refugees Leave Duluth to Begin Life Anew.

DULUTH, Sept. 7.—Forty men of families will return to Sandstone at once and begin the work of rebuilding the burned town. Their families will be left here in care of the relief society until the new homes are prepared. A notable relief fund has been sent in by Two Harbors amounting to $913, or equal to a contribution of $1 by every person in that village. The pledges which have been made for the relief of the churches around at the Scene.

General Harrison Convinced.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 10.—General J. H. Baker was unanimously nominated for congress, by the Second district Democratic convention here.

CROPS BURNED IN UPPER COUNTIES

Settlers Among Ruins in Need of Clothing and Provisions.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 8.—D. J. Fitzgerald of Brule has issued an appeal for assistance for the settlers in that vicinity. He says they are starving. Nearly a million of forest fires which have destroyed their crops. They have been fighting fire, day and night and sleeping in holes in the ground least they be surprised and burned too. Poor Commissioner Kennedy turned the matter over to the relief committee and provisions were sent on the first train. The town of Brule is surrounded by fires and the lonely homesteaders are making a fight to save their houses. The Mississippi Lumber company there are heavy losers by fire along Moose river. They lost several camps and logging equipments in addition to many thousands of dollars worth of standing pine.

FIRES CHECKED IN WISCONSIN.

A Heavy Rainfall Reported From Threatened Localities.

CUMBERLAND, Wis., Sept. 8.—The first rain for several weeks fell here during the day, checking the progress of the forest fires and relieving present apprehensions. The relief committee and fire sufferers report new cases of destitution still coming from country districts, where the condition of things is truly terrible.

DON'T NEED ASSISTANCE.

Governor Peck Says Wisconsin Can Take Care of Her Needy.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 8.—When Governor Peck learned that appeal had been made to Acting Mayor McClellan of New York for aid to Wisconsin fire sufferers, he sent the following message:

To Mayor McClellan, New York:

I learn an appeal has been made to you from Wisconsin for aid to fire sufferers. The people of Wisconsin do not ask for aid outside of this state at present. I will care for all sufferers in the state. Please do not issue any appeal at this time.

GEORGE PECK, Governor.

Memorial Services For the Dead.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 13.—Memorial services for the Hinckley dead were held in the open house Sunday evening. The address was by Mr. Knutson, the Hinckley pastor who passed through the fire. A commemoration poem, by John Talman of St. Paul, was read. Bishop Gilbert of St. Paul, brought tears to the eyes of the audience and thankfulness to their hearts by his address.

St. Paul Murderers Must Be Hanged.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 10.—Up Friday, Oct. 19, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, Otto Mühlmann and Charles Ernisch, the murderers of William Linchoff, will be hanged by the neck until dead in the court house square in Ramsey county.

Governor Nelson has affixed his signature to the death warrants of the two murderers.

Needs of the Wisconsin Destitute.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Reports received at the forest fire relief headquarters in this city indicate that about $40,000 will be required to care for the destitute fire sufferers in this state. Reports received say the 20 additional families mentioned are in need of food, clothing and shelter.

Fires Stopped in Northwest Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Dispatches from Plainfield, Necedah, Green Bay, Hurley, Junction City, Grand Rapids and other cities indicate a heavy rainfall which has broken the drought and effectually quenched forest fires.

FLOUR MILL, Warehouse and Grain Burned.

DOWNING, Wis., Sept. 8.—The flour mill here was burned early in the morning. Loss $8,000, fully insured. The fire is thought to be incendiary. All grain in the mill and warehouse was destroyed. The mill was built two years ago.

Destitute Folpin May Become Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—Mr. James J. Hill has set aside 5,000 acres of land near Hinckley, Minn., to be assigned to those made homeless by the recent forest fires who may wish to take up small farms and cultivate them. These 5,000 acres would furnish 200 farms of 25 acres each, thus accommodating 200 families, or a total of 1,000 people.

TRIAL OF DEBS AND STRIKERS.

Sensational Testimony in the Contempt Cases Now on in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The examination of railway strikers has begun in the trial of American Railway Union officials.

A fireman on the St. Paul road testified that he had left his place because of intimidation, and the engineer on the train with whom he was told that if he did not leave his cab he would never get out of Chicago alive.

Message from Debs Read in Court.

William H. Henry, of Kankakee, produced several telegrams he received at Kankakee signed E. V. Debs, two of these he read. The first was received by witness on July 1 and read:

Stand pat. Insurrection in Big Four out. Promise protection to all, whether members or not. Appoint good committee and write name of chairman.

Straight Democrats in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—In the Democratic state convention the proposition to fuse on congressional lines defeated and nominations were made as follows: For Judge of Fifth district, Andrew E. Downey of Hot Springs. For James A. Ward, of Plevna, is the nominee for governor.

Rule of Russia in English Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Sarah Smallmootel German question has been decided by the supreme judge of the District of Columbia in favor of the Russian government. The case of the Russian subject, who

NAILING THE LIES.

THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD AND THE DEMOCRATIC THEORY.

American Markets Are Worth $4,000,000,000 More Than All Others—Free Traders Want to Give Ours Away—We Would Lose For Foreigners to Gain.

The renewal of the free trade party's destructive fray, raw material swept against American industries naturally calls to mind their old theory of the markets of the world, and how great a gain it will be if we can only secure them. Let us look into it.

The total manufactures of the United States in 1890, according to the last census returns, amounted in value to $9,054,438,287, of which we exported to the value of $161,103,876, leaving $8,893,334,961 worth of American manufactured goods consumed at home, as follows:

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Total United States manufactures, 1890	$9,054,438,287
Total exported, 1890	161,103,876
Total home consumption, 1890	$8,893,334,961
Total home consumption, 1880	4,232,325,443
Increase in ten years	$4,661,009,518

In the same way we must find principal our farm products, the total value of which during 1889, consumed in 1890, was $9,460,107,484. We exported to the extent of $689,141,400, leaving American farm products worth $1,927,965,964 consumed by Americans.

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

Total farm products, 1895	$9,460,107,484
Total exported, 1889	689,141,400
Total home consumption, 1890	$8,827,965,964

We see that the American people consumed American manufactured goods and farm products in 1890 to the extent of $10,821,300,925. To this we must add the value of foreign goods entered for consumption through our customs department, which amounted in 1890 to $774,812 in 1890, thereby getting the following aggregate value of the entire

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF GOODS.

American manufactures	$8,893,334,961
American farm products	1,927,965,964
Foreign goods	774,874,812
Total American consumption	$11,594,975,737

Against this aggregate consumption of goods in the United States, worth $11,604,975,737 in the year 1890, or $92 per capita for every woman and child of a population of 65,000,000 persons, what are the great markets of the world that we may contest for supply?

The markets of the world comprise only such goods as are imported into the different countries of the world, because we cannot claim to supply them with what they already manufacture or grow in their own countries unless they propose free trade as the Democratic party would have us do. Exports are not so foolish, however. Other countries prefer to retain what they already possess rather than throw away their inheritance for the shadow. We find, from The American Almanac of 1888, that the total imports of all other countries in the world at the latest date for which complete returns are available were as follows:

TOTAL FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and South America, Australasia and the Islands of the sea	$7,520,000,000

This is less by over $4,000,000,000 than the total consumption of goods in the United States. Thus:

Total United States consumption, 1890	$11,604,975,737
Total imports, all other countries, 1888	7,520,000,000
United States market excess	$4,084,975,737

The policy of the free trade party is to throw our American market—worth $11,604,975,737 in 1890—open to the competition of the farmers and manufacturers of all other nations, while we strive to secure their markets, all of which put together are worth $4,084,975,737 less than our own home market.

Is it not best to retain the home market that we already possess, also striving to cease buying the $773,874,812 worth of foreign goods that we consume, and to produce these goods for ourselves, if we can, rather than to throw away what we are sure of and take chances in securing a portion of the smaller markets of the rest of the world in open competition with the cheap labor of Europe, of Asia, of Africa, of Canada, of Central and South America, and of the savage labor of the islands of the sea?

Such is the policy of protection. But the free trade policy is to give our markets to the cheap labor countries and to compete with the cheap labor in their smaller markets. We already consume over $4,000,000,000 worth of goods more than they can buy from us. Let us keep our own trade first. Always vote for protection.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

Average Rate of Duty.

Free traders lose no opportunity to misrepresent the McKinley act and to misstate all high rates of duty, whether they are not high. An exact statement of the average rates of duties on all importations since 1861 is given below, and it should be preserved by every one:

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATES PER CENT OF DUTY ON TOTAL IMPORTATIONS.

Year.		Year.	
1861	19.08	1878	27.18
1862	32.28	1879	33.97
1863	47.56	1880	29.06
1864	35.97	1881	29.75
1865	47.03	1882	29.34
1866	44.56	1883	29.82
1867	44.56	1884	30.03
1868	44.06	1885	30.42
1869	45.73	1886	30.07
1870	38.24	1887	31.09
1871	38.24	1888	30.94
1872	40.43	1889	30.96
1873	29.56	1890	30.04
1874	29.56	1891	29.44
1875	28.09	1892	25.25
1876	27.46	1893	26.69
1877	29.97	1894	27.18

The average rate of duty during the 33 years under the McKinley law that has been lower than in any year under the Democratic tariff of 1857.

Protection is the policy of Republicanism and is written in the platform of the party, and it is the policy to which the people will look for relief from the present financial stringency.

This was Solomon's way of forecasting the difference between Democratic and Republican policy.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

"A great discovery in the bioclinic business; dullness; contagion of the blues etc., due to derangement of the nervous centers which supply the brain with nerve force; the indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and all nervous diseases of the heart and liver. The nerve system is like a telegraph system as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. The brain

is the battery which generates the nerve force; the nerves from the various parts of the body are the wires which conduct the force to every part of the body, large or small. Ordinary disturbance fails to reach, in fact, the nerve centers for the cause of the disturbance arising therefrom. Dr. Miles' Nervine does reach the seat of the trouble. Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

At THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,

YOUNG MEN'S,

BOYS' AND

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

H. BURRELL & CO., Proprietors.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

Corner Main and Robert Streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Rates $1.00 per day. Special rates to Theatrical Companies. Only Hotel in the city with Elevator. Only Hotel in the city with Steam Heat. Only Hotel in the city with Electric Lights. Only Hotel in the city with Electric Bells. Only Hotel in the city with Hot and Cold Water. Only Hotel in the city with Baths. Only Hotel in the city with Tile Floors. Only Hotel in the city with Mosaic Floors. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Floors. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Wainscoting. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Stairways. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Halls. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Bathrooms. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Lavatories. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Urinals. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Water Closets. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Slop Sinks. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Hat and Coat Racks. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Umbrella Stands. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Spittoons. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Ash Trays. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Cuspidors. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Foot Rests. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Arm Rests. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Head Rests. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Back Rests. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Seats. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Tables. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Chairs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Desks. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Bureaus. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Washstands. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Bedsteads. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Mattresses. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Pillows. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sheets. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Blankets. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Quilts. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Counterpanes. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Curtains. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Shades. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Blinds. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Screens. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Mirrors. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Pictures. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Statuary. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Busts. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Vases. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Flowers. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Plants. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Trees. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Shrubs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Grass. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Lawns. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Parks. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Fountains. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Ponds. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Lakes. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Rivers. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Streams. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Waterfalls. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Cascades. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Rapids. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Whirlpools. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Eddies. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Currents. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Tides. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Waves. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Foam. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Spray. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Mist. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Fog. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Clouds. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Rain. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Snow. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Hail. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sleet. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Frost. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Ice. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Glaciers. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Icebergs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Polar Bears. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Penguins. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Seals. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Walruses. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Whales. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sharks. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Dolphins. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Porpoises. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Lions. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Cows. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Horses. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Serpents. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Monsters. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Gods. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Goddesses. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Nymphs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Fairies. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Elves. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Dwarfs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Giants. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Titans. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Gods. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Goddesses. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Nymphs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Fairies. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Elves. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Dwarfs. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Giants. Only Hotel in the city with Marble Sea Titans.

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

Everything New and Nice. The Lunch Counter is complete.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Adams and Hilda Adams, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 28 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $450.00, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 427.

And whereas, said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $450.00 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and debt to the undersigned, Angus G. Bredin, by assignment dated the 2d day of August, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 428.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANGUS G. BREDIN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2110 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Samuel Haggard and John F. Haggard, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagee in the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 3d day of November, A. D. 1886, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 23 of mortgages, on page 265, &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500. Payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 426.

And whereas said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $500 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANDREW E. DOWNEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2111 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Haggard and John F. Haggard, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagee in the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 3d day of November, A. D. 1886, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 23 of mortgages, on page 265, &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500. Payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 427.

And whereas said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $500 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANDREW E. DOWNEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2112 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Samuel Haggard and John F. Haggard, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagee in the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1886, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 23 of mortgages, on page 264, &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500. Payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 425.

And whereas said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $500 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANDREW E. DOWNEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2113 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Adams and Hilda Adams, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 28 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $450.00, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 424.

And whereas said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $450.00 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANDREW E. DOWNEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2114 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Adams and Hilda Adams, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranteed Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., and is recorded in book 28 of mortgages, on page 12 &c.

And whereas, the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $450.00, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of said mortgage, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest thereon, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Andrew E. Downey, of Hot Springs, Fall River county, South Dakota, by assignment dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 424.

And whereas said assignee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $450.00 and the interest thereon due and payable, and has caused to be given to the said mortgagor the notice required by the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises conveyed by the sheriff of said county to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue, to be held at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest, and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of such sale, as by law provided, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-three (23), and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), all in township one hundred forty-one (141) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing forty acres more or less, according to government survey. Dated this 2d day of August, A. D. 1894.

ANDREW E. DOWNEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

GEO. H. FENDLER,
Attorney for Assignee.

G2115 Minneapolis, Minn. 255

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Adams and Hilda Adams

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:32 p. m. Daily

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, and points north, at.....7:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:55 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:30 a.m. Daily
7:35 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Wheeling, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Rugby, Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	6:25 p.m. Daily
8:30 a.m. Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Argyle, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent.	9:00 p.m. Daily ex Sun.
8:30 a.m. Wed. Fri.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m. Wed. Friday
9:30 a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Mcintosh and Fosston	6:30 a.m. Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a.m. Sat.	Going on Fosston branch	7:30 p.m. Sat.

Trains of the Great Northern Railway run to connect with Northern Steamship Company's magnificent new exclusively passenger steamship, "Northwest," which leaves Duluth every Friday at 4 p. m. for Sault. Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, making connections for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Philadelphia, and all Eastern points.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars on Pacific Coast trains. For pamphlets and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

A. D. GRIFFIN, Agent.

PEOPLE'S PENNIES PAID.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Andy Ryan, constable fees		3 00
T. A. Campbell,	"	5 00
A. A. Ginn,	"	5 Bills..... 15 40
Jos. H. Ege, serving citation		7 50
N. E. Kitch, commissioner work		106 60
L. C. Bennett,	"	36 70
C. J. Blanchard,	"	37 50
Jos. Oppegaard,	"	18 00
J. E. Oppegaard,	"	18 80
Jurors fees		14 00

All bills charged to ditch No. 1, will come out of the $15,000 bond money, noted above.

A number of bills were returned for correction, etc., and the bills of D. McKinnon, and Peter and George D. Barnard & Co., for freight, were rejected, after which the board adjourned.

Home Seeker's Excursions.

On Sept. 25th and October 9th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. will sell at very low rates (about half fare) Harvest excursion tickets from all its stations to the following territory: All points in Kansas, Nebraska and Southwest Missouri; all Missouri River points, from Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; all points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana (Except Memphis and New Orleans), Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas (except Hot Springs, Ark.), all points in Montana except West of Missoula and Kalispell; all points in Idaho except West of Nampa; all points in New Mexico, except on Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railways; points on the Southern Pacific from Lafayette to St. charles inclusive. Twenty days limit for return trip. Apply to nearest ticket agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, C. P. A. The Burlington, St. Paul, Minn. [22-38]-

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF PITTSBURG.

Parades Monday and Tuesday Were Grandly Successful—Decorations and Display of Patriotism Never Outdone. 200,000 People Present.

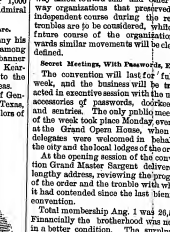
PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—The full forces of the Grand Army of the Republic are in full control of the city in possession.

The parade of naval veterans took place Monday morning. Over 1,000 men, under command of Rear Admiral J. B. Osborn were in line.

Historic Relics of Naval Warfare.

In the parades were carried many historic relics of naval warfare, among them the torn and stained banner which floated over the good old Kearsage when she added lustre to the American standard on the high seas.

Miss Carrie Lowe, daughter of General A. A. Lowe, of Fort Worth, Texas, was in the parade carrying the colors of



CAPTAIN J. B. ADAMS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

the Dupont Naval association of Texas. She was the lone representative of the Lone Star state in the parade of the salts, and her appearance elicited unbounded enthusiasm.

Old Salts Had a Mascot.

The column was reviewed by the national officers from a stand on Cedar avenue, Allegheny.

Miss Daisy Tibbs of Cincinnati, was the mascot of the naval veterans in the parade. She was dressed in the regulation sailor uniform and marched beside Admiral Osborn, acting as his messenger. Miss Tibbs has been the mascot of the organization since its inception, and is a general favorite among the tars.

The naval veterans went into their annual convention Monday afternoon. Thirty-four associations were represented. F. B. Allen, of Hartford, Conn., was elected grand commander.

FORTY THOUSAND IN LINE.

The G. A. R. Parade Proud of a Grand Success.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Forty thousand veterans who fought to save the Union marched through the streets of Pittsburg and Allegheny Tuesday. The old familiar tunes to which they sang in their comrades marched to victory or to death filled the air and echoed back from the surrounding hills. This is probably the last big parade of the G. A. R., as the officers are contemplating abandoning this feature of the regular encampment owing to the age of many of the veterans and the hardships attending a long march on a hot day. The decorations along the line of march were never surpassed, every building having a profusion of flags and bunting.

DISASTROUS RAIN AND WIND STORM

Portions of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana Visited.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by high winds, passed over Northeastern Iowa, Northern Illinois and Indiana during the evening, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning and torrents of rain and hail. Marshalltown, Clinton and Davenport, Ia., report considerable damage, numerous buildings and trees being struck by lightning and telegraph and telephone poles prostrated. Similar reports come from Rochelle, Spring Valley, Bloomington, Galesburg, Elgin and other Illinois towns, and from Columbia City, Fort Wayne and South Bend, Ind.

In this city numerous streets were flooded through the choking of sewers and numerous roofs torn and small outbuildings were blown down.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Republicans Make But a Slight Gain Over Last Year.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 10.—Returns received by The News up to 8 p. m. indicate that the Republicans have made but a slight gain in the state over last year. It looks now as if Cleaves (Rep.) will be elected governor by a plurality of 35,000 to 38,000 in a total of 110,000.

Oakes Acquitted of All Charges.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Master-in Chancery A. L. Cary has filed his report on the matters referred to him for investigation in connection with the Northern Pacific receivership contest. It is a complete victory for the receivers, the master exonerating Thomas F. Oakes from every charge preferred against him, but Henry Villard is found guilty of having made unlawful gains as a director of the Northern Pacific, amounting to over $800,000.

Prison Warden's Association.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Prison Warden's association of the United States is in session in this city with wardens from all the prominent penal institutions in the country in attendance. Prison discipline was the principal topic of discussion.

Old Minneapolis Market Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—At 1 a. m. the old city market on Bridge Square, a landmark of the city, was totally destroyed by fire.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN CONVENTION

Membership Reduced by Hard Times, But Finances Are O. K.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—Nearly every railroad in the United States is represented in the fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The attendance is the largest in the history of the order. The present convention is one of paramount importance to the order from the fact that numerous questions growing out of the recent boycott and the attitude of the American Railway union toward this and other railway organizations that preserved an independent course during the recent troubles are to be considered, while the future course of the organization towards similar movements will be clearly defined.

Secret Meetings, With Passwords, Etc.

The convention will last for fully a week, and the business will be transacted in executive session with the usual accessories of passwords, doorkeepers and sentries. The only public meeting of the week took place Monday evening at the Grand Opera House, when the delegates were welcomed in behalf of the city and the local lodges of the order.

At the opening session of the convention Grand Master Sargent delivered a lengthy address, reviewing the progress of the order and the trouble with which it had contended since the last biennial convention.

Total membership Aug. 1 was 26,508. Financially the brotherhood was never in a better condition. The supplies on hand amounts to $77,279.

ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Another Chapter in the Mississippi State Warrant Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—District Attorney Dixon has received a copy of the complaint filed before United States Commissioner Crawford at St. Louis against Clarence E. Cheney, president of the Western Bank Note company, and John Homes an engraver of the company, charging them with violating the treasury laws in printing the special warrants for the state of Mississippi. Warrants were sent to Chicago because the defendants both live here. The defendants had previously been apprehension that the government would begin the prosecution, agreed to come in voluntarily and give bail. Commissioner Hoore fixed the bail at $5,000 each and bonds will be given during the day, which will bind the defendants to appear at St. Louis for trial on Nov. 5.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Governor Stone and all state officials of Mississippi have been arrested by the United States marshal for violating counterfeit laws in issuing $200,000 state warrants.

USED HIS REVOLVER.

John Urich Kills One Man and Seriously Wounds Another.

KANKLEEY, Ills., Sept. 11.—City Marshal Donaldson was fatally shot and M. E. Tobias, clerk for the Star Coal company, seriously wounded by John Urich, a miner. Urich's son law had been placed in the pound and Mrs. Urich attempted to batter down the door and release the animal. The officer and Tobias interfered and as they were leading the woman to the jail Urich drew and emptied a revolver at them, two of the shots taking effect. Urich escaped a posse of 20 men who started in pursuit, and went to Ottawa, Ills., where he gave himself up to Sheriff Taylor.

Has Two Wives Living.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—William H. Jones, a waiter, is under arrest here charged with abducting pretty Angeline Mason, sole heiress to the Sunnyside estate, which includes the Northside resort known as Sunnyside. Jones was employed at the Sunnyside hotel and last August disappeared with the heiress. The pair was located in Montreal and later the girl and Jones, who claimed he married, returned to Chicago and his arrest followed. It is claimed that Jones has two wives living in this city.

Back Pay For Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The claims of the letter carriers for back pay, for which judgments were rendered by the court of claims and for which appropriations were made in the last deficiency bill, are being paid at the treasury department. The vast majority of these claims, however, are still pending before the court of claims, but it is expected that when the court meets again, Oct. 23, judgments in those pending will be quickly rendered, based on the decisions in former cases.

Had Forgotten His Own Name.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Colonel Thomas Jefferson Dolan, the well-known Democratic politician, was found wandering about the streets in a dazed condition during the day and was taken into custody by the police. Dolan had forgotten his own name and will be examined by the insane court.

The Rails Spread.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Spreading of rails caused a serious wreck on the Shell Beach railroad during the evening. Julius Applenaus, aged 16, was almost instantly killed. Willie F. Locke, aged 10, has since died of his injuries, and Engineer Crawford was badly hurt.

Death Warrants Signed.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 11.—The death warrants, ordering the execution of Otto Wenigkeit, alias Otto Milhausen, and Charles Ernisch, were delivered to Sheriff Chapel at 9:40 a. m. A receipt was given by Chief Deputy Irish, and afterwards verified by Sheriff Chapel himself.

Prison Warden's Association.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Prison Warden's association of the United States is in session in this city with wardens from all the prominent penal institutions in the country in attendance

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

James Miller is up from Georgetown, Minn., this week.

F. M. Eddy will speak at Beltrami on the evening of the 18th inst.

Jake Andrews who beats the big drum for the Salvation army, starts for Chicago this (Thursday) evening where he goes to perfect himself in his line.

Ole Iverson, of Chippewa county, arrived in Crookston Tuesday morning on his wheel, having ridden over 200 miles. He is visiting Gay and other Halvorsons.

Capt. A. Dunlavy, of Fisher, was a delegate to the democratic convention last week. The Capt. is rejoicing in the sight of a full-fledged democratic ticket in the field.

Lew Gooler, who recently made a trip through eastern part of Marshall county, says that he saw fields near Holt post-office that had yielded 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

Alexander McKinnon went down to St. Paul last week to look after his drainage bill, and luckily/only take in the democratic convention on the side. To say that Mac is pleased with the action of the convention but partly expresses it.

The attendance at the state fair from Polk county this year bids fair to be less than ever before, owing, no doubt to the prevalence of democratic times. In the good old republican days everybody could afford to go and almost everybody did go.

W. W. Fegan drove down to Fisher and Mallory on Monday, looking up horses for the road and securing samples of crops. Among other things, he brought back samples of corn from Joe Jurvals' big corn-field to be seen in the land department of the road at St. Paul.

D. W. and W. S. Hodge, of Buffalo, N. Y., are spending a fortnight out at Maple Lake, fishing, hunting and recreating generally. Thursday noon tone drove them out last week and reports that they were in love with the way and out there. They will carry back a good report of Polk county.

An exchange very pertinently remarks that a newspaper should give its party candidates the same support which it receives from them. A man who does not contribute a cent to and the support of a paper till he is a candidate for office should not expect the editor to waste over $30 worth of space, booming him for the office. Such men are often clumps enough to do it.

On Sunday afternoon, one of our most prominent business men, Mr. Ingvald H. Bjorkman himself out in his very slickest toggery and when the N. P. train came along, quietly boarded the train for Fertile, where, at 6 p. m. on Monday, he was married to Miss Karl Gilbertson, of the town of Garden. The happy couple left Fertile on the Monday's coming train for a brief wedding tour to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Reports from Aitken last Saturday were to the affect that hundreds of tons of hay had been destroyed in that locality by forest fires during the week. As a large portion of this hay was intended for use in the lumber-camps during winter it will have a tendency to create a demand for some of our prairie hay and every farmer who has any should be extremely careful about setting out prairie fires until wet weather comes.

Rudy Burkhardt: "What do you suppose I had nice to eat on Sunday? It was a genuine product of Polk county soil and as you are liable to guess "bunanas" or some other common products of our soil I will tell you. It was watermelons! Indeed a few miles out in the country and as fine as I ever tasted. Far better than those we get that are imported from the south. Weare counting on when we get so that we can raise such things here."

Jo Jarvais was up from Fisher on Saturday talking up politics with his republican brethren. He seems to be a far better practicing than political farmer. He is this week engaged in cutting up 40 acres of the finest corn ever raised in Polk county. This corn is of the Dent variety was planted last of May and finished on June 1st. Notwithstanding the dry season it grew splendid and filled out perfectly and is as good corn as can be produced anywhere in any northern state.

Mr. Edward Lanetot, who owns and cultivates a farm near Gentilly, had as fine a lot of potatoes for sale last Saturday as we ever saw raised in Polk county, and we have seen some elegant tubers produced here. He said that in a dry year like this has been, he always takes especial pains with his potatoes and he thinks that it always pays. His crop is the only one in Polk county this year that will turn out 200 bushel per acre—and even this is smaller than our land can do in ordinary years.

R. A. Whitehead was in the city from St. Paul on Friday.

Mr. Anglim went down to St. Paul last week to attend the democratic state convention.

If you want a choice farm, near the city—price no object, call at this office or write us for terms.

Miss Maude Beams left on Friday morning on the N. P. line for a week's visit with friends at Grand Forks.

Dr. A. Gilmour, of McIntosh who was a delegate to the democratic state convention returned on Friday morning on his way home.

Jack McPhee was up from the Lockhart farm this week. Says he had a yield of 17 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of oats per acre this year. That is good for as big a farm as the Lockhart.

The JOURNAL has been rushed with job-work for the past ten days or so. Our new job man, Mr. Barker is however able to take care of all that may be offered in the latest styles of the art. Give the JOURNAL job-rooms a trial.

J. E. O'Brien was a delegate to the democratic convention, returning on Friday morning exceedingly well pleased with the work of that august body. He was more than pleased at their action in putting in the field a straight ticket throughout.

Col. Cobban Post intends to add a new member at its last regular, S. W. Freeman, of Fisher, and has three or four more applications upon which favorable action has been taken. As the years roll by, however these services will become fewer and further between, until m/a very few years there will be no more who can be initiated and it will not be many years before the Grand Army itself will be but on historical reminiscence.

That ad of Mr. M. H. (Brown's that for several weeks has been rambling offering "2s and 50 foot lots" for sale is a mistake in heading as to exact size, for every body who has been to see those lots with a view to purchasing has found upon examination that the lots are 25 by 100 feet wide instead of 25 and 50 feet. That any man in these times could offer to sell lots of that size at the prices and on the terms that Capt. Brown quotes, seems to have been beyond the comprehension of the intelligent competitor who naturally concluded that the lots must be the same old size, that is, 25 and 50 and so put it that way. The JOURNAL always delights to give its readers a pleasant surprise and has been able to do so in this case when they find that they can get just twice the size they were expecting to get—and for the same money. There are still a few of those lots left—and bear in mind that they are 50 and 100 feet front!

Kops Bros. sell sheet music at one-half price to all mail fill orders by return mail. A great number of beautiful compositions have recently been written. All of their customers are kept posted regarding la test publications. Musicians both professional and amateur will find it to their advantage to intrust orders for musical supplies of all kinds to Kops Bros., 215 Wabash Ave, Chicago. [21-37]

Any Honest Lady wishing to make $15 per week quietly at her own home, address with stamped envelope, NETA L. WILLARD, Los Angeles, Cal. This offer is bonafide. Work ready to send at once. Steady position. 11.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY. FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. BROWN, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

It Pays to Advertise in the Journal.

Dec Overholt had a horse stolen from him not long since and advertised that fact in the JOURNAL. Last week he heard from his horse at Euclid where the animal had been taken up, bearing evidence of very hard usage.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 8th:

McCune E. S.	Sanders Viola
Nerskog Andy 2	Thompson Setia
Berd Pete	Arnold Mary
Rose W. C.	
Leith Frank	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

"Huller's Little German Pills are the superior of many and excelled by none. They are anti-griping and do not nauseate. Their use stimulates the liver and corrects the Bilious condition of the stomach. They are sugar-coated, small in size, and are the mildest and most effective cathartic that can be used. Try them once and you will never want to use any other. Sold by F. L. Durand.

We find it necessary to warn our customers and the public generally not to trust business with one, Mr. D. S. Horwitz, under the supposition that he is representing us.

Kops Bros., General Music Dealers, 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago. [21-22]

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT The Choicest Cuts At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broad-way C OOKSTON

MARTHA WASHINGTON COOK-BOOK FREE!

320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.

One of the best Cook Books published. Contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also directions on Medicine, Etiquette, etc. Indexed for handy reference.

MAILED FREE,

In Exchange for 50 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and 2 cent stamp.

Address Lion Coffee Pine Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, Games, Books, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of LION COFFEE.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. A. ROBERTSON, D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN MORRISON BLOCK.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Live county managers wanted. Address "The Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis."

M. LeGUEE. Veterinary Surgeon, Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894. NO. 23

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State.

vernor.....Knute Nelson.
utenant Governor.....David M. Clough.
cretary of State.....F. P. Brown
torney General.....H. W. Childs.

Congressional.

mber at Congress, 9th Dist....Haldor E. Boen

Legislative.

nator, 43st Sen. Dist.....E. E. Lommen.
presentatives, 81st Sen. Dist....John D. Knutson
son. B. M. Chesley and Hans Juelson.

Judicial.

sociate Justices Supreme Court.....J. J. Elliott, Daniel Buck, Wm. Mitchell and Loren W. Collins.
dge 9th Jud. District .....Frank Ives
erk of Court.....Nils Ytsen.

County.

dditor.....C. V. Webster
easurer.....T. Beaudry
egister of Deeds.....John Amundson
torney.....A. R. Holmes
ourt Commissioner.....Arny Grundysen
dge of Probate.....C. M. Benson
ounty Supt. of Schools.....A. A. Lommen
urveyor.....O. L. Hamery
oroner.....Henry Shepard

County Commissioners.

1st District.....John E. Oppegard
2nd District.....Axel Lindeo
3rd District.....M. E. Kirsch
4th District.....C. P. Demers
5th District.....A. C. Rhinehart

THE CITY.

ayor.....John Cremb
Office in Merchants National Bank.
erk.....W. A. Lanctot
Office in McKinnon Block
reasurer.....Ole O. Christianson
Office in Anderson Block
ngineer.....R. M. Walsh
Office in Fournier Block
ssessor.....C. H. Mix
ity Attorney.....Dufresne Buckien
Office over Merchants National Bank
ity Engineer.....George Ralph
Office in Fournier Block.
ity Justices—L. E. Gorman, Fournier Block
G. H. Holt,.....McKinnon Block
onstables.....A. A. Glenn and Wm. Bloom
ost Commissioner.....Jas Creighton
hief of Police.....Louis Gouyea

ALDERMEN.

t Large.....J. W. Wheeler
irst Ward.....I. U. Jennings, Geo. O. Buhs
econd " .....T. E. Sanderson, W. B. Scribbard "..... Wm. Watts, M. E. Kirsch
ourth "..... N. S. Gervais, Fred Ralph
ird " .....T. G. Marlette, A. McGregor

Town Clerks.

The following is a list of the town clerks for the several towns in Polk COUNTY:

ndover,	E M Bivins	Crookston
ngus	J M Palmer	Angus
ack River,	P A Eckerson	Wylie
ray,	Albert Wickstrom	Bray
ardner	H Sevarind	Nereson
randsvold,	Ole Nelson	Fosston
elgium,	Henry Ebner	Euclid
rtrand,	A P Frank	Warren
ygland,	Halvor Grunseerc	Fisher
rookston,	E O Flaaten	Crookston
rookston, city,	W. A. Lanctot,	Crookston
olumbia,	John G Johnson	Fosston
exter,	E L Wickstrom	Lindsey
mardsville,	Charlie Asp	Brooks
nfield,	H C Hinger	Euclid
den,	Neri A Skele	Olga
arkins,	Wm Himmelsbeck	Crookston
arley,	W A Lenhart,	Warren
anny,	J O McWatters,	Euclid
ther,	John Gilsaan	Fisher
ther, vil.,	John Gleason	Fisher
rville, vil.,	L B George	Fertile
ld Forks	S J Hogue	S G Forks
d Forks, city,	J R Johnson	S G Forks
arfield,	Iver J Ingebretson	Fertile
arden,	John Hanson	Ringdal
entilly,	H T Gendreau,	Gentilly
rwash,	John DeFoye	L L Falls
rove Park,	E B Abbott	Hester
odley,	D T Mitchell,	Eagle Bay
ammond,	Ernest Hanna	Crookston
ighem,	Ole Henderkson	Northland
ill River,	Fred S Stevenson	Lindsey
ibbard,	Andrew Monson,	Millerville
rrison,	J B Geddes	S G Forks
untsville,	G H Frosta,	S G Forks
ertsonville,	Fred Nelson	Gentilly
ling,	Albert Johnson,	Reinbold
kuste,	Lars R Nelson	Erskine
ake Pleasant,	August Brandle	Lake Pleasant
mbert,	Samuel Gibson,	Lambert
lberty,	Nelson Clemenson,	Fertile
ssor,	Chas Matteson,	Crookston
owell,	Ole Christianson,	Crookston
ouisville,	Benjamin Balter	Hoot
eshli,	Robert Nesbit	Mallory
orth	Henry Boye,	T R Falls
orden,	H D Beardsen	Fertile
orthland,	M S Merager	Northland
unsdell,	Hanse P Lahne,	Fresh
nstad,	W A Marin	Melvin
arnell,	P Bisen	Crookston
opler River,	J B Rekon	Brooke
olk Centre,	Chas. Peterson	Wylie
ueer,	Hans S Henkum	Fosston
R. r, village,	A P Tompin	S L Falls
ed Lake Falls,	Hdeig Berli	S L Falls
eis,	D C Hallock	Eden
iver Falls,	John Peterson,	St. Hilaire
ockabury,	Ingebret Larson	St. Hilaire
oome,	P Boukind	Reby
osebud,	John E Juverud,	Fosston
ussia,	Orem Simmons	Crookston
anders,	Nils K Anderson	St. Hilaire
anderville,	Henry Nelson	Northland
t. Hilaire,	J L Johnson	St. Hilaire
t. Hilaire,	Ingebret Larson	Winger
t. James,	James P Sullivan	S P Forks
abor,	F J Cernousek	Tabor
herebrooke,	Simon Parreau	Cherebrooke
ilden,		
rysnid,	A O Sletteen	Reby
heeland,	John Thompson	Reby
ruger,	Albert Johnson	Ringdal
oodside,	Thos Haldorson,	Nereson Bay
yandotte,	O J Johnson	St. Hilaire
ellow River,	Oscar Wick	E G Forks
hief River Falls	Adam Zeh,	T R Falls

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with largest house in the west, 30 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Every sample that is warranted to grow, 25 best varieties sent postpaid in the world, etc. If you want money write, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO., St Paul, Minn.

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. 289-91 (THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.)

FATAL FLAMES.

Five Charred Bodies as a Result of a Factory Fire in Washington.

OTHER EMPLOYES MISSING.

The Building Was Five Stories High but Had No Fire Escape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The most fatal fire of recent years in Washington was the burning of the mattress factory of Stumph & Bros. Four bodies are at the morgue, charred and unclaimed, beyond recognition, one is dead at the hospital, three injured men are at the hospital and there may be others buried under the ruins, as several of the work men are unaccounted for.

Two of the dead at the morgue are now known to be William H. Teunyson, an old man employed in the factory, and Willie Aslo, a boy of 13 years. James F. Vaughn, a clerk, died at the hospital. The others, who are missing, are Henry Fowler, Phillip Ackerman, Robert Reitzel and an old man who has been employed in the factory but a few days and whose name is not remembered by his employer.

Had No Fire Escape.

The factory which is owned by C. Claude and Edward Stumph, stood at the intersection of Seventh and K streets and Massachusetts avenue, a 5-story structure with thin brick walls, windows only at back and front and no fire escape. It was stored with feathers, shavings and other inflammable materials and 20 persons were at work in it, six of whom were young women.

Fifteen minutes before noon fire was discovered in the picking room of the front of the second floor. Almost before the alarm could be given to the workmen, it had spread through the second story and

Burst Up the Elevator Shaft.

As the escape of those on the upper floors was cut off they stood in the windows shouting for help, while hundreds on the streets, unable to give them assistance, yelled to them to wait for the hook and ladder company. Three men were soon on the roof, two of them gesticulating frantically, while the other leaned calmly against a chimney waiting. Policeman Flynn found a ladder and with the help of two stalwart men dragged a mattress to the roof of a blacksmith shop beneath the eaves of the factory. While these preparations were under way one of the men jumped from the roof, whirling over and over in the air and striking on his side. A man jumped to the roof and was caught on the mattress, held by Policeman Brown and others. The third leaped headlong so that in the force of his fall he

Tore Through the Mattress

as though it had been a blanket. Other men clung to narrow projections outside the windows until a pile of mattresses had been heaped on the sidewalk and jumped off without sustaining severe injuries.

Twenty minutes after the fire had been discovered the east wall fell, crushing the blacksmith shop, Palmer's oyster house and the horse and cattle feed company's building. Shortly afterwards the other walls tottered and came down, crushing the 3-story brick building of the Woodruff File Holder company. Truman J. Bennett's marble shop and Hall & Comstock's furniture store, a frame building. One fireman and several spectators were hurt by falling brick.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

Fifty Houses Blown to Atoms and Several People Killed.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 18.—A tornado passed through Langston and Mining and blew 50 houses to atoms. A young lady and two children were killed and several people injured. Several houses caught fire at Mining and a conflagration followed. The town of Mining is 12 miles from the nearest railroad and particulars cannot be learned.

Fired For Reporting Cruelty.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 18.—Mrs. L. A. Randall, an aged lady who was for a time an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, reports that she was expelled because she reported acts of cruelty on the part of the matron. This cruelty she states was practiced on infants unable to talk. She offered to produce evidence, but no attention was paid to her.

The Pullman Charter Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Pullman pig warrants proceedings have been again brought into court, and Attorney General Maloney will be given leave to file his information against the Pullman company, without objection from the counsel for the Pullman company.

Postmasters Go Out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The terms of between 20 and 25 postmasters will expire during next month. It is probable that no action will be taken in any of the cases until Postmaster General Bissell returns from Buffalo. No important cities are included in the list.

CONGRESS MUST ACT,

Before Settlers in Burned Districts Can Cut Timber.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. — Commissioner Lamereaux of the general land office, has been receiving many communications from homesteaders in the burned districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, concerning pine lands which they have taken, but which have not been finally titled, or in which the title does not rest with the settler. Homesteaders are prohibited from cutting the pine until they acquire complete title. To this they make no objection, except in cases of fire, when the pine must be cut at once or it will lose its value for lumber. In any section where the fire has raged and the bark of the trees is burned, they must be cut the following winter or the worms at once begin their ravages, and by the second winter the trees are almost if not wholly destroyed. The settlers have been inquiring of Commissioner Lamereaux whether the department cannot grant them permits to cut the timber on their land so that it may be saved. The commissioner says that such permission cannot be granted, and congress must act before the settlers whose titles are not yet perfect can cut and save their timber. It is expected a bill will be introduced and an effort be made early in the next session of congress to grant the homesteaders the relief they are asking. Commissioner Lamereaux made a tour of the burned section while he was in the Northwest. He says that there will be extensive lumbering in that section this year, as the owners of all timber lands where the flames swept the country know that they must cut the injured timber in order to save it.

Chicago Relief Fund.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—City Controller Ackermann has received instruction by telegraph to send all relief for the sufferers by the recent fires to Milwaukee for Wisconsin sufferers, and to St. Paul for Minnesota. The total amount received to date is $1,163. Quite a large amount of clothing, shoes, etc., has also been received, probably enough to fill two wagons. The controller has decided to send one-third of the total to the Wisconsin committee and the other two-thirds to the Minnesota committee, as the suffering in the latter state is much greater and more extensive than in Wisconsin.

Over $80,000 Received.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 18.—The total cash subscriptions received by the state and local committees during the day was $6,105.86, making the grand total to date $80,198.77. Cities, towns, firms, societies and individuals, not only all over the state, but from every part of the country, are pouring in their contributions and the work by committees goes on without interruption.

Will Cancel Taxes.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—The state board of equalization has adopted the recommendation of the special committee appointed to investigate into the devastation at Hinckley, Brook Park and Mission Creek, in Pine county, and remitted the bulk of the personal property assessments, amounting to about $30,000.

SPLIT IN THE K. OF P.

Secession of All German Lodges Expected by Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Charles Al Lee, supreme representative K. of P., was asked regarding the secession of the German lodge in Indianapolis. He said he was not surprised to hear of it and would not be surprised to hear of 20 more.

"This is America," said Mr. Lee, "and we want our order to be an American order. It will be better for these disaptors to get out of the order if they are not willing to conform to the American style of things. We have over 500,000 members and about 13,000 German members. If those 13,000 German members go out 26,000 new men will come in on the strength of the new rule."

Mr. Lee denied that the last supreme chancellor had affronted the German members and asserted that the new chancellor was in perfect accord with him.

JACKSON'S FORFEIT DOWN.

Last Round in the Windy Pugilistic Battle Finished.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The $10,000 forfeit which Peter Jackson had posted with Will J. Davis for a fight with Corbett, was taken down Wednesday. Jackson and his manager "Parson" Davies, called on Manager Davis at the Columbia theatre, shortly before noon.

"The fight is off," Jackson said, "and I want myatm thousand."

Mr. Davis promptly produced the check, turned it over, and the last round in the windy battle had been finished.

"Jackson will never get a fight with Corbett," said "Parson" Davies, Wednesday. "The big fight will never come off. Jackson will sail for the West Indies at once, and I will go to London. How long he will stay I don't know, but he has given up all hope of meeting Corbett in the ring."

A Mennonite Colony.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—Representatives of the Mennonites from Hays City, Kans., have arrived here on their return from an examination of the San Luis valley. As a result of their visit the party will purchase 10 sections of land, to which 3000 families from Hays City will remove to engage in farming.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

Republican Candidates Placed In Nomination—The Convention Season Over.

The Republican convention for the 81st legislative district, comprising the counties of Polk, Norman and Beltrami, was held in the court house in Crookston on Saturday last.

The convention was called to order by J. J. McGuire, and John Wright of Norman county was made temporary chairman. W. A. Hammond was elected secretary.

The credentials committee was composed of P. S. Ware, O. A. Thorson and G. W. Roberts, of Polk, and O. H. Auker and H. A. Sorley of Norman, and reported 26 delegates entitled to votes in the convention.

The resolutions committee, consisting of P. J. McGuire, H. A. Sorley, P. S. Ware, John Alderman and O. Walter, reported in favor of delivering resolutions until nominations were made and the report was accepted.

The temporary organization was made permanent, after which nominations were made as follows, all by acclamation:

For Senator—B. Sampson, of Polk.

For Representatives—J. J. Rue, of Norman, P. S. Ware, of Polk; and John Wright, of Norman.

Calls for Ware induced that gentleman to address the hour for a few minutes, during which he thanked the convention for the nomination, and expressed confidence in ability of the Republican party to win in this district.

A legislative committee was appointed as follows: W. A. Hammond, O. A. Thorson, Ira C. Richardson, J. V. Campbell, H. A. Sorley.

After instructing this committee to do possible vanquishing on the legislative ticket, the convention adjourned.

Stanton on Fusion.

At the democratic congressional convention at Fergus Falls last Friday, Mayor Thomas N. McLeod was nominated to lead the forlorn hope. An effort was made by the Pope county delegation to endorse Boen. At this, chairman Irvin M. Stanton called a delegate to the chair and made a vigorous speech against fusion of any kind denouncing the idea and the originators in unmeasured terms:

"If" said he, Democrats should vote for Boen this time, why not next time and so on forever? The great trouble with a certain class of democrats has been that they are more about beating some one than they do for the success of the party principles. If democracy was simply a thing of no duty it would be all right to trade and barter away the positions on our tickets, but the principles of democracy are eternal, and we should do all in our power to adhere to them. We are the party of the national government, and it is our duty to promote the success and permanency of our party.

"In Polk county we have always maintained our organization, and had the pleasure and satisfaction of voting for democrats. The result is that we have one of the best organizations in the state to-day. And if the other counties had pursued the same policy there would be no doubt about carrying the state this fall. We have a splendid state ticket, and we should strengthen it by nominating a good, clean congressional for congress.

Mr. Stanton is the democratic candidate for county attorney in this county, and while some of the democrats have been favorable to fusion in county affairs it would be the master and gives the fusion idea its quietus. Mr. Stanton's ideas upon that question are sound.

Republican Candidate for Congress.

Frank A. Eddy came up on the N. P. road on Tuesday morning from Fertile where he spoke on Monday evening to a good audience and left on the afternoon train where he was to speak on Tuesday evening. He gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call while in the city. Mr. Eddy has met with success since he opened up the campaign and everywhere finds great interest manifested. The people this fall are evidently thinking, and as sure as they do they begin to see that under a republican reign the country enjoyed the greatest prosperity, besides the months of democratic misrule has convinced them that the country needs another change. Mr. Eddy is a plain, practical, matter of fact man, a man of broad views and liberal education and should he be elected as no doubt he will be, we shall have a man here to represent the people of the district. The people are becoming convinced that it is time to call a halt on the state of things that exist under a democratic reign and there will be a wonderful change in the complexion of congress at its next session. The good old Seventh district should fall in line by electing a thorough republican and we think she will do it.

Will Grade Court House Square.

The bids for grading the west side of the Court House square to conform to the grade recently established on Broadway by the city, were opened by County Commissioner M. E. Kirsch Saturday last at 3 p. m.

The following bids were receives:

Thomas Young	15c.	per cubic yard
Thomas Schmidt	12½c.	" " "
William Barin	20½c.	" " "
H. J. & J. A. Castle	20½c.	" " "
McKinnon Bros	18½c.	" " "
Louis Johnson	12c.	" " "

The bid of H. J. & J. A. Castle being the lowest, the commissioner awarded them the contract, which provides that the work must be completed by Oct. 15. This will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the county property, as well as access to the Court house more convenient.

Prison Warden's Association.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.— The Prison Warden's association of the United States is in session in this city with wardens from all the prominent penal institutions in the country in attendance Prison discipline was the principal topic of discussion.

Dr. Black Nominated.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—Democrats of the Fifth district nominated Dr. Henry Blank of Washington county for congress.

An Attorney Shoots Himself.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Sept. 18.—O. F. Black, a prominent attorney, shot himself in his office, the ball taking effect in the head, producing a scalp wound from which it is considered dangerous.

One Dead, Three Injured.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—A premature blast occurred at Honeybrook colliery by which one man was killed and three injured. The men were working on a coal stripping at the time.

Alderman I. U. Jennings left a bruce of prairie chickens at our office on Monday for which he has our thanks. They were fine spring chickens and he had lots more.

C. T. Lanman, of the McIntosh Times, came down on Thursday evening to witness the "large and enthusiastic" county division meeting, wishing of perhaps some one or a dozen people. Wonderful enthusiasm!

When the well at Felix Fournet's new block had reached a depth of 160 feet, a big rock was encountered that called for the use of nitro glycerine. Two charges were used and at each discharge the workmen in that vicinity all thought that an earthquake had struck the country.

Dept. Collector T. B. McMunn came home on Sunday morning from a trip to Wilkin and Ottertail counties. He occupied his time attending democratic convention and hunting blind pigs—and thereby hangs a tale. It is whispered on the q. t. down there that one rosy genial Dept. did was wrested by a slight less swine of the feminine persuasion but Mac aint saying much about that. The story goes that he got wind of a blind pig and when he went to raid it he found a woman, armed and equipped as the law (don't) direct and in the war of words that ensued Mac got the worst of it and he came home and left his pet stuffed owl to the tender mercies of Mac, for once in his life was talked to a stand-still—but then he was not talking politics with her.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 15th, 1894.

GENT'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Bolduc, Mart	Thompson, A G Mrs
Johnson, T G	Johnson, Phillis
Hoss, W. C.	Johnson, Mattida
	Heak, Jennie
	Lewis, Ida
	Lowe, Mrs
	Brannan, Louise

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

The Beginning of Knowledge.

Calloe—Women have mighty queer ways, don't you think, Uncle Si?

Uncle Si—I kain't say that I know much about woimen. I only been married four times.—Indianapolis Journal.

In Japan they don't throw flowers or wreaths at an actor. They give him a drop curtain. Every actor of eminence has at least a dozen drop curtains made of silk and satin, beautifully embroidered and decorated.

THAT DIVISION SCHEME

Is not Such a Beautiful Plan as Some Would Have You Believe.

Farmers Are Not Serving Their Own Interests by Voting.

For a Division of the County of Polk at the Coming Election.

It is the opinion of some who have traveled over the county extensively that the question of division, if it should come before the people today would carry. And the strongest reason given—or rather the excuse oftenest used is "that the people can't stand the exactions of Crookston schemers." The JOURNAL is prepared to accept this view of the case. We do not believe that the average voter is anxious to saddle upon himself a burden of debt, just because he imagines that there is a dishonest man in Crookston, or, as the case may be, several of them. The average voter is not so obtuse that he does not know that a division act men exist every where, and that every new county sent that might be created, would, as soon as it attained any importance whatever be subject to the same objections, in fact they might get some of the very men they now complain of to deal with. When these men of whom they complain are occupants of public office the remedy is plain and simple—instead of getting up all this extra expense to get rid of the bunnacles, why, just simply decline to re-elect them when they show up. However much authority the advocates of division may use to deceive the voters, the have fact is too plain to be mistaken that division if it should take place will cost the average taxpayer at least doubt what he has to pay now. The fact that certain men who are interested in real estate in the villages that expect to be county-seats have put up big money to fight their project through the legislature and are tieming the heavy expense necessary to carry on the work is very significant when you stop to think about it. No one can imagine for a moment that they are doing all that work and spending all that money just to benefit the average taxpayer. They are looking out for their own interests and that is just what the farmers of Polk county should do in this matter which is of so vital importance to them. If they will do that we believe that they will decide that division is not for their benefit—at least not in four counties.

Was it Spite Work?

P. S. Ware informs the JOURNAL that a number of moons ago he presented a bill to the county board. At the first meeting the bill was referred back to him for correction; at the next meeting some other matter was found with it to prevent allowing it and so it has been at each succeeding meeting. Mr. Ware says it looks to us like personal spite work that he will bring an action against the county to recover the amount of his bill. It is singular if our county officials will allow personal spite to interfere with the proper discharge of their sworn duties and put the county to the expense of defending against such and proper bills. It is a prostitution of official duty that calls for investigation and punishment if found to be true.

Free Lectures on the Yakima Valley.

The wonderful fertility of this now farf-famed valley in eastern Washington, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, under irrigation farming, has attracted widespread attention. Soil, climate and location all unite to make it an ideal spot for the farmer.

Residents of Crookston and surrandingcountry will have an opportunity to hear all about this region. Capt. William Brown will lecture at Crookston on the resources and advantages of irrigation farming on the afternoon and evening of Saturday September 22nd. Admission free, as G. A. R. hall.

Afternoon lecture for country people at 3 o'clock and evening lecture for townspeople at 7 o'clock p. m. Take your wives and go and hear about this Eden.

Miss. Lily Warninger went to Fisher on Wednesday for a few days visit with friends.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Twenty thousand people visited the state fair St. Paul day.

Senator Sherman and General Miles visited St. Paul last week.

Fourth district Populists nominated Francis H. Clarke of St. Paul for congress.

The glanders epidemic at Minneapolis is said to be over. Fifty horses were killed.

Cattle on the track wrecked 10 cars and an engine on the Mesaba and Northern.

William Davis, confined in the county jail at Alttkin, made an attempt to kill Jailer Hanson.

The last issue for the season of the Minnesota Weather Crop Bulletin will be on October 2.

The George Tileston Milling company have begun the erection of a 25,000 bushel elevator at St. Cloud.

The Populist convention of the Sixth congressional district nominated ex-Congressman Kittel Halvorson.

The Duluth and Iron Range railway is completed to the town of Eveleth and freight trains are now run in there.

Stromberg, the Populist candidate for state auditor, has refused to withdraw in favor of the Democratic nominee.

The Postoffice Clerks' National association have decided to hold their next meeting in St. Paul in September next.

John Iran was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing policeman Jacobson at Hastings July 10 last.

Ore shipments from Mountain Iron and Virginia mines have been partially suspended for a week from lack of cars.

Over 70 of the veterans of the Tenth Minnesota regiment attended a reunion at the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Thursday.

According to the city engineer's annual report, St. Paul has 283 miles of graded streets and over 500 miles of sidewalks.

Governor McKinley will speak at St. Paul Oct. 6, and at Duluth Oct. 8. Congressman Reed's dates have not yet been fixed.

Fires in the northern part of Otter Tail county during the past week have damaged standing timber to the extent of $100,000.

The Winona and Southwestern railway has been sold to V. Simpson and other officers of the Southwestern Improvement company.

Herman Geisee, postmaster at Millersburg, has disappeared. His accounts with the government were all right but other crookedness is alleged.

Democrats of the Seventh district nominated Dr. McLean of Fergus Falls for congress by acclamation. Strong anti-fusion resolutions were adopted.

Porter John W. Blair of the Duluth limited train which was burned at Hinckley, was presented with a gold badge for his bravery by the colored citizens of St. Paul.

The gold mill of the Little American mine on Rainy lake has turned out over $100 a day in free gold and as much more as concentrates since the mine was resumed after the mill's breakdown three weeks ago.

A Minneapolis market gardener planted a purse containing $95 in a basket of melons, which he sold without thinking about his plant. He had the purchaser arrested for grand larceny.

The state and St. Paul committees have collected $84,679.83 for the fire sufferers, of which $84,184.88 is St. Paul's contribution. The contributions of Minneapolis amount to about $25,000.

Forty-nine persons took the civil service examination at St. Paul Thursday. Twenty-two took the railway mail clerk examination, the remainder being examined for positions in the departmental and Indian services.

Father Connolly, who was convicted and sentenced to state prison at Duluth and released by the supreme court of Minnesota, will not be tried again. County Attorney Dwan has decided not to prosecute further. Connolly spent several months in the Stillwater prison.

Duluth Democrats nominated ex-City Attorney Henry F. Greene for the bench. A resolution was passed by which the nominee is to withdraw, provided the nominee of the other parties will do the same, and leave it to the Duluth bar association to decide who the candidate shall be, in order that the judiciary shall be removed from politics.

FAVORABLE TO MINNESOTA.

Report of the British Agricultural Investigators Expected Soon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—Secretary Scarlett of the board of trade, has received a letter from Ireland, concerning Mr. Anderson, the Irish member of the committee which came to Minnesota from the British Isles, to investigate the agricultural interests of the Northwest. The letter stated that Mr. Anderson was enthusiastic over the prospects and outlook for diversified farming in Minnesota and that he had practically decided to remove to this state with his two sons, and some-in-law. Mr. Anderson is willing to invest $2,000 in the purchase of a farm, provided he can find the land he wants. The letter further stated that the report of the committee may be expected on this side of the water any day. The report is said to be highly favorable to Minnesota.

Rebuilding Hinckley.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Sept. 14.—Four new buildings are in course of erection. The state board, under Mr. Marchant, has assumed charge. The first passenger train in 10 days on the Eastern Minnesota went through town. It will run to the Kettle river bridge and return.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED.

Japanese Defeat the Chinese in a Bloody Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch received here gives further details of the capture of Ping Yang by the Japanese forces. After the place fell into the hands of the Japanese a strong party of infantry and cavalry were assigned to the duty of patrolling the town. A search was made in houses for Chinese soldiers and many were found and taken prisoners.

When the Japanese troops made their final assault several thousand of the Chinese defenders threw down their arms and fled panic stricken to the valley northward. The Japanese, however, controlled the entrance to the valley and the fleeing Chinese found their retreat in this direction cut off. Whole regiments seeking to escape from the victorious army were thus compelled to surrender.

Over Two Thousand Killed.

It is now stated that the total number of killed will not exceed 2,200. The remainder of the Chinese army, some 16,000 men, are either wounded and in the hands of the Japanese, or are submit prisoners of war.

The emperor of Japan has telegraphed congratulating the field marshal upon the victory he has achieved over the enemy. The field marshal has issued an order in which he commends the troops for their action.

The dispatch says the Chinese outnumbered the Japanese three to one. The artillery was vastly superior to that of the Chinese. The Japanese flying column is now pushing northward for the purpose of securing the passes and thus preventing the Chinese army from marching within Korea.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

The Supreme Lodge Meets at Chattanooga Some Reports.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 17.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is now in session here. After the grand sire's address the report of the grand treasurer was presented, as follows:

Receipts: Cash balance as per last report, $48,078.72; sundry receipts during the year, $74,638.31: total cash received, $108,534.94.

Expenditures during the year, $76,-236.08. Balance in hands of treasurer, $38,281.26.

Assets: The available assets of the Sovereign Grand lodge at this date are as follows:

Cash balance in treasurer's hands, $83,251.25; Lehigh Valley Railroad company 4½ per cent bonds, $15,000; Erie 4 per cent general company 4 per cent bonds, $15,000; total, $53,251.25.

The total available assets as per my report, Aug. 19, 1893, were $76,076.72, showing a loss in assets of $16,825.47.

The total membership of the order in the United States was 780,192 at the close of 1893, or including the states of Rebekah degree, 889,742. Adding some 35,000 members in foreign jurisdictions, shows a total of about 913,000 at the end of 1893.

Miles Goes to Governor's Island.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—It is definitely announced that General Nelson A. Miles will be transferred to Governor's island upon the retirement of General Hovard, which occurs Nov. 8. It is thought that General Ruger of San Francisco will succeed Miles as major general in command of the department of the Missouri.

The Pullman Charter Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Pullman car warranto proceedings have been again brought into court, and Attorney General Maloney will be given time to file his information against the Pullman company, without objection from the counsel for the company.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Unsettled. No. 2 spring, 56½c; No. 1 Northern, 61c; December, 55½c.
CORN—Firm. No. 3, 34c.
OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c.
BARLEY—Lower. No. 2, 59½c; sample, 52@56½c.
RYE—Higher. No. 1, 49½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—September, 56c; highest, 59½c; lowest, 56c; close, 56c. December opening, 56½c; highest, 56½c; lowest, 56½@56½c; close, 56½c. May opening, 61c; highest, 62½c; lowest, 58½c; close, 60½c. No. 1 hard—September, 56c. No. 1 Northern, 56½c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 17, 1894.

HOGS—$3.10 lower. Range of prices, $4.00@3.85.
CATTLE—Steady; good demand for fat cattle; common slow.
Prime steers, $3.50@3.65; good steers, $3.25@3.40; prime cows, $2.85@3.05; good cows, $2.60@2.75; common to fair cows, $1.90@2.40; veal calves, $3.50@3.75; heavy calves, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $1.50@2.75.
SHEEP—Steady.
Muttons, $3.25@3.40; lambs, $1.50@3.75; common, 75c@1.37.
Receipts: Hogs, 400; cattle, 800; calves, 12; sheep, 35.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Sept. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 57c; No. 1 Northern, 56c; No. 2 Northern, 55c; No. 1 Northern, (to arrive), 57c. December, No. 1 Northern, 56½c; May, 62½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1894.

CATTLE—Active, 10@15c higher Natives, $1.50@3.80; western, $4.50@4.70; Texans, $1.90@3.30; cows, $1.40@3.00; canned around $3.00, and best Western at $4.10@4.25.
HOGS—Steady; prices unchanged. Quality better. Sales ranged at $3.40@3.80; light, $3.40@3.85 for rough packing, $3.50@3.70 for mixed; $3.65@3.80 for heavy packing and shipping pigs, $3.50@3.90.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market weak at recent decline.
Receipts: Cattle, 12,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 13,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady; September, 59¾; December, 56½; May, 62¾.
CORN—Higher. September, 36½c; October, 36½; May, 40@40¾.
OATS—Steady. Cash, 30½c; September, 30½; October, 29½; May, 33@33¾.
PORK—Lower. September, $14.00; January, $15.62.
LARD—Higher. September, $8.00.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Lord Mount Stephen of Montreal has contributed $6,000 to the Minnesota fire sufferers.

The second annual convention of the Traveling Engineers' association is in session at Denver.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the Second Minnesota regiment was held at St. Paul Tuesday.

In St. Petersburg from Sept. 1 to Sept. 7 140 cases of cholera and 101 deaths have been recorded.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Sixth Wisconsin district renominated Hon. Owen D. Wells of Fond du Lac.

Part of the crew at the St. Croix boom at Stillwater, Minn., refused to go to work Tuesday morning, demanding higher wages.

John C. Beatty, organizer and manager of the Colorado Labor Protection company, is charged with having embezzled a colossal fund.

A. J. Boardman, a defeated candidate for mayor of Minneapolis on the Republican ticket, will run independent and attempts to defeat the regular nominee.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

The funeral of the Comte de Paris occurred at London Wednesday.

Two workmen were injured, one fatally, while working on the fifth story of the old Tribune building at Minneapolis.

The golf championship of America was won by William G. Lawrence of the Newport Golf club, defeating William C. McDonald of Chicago by one point.

The national convention of Old Time Military Telegraphers was held Wednesday in the Carrollton hotel, Baltimore. Delegates were present from nearly every city in the Union.

The little schooner Nina, Captain Pritsch, has arrived at Queenstown from New York. Pritsch was the only man on board. The Nina sailed from New York on Sunday, Aug. 5.

Friday, Sept. 14.

Fire in the London leather market district destroyed property worth £200,000.

Colonel Thomas J. Dolan, the prominent Chicago Democratic politician, has been adjudged insane.

The illness of James Anthony Froude, the historian, has now taken such a serious turn that it is feared he will not recover.

Mgr. Satolli said in answer to a question that he had received no communication from the Vatican intimating that he would be recalled.

The Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters has advanced insurance rates on grain in bulk per $100 to all points, taking effect Sept. 15.

A London dispatch from Rome says that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan will be present at the consistory in December, when Mgr. Satolli will receive the red hat.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

Four inches of snow fell at Havre, Mont., Thursday night.

Three men in the penitentiary at Joliette, Minn., at the point of, revolvers relieved the postmaster and a friend of $75.

The first snowfall of the season occurred at Havre, Mont., Wednesday night, where there was a deposit of over four inches.

At Springfield, Mass., C. M. Murphy lowered the world's bicycle record for two miles, paced, held by Tyler in 4:16 3-5, to 4:06 3-5.

It is said that the emperor of Germany is trying to organize a conference of the powers with a view to bringing about a general disarmament.

Porter John W. Blair of the Duluth limited train which was burned at Hinckley, was presented with a gold badge by the colored citizens of St. Paul.

Monday, Sept. 17.

Two motormen were injured in a collision of street cars at St. Paul. Several passengers were also badly shaken up.

The Kentucky derby, for 10 yearolds, mile and a half, and once the greatest stake race in America, has been reduced to a mile and a quarter.

Cholera continues to spread in Gallacia, where Thursday 97 new cases and 120 deaths were reported. Out of 74 Galacian districts 40 are infested.

The three days' festivities in honor of the birthday of President Diaz and the declaration of Mexico's independence have opened throughout the republic.

It is announced from Panama that a new steamship line, the vessels to be built in England and to fly the United Mexican flag, is to be established between Panama and San Francisco.

General Francesco Bonrino, who last week issued a manifesto claiming heritage to the house of France, has been kept under military arrest for two months as punishment for issuing the manifesto.

Frank Erne, the champion light-weight of Western New York, is hard in training for his 10-round go with Solly Smith on October 2. Smith is in training in Indiana and writes that he is in fine fettle.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Actor William Gillette, who has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury.

At Eldora, Ia., Peter Hansen, section foreman, was cut in two by a switch engine.

Minnesota Populists opened the campaign in St. Paul Monday night. S. M. Owen was the principal speaker.

The net cash in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $102,640,668, of which $97,420,361 represented the gold reserve.

Miss Dora B. Robinson, the only woman ever appointed postoffice inspector of internal revenue, died at her home in Brooklyn Monday.

Secretary Carlisle has asked for the immediate resignation of Jeremiah O'Rourke of Newark, N. J., supervising architect of the treasury department.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Paris says that papers in the city announce the engagement of Miss Anna Gould to Prince Francis.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hot Flashes, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightmare, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by Indiscretion, Over-Exertion, Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Impotency, Consumption and Insanity. $1 a box; 6 for $5, with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Sold by druggists. Prepared in Medical and Electrical Institute, Chicago. Sold only by

Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

Dr. Cole

And Staff of English, American and Scandinavian Physicians. 30 Years' Experience in Private Hospital and Specialty Practice.

Clinical methods adopted and used in the hospitals of Boston, Bellief, Kristiania, Berlin, Philadelphia and other famous cities are employed daily. Cures guaranteed and charges reasonable. Scientific consultation and examination advised by mail with known and responsible citizens. Bishop and Sister of Kristiania, Revs. Fr. Bunnsend and Tuyior of New York, Baron of London, Longacre of Germany, and others known to us, and the benefits derived therefrom, consulted with our own experience, are appended to our patients. We are indorsed by the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, and by scientific men, lawyers, attorneys, business men, and the great mass of the people in every section throughout the country. Our patients are our friends, and they all say we cure them, even after others have been given up as incurable. We can refer to hundreds whom we have cured after they had been almost ruined in health and wreck by unprincipled charlatans. Consultation free. Correspondence strictly confidential. Call or address Dr. A. L. COLE, 44 Washington St., Chicago Medical and Surgical Clinic. (1 yr. 21)

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything in the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the latest styles of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and ground before it is sent to me by mail send 30 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.

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ATTY'S-AT-LAW,

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and **winnipeg**

HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth and West Superior, 7:54 p.m.

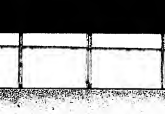
Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:25 a.m.

Save Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on, write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

C. A. FISCHER,



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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check boring Barrels, Manufacturer of all kinds of Sporting Ammunition. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Secretary's Next Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by James W. Keir and Mary Keir, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages, on page 216.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) certain interest coupons, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 83 of mortgages on page 466.

And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein and hereby conveyed, viz: The south half of the northeast quarter (S½ of NE¼) of section twenty-three (23), township one hundred forty-six (146) north of northwest range ninety-seven (97) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States survey, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage, with interest and taxes, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradie,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 163

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel Alfred S. Kelly, her husband, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages on page 316.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) certain interest coupons, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 83 of mortgages on page 466.

And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein and hereby conveyed, viz: The north half of northeast quarter (N½ of NE¼) of section twenty-three (23), township one hundred forty-six (146) north of northwest range ninety-seven (97) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States survey, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage, with interest and taxes, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) certain interest coupons, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 83 of mortgages on page 466.

And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein and hereby conveyed, viz: The south half of northeast quarter (S½ of NE¼) of section twenty-three (23), township one hundred forty-six (146) north of northwest range ninety-seven (97) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States survey, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage, with interest and taxes, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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Angus G. Bradie,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 163

C. E. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt Bloc, Crookston, Minn.

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Johnson Langnes, of Pine County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages on page 465.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) certain interest coupons, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 83 of mortgages on page 466.

And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein and hereby conveyed, viz: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-three (23), township one hundred forty-six (146) north of northwest range ninety-seven (97) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States survey, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage, with interest and taxes, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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Angus G. Bradie,
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Minneapolis, Minn. 163

[First Publication August 16, 1894.]

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And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

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And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Johnson Langnes, of Pine County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 83 of mortgages on page 465.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) certain interest coupons, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commercial Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated July 23rd, A. D. 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 83 of mortgages on page 466.

And whereas the said note and mortgage have become wholly due and payable by the terms thereof, and the whole amount due thereon is now due and payable, and there is now due and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of $884.00 being the sum of $600.00 principal and $84.00 interest on said note to the date hereof, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to collect the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recited, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein and hereby conveyed, viz: The south half of northeast quarter (S½ of NE¼) of section twenty-three (23), township one hundred forty-six (146) north of northwest range ninety-seven (97) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States survey, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage, with interest and taxes, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradie,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 163

[First Publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

AN ELECTRICAL SLIP.

Public opinion had been triumphantly vindicated. The insanity plea had broken down, and Albert Prior was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and might the Lord have mercy on his soul. Everybody agreed that it was a righteous verdict, but now that he was sentenced they added, "Poor fellow!"

Albert Prior was a young man who had had more of his own way than was good for him. His own family—father, mother, brother and sisters—had given way to him so much that he appeared to think the world at large should do the same. The world differed with him. Unfortunately the first to oppose his violent will was a woman—a girl almost. She would have nothing to do with him and told him so. He stormed, of course, but did not look upon her opposition as serious. No girl in her senses could continue to refuse a young man of his prospects in life. But when he heard that she had become engaged to young Howen, the telegraph operator, Prior's rage passed all bounds. He determined to frighten Bowen out of the place and called at the telegraph office for that laudable purpose, but Bowen was the night operator and was absent. The day man, with a smile, not knowing what he did, said Bowen would likely be found at the Parker place, where Miss Johnson lived with her brother parents being dead.

Prior ground his teeth and departed. He found Miss Johnson at home, but alone. There was a stormy scene, ending with the tragedy. He fired four times at her, keeping the other two bullets for himself. But he was a coward and a cur at heart, and when it came to the point of putting the two bullets into himself he quailed and thought it best to escape. Then electricity did him its first disservice. It sent his description far and wide, capturing him 25 miles from his home. He was taken back to the county town where he lived and lodged in jail.

Public opinion, ever right and all powerful, now asserted itself. The outward and visible sign of its action was an ominous gathering of dark browed citizens outside the jail. There were determined mutterings among the crowd rather than outspoken anger, but the mob was the more dangerous on that account. One man in its midst thrust his enclosed hand toward the sky, and from his hand dangled a rope. A cry like the growling of a pack of wolves went up as the mob saw the rope, and they clamored at the gates of the jail: "Lynch him! Father, give up the keys!" was their cry.

The agitated sheriff knew his duty, but he hesitated to perform it.

But the keys were not given up. The clamor had ceased. A young man with pale face and red eyes stood on the top of the stone wall that surrounded the jail. He held up his hand, and there was instant silence. They all recognized him as Bowen, the night operator, to whom they had been engaged.

"Gentlemen," he cried, and his clear voice reached the outskirts of the crowd, "don't do it. Don't put an everlasting stain on the fair name of our town. No one has ever been lynched in this county, and none in this state so far as I know. Don't let us begin it. If I thought the miserable scoundrel inside would escape —if I thought his murder would help him off—I'd be the man to lead you to batter down those doors and hang him on the nearest tree, and you know it." There were cheers at this. "But he won't escape. His money can't buy him off. He will be punished by the law. Don't think it's mercy I'm preaching; it's vengeance!" Bowen shook his clinched fist at the jail. "That wretch there has been in hell ever since he heard your name. For he is hell, for he's a bastard, until the time his trembling legs carry him to the scaffold. I want him to stay in the hell till he drops through into the other, if there is one. I want him to suffer some of the misery he has caused. Lynching is over in a moment. I want that murderer to die by the slow, merciless cruelty of the law."

Even the worst in the crowd shuddered as they heard these words and realized as they looked at Bowen's face, almost inhuman in its rage, that his thirst for revenge made their own seem almost innocent. The speech silenced the crowd. The man with the rope threw it over into the jail yard, shouting to the sheriff, "Take care of it, old man; you'll need it."

And so it came about, just as Bowen knew it would, that all the money and influence of the Prior family could not help the murderer, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 21, at 6 a. m. And thus public opinion was satisfied.

But the moment the sentence was announced and the fate of the young man settled a curious change began to be noticed in public opinion. It seemed to have veered round. There was much sympathy for the family, of course. Then there came to be much sympathy for the criminal himself. People quoted the phrase about the worst use a man can be put to. Ladies sent flowers to the condemned man's cell. After all, hanging him, poor fellow, would not bring Miss Johnson back to life. A dozen or few spoke of Miss Johnson; she was forgotten by all but one man, who grounded his rank when he realized the insularity of public opinion.

Petitions were got up, headed by the local clergy. Women begged for signatures and got them. Every man and woman signed them—all except one, and even he was urged to sign by a tearful lady, who asked him to remember that virgin was the name for her.

"But the Lord has his instruments," said Bowen grimly, "and I swear to you, madam, that if you succeed in getting that murderer reprieved I will be the instrument of the Lord's vengeance."

"Oh, don't say that," pleaded the lady. "Your signature would have such an effect. You were noble once and saved him from lynching, be noble again and save him from the gallows."

"I shall certainly not sign. It is, if you will pardon me, an insult to ask me. If you reprieve him, you will make a murderer of me, for I will kill him when he comes out, if it is 30 years from now. You talk of lynching. It is your words, not mine, that make me lynching possible. The people scorn all with you now, more shame to them, but the next murder that is committed will be followed by a lynching just because you are successful today."

The lady left Bowen with a sigh, depressed because of the depravity of human nature, as indeed she had every right to be.

The Prior family was a rich and influential one. The person who is alive has many to help; the one in the grave has few to cry for justice. Petitions calling for money poured in on the governor from all parts of the state. The good man, whose eye was entirely on his own re-election, did not know what to do. If any one could have shown him mathematically that this action or the other would gain or lose him exactly so many votes, his course would have been clear, but his own advisers were uncertain about the matter. A mistake in a little thing like this might easily lose him the election. Sometimes it was rumored that the governor was going to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. Then the rumor was contradicted.

People claimed, apparently with justice, that merely imprisonment for life was a sufficient punishment for a young man, but every one knew in his own heart that the commutation was only the beginning of the fight, and that a future governor would have sufficient pressure brought to bear upon him to let the young man go.

Up to the 20th of September the governor made no sign. When Bowen went to his duties on the night of the 20th, he met the sheriff.

"Has any reprieve arrived yet?" asked Bowen. The sheriff shook his head sadly. He had never yet hanged a man and did not wish to begin.

"No," said the sheriff, "and from what I've said this afternoon is like to be by to arrive. The governor has made up his mind at last that the law must take its course."

"I'm glad of that," said Bowen.

"Well, I'm not."

After 9 o'clock messages almost ceased coming in, and Bowen sat reading the evening paper. Suddenly there came a call for the office, and the operator answered. As the message came over the wire Bowen wrote it down mechanically from the clicking instrument, not understanding its purpose, but when he read it he jumped to his feet, with an oath. He looked wildly around the room, then realized, with a sigh of relief, that he was alone, except for the messenger boy who sat dozing in the corner, with his cap over his eyes. He took up the paper again and read it with set teeth:

Sheriff of Breuling County, Brentlingville:

Do not pursue further to execution of Prior. Sentence commuted. Documents sent off by mail and registered. Advise me that you understand this message.

JOHN DAY, Governor.

Bowen walked up and down the room with knitted brow. He was in no doubt as to what to do, and he wanted to think over it. The telegraph instrument called to him, and he turned to it, tapping the answering click. The message was to himself from the operator at the capital, and it told him he was to forward the sheriff's telegram without delay and report to the office at the capital—a man's life depended on it, the message concluded. Bowen answered that the telegram to the sheriff would be immediately sent.

Taking another telegraph blank, he wrote:

Sheriff of Breuling County, Brentlingville:

Proceed with execution of Prior. No reprieve will be sent. Reply if you understand this message.

JOHN DAY, Governor.

It is a pity it cannot be written that Bowen felt some compunction at what he was doing. We like to think that when a man deliberately commits a crime he should hesitate and pay enough deference to the proprieties as to feel at least a temporary regret, even if he goes on with his crime afterward. Bowen's thoughts were upon the dead girl, not on the living man. He roused the dozing telegraph messenger.

"Here," he said, "take this to the jail and find the sheriff. If he is not there, go to his residence. If he is asleep, wake him up. Tell him this wants an answer. Give him a blank, and when he's filled it up bring it to me. Give the message to no one else, mind."

The boy said "Yes, sir" and departed into the night. He returned so quickly that Bowen knew without asking that he had found the sheriff at the jail. The message to the governor, written in a trembling hand by the sheriff, was:

I understand that the execution is to take place. If you should change your mind, for God's sake telegraph me at once. Prior shall delay execution until last moment allowed by law.

Bowen did not send that message, but another. He laughed and then checked himself in alarm, for his laugh sounded strange. "I wonder if I am quite sane," he said to himself. "I could tell it."

The night were slowly on. A man representing a press association came in after 12 and sent a long dispatch. Brentingville except through him until the day operator came on, and then it would be too late.

The newspaper man, lingering, asked if there would be only one telegrapher on hand after the execution.

"I shall have a lot of stuff to send over, and I want it rushed. Some of the papers may not be goodies. I would have brought an operator with me, but we thought there was going to be a reprieve, although the sheriff didn't seem to think so," he added.

"The day operator will be here at 6, I will return as soon as I've had a cup of coffee, and we'll handle all you can write," answered Bowen without looking up from his instrument.

"Thanks. Grim business, isn't it?" "It is."

"I thought the governor would cave. Didn't you?"

"I don't know."

"He'd a shrewd old villain. He'd have lost next election if he'd reprieved this man. People don't want to see lynching introduced, and a weak kneed governor is Judge Lynch's friend. Well, good night. See you in the morning."

"Good night," said Bowen.

Daylight gradually dimmed the lamps in the telegraph room, and Bowen started and caught his breath as the church bell began to toll.

It was 10 minutes after 6 when Bowen's partner, the day man, came in.

"Well, they've hanged him," he said.

Bowen was fumbling among some papers on his table. He folded two of them and put them in his inside pocket. Then he spoke:

"There will be a newspaper man here in a few moments with a good deal of copy to telegraph. Rush it off as fast as you can, and I'll be back to help before you are tired."

As Bowen walked toward the jail he met the scattered group of those who had been privileged to see the execution. They were discussing capital punishment, and some were yawning, combining about the unearthly hour they son for the function they had just beheld. Between the outside gate and the jail door Bowen met the sheriff, who was looking ghastly and sallow in the fresh morning light.

"I have come to give myself up," said Bowen before the official could greet him.

"To give yourself up? What for?"

"For murder, I suppose."

"This is no time for joking, young man," said the sheriff severely.

"Do I look like a humorist? Read that."

First incredulity, then horror, overspread the haggard face of the sheriff as he read and reread the telegram. He staggered back against the wall, putting up his arm to keep himself from falling.

"Bowen," he gasped. "Do you—do you mean to—to tell me—that this message came for me last night?"

"I do."

"And you—you suppressed it?"

"I did and sent you a false one."

"And I have hanged a reprieved man?"

"You have hanged a murderer—yes."

"My God! My God!" cried the sheriff. He turned his face on his arm against the wall and wept. His nerves were gone. He had been up all night and had never hanged a man before.

Bowen stood there until the spasm was over. The sheriff turned indignantly to him, trying to hide the feeling of shame he felt at giving away, in anger at the witness of it.

"And you come to me, you villain, because I said I would help you if you ever got into a tight place?"

"I—a your right hand!" cried the young man. "I come to you to give myself up. Can you be afraid I—I, a coward. There will be no petitions got up for me. What are you going to do with me?"

"I don't know, Bowen; I don't know," faltered the official, on the point of breaking down. "I did not wish to have to hang another man and a friend at that. "I'll have to see the governor. I'll have to fly the town. I don't suppose you'll try to escape?"

"I'll be here when you want me."

So Bowen went back to his duties as operator, and the sheriff left by the first train for the capital.

Many strange thing happened. For the first time within human recollection, the newspapers were unanimous in denouncing the conduct of the head of the state, the organs of the governor's own party lavishly praising him, the opposition, shrieking grudgingly admitting that he had more backbone than they had given him credit for. Public opinion, like the cat of the ballad, had jumped, and that unmistakably.

"In the name of all that's wonderful, sheriff," said the bewildered governor, "who signed all those petitions? If the papers wanded the man hanged, why in the fiend's name did they not say so before and save me all this worry? Now, how many know of this suppressed dispatch?"

"Well there's you and your subordinates here and—"

"We'll say nothing about it."

"And then there is me and Bowen in Brentingville. That's all."

"Well, Bowen will keep quiet for his own sake, and you won't mention it?"

"Certainly not."

"Then let's all keep quiet. The thing's safe if some of those newspaper fellows don't get after it. Let it be recorded in the books, and I'll burn all the documents."

And thus it was. Public opinion was once more vindicated. The governor was triumphantly re-elected as a man with some stamina about him.—Robert Barr.

Recipe Never Fails.

Husband (at railway station)—Goodby, Mary, are you sure you have everything?

Wife—Yes, I believe so. Mercy, I forgot the molasses candy! Run and get some for baby, quick!

"Won't he keep quiet without molasses candy?"

Of course, but I want to make sure of having a seat to myself."—Good News.

An Athletic Reform.

Winks—There is likely to be a change in college athletics next year. Reckless which will not longer be tolerated.

Jinks—What will be substituted?

Winks—Exercises which only half kill, of course.—New York Weekly.

Doubtful About the Doubt.

We are justly proud of our jury system, but the 19 "good men and true" are not always the wisest of mankind. At a recent session a prisoner was indicted for pocket picking, and to most people in court the clearest possible case was made out by the prosecution.

"Have you anything you would like to tell the jury before they retire?" said the judge.

"Why, I will say we are, I hopes as 'ow they'll give me the benefit of the doubt," replied the prisoner despondently.

The jury considered their verdict. They were no little time over it.

"Can I assist you in any way, gentlemen?" said the judge, as last becoming impatient.

"We are almost agreed, me lud," said the foreman, "but we can't quite understand what the doubt is the prisoner wishes us to give him the benefit of."—London Tit-Bits.

The Reflex.

The Kaffirs are great philosophers. If an ox should die the owner never grieves, but remarks: "Now I must go to work for master (all white men who treat them well are called masters), and in six months he will give me a cow. It will have a calf. If it is a bull calf, in a year I'll have a pair of oxen, but should it be a heifer calf I'm all the richer, for the next year I'll have two calves instead of one."—New York Tribune.

Part of the Bird.

The Young Housewife—Have you any nice chicken?

The Poulterer—Yes, ma'am.

The Young Housewife—Well, send me a couple in time for dinner, and I want them with the croquettes left in do you understand?—Chicago Record.

Young Wives

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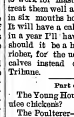

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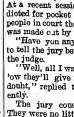

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[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary M. Smith, of the County of Penest, mortgagor, to Mary M. Smith, mortgagee, dated the 20th day of July, A. D. 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages on page 500, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mary M. Smith to Mary M. Smith, as trustee for Mary M. Smith, by deed dated the 20th day of July, A. D. 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages on page 501, which said mortgage and assignment thereof were duly executed and delivered to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest thereon, and

Polk County Journal.

BY COOKE & HAMMOND.

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For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KEENEN
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....RASMUS HEDE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....S. M. BAINARD
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WAGNETT
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANSCOM
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PARKER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioner:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. K. ANDERSON

EVEN Louisiana lines up this year as a republican state.

IT is said that Donnelly and Owen have kissed and made up—but Donnelly still has it in for McDonald—he draws the line on Mac.

IT is a very easy thing to divide the county if there are votes enough in favor of it, but it will not be so easy to pay the extra taxes incurred thereby. In times like these, when a man needs every cent he has, one should be very careful how he votes on this question.

THE people of Crookston seem to think that if the farmers can afford to lose the revenue derived from Crookston taxes, we can afford to let them do it. The fact is that there is not a taxpayer who would not pay more taxes in case of division than he would as it is.

W. C. P. BRECKENRIDGE does not propose to abide the result of the concenses that resulted in the nomination of Owens instead of himself. He claims that frauds were practiced to beat him and will appeal to the voters as an independent candidate. This may result in the election of a republican from that district.

IN the Democratic Congressional convention at Fergus Falls, Otterlail county democracy was conspicuous by its absence. It is accounted for upon the theory that Otterlail county has no democrats left. Wonder what has become of L. Ed. Davidson, of Henry Kemper and of that old-time democratic war-horse, A. S. Wilmer?

THE Hawley Herald appears upon our table with the names of N. H. and J. N. Fulton at the mast-head. N. H. will be remembered by many of our readers as a former resident of this city, where he worthily conducted the creamery at this place. His son, J. N., was at one time an employe in the JOURNAL office, and is a good all round printer. The JOURNAL extends greetings and wishes the Herald abundant success.

A meeting was called for Tuesday evening at the city hall to consider the question of county division and perhaps a dozen people appeared. This does not look as though our people were breaking their necks to defeat division. They seem to think they can stand it if the farmers who will pay the increase of taxes there by can. It is clear that they are not wasting barrels of money in the effort to defeat the division.

IN the times were flush and everybody had plenty of money, and if the territory embraced in Polk county was as thickly settled up as it might be, the question of division would not cut so much of a figure as it does. As it is it is a very important question to the farmer who has nothing to gain by the rise of real estate, as he will surely find his taxes increased very materially, no matter what sophistries the secessionists urge to the contrary.

AT the primaries in Breckenridge's district in Kentucky, Owens defeated the central figure in the Pollard case by a good round majority. The ladies took a hand in the fight against the old sinner and it is said that it was their influence that defeated him. If every congressional district should be as particular, it would have a tendency to purify the congressional body that would be creditable to the people of this country.

THE republican legislative convention was held on Saturday in this city. Hon. B. Sampson was nominated for senator, and P. S. Ware, of Polk county and John Wright and J. J. Ins, of Norman county for representatives. The ticket is a good one and every man on it will hustle from now until the polls close and if they are not elected the fault will not be theirs. Mr. Sampson's efforts in behalf of the drainage matter while in the senate before will be remembered and all interested in drainage matters would feel assured that they have a strong friend at court if he is elected. Mr. Sampson is also a farmer and well knows the needs of that class also and the farmers would always find a strong champion in him.

THE Pope county democrats, when they could not make fusion win withdrew from the congressional convention. This is the county in which F. M. Eddy, the republican nominee for congress lives, and the local democrats saw that the only chance to beat him was by fusion with the pops. Had he been a weak stick, one whom they thought they could have beaten at the polls, it would not have been an object for them to fuse.

THE pops in the Sixth district met at St. Cloud last week and resurrected Ex-Kittel Halvorson by nominating him for congress. It is almighty clear that with all their demands the pops do not demand ability in their law-makers. They seem to think if they deem a man honest nothing else is essential. Of course honesty in every candidate is very essential, but it is only one essential element, for lacking ability no matter how honest a man may be he is of no earthly use as a law-maker.

IT is very natural for people living in villages that are designated as county-seat in case of division to desire division, for while their taxes will be higher they make more than enough in rise of real estate to justify the extra cost but what the average farmer, who will have to pay far more taxes than he does now and gets no rise in real estate or anywhere else to help him out by the benefitted, we fail to see clearly. It is reported however that some farmers will do that very thing. Well, it is a free country and a man has a perfect right to burden himself with taxes even if he wishes to do so.

THE divisionists say that the expenses of four small counties would be less than the expenses of one containing the same territory. Take the erection of county buildings and say that the total cost is $35,000 or $40,000; of course it is reasonable to suppose that the taxes divided about among the number of tax-payers comprising this county would be greater than they would be if the county was cut in four parts, and each parted an equal amount to raise for the purpose. As it is, the whole number pay taxes on $40,000, if divided, the same number of people would pay taxes on $150,000 or $160,000. That's cheaper, of course!

IN the Great Falls News, a copy of which is before us, we notice that its editor, O. M. Holmes, is the populist nominee for the Montana legislature. As the pops, at the last election in that section were right in it, O. M. will stand a pretty good chance to write "Hon." before his name next winter. O. M. was formerly a resident of Polk county, was editor and publisher of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, a rabid democratic newspaper, but since he located at Great Falls, he has discovered what we often told him when he lived here, that the democratic party was an earthly good, anyhow, but tainted of allying himself with the party of progress, he went and joined himself with the pops and has been popping away in great shape. At heart O. M. is a good fellow, but he has made one mistake which only proves that the best of us will make mistakes once in awhile.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

KOPS Bros. sell sheet music at one-half price to all and fill orders by return mail. A great number of beautiful compositions have recently been written. All of their customers are kept posted regarding latest publications. Musicians both professional and amateur will find it to their advantage to intrust orders for musical supplies of all kinds to Kops Bros., 215 Wabash Ave, Chicago. [21-27]

LAWLER ELECTED.

THE ILLINOIS MAN CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Of the Grand Army of the Republic—Monster Parade Viewed by Half a Million People—Next Encampment to Be Held at Louisville.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—Colonel Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ills., has been elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in the hottest contested fight for the office in the history of the organization. His opponent was Colonel L. N. Walker of Indianapolis and Colonel Lawler won by a scant 11 majority. Major A. P. Burchfield of Pittsburg was chosen senior vice commander and Charles H. Shute of New Orleans junior vice, both by acclamation.

The next election was that for surgeon general. Comrade O. O. Weeks of Marion, O., was without opposition and was unanimously elected.

Chaplain-in-chief was the next elective office. For this Chaplain Haggerty of St. Louis and Chaplain Southard of Maine were nominated, so the matter went over for election later.

T. H. Haggerty of St. Louis was elected unanimously chaplain-in-chief, his only opponent, Comrade Southard of Maine, withdrawing before a ballot was taken.

The Fight For Commander-in-Chief.

The features of the encampment and the hottest and closest contest ever known in the Grand Army was the fight for the position of commander-in-chief. The contestants were Colonel Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ills., and I. N. Walker of Indianapolis. Electioneering of a most vigorous character has been going on all week, and the friends of both candidates claimed a victory by a good margin. The closeness of the result was a surprise to both victor and defeated. It took 45 minutes to cast and count the ballot of 649 delegates. Then Commander Adams announced that the vote stood: Lawler, 326; Walker, 319, the Illinois man winning by the narrow majority of 11 votes. As soon as the election was announced peals of applause rang through the opera house. When some semblance of quiet was restored Colonel Walker withdrew his name and the election of Colonel Lawler was made unanimous.

Installation and Adjournment.

General Adams returned thanks for all the honors bestowed upon him, and Past Commander-in-Chief R. B. Beath installed, with all the ceremony of the ritual, the elected officers and all the G. A. R. flags, records and effects were turned over to the new officials. Commander-in-Chief Lawler here grasped the gavel, but soon this new chaplain-in-chief, Haggerty, came to the footlights to pronounce the benediction, and the 18th encampment was finished. This is the first time the encampment has concluded its business and elected and installed its officers in a sitting of two days.

VETERANS IN LINE.

Monster Parade of Old Soldiers Viewed by Half a Million People.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12.—Forty thousand men who fought to save the Union marched through the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny during the day. The old familiar war tunes to which they and their comrades rushed to victory or to death, filled the air and echoed back from the surrounding hills.

At 10:30 o'clock the parade started from the historic Monongahela House, on the banks of the river from which it takes its name. First came Company A, Second battalion, Naval Reserves, guard of honor to Commander-in-Chief Adams. Then followed the departments of the G. A. R.

A rough estimate is that between 500,000 and 600,000 people saw the parade. Of this number 300,000 to 350,000 came over the railroads; 100,000 arrived this morning. The almost innumerable lines of electric cars running to thickly settled suburbs within a radius of 15 miles brought as many more.

Getting Down to Business.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The real business of the encampment was begun Wednesday, when the reports of the commander-in-chief and other officers were read. In his address Commander Adams referred at length to the pension question and condemned the policy of the present administration toward the old soldier.

GOES TO LOUISVILLE.

Next G. A. R. Encampment to Be Held in the South.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The encampment goes to Louisville for 1895. A careful canvas by the St. Paul committee convinced them that they had about one-third of the encampment safe for St. Paul and were gaining rapidly when the question was suddenly sprung 24 hours in advance of the accustomed period.

Colonel Davidson moved to make the selection of Louisville unanimous, at the same time presenting the claims of St. Paul for 1896. This was received with universal manifestations of approval, and enough pledges were at once tendered to make the selection practically certain. The St. Paul committee will remain to close the encampment work for 1896, and have already secured quarters for 1895 at Louisville.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The annual convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. went into session in the First German Evangelical Lutheran church, Mrs. Amanda I. Wetherin of Anderson, Ind., presiding. The building was elaborately draped with flowers, ferns and palms. Among the delegates were a number of colored women from Southern states. A committee on credentials was appointed and the convention adjourned.

Joseph Is All Right

Joseph E. Zeiber, Red Oak, Iowa.

Since he took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Greatest Medicine on Earth. My boy had Catarrh in the Head so badly he lost his hearing, and medical treatment failed to help him. Then I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before he had taken all of one bottle, he began to break out with boils all over his back and neck. They were not very large, but they discharged freely. Slowly his hearing began to come back and by the time the third bottle had been taken, the boils had all disappeared and his skin was as clear as a baby's when at before it was dull and yellow and dark under the eyes. He can now hear well and is taking his fifth bottle." Miss M. J. Zeiber, Red Oak, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Your Watch Insured Free.

A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the now famous

Non-pull-out BOW.

the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be had on cases containing this trade mark.

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.

the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily.

One of its products is the celebrated

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less.

Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non pull-out bow. The manufacturers will send you a watch case - penny free.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President
J. HALLSTON.....Vice President
P. W. WERLEIN.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - - 15,800

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

JNO. C. ERSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. S. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, E. S. Chase, R. D. Childs
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Practices in all the courts. Office over Foulston & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
20 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 60 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	55
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	10
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find nowhere better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Soul Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....45c
75c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....55c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES:

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WE AIM

To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

Rushford Wagons, John Deere Plows, Hollingsworth Rakes, Flying Dutchman Plows, Deering Binders and Mowers, Advance Threshers and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON

Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d, 894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We get good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - - - - MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CROOKS FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office o Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

A GREAT DISPLAY!

Great Stock--Great Bargains.

All Goods Marked at the Lowest possible Prices.
Fall and Winter Goods now in.
Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.

Sensible People Trade

Where they Receive the Best Values at the Lowest Prices.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE C. O. D.

Largest in the Northwest.
Pioneer Leaders in Low Prices.

N. B.--Merchant Tailoring. Fall Woolens Are Now in.

'Round Home.

Prof. Gambell was down from Euclid on Saturday.

Agent Sisson returned to his post of duty in the telegraph office on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rafferty of the Snake River farm at Warren were in the city on Monday.

The editorial excursion reached St. Paul at about 8 p. m. on Saturday night. The boys all declare it was out of sight—the excursion.

Jacob Andrist reports the finding of a team, a light bay and a deep bay, that came to his house with a light harness on Monday morning.

Walter Winchester came down on Sunday from Warren on his way back to Oberlin to school, and stopped until the evening train for a chat with friends in this city.

Chris. Olson, who was recently placed in the county hospital died of consumption on Monday morning. He was a middle aged man and his home was at Thief River Falls.

Talking about dogs, John Vig says he has a cow worth more than Col. Gorgas' pointer, Ben, or Wilson's carriage horse. This seems to be a horse on Wilson—Ben ain't in it. The Col. says John deserves to be banished for poor judgment.

Engineer Tom Hunt rejoices in the safe return of his wife from a visit to Mr. Hunt's brother at Rolla N. D. While she was there an accident happened to one of her nephews by which the boy lost an arm. He had been helping a neighbor thresh and some way got an arm caught in the machine and injured so badly it had to be amputated near the shoulder.

Engineer Tom Hunt has indulged in the luxury of a new house this summer. That is, he has built a fine new addition to his residence on North Main street. The plasterers are through with it this week and pretty quick Tom will have as fine a residence as any in the city. Well, if anybody deserves a nice, cosy, comfortable home a railroad engineer does.

Notwithstanding the good hard work put in by the Minnesota boys the next encampment goes to Louisville—but St. Paul is to have it in '96. The G. A. R. boys from Minnesota worked hard, but the question got tangled up with the election of commander—and the Indiana man seems to have had the call. Our boys worked with the Illinois man and got left by just one yeer.

J. F. Creamer and Will Lanctot went up to Euclid on Monday.

E. C. Marney the Euclid blacksmith, was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. Chris. Houston returned from Bay City, Mich., on Monday morning.

N. S. Gervais and wife went up to Red Lake Falls on Sunday to visit friends.

S. L. Collins has bought Al. Sargeant's buck to add to the Collins buck line.

Wheat opened the week at 44 cents for 1 hard—a drop of one cent since our last report.

The Rev. S. G. Lindyke of Glencoe preached at the Congregational church on Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. Streeter returned on Monday morning from a pleasant visit to her old home very much refreshed by her vacation.

St. Paul enjoyed a fine rain on Friday of last week. This country did not but would have liked to see as fine a soaker.

Mr. A. Daniels sugged a buck on Monday morning of S. L. Collins to go and yet his boy home. The lad has been lying very ill at the house of a relative near Marsh station.

The Crookston laundry is being moved to a lot adjoining the Crookston Hay and Commission store on Main street between Second and Third streets. We had the impression that that block was in the fire limits.

Hay still continues to sell in this market at $4 per ton notwithstanding the conditions all indicate an extremely limited supply for future demands. Under the circumstances the wise man will buy all he needs for the winter on this market.

Assist. Adj. Gen. J. K. Mertz came up this week to organize a new Post at Fosston on Wednesday evening. The old boys around Fosston, many of whom have belonged to the Grand Army, are getting to miss their Post and so will undertake to support one up there. The JOURNAL wishes the new venture abundant success.

The State fair, while more slimly attended than ever before in years is said to have been a financial success. The display of horses was fine; the display of cattle rather light and the display of vegetables and small fruits excellent. The farmers institute was a new and agreeable feature and will become a permanent fixture if sufficently encouraged.

Max Eriesson came up from St. Paul Saturday for a few days business trip.

To-day is Crookston day at the Fosston fair. Appearances indicate that it will be well attended by Crookston people.

Doc Warninger is making the circuit of the fairs. Started in at McIntosh last week, is at Fosston this week, finishes up at Fertile next week.

The McIntosh fair, it is said, was not a very brilliant success, financially or otherwise. This year does not seem to be a very "fair" sort of a year anyhow.

Mrs. Emma Bohler, whose mind has been more or less unbalanced for the past two years, has been recently adjudged insane, and committed to the asylum at Fergus Falls, to which place she was taken last week by Chief Olmyen.

If you have any idea of purchasing a piano or organ it will pay you to address Kops Bros., of Chicago, whose ad appears elsewhere in this issue. For years they have been in business in this county, and by liberal dealing have built up a name second to none in their line. Be sure and get their prices before you buy.

The first freeze of any account occurred on Sunday night. Ice formed from a quarter of an inch to one half inch thick on pools and all garden stuff that was not sufficiently protected was destroyed. As a rule we always have a period of four or five weeks nice warm weather after the first general freeze up in September.

Speaking of the recent visit of our next congressman to Hawley, the Herald of that place says: Hon. Frank M. Eddy, Republican nominee for congress in this district, spoke to a fairly respectable audience in the old chapel last evening for over an hour. The address was what might be called a plain statement of the positions of each of the parties now in the field upon the great question of the hour, and after careful comparison, the voter was asked to choose that which would be of the greatest good to the greatest number. Mr. Eddy is a pleasant gentleman and a fluent speaker, and is well posted on the political issues in this campaign, and left a good impression upon those with whom he came in contact. It is safe to say, he would make an aggressive congressman something this district has not had for four years past.

Somewhat cooler weather these days.

P. M. Ringdal is sick with typhoid fever.

T. H. Bjolu and bride returned on Saturday morning from a wedding trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Louis Fontaine purchased a four months old Brown Swiss bull calf at the fair and will take him out to his farm later in the fall.

Complaint in insanity was entered in probate court on Tuesday against John Nemitz of the town of Farley. The case being a violent one the judge sent the sheriff out with authority to produce John in court for examination, as soon as he could accomplish it.

Hon. S. G. Comstock is billed to speak at Fosston to-day. Mr. Comstock is a fluent speaker, well posted upon the living issues of the day and one of the leading statesmen of the district. Without a doubt Mr. Comstock could have had the nomination at Fergus Falls had he cared to pursue the tactics common among politicians, that is to hustle for delegates. Mr. Comstock is a far better statesman than politician.

In relation to that application for clerk hire, mentioned in our report of the proceedings of the board in the last issue of the JOURNAL, clerk of the court, Nels Maus, says it is apt to be misleading, conveying the idea that he had applied to the board for extra clerk hire to perform the ordinary routine work of the office which is not the fact. The board had called for bids for indexing files previous to 1887, which files were in such shape as to render it almost impossible to find anything in them; he had estimated the cost of doing the work and had offered to do it for $300. The board thought it could be done for $150 and offered him that sum which he declined to accept. Mr. Maus thinks if the board attempts the work they will find that his offer was quite within the bounds of reason.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hans Larson is reported on the sick list with typhoid fever. He is a very sick man, but the case is considered very hopeful.

A daily train service will be put on the Fosston line of the Great Northern road during the Fosston fair, Sept. 20, 20, and 21, and tickets sold at one and a third fare for the round trip. The train leaves Crookston at 9 a. m., returning leaves Fosston at 6 p. m. This rate makes the fare $1.35 for the round trip.

Hay bids fair to reach an unheard of price in the history of this country. Add to a light crop the unusual losses by fire and the shortage will be excessive.

Never before in the history of this country has the fall's work progressed so favorably and rapidly. The threshing is nearly all completed and most of the farmers are busy with their fall plowing, which will soon be done. There will be little if any left until spring.

The People's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

PROGRESS MADE BY GERMANY IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Councilors Are Excellent Citizens and Serve Without Pay—Administration Put Into the Hands of Experts, Who Are Often Chosen For Life.

Municipal housekeeping as a science and an art evolved out of the conditions of life prevailing in the last half of this century can be observed to better advantage in Germany than in any other country. It is true that the German cities have been somewhat tardy in providing themselves with modern conveniences and improvements, but now having fairly entered upon the task they are accomplishing it in a more systematic, thorough and businesslike way than any other cities, whether in Europe, America or Australia.

To this work of modern improvement, especially in public appointments, the Germans seem to have brought more of the scientific spirit and method than any other people. Their habits of thoroughness in research and of patient, exhaustive treatment of any subject in hand naturally characterized their progress in the arts of civilized life. Above all, the Germans had already developed a system of public administration more economical and more infallibly effective than could have been found elsewhere, and they were prepared when the growth of their cities and the new demand for modern improvements made necessary a great increase in the number and variety of public functions to do in the best possible way whatever it was decided to undertake. So confident were they indeed in the efficiency of their administrative organization that they dared to assign to the municipalities spheres of action which elsewhere have been left to private effort and control.

Municipal councilors in Germany are, as a rule, very excellent citizens. It is considered a high honor to be elected to the council. Membership is a title of dignity that merchants, professional men and scholars are usually eager to hold. No salaries are paid to the councilors, and a penalty is attached to a refusal to serve if elected. The sentiment toward these positions is much the same in Germany as in Great Britain, though stronger with men of high education in German than in British towns. The re-election of good councilors term after term is common in both countries. It would be difficult to estimate fairly the influence of the class system in Prussia upon the character of city councils as regards their conservatism, intelligence and business ability. Undoubtedly the recent growth of the social democracy would have a sharper influence upon the city councils if the class system were abolished and if the municipal franchise were made identical with the simple manhood suffrage that exists for purposes of representation in the imperial legislature—the reichstag.

In addition to the magistracy and the council, there is in Berlin a body of about 2 hundred citizens' deputies,* who are selected by the council for their general fitness to serve as associates on committees charged with the oversight of various municipal interests, such as parks, schools, the care of the poor and the sanitary services. They have no authority to vote in the council, int they illustrate, at the center of administration, the excellent practice which is followed throughout the entire ramification of German city government, of calling the co-operation of intelligent citizens in managing the ordinary concerns of the community.

The burgomaster and magistrates are the most highly trained experts that a German city can secure. The burgomaster is an expert in the general art of municipal administration. Associated with him in the magistrate or council are experts in law, experts in finance, experts in education to administer the schools, experts in engineering to oversee public works of every character, experts in sanitary sciences, experts in public charity, experts in forestry and park management, experts in the technical and business management of water and gas supplies, and so on.

The analogy would not be perfect, but it would answer roughly to compare the governmental structure of a German city with that of a railway corporation, in which the board of directors, chosen by the stockholders, appoints a general superintendent or manager, a general passenger agent, a general freight agent, a chief legal adviser, a chief engineer, a superintendent of motive power and other general officers and leave to these high salaried experts, drawn from the service of various other transportation companies, almost the entire management and operation of the road. The shareholders represent the voters of Berlin, let us say, the board of directors are the municipal council, the general superintendent is the chief burgomaster, and the general officers at the head of departments are the magistrates.

The magistratsrath, or stadtrath, of a German city is, then, a body of distinguished and honored, highly paid, professional, expert employees and not a body of citizen representatives, although experienced members of the body of citizen representatives may be, and not infrequently are, promoted to membership in the magistratsrath. The professional civil service is a vastly greater and better established field of employment in Germany than in England or America, and it is particularly difficult for an American to appreciate its position and significance. The mayor of an American city is usually some well known citizen who is called temporarily from private life to occupy the most authoritative place in the corporation. The burgomaster of a German city is a civil servant—he remains in the head of a permanent body of trained officials. The difference between the two is somewhat like that between our secretary of war and the general commanding the army.—Dr. Albert Shaw in Century.

WOES OF THE MILKMAN.

Try His Heet, He Never Succeeds in Getting Back All His Bottles.

"The greatest trial of my life," says a milkman, "is bottles. Yes, sir, bottles. If it wasn't for bottles, I'd want nothing better. Other people never think of bottles. I actually dream of bottles. It's bottles, bottles, bottles—we've got the bottles with me all the time!

"The most perfect system of bookkeeping ever invented will not account for bottles. When I send out 100 bottles of milk in the morning, I'm dead certain to lose track of half a dozen. I never look upon them bottles all again. Never again, sir! The milks are 8 cents and the bottles are 8 cents. But the people who would scorn to steal milk will keep the bottles. They think bottles don't cost nothing, or they don't think nothing at all.

"Some time ago a lady was behind about seven bottles and hadn't returned any for a week. I know some people get two or three days behind with their empties, but I couldn't account for all of these. While I was thinking about it and look over across toward her flat I saw her maid chuck an empty out of the kitchen winder into the lot. And, don't you know, I went over there and found a whole pile of brokco bottles and two or three whole ones. They didn't know any better. Now, there was a lady in the other day, and I says, 'Ma'am,' says I, 'I've got you charged with five bottles merchandise.'

"'What's that?' says she. 'I haven't got any of your old bottles. You don't suppose I'd steal milk bottles, do you?' When I get to stealing, I'll take some thing worth while and cantoff milk bottles. I don't like your milk anyhow, and it's more'n half water, and I'm going to change.'

"And she did change, and I lost a good customer by the mero mention of bottles. Some people keep their tea and things in the bottles. You can't go and search for them. You must take their word for it that they ain't none. They are supposed to return their empties the next day, and they'll keep them for a week. I'd have to get a cartload of extra bottles to suit them. Some of them just slap on their empties and then they're under their way, for, and some other milkman goes off with them. They don't care. And then, when you call up for their empties, they get mad as hops and swear they sent them down—which perhaps they did, but not to us.

"And there's the servants that break bottles and swear they returned them a week ago, and their mistresses back them. He's enough to drive a man to drink!"—New York Herald.

THE DRUMMER WILTED.

A $1,000 Note Is a Sentorial Game Was Not Worth the Candle.

A group of millionaires were playing what was probably the stiffest game of poker ever played in the state of Illinois. It was at Chamberlin's, in Washington, in the winter of 1889 and 1890. The exact list of the players will not now be known, but Senator Wolcott of Colorado and ex-Governor Hanser of Montana were two, and Senator Farwell of Chicago was in the room.

About midnight a swell drummer for a Chicago dry goods firm made his way to Senator Farwell. The senator went down to see him and brought him up to the room where the game was going on. He introduced him to the other players.

"Have you any objection to my playing?" asked the drummer.

"Well," said Senator Wolcott, "I have no objection, but—er—well, you see, the game is pretty steep."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the drummer. "That is the kind of a game I like."

Ex-Governor Hanser remarked that if he could stand it the rest of the crowd had no objection, which is what at Senator Farwell, the drummer sat down, pulled out a "wad," peeled off a $1,000 bill and said to Governor Hanser, who was dealing:

"Give me some chips!"

Then he looked around the table, as much as to say:

"No flies on me, eh?"

"Give the gentleman one white chip," said Senator Wolcott. Governor Hanser passed over the chip without a smile and remarked:

"Jack pot for $5,000. Put up your money."

The drummer sat aghast for an instant; then he picked up his money and said:

"Too rich for my blood!"

It is currently reported that one man won only $100,000 that night.—Chicago Times.

A large part of the works of Ben Jonson were destroyed in manuscript by a fire which burned his house.

TATTOO THE WEDDING RING.

A British Social Reformer Suggests Branding Both Bride and Groom.

DEAR SIR—I wish in all earnestness to make known a suggestion that would save many a broken heart among the sensitive and many a breach of promise case among the unfeeling, and would considerably lighten the labors of the police courts and law courts. My suggestion is that every married man and every married woman should have a circle tattooed around the third finger of the left hand in place of or as well as the wedding ring. This would be a sign that could never be taken off or effaced and would therefore leave a lesser margin for the treacheries and tricks of bigamists and other great and small offenses against law, society and individuals.

To make this proposition practical and distinctive, of course certain rules would have to be made. For instance, no man married man or woman tattooing their third finger to be heavily fined. Also a widow and widower to add a distinguishing mark to their ring. Every married man or woman disunited by law to have a bar of erasure across their wedding ring, and those who marry two or three times to add the circles marks accordingly.

The operation of tattooing could with all reverence be performed by an expert in the vestry after the church service, or at the registrar's office for those who only go through the civil ceremony. This tattooing may seem a return to barbarism, but our present national civilization has introduced such numerous aids to deceit that a safeguard and a warning, such as a tattooed wedding ring, would become a practical preventive of lunch sham, folly and wrong.

Only those who have sympathy for unlawful thirsty will demur against the idea being realized. I shall be pleased to hear from all who approve of my scheme and are willing to assist in forming a society to influence others by ringing about a custom that would help to insure peace, respect and happiness to many homes and hearts. Yours faithfully.

B. T. KNOLLYS.

Daniel Webster once sat for his portrait to the late G. P. Healy, and the painter's reason for so long enlivened the completed picture became known. The artist's favorite anecdotes in after years. "I think," said Webster as he looked at his counterfeit presentment, "I have a face I have often shaved." Healy found Andrew Jackson a congenial and unwilling "subject," and he soon persuaded himself by painting Old Hickory with chamber lye to enhance, not glossing a single defect. This portrait gives Jackson an ugly, savage and pallid face.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Fifty Days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new pandering daily paper which will be launched at St. Paul by H. P. Hull on September 1st. It will be an eight page, seven column sheet week days, and twelve, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a thoroughly reliable paper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the United Press for St. Paul, and consequently will receive several hundred prominent daily papers, including every important daily in New York City, (with one exception), some twenty in Boston number; every daily in Boston but one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents; 40 cents per month including Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail one year in advance, $4.00; six issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price it will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894! FIFTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Enclose three dimes and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent Democratic. By the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to fearlessly criticise all political parties with equal frankness. [20-24]

Kops Bros., with main office now located at 216 Wabash Ave., Chicago have sold thousands of pianos and organs instruments in the northwest and have yet to learn of a single one that is not giving satisfaction. They are now selling pianos and organs of all makes and all styles at greatly reduced prices, taking old instruments in exchange as part payment for new ones and allowing good cash values for same. Anyone thinking of buying a piano or organ should write for their catalogue and prices stating term of payment desired.

[21-37] Address Kops Bros., 216 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A. F. Georgs of Crookston has been appointed district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties. Anyone contemplating insuring their lives would do well to communicate with him as his company is the oldest, largest and best in America, presents plans which are suitable and desirable for everyone. [21-24],

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my offices in the Odd Fellows block. [6241] ALEXANDER McKINNON.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

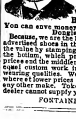
$5. CORCORAN, FRENCH & HAND SEWED. $4.$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE. $2.$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. $1.75 $2.$1.50 $1.25 LADIES. BEST. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom shoes in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere, and keep your prices from being high as any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

MARTHA WASHINGTON COOK-BOOK FREE! 320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.



One of the best Cook Books published. Contains recipes for all kinds of delicious dishes. Treatments on Medicine, Etiquette, Toilet, etc. Endorsed for handy reference.

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Write for list of our other Free Premiums. We have many useful and valuable premiums. Don't miss one, to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of Lion Coffee.

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W. A. ROBERTSON, D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN ROBINSON BLOCK.

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Thomas Fenton, as Mortgagee, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, therein and hereinafter called Mortgagee, dated the 15th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of said Thomas Fenton, of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the order of said Mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the coupons of interest notes attached to said note.

Said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon, has not been paid, and by reason of such default the said mortgage has become wholly due and payable, and the whole amount due thereon is the sum of $684.80 for principal and interest to October 1st, 1894.

Said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Mortgagee to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet.

And whereas the said Nils Hallet by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet for a valuable consideration duly paid and delivered and transferred to Nils Hallet by written assignment of said mortgage and the debt thereby secured by said mortgage, which said assignment said Nils Hallet dated on said 1st day of October, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 1st day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 6 of mortgages on page 414.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be made at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter (S W ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894]

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton to Thomas Fenton, as mortgagee, dated the 30th day of June, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and recorded as to mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk in the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1889 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 35 of mortgages, on page 427 and as to which there is claimed to be due upon the date of this notice upon a certain note secured by said mortgage and the debt thereby secured and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was by said Mortgagee duly assigned to Nils Haller by written assignment of said mortgage and the debt thereby secured by said mortgage, which said assignment said Nils Haller dated on said 30th day of June 1894 and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 1st day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 6 of mortgages on page 414.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be made at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter (S W ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1888, executed by Thomas Fenton, mortgagors to John H. Van Brunt, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November, 1888, at 9:25 o'clock a. m. in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 462 and 463.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty one dollars ($31) for taxes and interest thereon paid and to be paid by said mortgagee, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's, fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south east quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-five (25) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, at the front door of the county court house in the village of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the 10th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the said attorney's fee.

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN BRUNT,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County,
Minnesota.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain note and mortgage executed by Alexander Chastel and Eugenie his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, dated the 12th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of December, 1888, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in book "V" of mortgages, on page 464, and no actions or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, to-wit: The south east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the sum of fifty dollars (50.00) attorney's fee as stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated this 9th day of August, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bryden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[7-23] 186

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Thomas Fenton, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, therein and hereinafter called Mortgagee, dated the 15th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of said Thomas Fenton, of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the order of said Mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the coupons of interest notes attached to said note.

Said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon, has not been paid, and by reason of such default the said mortgage has become wholly due and payable, and the whole amount due thereon is the sum of $684.80 for principal and interest to October 1st, 1894.

Said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Mortgagee to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet.

And whereas the said Nils Hallet by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet for a valuable consideration duly paid and delivered and transferred to Nils Hallet by written assignment of said mortgage and the debt thereby secured by said mortgage, which said assignment said Nils Hallet dated on said 1st day of October, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 1st day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 6 of mortgages on page 414.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be made at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter (S W ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication Thursday, July 26, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1888, executed by Thomas Fenton, mortgagors to John H. Van Brunt, mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November, 1888, at 9:25 o'clock a. m. in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 462 and 463.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of seven hundred eighteen dollars ($718) principal and interest, besides the sum of thirty one dollars ($31) for taxes and interest thereon paid and to be paid by said mortgagee, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's, fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: The south east quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-five (25) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, at the front door of the county court house in the village of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the 10th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the said attorney's fee.

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN BRUNT,
Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Moorhead, Clay County,
Minnesota.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

[First Publication August 9th, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain note and mortgage executed by Alexander Chastel and Eugenie his wife, mortgagors, to Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, dated the 12th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of December, 1888, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in book "V" of mortgages, on page 464, and no actions or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, to-wit: The south east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the sum of fifty dollars (50.00) attorney's fee as stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated this 9th day of August, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bryden,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[7-23] 186

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Thomas Fenton, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, therein and hereinafter called Mortgagee, dated the 15th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of said Thomas Fenton, of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the order of said Mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the coupons of interest notes attached to said note.

Said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon, has not been paid, and by reason of such default the said mortgage has become wholly due and payable, and the whole amount due thereon is the sum of $684.80 for principal and interest to October 1st, 1894.

Said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Mortgagee to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet.

And whereas the said Nils Hallet by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet for a valuable consideration duly paid and delivered and transferred to Nils Hallet by written assignment of said mortgage and the debt thereby secured by said mortgage, which said assignment said Nils Hallet dated on said 1st day of October, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 1st day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 6 of mortgages on page 414.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be made at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter (S W ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE——
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton and Anna Fenton, husband and wife, (Anna unjoined), of Polk County, Minnesota, mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 5th day of June, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, at 9 o'clock p. m. in book 37 of mortgages, on page 8.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2,000 and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of five promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, executed by said mortgagors, and payable to the order of said mortgagee, according to the conditions of said notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

Said principal sum of $2,000, and the interest thereon, has not been paid, and by reason of such default the said mortgage has become wholly due and payable, and the whole amount due thereon is the sum of $2,000 for principal and interest to October 1st, 1894.

Said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Mortgagee to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet.

And whereas the said Nils Hallet by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet for a valuable consideration duly paid and delivered and transferred to Nils Hallet by written assignment of said mortgage and the debt thereby secured by said mortgage, which said assignment said Nils Hallet dated on said 1st day of October, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 1st day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 6 of mortgages on page 414.

Notice is hereby given, that by reason of such default the said mortgage will be made at the front door of the court house in Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest and costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of $25.00 attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter (S W ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-24]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Thomas Fenton, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Thomas Fenton, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, therein and hereinafter called Mortgagee, dated the 15th day of December, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of December, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, and the interest thereon, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note of said Thomas Fenton, of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the order of said Mortgagee, on the 15th day of December, 1893, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the coupons of interest notes attached to said note.

Said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon, has not been paid, and by reason of such default the said mortgage has become wholly due and payable, and the whole amount due thereon is the sum of $684.80 for principal and interest to October 1st, 1894.

Said mortgage has been duly assigned by said Mortgagee to the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462.

And whereas the said Mary Louise Thomas, by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet.

And whereas the said Nils Hallet by written assignment dated October 1st, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 5 of mortgages on page 462, assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to Nils Hallet for a valuable consideration duly paid and delivered and transferred to Nils

A BRIG IN THE DESERT

SURPRISING DISCOVERY OF A TRAVELER IN DEATH VALLEY.

A Man Constructed and Fitted Up a Vessel on a Sandy Waste He Wants to Be Ready When the Water Rises, as He Firmly Believes It Will.

"One of the queerest and most surprising sights I ever saw in all my wanderings over the wilds of this country," said S. C. Traver, a well known prospector and civil engineer, a few days ago, "was a newly constructed brig lying on the floor of Death valley. And it is there yet, so that anybody can see it.

"When I first saw it, I was almost paralyzed. I could not believe my eyes and thought I must have passed through some unusual lapse and was not in Death valley at all. But, after gazing at the strange object a few minutes and then looking around me and smelling the waters of burning sands and feeling the hot breath of the desert wind, I knew that everything about me was most realistically real.

"It was by the merest chance that I ran across the vessel," said Mr. Traver, "because had I been a few feet farther south I would never have seen it. You see, I had been working on the eastern side of the valley for several weeks without success and concluded to go to Mount Dawson, where I would at least be sure of expenses. I was crossing the valley at the northern end, which is quite narrow, but about the lowest spot on the earth's surface. I am not exactly certain, but I think that where the vessel is it is about 200 feet below sea level.

"After the first surprise had worn off I began to figure out how the craft came there. That the vessel was a relic of a past age never entered my head for a moment, because it was constructed on perfectly modern lines and the wood had a yellow appearance, indicating that it had not been out very long. I am something of a sailor myself, and the first glance told me that it was the work of some modern shipbuilder, but that only made the mystery greater.

"Going close, I made a careful examination of her gray timber. It proved to be a perfect brig of about 400 tons, that had never been in water. Everything about it was of the best style of workmanship and showed plainly that the builder and put forth his best efforts. The keel was laid down on sand and the starboard side placed up against a small part of water. The partials was supported in the most manner.

"Climbing into the deck by a small rope ladder, I found everything shipshape. The decks were as clean and white as a man-of-war's, and every rope was in place. Entering the cabin, I found everything neat and clean and several bunks with bedding ready to sleep in. Such a thing, however, would have been impossible, as the heat was simply unbearable, and I had to go to the door, gasping for breath, before I had completed my investigation. The more I looked the more mystified I became. It was plain the brig had been built where she was, but by whom and for what?

"I spent the whole afternoon climbing over the vessel. I went into the rigging and looked over the surrounding country, but could see no sign of a human being. When night came on, I concluded to camp near by, but felt so sure I got fixed comfortably when a voice from somewhere called 'Good evening!' You may be sure I jumped, my nerves were feeling a little weak through my strange afternoon's experience.

"There was no need to be alarmed, though, for a good natured looking man, with gray hair and beard, was smiling at me. Of course I at once concluded that he knew something about the brig. I was right, and in a few moments he explained the whole thing to me and also showed to what ends a foolish idea will drive a man.

"He said that his name was Frederick Evans, that he was a ship builder by trade and one of the California pioneers of '49. He had never made a big strike, but had always kept prospecting, and when the water rose in Salton lake a few years ago he was at work in the mountains around Death valley. It was then that he got it into his head that the water would eventually reach that locality, and he was determined to have the first vessel to float in the sea.

"Evans was not a poor man, but had money enough to hire a couple of men to help him by the keel of the vessel put in the masts and do the other heavy work. At first the work was pushed rapidly, but when the water commenced to recede Evans took things easily and did all the work himself because he thought the water would not come again for a year. He has been disappointed every year since, but still thinks that Death valley will become a sea, and he is ready for it.

"I was well treated by Evans," said Mr. Traver in concluding. "He took me to his abode, which was a deep cave a few feet from the brig, with a delightful temperature. I staid with him two days and found him a well-educated man and very interesting. But when I left him his last words were, 'When the water rises, I will be ready for it.'"—San Francisco Call.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Young Lady Who Had a Narrow Escape from Conviction.

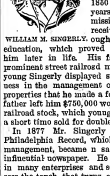
"Stories of conviction on circumstantial evidence are rife in the lawbooks and have afforded the plot of many a novel," said J. S. Haberling of New York. "A very sad case, not of conviction, but almost as bad, was recently occurred in New York recently. A young lady of refinement, a stranger in the city, obtained employment of governess in a gentleman's family. One of her pupils, a girl 15 years old, lost a diamond ring. It was found in the desk of the governess. She declared she had not seen it since it was last on the girl's hand, but she was insulted off to the Tombs, and unable to give bond was kept there several days, exposed to the companionship of the most depraved of her sex. She was taken to court in the Black Maria with a negress and a white woman, both convicted felons, going to be sentenced. She was kept in the pen waiting for her case to be called, exposed to the impudent gaze of the hordes of common loafers.

"When her case was called, the court appointed a lawyer to defend her, as she was penniless. The prosecuting lawyer and her father told the story of the finding of the missing ring. The presumption that the accused had pinched it from was more or less strong until the lawyer began to cross-question the owner of the ring. Guessing at the truth by adroit questioning he drew from the unwilling witness the fact that she had often pried into the desk and dressing case drawers of the governess, and that she had been so engaged an hour or so before she missed her ring, and the further fact that the ring fitted loosely. The judge dismissed the case against her and the accuser's father apologized, but the young woman, being of a highly strung and nervous temperament, was completely prostrated by her terrible experience in the Tombs, and the ill effects will, it is feared, be permanent."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILLIAM MISKEY SINGERLY,

Active Career of the Philadelphia Editor, Banker and Politician.

William M. Singerly, the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of Pennsylvania, has never run for office



WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

before, although he has been prominent in politics for many years. He was born in Philadelphia 61 years ago, was graduated from the high school in 1850 and spent 10 years in a commission house, receiving a thor ough business education, which proved valuable to him later in life. His father was a prominent colonel during the war, and young Singerly displayed such shrewdness in the management of his sire's properties that he made a fortune. His father left him $750,000 worth of street railroad stock, which young Singerly in a short time doubled to a round sum.

In 1877 Mr. Singerly bought the Philadelphia Record, which, under his management, became a successful and influential newspaper. He is interested in many enterprises and seems to possess the touch that turns everything to gold. An illustration of the manner in which fortune smiles upon him is shown by his experience with the thoroughbred Morello. When Morello was a yearling, Pearl Van Ness bought him for $2,350 and sold a half interest in him to Mr. Singerly. As a 2-year-old he was named Morello when $20,000 Futurity. One of Mr. Singerly's hobbies is the development of horses and the breeding of Holsteins at his stock farm in Montgomery county.

He has built nearly 1,000 houses in Philadelphia, and his numerous and diversified business interests make him a very busy man. He has been an active Democrat since 1856 and took an especially active part in the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888. He is a personal friend of President Cleveland and an ardent champion of tariff reform. He is president of the Record Street National bank and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund company and owns very many other fine parts of the largest paper and pulp mills in the United States.

LEFT FOR DEAD AT BULL RUN.

Fought, Bled and Officially Died, but Is Running the Governor of Wisconsin.

Major William H. Upham, who was recently nominated for governor of Wis-

MAJOR W. H. UPHAM.

consin by the Republicans, has had a most romantic career. He was born in Racine, Wis., May 3, 1841, and when only 20 years of age enlisted in the Bells City rifles, which organization was subsequently changed to the Company F of the Second Wisconsin infantry. In his first skirmish at Bull Run Upham was shot through the left shoulder and lung and was left for dead on the field. Confederates who were burying the slain saw that he was still alive and sent him to the prison, where he was confined eight months, and where he gained important information, which was afterward personally communicated to Presidents Lincoln.

Upham had long been mourned as dead, and when he returned home had the pleasure of reading his own obituary notices in the papers. President Lincoln appointed him, at the age of West Point, where he was graduated in 1866 and appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth infantry at Fortress Monroe. During his service there he was guard officer over Jefferson Davis. In 1869 he resigned to devote himself to the law, being admitted. The following year he located in Marshfield, Wis., when the place was only a name, and in a few decades it is a thriving lumber town.

In 1887, when fire annihilated the entire town and the citizens were in despair, Upham procured the flag he had fought, bled and officially died under, planted it among the still hot embers of his factory and announced that he proposed to rebuild on a much larger scale. His example inspired his fellow townsmen, and Marshfield rose out of its ashes larger and more prosperous than ever. Mr. Upham is president of the First National bank of Marshfield, founder of the local G. A. R. post, a prominent member of the Loyal legion and was state commander of the G. A. R. in 1891.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE

THERE ARE MANY WAYS, AND CONNOISSEURS DIFFER IN TASTES.

A Delicious Berry That Is Much Abused by American Cooks Who Do Not Know Its Possibilities—Some Recipes Which Are Worthy Deed or Note.

Have you ever passed a place where a person was making coffee and inhaled a wandering breeze of the delicious, inspiring fragrance? Every cup of coffee that you drink should smell and taste just like that fragrant odor, which was the veritable soul of the berry seeking to escape from its transmutations into liquid. Unless you can arrest that slippery sylph of opulent fragrance or prevent its entire escape from your coffee pot before serving you are no expert, but n bungler.

The amount of badly made coffee that is inflicted on the public is simply enormous. One connoisseur says that there are not 20 places in New York, outside of private houses, where a first rate cup of coffee can be counted on. Another man about town says this is a gross exaggeration, declaring that no man is sure of a fine cup of coffee in more than half a dozen places in this city. Coffee, to be fit for civilized drinking, should be made, he asserts, on the principle of "little and often." Size in art is of all sizes, and bulk in coffee making runs the risk of a dreadful discount in appreciation of the learned.

The best kind of coffeepot is one that has a filter. They can be had of many sizes and shapes, all the way from simplicity to an extreme of elegance. To secure a good infusion quickly the ground coffee should be placed in the cylinder on top of the coffeepot, the strainer should be pressed down on top of the coffee, and the boiling water should be poured over so that the infusion runs slowly. While it filters the pot ought to stand in a vessel containing very hot water, so that the infusion may keep a high degree of heat without allowing it to boil. Boiling is the spoiling of coffee.

If you are making coffee for a good many, take 1½ pounds of Java, 1½ of Mocha and 3 of Rio, and add to it 7 gallons of water. The Mocha, which is meant for the aroma or bouquet, should have been not slightly roasted; the Java, acaibo, which is for color, should be well roasted, and the Java, which is for body and effect, should be roasted just between the two.

Cafe a la Turque is made in a peculiar way and only appreciated by peculiar people. The recipe for its composition is this: Take Java and Mocha in equal proportions; grind and pass through a very fine sieve. Put ordinary black coffee, as many cups as needed, in a coffeepot, and for each cup add a teaspoonful of the sifted coffee and n lump of sugar. Boil this for two minutes; then take it off and pour in a little cold water to settle it. After it has stood a few minutes serve it with the reserved sugar.

Iced coffee, in New York style, is merely cafe fruit that has been cooled in a china freezer by placing ice around it, slightly salted. For what is called mixed coffee n pint of milk, a gill of cream, n gill of syrup and a quart of black coffee subjected to the same cooling process and served when just this side of freezing is considered a proper thing by all who are not real coffee connoisseurs.

Brandy coffee is prepared by some in the following way—a gill of brandy, 6 ounces of sugar to the quart of coffee taking the place of the other ingredients. But brandy coffee to many connoisseurs means n cup of cafe noir, love which a spoonful of brandy, poured on a lump of sugar, has been floated, as well as the blue fringed golden flame is carrying the spoon should dip into the coffee, and after one deft stir the contents of the cup should glide down the gladdened throat.

A sherbet of coffee is quite fashionable now and quite delicious if properly made. To a quart of coffee add a quart of double cream and 13 ounces of sugar, and if you wish to be very ohic add a few drops of vanilla essence. Then freeze this. In a freezer with salted ice surrounding, keep the sides free as fast as the ice begins to cling, and when it has reached congelation serve in glasses.

Another fashion of coffee drinking, which was first introduced into this country by the Mexicans at the New Orleans exposition 10 years ago, and which is held in high esteem by many bon vivants, is to make coffee in the French way without boiling and then mix it with the very richest cream, one half and half, or one to two, or two to one, the second proportion being perhaps the most frequent. This is to be served with whipped cream topped with a little sugar dust. The Mexicans used to use the Soconosco chocolate, but now it is made with a cinnamon addition and is rich beyond description.

In spite of the injunction about adding refined gold or painting the lily, useless ingredients are frequently used to improve on coffee in worse ways than by marrying it to chocolate. For instance, take cafe au Kirsch, which is made by shaking up black coffee, cracked ice and Kirsch wasser in proportions to suit the taste. By devotees of the shaking Arabian berry this is considered a profanation and eschewed accordingly, but for physical and mental depression, if one is not a habitual coffee drinker, it is a pick me up of rare potency.

Coffee is not a food, but a stimulant and an antidote against some kinds of poisoning. Its excessive use produces a trembling of the hands and a thinning of the optic nerves. To keep one awake and to help one endure fatigue or exposure to rough weather there is probably no equal to coffee, except possibly the cocoa plant of the Peruvians. Coffee and tobacco—which we owe to the Arab and the Indian—are the heavenly twins in the eyes of every true bohemian. They, like all blessings, may become a curse.—New York World.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as the helplessness of her young womanhood. Following is an instance: Two daughter, Blanche, now 25 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and standing her home. In fact, on fact, we feared for her mind, and would have had to have her taken to an asylum had we not heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine. We had employed physicians, but are received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and sympathetic pains have entirely disappeared, and she is in every way well. She writes with comfort and ease. Nervine has restored the use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and we money could not purchase for our daughter the health she now enjoys has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle of Nervine. We are now using the fifth one. Mrs. Minnie Schneider."—Mrs. A. B. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

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[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ernest Adams and Nella Adams, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assignee, which said mortgage bears date the 24th day of September, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 32 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $450.00 payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and two (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475.

And whereas the said Thomas Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $450.00 and interest thereon from the 24th day of September, A. D. 1892, and

And whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in section three (3), and the east half (½) of section two (2), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred and seventy-three and 12-100 (373.12-100) acres more or less, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, which will be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes if any; and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANGUS G. BRODIE, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 160

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Samuel Hapgood and Alice E. Hapgood, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assignee, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of November, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1890, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 20 of mortgages, on page 522 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage, and

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, and

And whereas the said Thomas Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $500 and interest thereon from November 20th, A. D. 1892, and there is now due and payable and unpaid on the date of the notice the sum of $923.75 being the sum of $500, principal, and $423.75 interest on said mortgage note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage note or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-eight (28) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, which will be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes if any; and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $150.00 attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANGUS G. BRODIE, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 194

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Ericksen and Ingeborg Ericksen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assignee, which said mortgage bears date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 522 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400.00, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, and

And whereas the said Thomas Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $400.00 and interest thereon from the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable and unpaid on the date of the notice the sum of $463.00 being the sum of $400.00, principal, and $63.00 interest upon said mortgage note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage note or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in section three (3), and the east half (½) of section two (2), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred and seventy-three and 12-100 (373.12-100) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, which will be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes if any; and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANGUS G. BRODIE, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 160

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 523 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400.00, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, and

And whereas the said Ingeborg Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $400.00 and interest thereon from the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable and unpaid on the date of the notice the sum of $463.00 being the sum of $400.00, principal, and $63.00 interest upon said mortgage note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage note or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section two (2) and the west half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section one (1), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, which will be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes if any; and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANGUS G. BRODIE, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 160

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Ericksen and Ingeborg Ericksen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 21st day of November, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1890, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 20 of mortgages, on page 523 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $500, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, and

And whereas the said Thomas Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $500 and interest thereon from November 20th, A. D. 1892, and there is now due and payable and unpaid on the date of the notice the sum of $923.75 being the sum of $500, principal, and $423.75 interest on said mortgage note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage note or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) in section three (3), and the east half (½) of section two (2), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing three hundred and seventy-three and 12-100 (373.12-100) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said debt and interest, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, which will be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, together with the taxes if any; and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of $150.00 attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated August 15th, A. D. 1894.

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage.

ANGUS G. BRODIE, Attorney for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minn. 160

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Ericksen and Ingeborg Ericksen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 524 &c.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note, and ten (10) coupon interest notes, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 29 of mortgages, on page 33, and

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum of said mortgage note and the interest thereon, and

And whereas the said The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Thomas Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, and

And whereas the said Thomas Conway, by written assignment dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. in book 54 of mortgages, on page 475, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Ingeborg Conway, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by which said mortgage and note there is now due and payable and unpaid upon the principal sum of $400.00 and interest thereon from the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable and unpaid on the date of the notice the sum of $463.00 being the sum of $400.00, principal, and $63.00 interest upon said mortgage note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage note or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section two (2) and the west half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section one (1), in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:52 p. m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:00 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston,

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:05 p. m. Daily.	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	10:50 p.m. Daily
7:25 a.m. Daily.	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Hinsdale, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minto, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25 a. m. Daily
8:30 a.m. Mond. ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Hallock and St. Vincent	8:00 p.m Mon. Wed. Fri. ex Sun.
8:30 a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	8:00 p.m Tues. Thurs. Friday
9:00 a.m Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Nichols and Fenton	6:30 p.m Mon. Wed. Fri.
6:25a.m Sat.	...Going on Fenton branch...	7:30 p.m Sat.

Trains of the Great Northern Railway run to connect with Northern Steamship Company's magnificent, new exclusively passenger steamship, "Northwest," which leaves Duluth every Friday at 4 p. m. for Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, making connections for Montreal, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all Eastern points.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Mailing rate Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, call or apply to

H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Iver Iverson and Miss Annie Iverson, of Fertile, were visiting in the city on Wednesday.

Potato digging is well advanced and a light crop is being harvested. That crop will be out of sight by next spring.

A. Holmboe returned on Saturday morning from a business trip east where he had been to purchase goods for his store for the coming fall and winter trade.

Capt. M. R. Brown, who attended the meeting at Beltrami on Tuesday evening says that P. M. Eddy is an eloquent and forcible speaker and made an excellent impression. A large attendance and an enthusiastic meeting is what the captain reports.

Have you noticed the rag out at the C. O. D. clothing house? It is worth looking over and the bargains they are offering are deserving of serious consideration. Be sure and see what you can do there before you purchase that fall suit of clothes.

A daily train service will be put on the Fosston line of the Great Northern road during the Fosston fair, Sept 19, 20, and 21, and tickets sold at one and a third fare for the round trip. The trains leave Crookston at 9a. m., returning leaves Fosston at 6 p. m. This rate makes the fare $1.84 for the round trip.

Catch on to the new ad. of A. Holmboe in this issue and call at the "People's Store" when you want anything in the line of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Holmboe has just returned from the markets of the east, where he selected a large and superb stock of dry goods for the fall and winter trade, which goods are now arriving on every train and a host of genial clerks can be found ready to attend to the wants of his customers when they call.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterants
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Walter Bivins will collect for Stone & Columbus.

Alderman J. W. Wheeler arrived on Sunday morning from a brief trip to Chicago.

M. R. Brown went down to Beltrami on Tuesday to attend the Dairymple sale.

Hugh Thompson accompanied his daughter Lulu to Owatonna last week, where she enters Pillsbury Academy.

Chas. Rapp went down last week with an imbecile girl that had been committed to the Rochester Institution for such unfortunates.

S. M. McKee, of Grand Rapid, Mich., is in the city for a few days. S. M. says he has not got over hooming Polk county soil yet. He says times are easier here than in Michigan.

Peter Michaud was brought before Judge Goss man on Monday on complaint of larceny. The judge gave him his choice, put up bail in $400 or go to jail to await trial on Wednesday. He didn't succeed in finding a bondsman.

Officer Kyle attempted to arrest a man at Anderson's restaurant who had held up a man and secured $2.46, on Tuesday evening. The man made a break for liberty and John took after him. Feeling in good running order, John soon ran him down and landed him in the cooler.

Mrs. John T. Beaudry, wife of country treasurer Beaudry passed away from this life on Tuesday morning. Mr. Beaudry and family have the sincere sympathy of hosts of friends in their time of great affliction. Mrs. Beaudry has been quite an invalid for some time past, but recently her friends had begun to hope for the better.

L. E. Walker is talking of taking a trip to southern Missouri shortly with a view to locating there. Comrade Walker did some campaigning in that country during the war and has an idea that he can make a comfortable living from there and he is going down to look the country over and if everything proves satisfactory will stay there. The JOURNAL wishes him good luck wherever his future lot in life be cast.

S. Solberg, of McIntosh, was placed under guardianship in Judge Benson's court. The said Solberg having got gay and gone over to East Grand Forks, where he sold a team and proceeded to jag up upon the receipts. He had the team nearly down his throat when the cruel minions of the law interrupted his revels and brought him over to explain the matter to Judge Benson.

William Skinner, of Fisher went down to Fosston on Wednesday's train to attend the fair at that place. Mr. Skinner has raised a big crop of corn this year, of the Mercer, Yellow Dent and Squaw varieties. The Squaw corn is a new variety this year, the Mercer seldom fails while in such a season as the past the Yellow Dent is all right. Mr. S. will have plenty to sell for seed to all who want it.

Harry Hatch, of East Grand Forks, was brought before Judge Goss man on Monday, charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm upon one Herrick, of East Grand Forks, he having smashed a bottle over the head of said Herrick in sportive mood. Herrick objected to that method of opening bottles so caused the arrest of the festive Hatch. The Judge heard the evidence in the case and fined Hatch $5 and costs—in all amounting to some $15.

One of the stock arguments the advocates of division use is that Norman county, which is very much smaller than Polk county has proportionally less taxes to pay, hence every small county would be in the same shape. This is very misleading for Norman county has no county buildings of any account nor has made near the improvements that Polk county has. We admit that their affairs have been very economically administered so could the affairs of Polk county be.

This week we send out our annual fall statement of account on subscription to give our friends ample opportunity to settle without expense. Circumstances beyond our control will probably place all uncollected accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection by process of law after November 1st, and however much we desire to be lenient it may not be in our power to do so then time. We trust that all will do the best they can to settle before November 1st and that will be sure to save trouble and needless expense. We have not got a mint on our list to-day who can say that the JOURNAL has ever manifested a disposition to distress him—in some cases we are led to the belief that we have been too lenient for the best good of ourself and our subscribers also. We do not desire to make extra expenses and shall not unless forced to do so. Everybody will at least have ample opportunity to avoid trouble if they wish to.

H. F. Brown took in the McIntosh fair last week.

John Tiedeman was down from Euclid on Saturday.

E. P. Pierce went out to the town of Tabor on Tuesday.

L. I. Benoit went out to the fair at McIntosh last week.

Attorney A. A. Miller was a fair visitor at McIntosh last week.

Will Lanctot attended the Dairymple sale at Edna on Tuesday.

J. F. Creamer drove down to Beltrami on Tuesday to attend the Dairymple sale.

Miss. Helen Halvorson returned on Monday morning from a business trip to St. Paul.

A girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rasmussen on Thursday of last week.

W. F. Hitchcock informs the JOURNAL that he expects to start next week for a visit to the old home in New York.

The infant babe of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Nelson died on Monday at the age of three weeks and was buried on Tuesday.

Tuesday morning opened out warm and pleasant—regular Indian summer weather. We are very liable to have six weeks of this now.

The bicycle race at Grand Forks on Thursday of last week, was won by Thomas Robinson, of Grand Forks, Z. Farley was third in the race.

The genius editor of the Westlichter Herold, Jacob Lelcht, was in the city on Monday looking up his German friends with a view to subscribers.

The Kittson County Enterprise says that Hugh McCollum, the man who was shot at Kennedy recently is nearly if not quite out of danger and his recovery very probable.

The Cleveland house was crowded over Sunday with threshing crews, many of which had finished up jobs and quit for the season; Shock threshing is all done and much of the grain that was stacked.

The Fertile Journal says that Andrew Opheim has let the contract for a new brick store to a St. Paul contractor. The contract price is $6000, and the store is to be completed by December last.

Chris. Greenhalgh came up on Sunday morning from the Lockhart farm to spend the Sabbath in the city. He says that plowing on the big Lockhart farm is progressing at the rate of 80 acres a day and will soon be completed.

John C. Wells came up from his Edna farm on Friday of last week and left the same evening for his home at Pond du Lac, Wis. He says that never before on his big farm has his threshing been all done in August as was the case this year. His plowing will all be done early this fall.

Chas. Teal Sr. and wife and Chas. Teal Jr. and wife, of Euclid were down on Saturday to attend a replevin suit brought against Chas. Teal Sr. by a man who had been in his employ. It appearing that the man was owing Mr. Teal and had put up the clothes as security the justice dismissed the case without costs to Mr. Teal.

On Monday, as Capt. Dunlavy was driving to Crookston in company with a farmer, the neck yoke broke or came off allowing the pole to drop. The team dashed off at a frantic pace and both men were thrown out and more or less seriously injured. The team got loose from the buggy, came on to town and stopped at Jacob Andrist's house where Capt. Dunlavy recovered them later.

Hon. E. L. Wirt, of Minneapolis, left forth at the opera house on Monday evening to a fair audience but not equally divided np between the three parties. He dent mostly in inconsequences cunningly set forth which if believed in would be calculated to draw votes, but how a man of average intelligence could be caught we fail to see clearly. Sheriff Grundyism also occupied a few minutes relating what he knows of populism.

Mr. Ned Hindley, a prominent farmer and stockman of Washington county, Neb., says: "After trying your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, I am satisfied that it is the best one on the market. I have seen horses cut so badly by wire that they were thought to be worthless, cured in three weeks. I would not be without it, and can sincerely recommend it to all farmers and stockraisers." F. L. Kermott sells and guarantees it.

The heavy frosts of the latter part of last week destroyed the late flax that was not quite ripe. It has been a peculiarly hard year for flax. Most of it that was sowed was sown late, about the time the drouth came on. A few days after sowing a light rain started some of the seed, then a week or so later another shower started more of it and so on through the season so that in some fields ripe flax could be found and many plants with blossoms on them.

THE CONTEST ENDED.

ONE OF THE HOTTEST CAMPAIGNS IN KENTUCKY ENDED

And Colonel Breckinridge Is Retired to Private Life, Owens Being Nominated by a Fair Plurality—The Story of the Struggle.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—W. C. Owens has defeated W. C. P. Breckinridge and E. E. Settle for the Democratic nomination for congress from this Seventh, better known as the Ashland district. Owens' plurality is placed at about 300.

MADE A FIGHT FOR IT.

Breckinridge Still Claims He Has a Majority of Legal Votes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The Commercial Gazette's Lexington special says: There seems to be no doubt about Colonel Breckinridge making a fight for the nomination before the district committee. Breckinridge has made public a statement in which he says he secured a majority of the legal Democratic votes of the district and fraud was practiced against him in several counties. The following is Breckinridge's statement:

"The Democratic committee of the district alone has the power to declare who is the nominee, and until that declaration is made no one is the nominee of the party, and when it is made I will loyally submit to this decision and support the person

Declared to Be the Nominee.

"Under the law and under the rule of the party it alone has the power to assert which votes have been cast and what votes shall be counted and what declared to be fraudulent. No court has any power over its action and I would regret to see New York political methods introduced into Kentucky politics and pliant judges corrupt by giving their apparent sanction of the judicial proceedings to base methods. I believe that at least 300 illegal votes have been cast against us in the county of Fayette, and perhaps nearly as many in the county of Franklin.

"I shall make no frivolous contest, but shall raise no technical questions nor enter into contest about doubtful points; but shall reserve until next Saturday the right to have such proceedings taken before the district committee as will accord with my judgment."

JONES ASKED TO RESIGN.

Republicans of Nevada Don't Want Him in Congress.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 17.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada has been requested by the Republican state central committee to resign his seat in the United States senate, to which he was elected by Republicans.

This request is made in a long letter which was drafted by Chairman Trenmor Smith and approved by the state central committee at a meeting held in this city. The letter exhaustively reviews Senator Jones' letter of Aug. 28, to the former chairman of the committee, Enoch Strother, in which Jones announces that he left the Republican party to join the Populists, and severely criticizes his course of action.

McKinley's Date in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Sept. 17.—Governor McKinley of Ohio will speak in St. Paul on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 6 and on the afternoon of Monday, the 8th, will speak at Duluth. This was announced by Chairman Tams Bixby of the Republican state central committee. Mr. Bixby has not yet heard when Congressman Thomas B. Reed will speak in Minnesota, but he says he will come it is certain that he will make one speech in Minneapolis.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

Fifty Houses Blown to Atoms and Several People Injured.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 17.—A tornado passed through Jennings and Mining and blew 50 houses to atoms. A young lady and two children were killed and several people injured. Several horses caught fire at Mining and a conflagration followed. The town of Mining is 40 miles from the nearest railroad and particulars cannot be learned.

Will Not Publish Lists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The custom of publishing in the newspapers throughout the country the lists of unclaimed letters at postoffices will be abandoned and the list will be bulletined in the postoffice buildings hereafter. Acting Postmaster General Jones has decided to stop the old custom, as congress failed to make any special appropriation for the usual amount of advertising. The expense of publishing the lists last year was $19,000.

Smallpox at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 17.—A case of smallpox has developed here. Dr. Charles Marquart, a member of the state board of health, was taken with the disease in his mild form. The doctor was at Milwaukee 10 days ago in consultation with other members of the board, and while there visited some smallpox patients, thereby contracting the disease.

Census Work About Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The work of the eleventh census is about completed, the work on population and vital statistics being all that remains to be done. The portion of the work on population remaining uncompleted is that on occupations. The vital statistics are made up largely from the figures on population and have been held back on account of the work in the population division.

Surveying the Gold Fields.

DULUTH, Sept. 19.—H. V. Winchell and Dr. N. H. Emmons of the state survey have left here for the Rainy Lake country to make a detailed geological survey of the new gold fields for the state.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dr. C. E. Dauphier was a state fair visitor last week.

Fires are reported still raging in the Beltrami swamps and it will take a good soaking rain to put them out.

A. C. Wilkinson and Judge Ives spent the week last week hunting in Marshall county. If there is anything they like better than trout fishing in Wisconsin it is chicken hunting in Minnesota.

Potatoes are selling in the St. Paul markets at 60 cents and upwards per bushel. In fact they consider it quite a snap to get them at 60 cents. Potatoes will be "way up in G" before another spring.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it." It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott Druggist.

We find it necessary to warn our customers and the public generally not to transact business with Gone. Mr. D. S. Horwitz, under the supposition that he is representing us.

Kops Bros., General Music Dealers, 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago. [21-22]

A balm for corn huskers—Haller's Australian Salve. Will soften the cracked and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns, cuts etc. Best Pile Salve made. Call for it at F. L. Kermott's drug store.

Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms. [1-tf]

A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Home Seeker's Excursions.

On Sept. 25th and October 9th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. will sell at very low rates (about half fare) Harvest excursion tickets from all its stations to the following territory: All points in Kansas, Nebraska and Southwest Missouri; all Missouri River points, from Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; all points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana (Except Memphis and New Orleans), Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas (except Hot Springs, Ark.); all points in Montana except West of Missouri and Kalispell; all points in Idaho except West of Nampa; all points in New Mexico, except on Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railways; points on the Southern Pacific from Lafayette to St. Charles inclusive. Twenty days limit for return trip. Apply to nearest ticket agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. A. The Burlington, St. Paul, Minn. [22-25]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.
BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway Crookston

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States. Local and county managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome' Addition.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.
REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE
E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

WALSH the Land Man.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Historical Society

Polk County Journal.

L. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894. NO. 24.

RE democratic congress just ourned was the worse dose of the d this country ever got. They only succeeded in paralyzing ness at home but they injured credit abroad to such an extent t England is rapidly disposing of securities and demanding the d for them, being afraid to trust such financial mismanagement. If sales do not clear after the fall tion this country is in a bust.

PATE auditor Biermann is kept ity busy these days "explaining". sooner has he got one action plained" to his own satisfaction another one crops out and he kies that one. Biermann is the y democrat that has occupied n office for years in Minnesota t he has been kept so busy "exlaining" his official acts that it s he discouraging to democracy ry again. They probably will right away.

'rm all the advantage that John Willis has got over Judge Collins associate judge, he don't seem to making great head-way toward tion. The people know Judge lins, have great confidence in his ity as a judge and do not care to the experiment of electing Willis his place. Every republican uld watch this point with esial care and if this is done Judge lins will succeed himself all right.

ne democrats assured us if they ld be placed in power, they would once kill the McKinley bill, ngurate free trade and bring great sperity to the country. Well, the ple took them at their word and r were placed in power, and, imediately trade and business began anguish at the prospect of free le. Then they said "it is that ally Sherman silver bill, let we kill that and business will re- her away." So they did—after ug wrangle, kill the Sherman bill yet business did not resume her y worth a cent! So they reasoned ong themselves: lo! it is free ff, let us reduce that and be hap- but because there was not hap- y on that point—silver—them r consumed days weeks ths and finally passed some- g in the line of a tariff bill, and business did not get back to a l basis and it will not until after coming election this fall. If that tion indicates the early return of republican party to power it do more to restore prosperity to country than anything that has done in the past 18 months. people are now fully convinced the republican party is sound he tariff question and that party be placed in power again just as kly as the change can be made. only thing that helps business ll, at present is the general belief the republicans will again have control when Grover's term res.

on. B. Sampson went down to ston on Thursday to attend the

Speaking of his being the storial candidate the Ada Index t that Mr. Sampson is the strongan in the field; that he will v u heavy vote in Norman nty and says that he will be ed without a doubt. Mr pson will poll a big vote in Polk nty also, and it looks as though would be the successor to E. E. mien.

i, There !

DO YOU WANT

ne Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

y George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Block, Broadway C OGDESTON

You Want Work

ady paying job with house in the west, s established. With pillies we can make a good salesman in eeks from raw material. Nursery stock warranted to grow. No bad varieties used se in the world, etc. If you want money, stating age.

ames, Florist Bockman, St Paul, Minn. (THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.)

GOVERNOR NELSON.

SETS AT REST.

A CAMPAIGN LIE.

Elect Able Republican Legislators Who Will Select An Able Man Like W. D. Washburn for U. S. Senator.

In a speech at Albert Len on Saturday evening of last week the governor laid at rest the story that he has been secretly planning to succeed W. D. Washburn in the U. S. Senate. Of that speech the Minneapolis Evening Journal says: Gov. Nelson wasn't able to reach Albert Lea in time to speak in the afternoon, and so the evening meeting was arranged, it being understood that it was to be a Republican meeting. The hall was crowded with a representative audience when the governor arose. Never did he speak better or more to the point. There was no attempt at labored oratory—simply a masterly yet simple marshaling of the facts and figures with which the governor seems so thoroughly conversant. All the problems of the day were handled fearlessly and frankly in much the same manner as in the opening speech of the campaign at Argyle. Passing lightly on matters of state interest the governor contrasted very vigorously the records made by the Populist legislature of '91 with that of the Republican legislature of '93. He showed that the only hope of effective and wise legislation in this state lay in the election of Republican legislators. He then polated out that there were other reasons why Republican legislators should be chosen. There was a United States senator to be elected upon whose vote on these matters he had been discussing much depended. It was important that the man selected should be a staunch and able Republican. The governor then took his audience into his confidence. He had been accused, he said, of being a candidate for the senate and for the governorship at the same time. That was not true. He was a candidate for governor. He wanted to be elected governor, and if elected expected to serve out his term. But he was not, and had been, and should not be, a candidate for the senate. He hoped that some such man as Senator Washburn would be elected to fill that seat, and it was the paramount duty of the hour to send Republican legislators to St. Paul who would encompass that result."

Will Not Appeal.

Appearances indicate that the Great Northern road will not appeal the Steemerson rate case and in that case, in 30 days from the day the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners made the decision the new rates will go into effect. This will be a big thing for the farmers of the Red River Valley, making a saving of thousands of dollars in freights. While such populists as Donnelly et. als. have been fussing and scolding at railroads and accomplishing nothing at all, such republicans as Halvor Steemerson, while not saying much have been trying to do something, and as the result in this case shows, have actually accomplished great good for the country. Mr. Steemerson has been roundly abused on every hand during all the time that he has been trying to bring about a reduction of rates, and that too by many who should have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight, but this only makes his victory more complete. He has won a great victory for the people and is deserving of all the credit there is in it, and no doubt the people will one day accord him a just recompense of reward.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 22d, 1894.

LADIES' LIST.	
Bengtson, Ellen	Sinclair, Martha
Hall, Pela	Scalland, Jolanda
Torgeson, Tom	Chatham, Armeda
Dunham, John	
Frank, B	
Lando, Henry Hansen	
Hansen, Henry	
Cheronneau, Antoule	
Morry, John L	
Mathieson, Chas	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

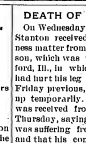
Money to Loan.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

DEATH OF S. L. DOBSON.

On Wednesday of last week Robert Stanton received a letter on a business matter from his uncle, S. L. Dobson, which was written from Rockford, Ill., in which he said that he had hurt his leg on a street car on Friday previous, which had laid him up temporarily. Later a telegram was received from the hospital on Thursday, saying that Mr. Dobson was suffering from a broken thigh and that his condition was considered critical. Mrs. S. L. Dobson started that same evening to go to the bedside of her husband, and on Thursday morning Mr. Stanton received a telegram stating that Mr. Dobson had expired about midnight of Wednesday.



SAMUEL L. DOBSON

Was born in Turleenan, near Moy, County Tyrone, Ireland, in January, 1828, where he lived until about 24 years old, when he came to American landing at New York City on St. Patrick's Day, 1852, locating in Davenport, Iowa, going from there to Chicago, there to Muskegon, Mich., from whence he returned to Chicago again. In 1872 he was married to Miss Maggie McKee, of Milwaukee, very soon thereafter removing to Minneapolis, where he lived until he came to Crookston, which was in '79 or '80, he having previously purchased considerable real estate in our then young city. As soon as he came here to live he began to improve his property by putting up buildings, of which he built quite a number on the present site of the Eckert block and elsewhere. He finally disposed of most of them and built an out-meal mill which still stands a monument to his enterprise. Mr. Dobson's real estate ventures did not turn out extra well and he lost quite a bit of the money he had made as traveling salesman for a Chicago tea house, and finally went back to that business and was thus engaged when he met with the accident which resulted in his death. He leaves an only sister, Mrs. Thomas Stanton, who resides at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, a wife and four children, two boys and two girls, besides a nephew, Mr. Robert Stanton, of this city, to mourn his loss. The remains were buried in Chicago, Sunday, and the funeral was attended by a large concourse of people who had known Mr. Dobson in life. He was extensively acquainted both north and south and universally respected wherever known. In his death Crookston loses a leading spirit—a public spirited citizen, whose loss will be keenly felt, one of the kind that a city can secure afford to lose, and many near friends here will sympathize with the bereaved ones in their great loss, which also comes as a personal loss to all who knew him here.

Home Seeker's Excursions.

On Sept. 25th and October 9th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. will sell at very low rates (about half fare) Harvest excursion tickets from all its stations to the following territory: All points in Kansas, Nebraska and South western Missouri; all Missouri River points, from Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; all points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana (except Memphis and New Orleans), Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas (except Hot Springs, Ark.); all points in Montana except West of Missoula and Kalispell; all points in Idaho except West of Nampa; all points in New Mexico, except on Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railways; points on the Southern Pacific from Lafayette to St. charles inclusive. Twenty days limit for return trip. Apply to nearest ticket agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. A., Burlington, St. Paul, Minn. [22-25]

A Good Well.

Dr. J. H. Thomas has one of the finest artesian wells in this city of artesian wells. It is fixed after a plan of his own. After the well was completed he dug down some twenty feet, a hole some four or five feet square, which he curbed up with 2x4 stuff. Inside of the curbing he put a galvanized iron tank, then tapped the pipe so that the water runs into the bottom of the iron tank and when the tank is filled it runs out and is lost in the sands of gravel. This will cost something more than the ordinary style and is worth all it costs, with no surplus to make a nuisance of itself by running all over everywhere. The water is brought up by a force pump and can thus be made serviceable in case of a fire.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

OF RAILROADS.

Report of the Inter state Commerce Commission on Government Control of Railroads.

The senate committee appointed under the resolution of Senator Pettigrew has dug out some interesting data which they give out as follows:

"It appears that ten countries do not own or operate railways—viz. Columbia, Great Britain and Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Uruguay.

The following governments own and operate some of the railways: Argentine, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Sweden.

The following governments own part of their railways, but do not operate nay, leasing all the present mileage to private companies—viz: Greece, Holland, and Italy.

Though not claimed to be accurate, it is believed that the foregoing summary represents in approximately correct statement of the relationship of the various governments to the railways of the world.

The relative rates charged for freight and passenger service on the government-owned railroads and other roads are calculated to afford little encouragement to the advocates of government ownership. A comparison of passenger charges a mile shows an average in Great Britain of 4.42 cents for first-class, 2.29 cents for second-class and 1.94 for third-class; in France the average is 3.86 cents for first-class, 2.36 for second-class and 2.65 cents for third-class; in Germany the rate is 3.10 cents first-class, 2.22 cents second-class and 1.54 cents third-class; in the United States the average charge is 2.12 cents.

The average charges per ton per mile are as follows: In Great Britain, $2.80; in France, $2.20; in Germany, $1.84, and in the United States, $1. The lowest on capital invested in the several countries is as follows: United kingdom, 4.1 per cent; France, 3.8 per cent; Germany, 5.1 per cent; Russia, 5.3 per cent; Austria, 3.1 per cent; Belgium, 4.6 per cent; United States, 3.1 per cent. The world, 3.2 per cent. The systems of operation of the railroads in different countries are indicated:

In Austria about 4 per cent of the railway mileage is owned and about 70 per cent is operated by the state. Upon the expiration of charters, not exceeding ninety years, the lines, lands and buildings of the companies are to be the property of the total government, but the equipment remains the property of the private owners. Before a railway is opened, it must be approved by the minister of commerce. The tariffs of state roads are fixed by the government; those of the companies are subject to revision by the government every three years, and the government has power to reduce rates if the net earnings exceed 15 per cent of the capital.

In Canada about one-tenth of the mileage of about 15,000 miles is owned and controlled and operated by the government. For the year 1892 the operation of the government lines resulted in a loss of over $600,000.

At the present date by far the larger portion (about five-sixths) of the French railway system is operated by private companies, each company serving a definite territory and being comparatively free from the competition of other lines. But the railway properties are ultimately to become the property of the government. This system is a mixed one of state and private ownership.

In Germany nearly 90 per cent of the railway mileage is owned by the government. Under the law the government is required to manage the railways in the interest of general traffic and police regulations.

In Great Britain and Ireland the government does not own the railways. There are stringent regulations provided by law and administered by the railway commission and board of trade.

Italy has tried both state and private railroads and has come to the conclusion that it is not advantageous to own and operate the railways. The result was a reorganization of the whole railway systems. Under the present system private companies operate the state roads under contract with the government.

In Russia the government is estated to own and operate about 40 per cent of the railway mileage. Nearly all of the railways owned by private companies have received subsidies from the government.

It is stated that in the United States several of the states have tried ownership in a limited way. Illinois constructed a road at a cost of $1,000,000, but disposed of it for $100,000; Indiana had a similar experience; Georgia owns a railroad, but found it expedient to lease it to a private company; Pennsylvania constructed a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, but subsequently sold it. Massachusetts, Michigan and several other states tried the experiment without success.

Needs The Dairy Cow.

While in the main the Fosston fair was quite beyond criticism there was one very important industry to Polk county farmers that was conspicuous by its absence—the dairy cow and her products. While there was a truly wonderful display of vegetables, a good display of small fruits and of wheat, barley and oats, an abundant display of as fine corn as the writer ever saw at any exhibition and only made the lack of the good dairy cow too painfully evident in a country that seems so peculiarly adapted to good dairying. Abounding as it does with grass and timber belts sufficient to afford protection from rigors of winter and the heat of summer, with plenty of pure fresh water easily accessible on every farm; with plenty of fresh nutritious native grasses, in fact with every facility for first-class dairy work there was absolutely no evidence that there is a dairy farmer in that vicinity. This is decidedly not as it should be but is a deficiency, however, that seems liable to be remedied in the near future, as we see by the Fosston paper that a creamery is an industry liable to be established there in the near future. Butter will always bring a remunerative price when properly handled and the cow would make a wonderful difference in the income of the Thirteen Towns farmers and help to make him what nature very evidently intended every farmer up there should be—a king among men. But they seem to need the cow and need her bad!

Good Price For Flax.

Farmers who have flax this fall are in great luck as that product is booming beyond the most sanguine expectations, and it is hard to predict just where it will stop. It is quoted in Duluth at $1.45 and takes a 5 or 6 cent jump every day or so. It was a scarce article on the market last spring and the crop has been everywhere exceedingly light. Any farmer who buys it for seed next spring will be liable to pay $3 per bushel at least.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attack of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

HUSTLING.

The republican candidate for clerk of the court is out getting acquainted with people. Mr. Lanctot is one of the brightest young men of Polk county and will make an excellent clerk. His vote will be a surprise to some who think he is not in it.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Gents:—I consider your Pain Paralyzer richly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, pains in the chest, colic and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it." It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott Druggist.

HARD LINES.

A COLLECTOR IN LIMBO.

An Irate Granger Turns the Tables And Ties up a Collector.

For a Time.

The pathway of the average machine collector this fall is by no means a pathway strewn with roses. On the contrary quite the reverse and in his zeal to collect a just account the ambitious collector sometimes innocently exceeds the bounds of his legal authority and finds himself within the stern grasp of the law, closely guarded by one of its eagle-eyed minions. No one who is acquainted with Billy Box Jr., would take him to be a cold-hearted vampire, lying in wait to suck the heart's blood of the honest granger, and yet, in his zeal in the interests of the machine company, for which he is collector, Billy got himself into a nasty tangle which caused him to go about for a few days wearing a constable as a sort of an ornament. It seems that a certain granger near McIntosh had become indebted to a machine firm to the sum of a number of simoleons and a certain wheat field became in some way security for the debt. In due time the wheat was threshed and Billy took possession thereof, whereupon the irate farmer had the feisty collector arrested for stealing wheat. After being in durance vile for several days Billy was released and the court will decide the case.

THE FOSSTON FAIR.

In point of numbers and interest the Fosston fair this year was a howling success. The crowd commenced to gather on the opening day and swelled until it assumed extremely large proportions on the last day. The display of stock was very good while the vegetable display was never excelled at any event of the kind in this county; there were potatoes that would make your mouth water to look at; turnips, beets, carrots, onions, mammoth pumpkins, squashes, watermelons and muskmelons, small fruits till you couldn't rest—in fact almost everything in the fruit and vegetable kingdom was there in great profusion. The cereal kingdom was also well represented and the wheat, oats and barley display was worthy of exhibition anywhere. Bushels of excellent corn showed that the Thirteen Towns is right in line while a few samples of excellent sugar cane showed that it was a huckleberry abead of some other portions of Polk county. Taken as a whole the agricultural exhibit was an exceedingly creditably one for the farmers of that section and shows to good advantage the adaptability to produce everything that the northern farmer needs in his business. The races were excellent and taken as a whole the Thirteen Towns fair for 1894 was a notable success.

NOT IN IT.

Speaking of the attitude of the Cleveland administration toward the old soldiers the Grand Forks Herald says:

"At the recent national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic evidence was presented which disposed effectually of the pretense that the administration is the friend of the soldier. The veterans at Washington had caused a careful canvass to be made, from which appears that nearly 2,000 old soldiers and sailors have been disabused from the service of the government in that city alone since Mr. Cleveland's second inauguration. In many instances their places have been supplied by ward heelers and strikers, in plain violation of the statute which provides that, other things being equal, preference must be given in federal employment to honorably discharged soldiers and a record of the Union army and navy. This law, it may be remarked in passing, has a lamentable infirmity in the failure to provide any penalty for infractions. Evidence is produced that in the pension bureau old soldiers have been dismissed for alleged incompetency who had a record of 97 per cent for efficiency, prior to their removal."

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Twelve cars were wrecked at Ashby.

J. N. Bjokerman, editor of the Annadale Post, is dead.

The St. Paul Commercial club will banquet Mrs. John A. Logan.

Minneapolis Democrats have nominated Louis R. Thian for mayor.

Governor Nelson will speak in Grand Forks Oct. 13 and at Fargo Oct. 18.

D. W. Lawler has resigned from the Democratic state central committee.

The cornerstone of the new Lutheran church in West St. Paul was laid Sunday.

A contract has been let for the glass work in the Minneapolis court house for $20,000.

Prohibitionists of the Second district will hold a congressional convention at Mankato Friday.

The first carnage of the state has increased considerably this year, but the yield has decreased.

A Minneapolis jury has decided that nickel-in-the-slot cigar machines are gambling devices.

A. J. Presley, a Mankato grocery man, accuses his son of stealing between $600 and $700 from his safe.

At Duluth James Rowe was sentenced to life imprisonment for rape committed upon an 8-year-old child.

S. H. Wright & Co.'s handle factory and Hanson's plow factory at Pelican Rapids were burned on Saturday.

Leonidas Merritt, of Duluth, was awarded $12,630 in his suit against the Mesaba road for services rendered.

Olivia citizens have raised $1,400 for the purpose of defending the county seat contest cases resulting from a recent election.

It is stated that the Great Northern will not appeal from the decision of the Minnesota railway commission redressing wheat rates.

Four cases against Father E. Conoily, who assaulted Nellie Haunon at Two Harbors, Minn., have been formally dismissed.

The remains of two men employed in Keene's camp at Tamarack, victims of forest fires, have been found. Wolves had torn them to pieces.

Members of the Ramsey county bar have united in a joint petition to the county political convention to nominate Judge Kelly and Brill.

Peter Tereen, who has already served one term for forgery, has been arrested at St. Paul, charged with having paid his board with a bogus check.

Near Tyler, Frank Cooley and John Hansen were overcome by gas in a well. Cooley is dead, but Hansen was hauled up before death ensued.

Bjornstad & Owdahl's wood working plant at St. Paul burned Sunday, causing a loss of $60,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment. The factory will not be rebuilt.

The opening gun of the Democratic state campaign was fired at North Side Turner Hall, Minneapolis, with addresses by General George A. Becker, nominee for governor and local office seekers.

Professors of the state university unite in the assertion that a gymnasium with provisions for an armory and drill hall, is a necessity at that institution, and the legislature will be asked for an appropriation to erect it.

Superintendent W. E. Lee of the reformatory, and Director Cooper have returned from a trip through Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, to investigate the proper employment for convicts. They will make their report at the next meeting of the board and recommend as a new industry the manufacture of woodenware.

At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee held at Saturday, T. J. McDermott of St. Paul was elected chairman, Colonel J. J. Thornton of St. James, vice chairman; Thomas J. Mullane of St. Paul, secretary, and Daniel Aberle of St. Paul, treasurer. The following executive committee was selected: Chairman McDermott, F. G. Winston, Titus Mazeen and Leo M. Rand, Minneapolis; J. F. Franzen, L. E. Read of St. Paul and John G. Brown of Duluth.

MINNESOTA Y. P. S. C. E.

State Convention to Be Held at Winona Oct. 19, 20 and 21.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 25.—This years Young People Society of Christian Endeavor convention of Minnesota takes place at Winona, Oct. 19, 20 and 21. A. W. Laird is chairman of the general committee of arrangements. A chorus of 100 voices is being drilled for the occasion. All sessions are to be held in the new opera house. Arrangements are making for the entertainment of a large convention—at least 500. Railroads have made a rate of one and one-third fares.

Excursionists Scored.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 26.—The excursionists en route to Hinckley stopped at F. E. Boyle's place at Mission Creek for, n short time. While there Mr. Boyle says that in the face of the earnest protest of himself and his men they carried away in the neighborhood of $1,000 worth of property as relics. Much of the property consisted of new and second hand tools gathered together since the fire to supply the necessities of the settlers. Mr. Boyle, who is a very fair, candid man, characterizes the whole proceedings in very severe terms.

Grain and Thresher Burned.

MOORES, Minn., Sept. 26.—The threshing machine of John Stinson was burned, together with a large setting of oats belonging to John Van Klook. The fire is supposed to have caught from the engine. The loss was covered by insurance.

TEN LIVES LOST.

In and Around Le Roy and Spring Valley, Minn.

AUSTIN, Minn., Sept. 24.—A cyclone, followed by a heavy fall of rain, passed through this east part of this county Friday night, destroying the lives of 10 persons and a considerable portion of the villages of Le Roy and Spring Valley. The storm came up from the southwest, and with hardly a moment's warning the village of Le Roy found itself in the center of a terrific storm. A dancing party was in progress at the opera house, where quite a number of people were congregated. The building was entirely destroyed and three young men killed and quite a number were more or less seriously injured.

From Le Roy the storm pursued an easterly course, destroying all farm property, grain and hay, in its path until it reached the village of Spring Valley, in Fillmore county. From these the report of the loss of life is considerable. Seven persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared that when the debris is cleared away the list of dead will be found to be much larger.

MANY DEATHS NEAR FOREST CITY.

Thought the Number of Casualties Will Reach Twelve or Fifteen.

FOREST CITY, Ia., Sept. 25.—The loss of life in this vicinity will probably reach 12 or 15, and the number of injured twice that number. The loss of property is also heavy. Buffalo and Eden townships, in Winnebago county, and Ellington and Madison townships, in Hancock county, seem to have suffered the most. In Buffalo township the list are known to be killed, and in Ellington nine. Reports are very meager, as most of the casualties are in the outlying districts.

Church Blown to Atoms.

SPENCER, Ia., Sept. 26.—A Swedish church 10 miles southwest of here was blown to atoms and several houses were blown down. No lives were lost in Clay county, but Cylinder, Burt, Fenton City, Manly Junction, and all through the counties east there was great loss of life.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Work of the Deep Waterways Convention Completed.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The deep waterways convention elected the following officers: President, Oliver A. Howland, Toronto; vice presidents, G. E. Cooley, Chicago, and James Fisher Winnipeg; state presidents: Minnesota, James Sargham, St. Paul; Wisconsin, Frank A. Flower, Superior; Michigan, H. W. Seymour, Sault Ste. Marie; Ohio, Luther Allen, Cleveland; North Dakota, George B. Clifford, Grand Forks; South Dakota, Edward Bach, Aberdeen; Iowa, A. Macomber, Davenport; Illinois, Captain J. S. Durham, Chicago; Indiana, C. W. Vennenan, Connersville; New York's, Whitbeck, Port Henry; Nebraska, E. S. Rose, Omaha; Montana, Senator Saunders, Helena; Colorado, Senator Wolcott, Denver; Wyoming, Senator Carey; Lansmine; Pennsylvania, James S. Henderson, Pittsburg.

Invitations were extended from Duluth, Cleveland, Chicago and Superior for the next convention, but the matter was left over.

SENTENCE OF STRIKERS.

At Baltic Four of Them Get Thirty Days and a Hundred Dollars Fine.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 25. — Judge Knowles of the United States circuit court here, has rendered a decision in the case against 24 men arrested at Lima, this city a few weeks ago for contempt of court in interfering with the running of trains on the Union Pacific road during the recent railroad strike. The road is in the hands of receivers, and in preventing trains from running, the men, the judge held, were in contempt of court. H. Calderhead, president of the local American Railway union, Fred Wyckoff, chief train dispatcher; L. D. Garvin, the operator at Silver Bow; W. B. Dye and H. Barton, railroad employes at Butte, and George Boomer, an engineer of this city, were the only ones convicted, and received a sentence of 30 days in jail and a fine of $100. The trial lasted about 10 days and was bitterly fought by the defendants.

A. R. U. Men Sentenced.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 25.—Judge Ross, in the federal court, has sentenced Gallagher and Buchanan, American Railway union strikers, to eight months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $500. The men are among those who attempted to intimidate Arthur Brown on the Southern Pacific railway during the strike.

ARREST BANK OFFICIALS.

Plankinton and Day Will Likely Have to Stand Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—The examination of witnesses regarding the Burkhardt complaint against the officers of the Plankinton bank will be concluded in the morning, and it is then time District Attorney Hazmel will make application for the issuance of warrants for the arrest of President Day and Vice President William Plankinton. There is little doubt that the request will be granted. The warrants will charge the defendants with having received a deposit from August Burkhardt, a Wells street grocer, when they knew, or had good reason to know, that the bank was insolvent.

Described Their Scratch.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Democrats of Carroll have passed resolutions strongly declaring Gorman and Gibson and advocating the election of senators by direct vote.

St. Louis Will Be in It.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—To establishment of a ball club in the proposed National association at this point is being discussed here; but who the prospective backers are is not known.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Nebraska Bankers' association is in session at Omaha.

It has been discovered that Populists of Oklahoma are bound together by an oath similar to that of the Mafia.

Republicans have issued their campaign book, which is twice as large as the one put out by the Democrats.

Democrats of Iowa, who are opposed to Governor Boies' renomination, to date, may nominate Judge Delano for congress.

The net cash in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was $120,343,- 865, of which $67,477,854 represented the gold reserve.

Major Thomas Turtle, one of the best known officers of the engineer corps of the army, died at Washington Tuesday.

Edwin Gould denies the report that his sister Anna, now in Paris, has become engaged to Prince Francis of Battenberg.

The rolling mills and the tin plate works of the Niedringhaus Stamping company of St. Louis have shut down for a few days, pending the readjustment of wages in conformity with the new tariff law.

Thursday, Sept. 20.

Old directors of the Monon line were re-elected at the annual meeting.

Supervising Architect Wyndle has resigned in compliance with the request of Secretary Carlisle.

Senator Manderson has informed his Nebraska friends that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

A Rome dispatch says the pope's encyclical addressed to the American bishops will appear in November.

The Chicago gas trust has been again attacked by an application for receivers for the various companies composing it.

It is stated that the strike of the clock makers will soon be settled. The back bone of the strike is broken, several contractors have weakened, and the men have promised to yield five of the points in dispute—the minimum scale of wages.

Friday, Sept. 21.

The Iowa presbytery is in session at New London.

The Gould's are said to be seeking to obtain control of the match business of the country.

The Holland budget shows a deficit of 8,000,000 florins. A loan will be issued immediately.

Hon. B. Inman, an old settler and prominent citizen of Hudson, Wis., dropped dead upon the street.

A decree has been published dissolving the Belgian chamber of deputies and senate and fixing the elections for Oct. 14.

L. C. Weir of Cincinnati was elected president of the Adams Express company at a meeting of the board of directors, vice Sanford, resigned.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Sixth Wisconsin district lodge of Good Templars closed the annual session at Beloit.

Mayor Hopkins says he will use all force at his command to stamp out gambling in Chicago.

Locomotive firemen in convention at Harrisburg agreed upon no strike as long as contracts were not violated.

Milwaukee day at the Wisconsin state fair drew over 25,000 people. All the gubernatorial candidates were present.

Garbage men in New York are on a strike and the city is filled with foul smells. Reduction in wages caused the trouble.

E. B. Leisenring, a multi-millionaire of Pennsylvania, died in Hamburg, Germany, where he had gone for his health.

Ten thousand people attended the reunion of the old settlers of Warren and Limestone counties, Illinois, at Kirkwood. Rev. Delano of Monmouth delivered the address.

Monday, Sept. 24.

T. V. Powderly, the noted ex-labor leader, was formally arraigned before a court of Lackawanna county, Pa., Monday.

The steamer James Pickards, loaded with ore, ran on Eagle river reef in Lake Superior and will be a total loss.

A 5-story business block was destroyed by fire at St. Louis, causing a loss of $200,000. Five firemen were injured.

The governor of Canton has issued a decree forbidding all people under his authority to purchase or use goods of Japanese manufacture.

The Democratic campaign was opened throughout Indiana Saturday. Senator Voorhees speaking at Terre Haute and Governor Matthews at Warsaw.

The New South Wales 3½ per cent loan of £300,000 has been closed, there no amount five times as great as the required sum, so great is the pressure of unemployed capital.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

The 23d annual meeting of the American Public Health association is in session at Montreal.

It is semi-officially stated at Vienna that the czar is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

At Upper Sandusky, O., a gas well struck a volume of gas so great has been struck in nine feet of sand.

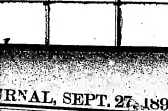
The paddlers of the Oliver iron and steel works, Pittsburg, have struck against a 25 per cent reduction, and all the furnaces closed down.

The University of Chicago has made arrangements for the publication of an astronomical journal which will be international in scope and character.

Two thousand four hundred New York shirtmakers are on strike in New York for more pay and shorter hours.

E. L. Oakes, a Beloit (Wis.) carpenter, who was cleaning out pearl fishing, was drowned in the Pecatonica river near Rockton, Ill.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States minister to Russia, has gone to Munich, Bavaria. He will return to St. Petersburg in October in order to present his letters of recall.



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a positive written guarantee to cure Nervousness, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Leucorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Losses, Impaired Memory, Spermatic Losses, Impaired Memory, Spermatic Losses, Impaired Memory, Spermatic

A MAN OF MILLIONS.

JOHN L. BLAIR OF BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., AND HIS SUCCESS IN LIFE.

His Earliest Dollars Earned by Trapping Muskrats—Railroad Ventures East and West—Small Economies and Great Benefactions.

The life story of John I. Blair, the multimillionaire of Blairstown, N. J., whose health has broken at last, is a remarkable nineteenth century romance of acquisition. Blair himself has been a no less remarkable example of low shrewdness and prudence and "inside" may completely change conditions without altering personal characteristics one whit, for, though he has endowed an academy in his own home with $200,000, built quite 100 churches along his railroad lines, given at least $350,000 to various colleges and in many ways has proved himself to be one of the most liberal of men, as becomes one of his vast wealth, his personal expenditures are ridiculously small. He has drives about Blairstown in the same carriage for 25 years at least, and his residence, though comfortable in appearance, is a house that would be selected as the home of a well to do farmer.

John I. Blair is almost 92 years old. He was born Aug. 22, 1802, at the foot of what is known as "Foul Rift," two miles below Belvidere, N. J., on the Delaware river. His family were Cov-

JOHN I. BLAIR.

enanters of the strictest sort, and his father had to do with the shipping of iron from the Oxford (N. J.) furnaces. In 1816 the old gentlemen died, leaving his widow with eight sons and three daughters on her hands. John I. was barely 14. He had been working in a country store for a cousin for nearly four years, and he told his mother that his brothers and sisters "might get an education," if they wanted to, but he was going to get rich. How he set about it without delay.

His first dollars were earned, when he was very young, trapping muskrats, the skins of which he sold at the rate of eight for the dozen. All the millions he has made since that time have not pleased him as much as did the proceeds of those skins. When he was 17, he went to Buttstown, now Blairstown, N. J., and opened a store as a partner for his cousin. Two years later he bought out the cousin ont. A little later he started the Belvidere bank, of which he has been president ever since more than three-score years. Then he made $15,000 on one cargo of supposed to be damaged cotton which he bought "on spec." By 1844 he was ready for larger enterprises than he had heretofore attacked, and the chance for which he sighed shortly came to him. It was furnished by hard coal and iron. He was laughed at when he said he could make the latter by the aid of the former, but he went ahead, supplied the Erie railroad, then building, with rails, and under the title of "Legget's railroad" laid the first few miles of what is now the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

The extension of the D., L. and W. property helped the development of Scranton, Pa., and it, in turn, helped the railroad, and from them both and the anthracite mines Blair drew tribute.

In 1860 he turned his attention to the west as a profitable railroad field, being incited to do so by his observations of the resources of the states he passed through while on his way to and from Chicago, where he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was laughed at for his belief in western railroads, as he had been for his confidence in hard coal, in iron rails and the future, but he kept right on, and when 120 miles of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad had been laid it began to pay, and very well too. Then he went into the construction of the Union Pacific with Oakes Ames and others and was later concerned in the building of many western roads, some short and some long, and now most of them parts of the Chicago and Northwestern and other trunk lines. In no case was Mr. Blair frozen out when these short lines were transferred, he made money out of every transaction and was popularly supposed to be worth $60,000,000 a few years ago. He says $20,000,000 is nearer right, and it is enough for one man at all events.

In 1876 he built a railroad 12 miles long to Blairstown for the convenience of students at the Blairstown academy. In 1888 he ran for governor of New Jersey at a cost to him, of $80,000. He lost. He has since then agreed to nothing higher in politics than town committeeman. He never built a railroad on credit, and he never speculated. He said the other day to an inquirer that all our present financial troubles are due to our speculation. Though he lives very plainly at Blairstown, his son lives splendidly at Belvidere. Once when he was asked about this difference he said, "Oh, he has a rich father, and I have not."

HE ANSWERED THE QUESTION.

General Sheridan Explains What Is the Matter With the Democratic Party.

Some years ago, while General George A. Sheridan was addressing a great audience in Cleveland, a man yelled out, to him, "What is the matter with the Democratic party anyhow?" Sheridan dropped the line of argument he was pursuing, turned toward the man and replied as follows: "What is the matter with the Democratic party? I will tell you, my friend. The Democratic party was born under pleasant circumstances. Its position. It lives in the objective case. Like a mule, it has no pride of ancestry, no hope of posterity. It never originates anything. It always shines by borrowed light. Democracy has never been joined in honest wedlock to a principle, but lived for years in open adultery with a harlot called slavery, lived with her till she died of corruption and was buried amid the sobs and groans of her paramour.

"The atmosphere that surrounds Democracy is full of noxious vapors that breed contagious and fatal death. The sun never shines through it, vice seeks its shadow, and corruption grows lusty with rankness. Filth and scum with which stagnant pools and waveless waters always offend the eyes of men. The soil which Democracy has cultivated has failed to yield harvests of value to the nation, but has given crops of worthless weeds and briers.

"Democracy has no love of country, believes in states instead of nation, drives loyalty from its doors and welcomes treason to its habitation, holds the deeds of our soldiers and sailors as naught, strives to blacken the names of our heroes, weeps over the lost cause, hates the hills and loves the grave, stabs loyalty in the back, binds up the wounds of treason and speaks words of hope and comfort to its devotees, applauds when helpless blacks are stricken down in the south and caresses the hands red with their innocent blood, denies the right of American citizens to make homes for themselves in the south, justifies the man who shoot them down or drives them out.

"Democracy is a curse to the land, the source of our bitterest woes, the haven where vice finds friends and crime is apologized for and defended. Democracy is original sin let loose to rend and destroy, is the spirit of evil filling the veins of the land, the incarnation of, unholiness, the child of the devil. Its home should be in that outer darkness where there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Such, faintly pictured, my friend, is what is the matter with the Democratic party."

Sheridan picked up the thread of his speech at the point where he had been interrupted. He was asked no more questions during the evening.

THE SENATE AND CHEAP LABOR.

Free Traders Are Still Odious In the Eyes of the Nation.

The following historical document is of particular interest at this time:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
JAN. 10, 1867.

Whereas, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other eastern countries, known as the coolly trade, is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and

Whereas, It is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in its details only as the subjugation of fraud instead of force to make its victims capacitated for service:

Be it resolved, That it is the duty of this government to object to the moral sentiments of the nation through all its agencies for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the foregoing resolution before the president of the United States.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.

It is equally "the moral sentiment of the nation today" that the work done by cheap labor is "as inhuman and immoral" as cheap labor itself. Those members of congress who vote to reduce our existing protective tariff and thereby permit the importation of foreign goods made by coolly and other cheap labor to compete with goods made by American labor—all members of congress voting for such "traffic" will be "odious to the people of the United States" and will be "inhuman and immoral," according to a resolution passed by the United States senate on Jan. 18, 1867.

LEGISLATION FOR A TRUST AND DIRECT TAXATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Fling Out the Banner.

The Democratic campaign banner of the future will have a representation of a sugar [certificate], with the words, "One trust," ornamentally displayed thereon.—Boston Journal.

A Quarantine as It Is a Quarantine.

The main point is this: If the Democracy has never been Democratic, is it not now too late for it to be Democratic?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

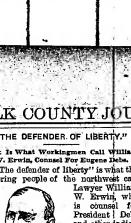
Just Note the Difference.

The difference is this: Cleveland sends his orders to his home, while Havemeyer sends his orders to the senate.—Chicago Times.

"THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY."

That Is What Workingmen Call William W. Erwin, Counsel For Eugene Debs.

"The defender of liberty" is the name the laboring people of the northwest call



WILLIAM W. ERWIN.

Lawyer William W. Erwin, who is counsel for President Debs and other indicted officials of the American Railway Union in Chicago. He is a native of Erwina, N. Y., a town named after his ancestor, General Arthur Erwin, and is 52 years of age. He studied law in the office of Judge George B. Bradley at Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1864. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as first lieutenant and took a company to the front. After serving through the peninsular campaign in the brigade of General Biddle he left the service and in 1868 removed to Nebraska, where he practiced law until the time of his removal to St. Paul.

He was elected county attorney of Ramsey county in 1873 and the next year ran for state senator, but was defeated. He then abandoned politics and devoted himself so assiduously to the law that he soon had a wide reputation in the northwest. Many of his cases were those of poor persons against powerful corporations, cases in which the plaintiff had received injuries owing to the alleged negligence of the corporation sued. He was so successful in this line of work that is fame rapidly increased, and when the Homestead riots concerned the labor organizations of Minnesota sent him to Pittsburg to defend Critchlow, O'Donnell and Clifford.

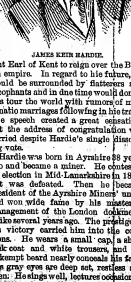
These cases attracted the attention of the whole country. There were 10 indictments for treason, 80 for murder and 244 for aggravated riot and conspiracy, but the task confronting him did not in the least daunt "Big Bill" Erwin, as he is called in St. Paul. He went to work with a will, and after a herculean legal effort forced the state to abandon the prosecution after three trials without a conviction. His success was so pronounced that when Debs et al. recently ran afoul of the United States district courts in Chicago Erwin was at once secured as counsel for the accused men. He is a tall, well built man of commanding presence and is an eloquent talker. He can talk the average jury into doing almost anything. He is a devotee of athletics and is ex-president of the St. Paul Cricket club and president of the Minnesota Athletic club and Mississippi Rod and Gun club.

QUEER JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

The Scotch M. P. Who Recently Made an Attack on the Eighth Hussars.

James Keir Hardie, the Scotch M. P. who recently had the courage to insult the royal British lion in his parliamentary den and poke fun at one of his cubs, is a queer specimen of humanity. He is English public life. He is a socialist, a champion of labor's cause and an ardent hater of royalty and hereditary rulers. In the honor of commons recently, when Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved the usual address of congratulation to the queen upon the birth of a son, the fact of Kent, to the Duke and Duchess of York, Hardie got the floor and proceeded to handle royalty without gloves.

He said he owed allegiance to no hereditary ruler and wished to know what blessings the royal family had conferred upon the nation. The queen had reigned but, not, ruled for many years, and she had enjoyed the great privilege of securing the Prince of Wales at race courses, "but what special blessing," he asked, "had the prince conferred on the nation?" The motion proposed to raise to £30,000 an annuity for the duke of Connaught, and at present there was no means of knowing the qualifications of the in-



JAMES KEIR HARDIE.

fant Earl of Kent to reign over the British empire. In regard to his future, he would be surrounded by flunkeys and sycophants and in due time would doubtless tour the world with rumors of morganatic marriages following in his train. The speech created a great sensation, but the address of congratulation was carried despite Hardie's single dissenting vote.

Hardie was born in Ayrshire 38 years ago and became a miner. He obtained an election in Mid-Lanarkshire in 1888, but was defeated. Then he became president of the Ayrshire miners' union and won wide fame by his masterful management of the London dockmen's strike several years ago. The strike proved to be soon.

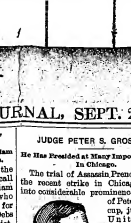
Timely Tip For Housewives.

Camphor should not be placed near to furs, as it will make the color lighter.

JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP.

He Has Presided at Many Important Trials In Chicago.

The trial of Assassin Prendergast and the several anarchists in Chicago brought into considerable prominence the name



PETER S. GROSSCUP.

of Peter S. Grosscup, judge of the United States district court of the northern district of Illinois. Judge Grosscup is the last of President Harrison's appointments and had the almost unanimous support of the Chicago bar, regardless of politics, when the candidates for Judge Blodgett's vacant chair were being considered in Washington.

Peter Stenger Grosscup was born in Ashland, O., 42 years ago. His ancestors came to America when the colonies were still under the British and with the first Paul Groscop represented Berks county, Pa., in the colonial assembly and after the Revolution was a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature and the constitutional convention. Early in the seventies Judge Grosscup's ancestors moved to Ohio. He was educated in the Ashland common schools and attended Witterberg college at Springfield, O.

Attracted to the legal profession, he was graduated from the Boston law school in 1874 and began the practice of his profession in Ashland. About this time he took a hand in politics, and, although only 24 years of age, was nominated for congress by the Republicans, but could not poll enough votes to get to Washington. He won considerable fame as a stump speaker in 1876 by nominating William McKinley for congress in an eloquent speech.

In 1883 Mr. Grosscup removed to Chicago and formed a partnership with Leonard Swett. He soon made a reputation as a keen, hardworking, studious lawyer and argued many important cases before the United States supreme court.

One of Judge Grosscup's best known decisions was in a famous interstate commerce case. Certain shippers and freight agents accused of combining to secretly lower railway tariffs were brought before him. When questioned they refused to answer on the ground that under the constitution they could not be compelled to give self incriminating testimony. Judge Grosscup ruled that their position was well taken and refused to compel them to answer. The decision practically nullified the law.

CAPTAIN KING, THE NOVELIST.

How the Indian Fighter's Life Was Saved by a Brave Irish Sergeant.

Captain Charles King, the famous novelist whose field is American regular army life, has been in his day as mighty with the sword as he is now powerful with the pen. He was born in Albany 50 years ago and was descended from Rufus King, who "well served his country" in the Revolution. He was educated at Columbia college, New York city, and then went to West Point, where he graduated in June, 1866. He was a drummer boy in the war of the rebellion, and 14 years of active duty in the regular army have given him many interesting experiences to draw from.

He entered the service as an artillerymen, but was afterward transferred to the cavalry and was present at the Custer

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING

ing King and Taylor to their fate. The two white men became separated, and King was struck by an arrow in the corner of the left eye.

He jumped behind a rock amid a rain of bullets and arrows, his carbine sought his shoulder, and an Apache dropped dead as the flash came. An instant later a bullet pierced his right arm, disabling it. He ran, followed by the yelling redskins, but tripped on a clinging vine and fell nearly senseless. Taylor came to the rescue, picked him up in his arms and retreated down the hill, pausing now and then to shoot one of the pursuing savages. King implored, even ordered, Taylor to leave him to his fate, but the gallant Irishman refused to do so, and just as the Indians were closing upon them the other party of troops came up and saved their lives. For his heroism Taylor received the army medal of honor.

Captain King's wounds forced him to retire in 1879, and he began writing books, as he says, because he wasn't in for finding out that keeping a family on retired captain's pay is "a bogus business."

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreadful disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into **Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum** and other serious results of

Bad Blood

If hurts for some time been ill, suffered from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken four bottles of S.S.S. with the most wonderful results. I am enjoying the best health I have had for years, and have gained pounds and my friends say they never saw me look as well. I am feeling quite like a new man. JOHN S. BRIDGE, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHAT VIGORINE DID FOR ME

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures N. Y. Nelson, Wyo., of scaly skin disease that had resisted all other treatment. Cures Mrs. Mary Hall, Ind., of nervous prostration. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nervousness, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Warts, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Sores or Eczema and Indigestion. Warns of Kidney and Bladder troubles. Don't let druggists impose a worthless substitute on you, because it pays them better. Vigorine is made only by the Vigorine Medicine Co., Boston, Mass. Trial package $1.00 by express or six packages, $5.00 by express. Sold by druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. Send for pamphlet. Address PEERLESS MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE

FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

[First publication August 10, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made to the conditions of certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ervin Broadbent, a widow, mortgagor, to T. Wm. Saunders, mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 19th day of September, 1892, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., by which said mortgage the said Ervin Broadbent did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said T. Wm. Saunders, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situated in Polk county, Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township one hundred forty-seven (147) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to Ole Olson, by an assignment dated the 17th day of September, 1892, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 19th day of September, 1892, at 8:40 o'clock a. m., which said assignment was duly assigned by said assign

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KINNEY
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS REED

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....A. M. DAHARE
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALSETH
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ANGELL
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PALMER
For Coroner.....O. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioners:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. K. ANDERSON

THE republicans of New York State have nominated Levi P. Morton for governor and governor Flower declines to stand for re-election seeing clearly the hand-writing on the wall. This is a republican year in New York.

FOR some reason or other our friends, the enemy are using almost superhuman efforts to elect John W. Willis associate judge in place of Judge L. W. Collins. The country should have only the best in places, and if the farmers are true to their own interests, they will vote for Judge Collins, without regard to party affiliations and elect him.

OUR home market is the best market for our farmers. The republican party has always striven to foster and protect the home market, while the policy of the democratic party has always been against it. Hence the republican party is the best party for a farmer to tie to. This is no theory—no untried experiment, but has the experience of years of trial to demonstrate its soundness.

IN the third congressional district Joel P. Heatwole was nominated for congress on the republican ticket and it is thought that his chances for election are good. Heatvole is a thoroughbred republican and would make an excellent congressman. It is said that Capt A. H. Reed, who was an aspirant for the nomination will run independent, but he can hardly afford to do that.

THE average taxpayer will think long and seriously before he will be fooled into voting any extra taxes upon himself to help any would-be county seats and aspirants for county office. It would be well enough to let these schemers, who desire to split the county into kindling wood take a sneak off by themselves somewhere and go to work like folks. The people have taxes enough to pay as it is.

THERE does not seem to be very much said in the papers of the county in favor of division except in the McIntosh papers, and up there they vent division pretty bad [judging by the papers. Every issue of one paper in particular is filled with a lot of trash intended to deceive the farmers and details them into voting the county into little bits. The divisionists seem to have no lack of money to keep up that sort of thing.

IT is rumored that president Hill, of the Great Northern road, intends to extend the Fosston branch to Duluth in the near future and that work will soon commence and be prosecuted all winter. The great demand for the road on the eastern end is caused from the fact that the great iron corporations own their own railroad and are discriminating against the small concerns who are urging Hill to build his road through.

ONE of the stock arguments the average pop uses against the republican party is that there are too many base, designing schemers in it. Well, there may have been a point to that a few years ago, when the republican party was in power up here, but the fault for the existence of such men is due more to human nature than the republican party and that that sort of material is always found in the dominant party. But supposing we allow for the sake of argument that that sort of men are not all weeded out yet, that has nothing to do with the underlying principles of republicanism. Honest men belong to the party because its principles are the best for good government. Rogues belong to it for the same reason they do to any other parties for what they can make out of it. Republican principles are the best for all.

The new telephone "musicears" have arrived and are being put up, and soon the "hello" business will be in perfect running order.

THE political conundrum of the hour seems to be—Will David B. Hill accept the gubernatorial nomination on the democratic ticket in New York? As this is decidedly a republican year it is quite reasonable to suppose that he will not.

THE Republican ticket, as a whole, from governor down to coroner, presents the best set of men of any offered for the suffrages of the people. And then the republican principles are so far in advances of all other parties that it counter-balances any defects that may exist in the ticket. The republican government is the best for the interests of all the people and as soon as the people get a chance to be heard at the polls it will be re-instated.

THE JOURNAL is not so stilted that it cannot recognize the merits in a man, even though he lives in a dog city, but when it comes down to a contest between a man of medium talents living in St. Paul, and a man of brilliant talents living outside of it, as is the case between John W. Willis, of St. Paul, and Loren W. Collins, of Stearns county, ofer sympathy and our voice is for the man from the country. And why should the country people prefer our own man? He is in every way the most able man of the two and he belongs to the northern part of the state. He is, in fact, the first man outside of the big cities that ever occupied a seat on the supreme bench. Everybody in the northern part of the state, without regard to politics should vote for Judge Collins.

REPORTS from all over thestate indicate that the republican party will win a more signal victory this fall than ever before. The rank and file are becoming exceedingly weary over the seductive but unfulfilled promises of the pops and are returning to their first love, the republican party in droves.

THERE is one thing that cannot be gainsaid, and that voters should take into consideration when they go to the polls to vote this fall, and that is that the country has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity under the republican rule than it ever did under the rule of any other party. To restore good times, restore the republican party to power.

WHEN Col. Wright was mayor of St. Paul, the Globe and other democratic papers used to raise a great howl against the inefficiency of the St. Paul police force, and charge it all up to Col. Wright. At last election the democrats succeeded in electing a democrat mayor, making great brags of the great reformation that would take place in the police regulations. Week before last two hobos got into a scrap near the Union depot, and in a few seconds down came the patrol wagon, and the toughs were quickly tumbled in and hustled off to the lock up. One night last week, about nine o'clock, a prominent barber on Robert street locked his shop and started for his home on 10th street. On the way he stepped into a saloon to dodge a shower of rain, remaining but a few minutes when he resumed his journey toward ward. He was followed a block or two, sand-bagged into unconsciousness, and while the thugs were going through his pockets he began to recover consciousness and resist, whereupon one of them drew a revolver and shot him—and not a policeman knew anything about what was transpiring until some one went and hunted one up and reported the outrage. Again, the dead body of another man was found on one of the most prominent business streets under conditions that indicate a brutal murder, and again the police got their information second-hand. A truly wonderful improvement over the old regime!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The big rain that commenced on Saturday night, Sept. 15, and continued for three days, was the heaviest county precipitation in

WHATEVER MAY be said of the object of such men as Fish and Donnelly, in organizing the populist party the object of nine-tenths of the farmers in joining it, was to obtain relief from evils that existed operating against the agricultural interests of the country. They believed the specious promises of these adventurers and thought that a wise and speedy relief would be afforded them through that party. After a fruitful trial they begin to find out that the object of the leaders of the populist party is not what they supposed it to be—the good of the masses, but everything indicates that it is for the political aggrandizement of the leaders only and they find that this is not for the best interest of the masses. Meantime, the republican party has kept right on pursuing the policy for which it was created, and accomplishing reforms in the interest of the people, and the facts are so plain that farmers who sought relief through the new party are beginning to see and appreciate these facts. While the populist leaders were howling about the "downtrodden laboring man," and doing nothing to relieve him, the republican party established Labor Day and made it a legal holiday. While the pops were howling about "extortionate freight rates" and doing nothing to remedy the evil, the republican party took the matter up in the only practical way and obtained the reduction. . . . The republican party believes in the protection of American interests as against the interests of all foreign countries, and is hence the right party for every true and loyal American to be identified with. If a man believes that the interests of foreign countries are more sacred than those of America, he has no business to be in the republican party. Republicanism is Americanism. Republicans believe in law and orderly good government. They do not believe in paternalism, in socialism nor in anarchy. The events of the past 18 months have so plainly illustrated what republican principles are that all honest men, who were led astray by that lousy farrago, that for a time blinded them to their real good, are now returning to the good old party that has done more for the true interests of the country than any other, and that party will be re-instated just as soon as the voice of the people can be heard at the polls.

THE wife of Phil Scheig, the Minneapolis bank defaulter, who is now serving a term in the Stillwater prison on has brought an action for absolute divorce and Scheig will not oppose her wishes. He says he loves his wife and was in hopes she would not proceed to this extremity. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. What a prize Phil Scheig pays for a brief indulgence in sin. With home, wealth, a good business and many friends all sacrificed to a few hours of sinful indulgence. What a warning is here to the youth of our land.

THE hollowness of the populistic professions in regard to two or more terms for county officials is made clearly apparent by their action in putting up men for a third term. Now the JOURNAL does not and never did believe in the idea that a man who has served several terms should be rejected solely for that reason for if it very often occurs that experience in office renders a man invaluable. It is sometimes for the best interests of the people to keep one man in office for years, that is, where he is the right man in the right place, but where a party makes evolution in office one of its ground principles it should live up to its idea to be consistent. No populist to be consistent with his populistic ideas can consistently vote for a third-termer.

THE republican candidate for superintendent of schools, Miss Ida Hancock, was out to Fosston last Thursday, getting acquainted with the people. We heard a group of pops discussing the young lady's chances of election and each one agreed that he was going to vote for her and one of them voiced the sentiments of all when he said: "I am a populist all right enough and I don't know Miss Hancock very well but I shall vote for her for the reason that I do know McCrillis thoroughly and wherever he is best known he is weakest. All that is needed to secure Miss Hancock's election is for McCrillis to go about the county and see every voter in it."

Kopa Bros, sell shoot music at one-half price to all and fill orders by return mail. A great number of beautiful compositions have recently been written. All of their customers are kept posted regarding latest publications. Musicians both professional and amateur will find it to their advantage to intrust orders for musical supplies of all kinds to Kopa Bros. 216 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

There Is Merit

In Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know it because it has done me good. I was in a bad condition

John R. Lochary, Roxbury, Ohio.

with Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Hot Flashes. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am as well as ever. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the credit. I took no other medicine. JOHN R. LOCHARY, Roxbury, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are rapidly taking the lead.

Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down in the pendent (stem) and fits into the groove firmly locking the bow to the pendent, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You can not get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital. - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $26,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDERSON.....President
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First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. KRUTHE, President
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President
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Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Farmers & Traders Bank, Main St., Crookston.

FONTAINE & ANGLIMS'
GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	1 00
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	25
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	35
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	15
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	10
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	25
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	60

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices.

50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....35c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....25c

COFFEES.

Wehandle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

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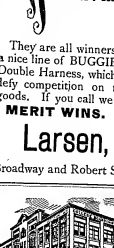
To sell only the very best goods in the line of FARM IMPLEMENTS, and every thoughtful person will admit that our stock is well selected when they notice the following:

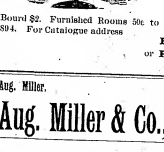


Rushford Wagons,
John Deere Plows,
Hollingsworth Rakes,
Flying Dutchman Plows,
Deering Binders and Mowers,
Advance Threshers
and Engines.

They are all winners, for they have merit. We also have a nice line of BUGGIES and CARTS, and also Single and Double Harness, which we sell at rock bottom prices. We defy competition on the quality and price of our harness goods. If you call we can convince you.

MERIT WINS.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.
Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.



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Normal School & Business College
Strawbridge College Co., Prop'rs.

Experienced and Competent Teachers
Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d.
$94. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or R. S. KNUDSON,
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black deer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.
BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rates of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.
Office at Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A GREAT DISPLAY!

Great Stock--Great Bargains.

All Goods Marked at the Lowest possible Prices.
Fall and Winter Goods now in.
Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Furnishings.

Sensible People Trade

Where they Receive the Best Values at the Lowest Prices.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE C. O. D.

Largest in the Northwest.
Pioneer Leaders in Low Prices.

N. B.---Merchant Tailoring. Fall Woolens Are Now in.

'Round Home.

L. D. Marshall was on our streets this week.

J. S. Nichols was up from Liberty on Saturday.

Rev. C. T. Illsley has gone to Crafton for a few days this week.

Wheat opened up on Monday morning at 44 cents per bushel for No. 1 and.

Mrs. A. C. Cowing has been quite ill with fever but is reported doing nicely.

The Great Northern through train was four hours late on Monday morning.

Hon. S. G. Comstock spoke to a good audience at Fosston, on Thursday evening.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients 25c.

Will Walker has the contract for building a brick residence for Otto Lauke, at Fertile.

Frank Theno has gone to Euclid to work upon the new Presbyterian church at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carruth came over from Grand Forks last week to visit with friends in the city.

Monday morning dawned cold and bright like one of those days in November that you read about.

Engineer Duke Jewell is a bachelor while his wife goes to Devils Lake for a visit for a fortnight or so.

Samuel Crookshanks was in from Huffington, on Tuesday. Says his wheat yield this year was 16 bushels per acre.

Miss Lizzie Zorrecher is teaching at McIntosh this term. She has a new school and very pleasant surroundings.

R. E. White was up from Fisher on Tuesday, says they have not had rain enough down there to help out sowing very much.

R. B. Vining came down from Thief River Falls to meet his wife, who has been in California a year. They went home Monday.

Mrs. Hattie Bugg returned on Tuesday morning from Minneapolis, where she has been since state fair time taking a course of treatment for her eyes.

T. C. Shapleigh returned to Halstock on Monday morning after a week's visit with Fred's folks in this city. Mr. S. looks almost as young a man of 30.

Very high winds prevailed on Tuesday.

B. Tiedeman was in from Tabor on Tuesday.

Fosston is going to have a cigar manufactory.

Marcus Johnson is up from Atwater this week.

Dr. M. Legree talks seriously of building a new barn over house.

Chas. Teal and wife and son Bert, were down from Euclid on Tuesday.

W. B. Dawley was in the city on Monday getting acquainted with his family.

Peterson & Cleary made an assignment to Buckingham on Saturday last.

Mrs. L. D. Marshall came up from Minneapolis on Wednesday morning for a visit at the old home.

Miss Louisa Mossefin was in from her school at Huffington, to spend Saturday and Sunday at home.

W. F. Arnold took in the Fosston fair last week. Says their vegetable display was clear out of sight.

The C. O. D. clothing house announces great bargains in overcoats. It will pay you to look into their bargains.

The JOURNAL is pleased to note that Mrs. John Wyand was able to ride to the city on Monday. She has been very ill.

A slight break-down at the saw mill caused a bit of a lay-off for the boys on Tuesday morning, but they got to work again by noon.

The Fertile Fair opened yesterday with a fair attendance. To-day is Crookston day and everybody who could do so has gone down.

Supt. Jenks and Gen. Supt. McCanns were in on a special on Tuesday, looking up the freight service. They say that important changes are to occur in the near future.

The business men of the village of Fosston have entered into bonds to provide a good and sufficient building for a courthouse for Nelson county in the event that such a county is created this fall.

A man named Herman Nelson was found under the Northern Pacific bridge in East Grand Forks one day last week with one leg broken and other severe injuries. He was removed to the hospital where the injured limb was amputated. He said that somebody had relieved him of quite a sum of money while he was unconscious.

I. I. Hillistad came down from Fosston on Friday evening.

Abel Leppert and Tom Dougherty came down from Wylie on Tuesday.

The train on the Great Northern round on Sunday was three hours late.

W. W. Fegan will make Crookston his headquarters hereafter instead of Fargo.

A very slight rain-fall on Friday night encouraged the hope for more of the same kind soon.

Ed. Berg and Gay Halvorson left for St. Paul on their wheels on Thursday morning, via Fargo, reaching that point on Thursday evening.

A. Daniels brought his sick son to the city on Tuesday to have an operation performed. A specialist from Minneapolis arrived on Wednesday morning to assist the local physicians in the operation.

A. Halvorson, a former Crookston resident, has opened a lunch room at Fosston. During the fair he was kept busy feeding the hungry multitudes and he says his ordinary every day business is pretty fair.

Mrs. G. F. Hathaway is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning. She scratched her hand severely and in handling her daughter's child that was afflicted with running sores she got some of the virus in her blood.

Speaking of feeding wheat to hogs, Harry Horn, a prominent farmer near Euclid, said that he made his wheat net him 80 cents per bushel last fall, used it to fatten his hogs on. This corroborates what we have heard before, that wheat fed to hogs pays better than to sell on the market.

Sam Dalnerd, republican candidate for sheriff of Polk county went out to Fosston with the Crookston excursionists to the fair on Thursday. Sam has the material in him to make a good sheriff of, and he is making a good impression wherever he goes. The people can rest assured of having a com patent official if Sam is elected.

Judge C. O. Christianson returned from St. Paul on Saturday morning after several weeks on the state board of equalization. While he was not able to accomplish all he desired for this upper country he did pretty good work for us, after all, as the published report soon to be forthcoming, will show. Lands in Polk county are assessed at $4 per acre; in the south part of the state they run from $10 to $15. Hogs were raised from $2 to $3 per head.

Charlie Holt and Billy Davis were down to Fosston clerking during the fair last week.

The Fertile fair is in full swing this week. There should be a good attendance from Crookston.

Will Martin tended shop for C. E. Misner while Charlie went out to the Fosston Fair last week.

A. W. Foss, with commendable enterprise issued his paper daily during the fair at Fosston last week.

The funeral of Mrs. John T. Beaudry occurred on Thursday morning attended by a large concourse of relations and friends.

Will Olds is keeping store for Ed Berg during the absence of that gentleman who is on his way to St. Paul with Gay Halvorson via the bicycle route.

Aaron Cooke, on section nine, Fairfax, informs the JOURNAL that he has some choice pigs and a few fine Jersey heifers that he would part with for a reasonable money consideration.

T. A. Harris returned from Minneapolis last week just in time to superintend the job of backing the Crookston laundry building into the new site on Main street. The boys had it nearly ready to swing into position.

While working about a threshing machine near Beltrami, about dark on Wednesday, Johnny Hathaway received a severe and painful hurt that bids fair to lay him up for awhile. One of the men managed in some way to run a pitch-fork entirely through John's left hand. Became home on Thursday for treatment and will lay off for awhile.

A few weeks since the JOURNAL mentioned the arrival of a man from Sioux Falls, who came to seek a home in Polk county. On Saturday he came into our office and informed us that he had bought 40 acres of land just east of the city. The tract includes the house that Bob Houston built shortly before he left, in which no one has ever lived so far. He will establish a market garden.

Quite a number of the dwellers on Sampson's Addition got up hay land near the Beltrami swamps last summer—and are cut their work and expenses. The hay was all destroyed by fire recently. Johnny Hathaway was one of the fire sufferers losing something like ten tons of hay which he had worked hard to secure. It is said that some of the farmers down there have lost their entire supply.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

While looking over the magnificent displays of vegetables, small fruits, corn, oats, barley and even sugar cane that were exhibited at the Fosston fair, we were led to wonder whatever makes the farmers in that vicinity try to raise wheat at present prices. Should the Great Northern railroad be extended to Duluth in the early future, they will find abundant market for all the produce they can raise if they do not raise a bushel of wheat for years.

The People's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

BUCKEYE DEMOCRATS

SENATOR BRICE INDIRECTLY CENSURED BY THE CONVENTION.

A Resolution For the Election of Senators by Direct Vote of the People—Free Coinage Favored—New York Republicans Nominate Morton For Governor

COLUMBUS, Sept. 19.—The Democratic state convention consumed about four hours in making an important bit of history. The convention was slow in convening, the all-night session of the committee on resolutions being responsible for the delay.

Hon. Frank Hurd of Toledo was introduced as temporary chairman and J. J. McNally of Youngstown as temporary secretary. Mr. Hurd was received with an outburst of applause. His remarks on the new tariff law were loudly cheered and his denunciation of the A. P. A. was also loudly applauded.

After the report of the committee on permanent organization had been adopted making the temporary organization permanent, General R. B. Finley of Bucyrus, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the report of that committee.

The Platform.

The platform praises the efficient, honest, and economic administration of President Cleveland; declares protection a fraud, and while recognizing the benefit of the reduction of the duty on imports just made by congress, favors such further reduction as can be made, to the end that purely protective duties be abolished; declares that the McKinley law caused the business depression, reduced the revenue and led to the necessity for issuing government bonds; business failures, strikes, low wages, low prices for farm products are enumerated as the result of the McKinley law. Under the new tariff business is declared to be reviving.

Favors Free Coinage.

"We dissent," says one plank, "from the president's views, construction and treatment of the silver question, and therefore believe that silver should be restored to the position it occupied as money prior to its demonetization by the Republican party and to that end we favor the unlimited coinage of silver at the legal ration of 16 to 1, and with equal legal tender power."

The platform denounces the last general assembly of Ohio, Governor McKinley's administration and the American Protective association. It favors labor pensions, "a corrupt practice law" limiting amount of money to be expended by candidates and a law prohibiting free passes on railroads.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of state, Milton Turner of Guernsey; judge of the supreme court, James D. Ermiston of Hamilton; member of the board of public works, Harry B. Keiffer of Tuscarawas; state commissioner of common schools, Dr. J. A. Leech of Franklin.

A resolution was also adopted favoring the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This was considered an indirect censure for Senator Brice.

MORTON NOMINATED.

The Ex-Vice President In the Republican Candidate For Governor of New York.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Ex-Vice Presidents Levi P. Morton has been nominated for governor by New York Republicans, receiving 687 of the 793 votes cast. The other votes were divided between Fassett, Woodford, Butterfield, Russell and Bliss.

At 12:39 a. m. Charles T. Saxton was announced for lieutenant governor on the first ballot. Albert Haight was nominated for judge of the court of appeals on the second ballot. The convention adjourned sine die at 2:10 a. m.

The nomination of Morton was made unanimous, each of the opposing candidates making short speeches pledging him their support.

OWENS THE CANDIDATE.

Breckinridge Turned Down by the Ashland District Convention Committee.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—The Democratic committee for the Seventh congressional district was called to order by Chairman Field McLeod at 12:30, with all members present. A protest against Chairman McLeod's action, and a decision of Chairman Carroll of the state committee, declaring that McLeod could vote only in case of a tie, was filed in behalf of Breckenridge.

A long letter was also received from Breckenridge in which he pointed out to the committee the manner in which they should proceed, and also the fact that they were the sole judges as to who should be entitled to vote at the After canvassing the vote by counties a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring Owens the nominee by a plurality of 255 votes, and the committee adjourned.

HEATWOLE NOMINATED.

The Northfield Editor to Make the Race For Congress.

CRASKA, Minn., Sept. 22.—Joel P. Heatwole of Northfield was nominated for congress on the first ballot in the Third district Republican convention here.

THE MICA MINERS.

A Southerner Who Demands Protection and Fights Republican Battles.

Having been a manufacturer of pottery in Pennsylvania and having represented the United States Potters' association during the centennial exhibition in 1876, and afterward, in 1877, the international exhibition of Philadelphia, I had occasion to visit many manufacturing establishments in England, France, Germany and Austria, and while there had occasion to compare their pauper labor with our labor. If some of these free trade politicians would take a trip through the manufacturing and mining districts of Europe, as I have done, they would soon change their minds and never talk free trade any more.

I am nicely situated here in the mountain region, own a comfortable home with beautiful gardens and several thousand acres of fine timber land. I am engaged in mining and also sell large tracts of land and have over 4,000,000 acres on the market now and about 400 mines of all sorts.

Of course I want protection. Mica was mined here on a large scale at one time and shipped to parts of this country and Europe. During Cleveland's former administration they put it on the free list, and our mines were closed up, as we could not compete with the cheap labor (10 cents per day) of India. During Harrison's administration it was put at 35 per cent duty, but before it took effect they laid in heavy supplies to last for some time, and now congress has put it on the free list again. As it is, we are in hot water, and nobody is willing to risk money in the business. Kaolin, or china clay, was discovered by me and became a great industry. Not knowing what these fool politicians will do finally, this business also is of a standstill.

I am doing all I can to assist and always have assisted the Republican cause in the endeavor to protect American industries.

W. A. E. SCHREIBER.

Webster, N. C.

Republican Versus Democratic Wages.

Sheffield's 4% Republican states pay an average of $1.32 per day in farm wages. Eighteen Democratic states pay an average of 87 cents per day in farm wages. This is from a report of the department of agriculture in 1890. Look the sum to see their folly in remaining Democratic, could they only put aside the old sectional hate, forget their foolishness, adopt protection and develop their resources, wages of farm hands would be as high as in the north, and wages of laborers in other industries would be much higher than now. There are vast opportunities in the south as soon as they throw off the shackles of Democracy and free trade. The farm flourishes with the factory. Rock helps the other, and when factories are running at full time the farmer will get good prices for his products and his hands good wages for their toil.

Buy American Silks.

Why should your wife buy an imported Japanese silk dress? There are American factories that are making silks just like the Japanese patterns. The Japanese men work for a few cents a day. The Americans cannot do so. There is no difference in the price or quality of the two different silks, so why not encourage the American silk industry by buying a dress pattern that was made in your own country? By doing so you will help to give work to an American and make an American home happy.

Spain has over 400 islands in the eastern seas, mostly comprised in the Philippines and Molucas.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TOO MANY SPARROWS.

The English Bird Is Not Even a Favorite In His Own Home.

It appears that the detested English sparrow is by no means a general favorite in his own home across the water, where his habits have been more carefully noted.

In the course of his paper on "Wild Birds, Useful and Injurious," in the Royal Agricultural society's journal, Mr. C. F. Archibald says: "The sparrow has received an overflowing measure of abuse from farmers and gardeners, and, notwithstanding all that has been urged in its favor by enthusiastic advocates, there can be little doubt that it deserves a large share of the vituperation bestowed upon it. The keynote to the sparrow's character is to be found in the delusion under which it labors that corn growing is carried on for its especial benefit. Grain is undoubtedly the mainstay of the sparrow. Take it obtains in the fields at seedtime, when sprouting in the ample, milky condition, and when fully matured. At this last named period a quantity of grain is wasted by being shaken out on the ground by the birds, in addition to the amount actually consumed. At this time, too, numbers of sparrows which live for the greater part of the year in towns are tempted to visit the field, their gray appearance proclaiming their usual haunts.

"In gardens the sparrow finds full scope for its destructive propensities in devouring peas, of which it is very fond, as well as a few gooseberries and cherries. In the most mischievous way, too, it pulls to pieces the flowers of the crocus, dahlia, primrose, polyanthus, hepatica, heartsease, wistaria, the shoots of pinks and carnations, the pods of the laburnum and the blossom of fruit trees. It also does considerable damage to beds of young radishes and lettuces, besides levying toll on the grain sown on lawns. On the other hand, it must be freely admitted that the sparrow does a great deal of good.

"Among the pests destroyed by the sparrows are wireworms; daddy longlegs, weevils from peas and beans, aphides, caterpillars of various kinds, chafers, 'bibo beetles,' 'black beetles' and white butterflies. In some districts orchovies, otherwise known as maybugs, commonly do immense damage, and at such times sparrows have been seen with their mouths crammed full of them. The quality of wood seeds which the sparrow eats must also be placed to its credit, for in this way is helps to suppress such objectionable plants as charlock, corn bind weed, groundsel, knotgrass, hatterup, dandelion, chickweed and dock."

Fifty days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new morning daily paper which will be issued in the city of St. Paul by H. P. Hall on September 1st. It will be an eight page, seven column sheet with a page of half inches, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a thorough newspaper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the United Press in St. Paul, an association which serves several hundred morning and daily papers, including every important daily in New York City, (with one exception), scores in every one in number; every daily in Boston, every one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents. 40 cents per month delivered. Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail one year in advance, $4.00. Six issues by mail one, year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price it will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894, every CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Enclose three dimes and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent Democratic. By the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to frequently criticise all political parties with equal frankness. [20-24]

Kops Bros., with main office now located at 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago, have sold hundreds of pianos and organs in the northwest and have yet to learn of a single one that is not giving satisfaction. They now have a selling plan for the sale of all makes and all styles at greatly reduced prices, taking old instruments in exchange as part payment for new ones and allowing good cash values for same. Anyone thinking of buying a piano or organ should write for their catalogue and prices stating term of payment desired.

[21-37] Address Kops Bros.,
215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A. F. George of Crookston has been appointed district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties. Anyone contemplating insuring their lives would do well to communicate with him as his company is the oldest, largest and best in America presents plans which are suitable and desirable for everyone [21-24]

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

CHANCE AND CHANGE.

"There was a rose by your gate last year,
Good neighbor, tell me now," he said,
"Does the fragrant one whom I long to hear
Or blooms it yet in your garden bed?"

"Two gates there were
Have the red buds blown,
Two for one fair maid to need to be!
For there's many a day
'Twixt May and May,
And many a change in a year!" said she.

"And there was a girl 'neath your roof
Last year,
Good neighbor, tell me now," he said,
"Does her foot full light in the cottage
Or is she wooed and is she wed?"
She lies apart
With a noiseless heart,
A broken heart, 'neath the red rose tree!
For there's many a day
'Twixt May and May,
And many a change in a year!" said she.

—Kate P. Osgood in Good Housekeeping.

The Woman In Black.

"One of the most mysterious circumstances connected with the keeping of national cemeteries is a woman in black who visits them all," said E. C. Trindle. "I was in charge of one of these cemeteries for several years, and the woman made two visits that I know of. She never comes during the day, and it is purely accidental when we learn that she has been there at all. Hiring a carriage at midnight, she will come to the wall, and climbing the inclosure will search the entire cemetery by means of a dark lantern for the grave of some relative. She has never found it, but every year she makes the round of every national cemetery in the country in the vain hope that some day she will learn where her loved one lies buried."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the manufacture of the present day after a lapse of 40 centuries of so called "crocross."

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.
$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF.
$4 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$3.50 $2.25 $2 WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.1.75 SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES'
$3 $2.50 $2 BEST DONGOLA, HAND SEWED.
$1.75 $1.50 $1.25 $1 FOR CATALOGUE WORTH MORE.
BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas $3 Shoes.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have agents in every town, and where we have no agent the dealers who advertise our shoes sell them for less money. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
COOK-BOOK
FREE!
320 PAGES.
ILLUSTRATED.

In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION Heads from Lion Coffee wrappers and 4 2-Cent Stamps.
Lion Coffee is the most economical in purchase. It always has many valuable pictures, like a Rudy, Game, Song, Flag, Game of Authors, etc., in each 1-lb. every package of Lion Coffee.
MAILED FREE.
WOOLSON SPICE CO. Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
Relieve Suppressed, Painful or Irregular Menstruation. Sure cure for all Female Irregularities. Not used by over 80,000 ladies in U. S. Ask your druggist for them. Take no substitute. Sent by mail, sealed, $2 per box, or three boxes, $5. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICINE CO., 1 Park Place, New York.
Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

[First Publication August 16th, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Nils Haller by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount due on said mortgage at the time of the sale, which is the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($278.75) and interest upon said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Nils Haller to Andrew Lamundahl, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and recorded in book 83 of mortgages, on page 21.

And whereas the said Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, to Albert Johnson, of Polk County, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and in book 83 of mortgages, on page 21.

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And whereas the said Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, to Albert Johnson, of Polk County, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and in book 83 of mortgages, on page 22.

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And whereas the said Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, to Albert Johnson, of Polk County, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and in book 83 of mortgages, on page 24.

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And whereas the said Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, to Albert Johnson, of Polk County, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and in book 83 of mortgages, on page 26.

And whereas the power of sale upon the said mortgage has become operative by reason of the default in the conditions of said mortgage, and the terms of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount due on said mortgage at the time of the sale, which is the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($278.75) and interest upon said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

[First Publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Nils Haller to Andrew Lamundahl, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and recorded in book 83 of mortgages on page 27.

And whereas the said Northwestern Mortgage Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, to Albert Johnson, of Polk County, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 3rd day of July, 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. and in book 83 of mortgages, on page 27.

And whereas the power of sale upon the said mortgage has become operative by reason of the default in the conditions of said mortgage, and the terms of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount due on said mortgage at the time of the sale, which is the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($278.75) and interest upon said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894)

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Herman K. Meseicl mortgagor, to Ole J. Sial, mortgagee dated the 26th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in book 3 of Mtg. page 44-45, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages, on page 457 and 458 on which there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the amount of five hundred twenty-seven and 77-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was by said Ole J. Sial on the 6th day of July, 1894 for a valuable consideration duly and regularly signed and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of assignment duly executed and delivered by said mortgagee. Ole J. Sial to said Nils Haller and said on said date and recorded in the office of said Register of deeds on the 11th day of June, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages on pages 514-515.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption according to the statute.

The premises described in said mortgage is the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6 in township 151 north of range 47 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

MRS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Ole Thompson to Ole J. Sial, mortgagee, dated the 26th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in book 3 of Mtg. page 42-43, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages, on page 455 and 456 on which there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the amount of five hundred twenty-seven and 77-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was by said Ole J. Sial on the 6th day of July, 1894 for a valuable consideration duly and regularly signed and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of assignment duly executed and delivered by said mortgagee. Ole J. Sial to said Nils Haller and said on said date and recorded in the office of said Register of deeds on the 11th day of June, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages on pages 512-513.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption according to the statute.

The premises described in said mortgage is the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6 in township 151 north of range 47 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

MRS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Thompson to Ole J. Sial, mortgagee, dated the 26th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in book 3 of Mtg. page 40-41, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages, on page 453 and 454 on which there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the amount of five hundred twenty-seven and 77-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was by said Ole J. Sial on the 6th day of July, 1894 for a valuable consideration duly and regularly signed and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of assignment duly executed and delivered by said mortgagee. Ole J. Sial to said Nils Haller and said on said date and recorded in the office of said Register of deeds on the 11th day of June, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages on pages 510-511.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption according to the statute.

The premises described in said mortgage is the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6 in township 151 north of range 47 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

MRS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [15-24]

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Thompson to Ole J. Sial, mortgagee, dated the 26th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in book 3 of Mtg. page 38-39, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages, on page 451 and 452 on which there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the amount of five hundred twenty-seven and 77-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was by said Ole J. Sial on the 6th day of July, 1894 for a valuable consideration duly and regularly signed and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of assignment duly executed and delivered by said mortgagee. Ole J. Sial to said Nils Haller and said on said date and recorded in the office of said Register of deeds on the 11th day of June, 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book C of mortgages on pages 508-509.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption according to the statute.

The premises described in said mortgage is the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6 in township 151 north of range 47 west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated August 8

IN TENTS BY THE SEA

OCEAN GROVE THE WORLD FAMOUS METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

Much Unlike Camp Meetings of More Primitive Times and Places, It Resembles Them In the Fervor of Its Love Feasts. The New Auditorium.

A man with a fringe of white whiskers on his chin and a woman who wore prunella shoes stepped from a railroad train at Asbury Park one day in August last year and gazed about them. For 30 years they had "been to camp meeting" together. This year they had been persuaded—overpersuaded they almost felt like telling each other as they beheld the worldly sights and heard the worldly sounds of the broad station platform—by their grownup sons and daughters not to give up their week of

A TENT OF 1870

tent worship, but to enjoy it at Ocean Grove, the location of the most famous camp meeting in the world, instead of going to the meetings they had so many years attended in "Brother Fosdick's woods."

They had made the journey from their inland home fully prepared, they believed, for the unexpected, but not for such a crowd of persons, to their eyes themselves "unclothed" in dress and manner, nor for such noise and bustle, nor for the policemen that were scattered about. But after a little they plucked up courage and took seats in one of the carryall-like stages that navigate between the station and "the Grove." The fare was 10 cents apiece, and later they learned with dismay that all but 2 cents of the 20 they expended for the transportation might have been saved by walking a half mile or thereabouts and paying a five-cent fee of a man who across the little lake that divides "the Park" and "the Grove."

He took their intention, on the advice of friends who knew of the arrangements for temporal comfort at Ocean Grove, to rent a furnished tent and live under canvas there, as they were want to do at home, but when they learned that tents rent for $1 a day, tables for 50 cents a week, chairs for 25 and other things in proportion they figured up the cost when the food should be paid for, considered the trouble of keeping house and decided to board at the hotel at which they had been set down by the stage driver and devote their time to worship and rest and decorous sightseeing.

During their first day at "the Grove" they met with but one experience at all familiar. It was repeated often during the fortnight which their stay was extended and was furnished by the fervor of the love feasts. No other feature of these gatherings reminded them of the feasts they had enjoyed at home. There it was an extremely well attended love feast if 300 were present, and in such cases the feast would be held under the trees in front of the "preachers' stand."

Often the attendance would not exceed a score or so, and then the gathering would be under the canvas of one of the larger of the brethren's tents. At Ocean Grove the love feasts were held in a vast auditorium, and the attendance varied from 6,000 to 7,000. The size of the building and the immensity of the throng at first quite took their breath away. At the feasts they had been accustomed to the brethren and sisters broke bread together and drank water from the same cup. Here they could do nothing of the sort because of the vastness of the assemblage, but a substitute was introduced that warmed the hearts of the visitors mightily.

"Let every brother and every sister," said the leader in loud, clear tones, "shake hands with every brother and sister within reaching distance."

Then every one stood, and there was a swaying of the multitude as if a mighty wind had swept over the field, and there every one reached for hands, and the man with the fringe of snowy chin whiskers and the woman with the prunella shoes found that, though the hands extended to them were softer than those of most of the brothers and sisters met at the love feasts at home, they were not less cordial. Above the rustling of garments and the murmur of well spoken greetings, too, were heard the familiar ejaculations of "Praise the Lord!" and "Hallelujah!" and there came from the lips of the fervid appointment himself a soul satisfied "Amen!" as his being was permeated with the spirit of the time and place.

After a little the voice of the leader, penetrating every part of the building, was heard again.

"Now shake hands with me!" he cried, and every right hand in the throng

THE NEW AUDITORIUM.

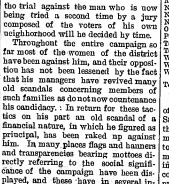
was held aloft and shaken, and exclamations of religious fervor were heard in every direction.

When the multitude sat again, the face of the good woman was wet with tears, and the lips of her husband were tremulous with ecstasy. Then followed the "testimony." There was no urging needed here, as there often had been at home, to induce the worshipers to "tell the time." The leader, on the other hand, was obliged to hasten some of those who seemed to desire to speak at

Settle and his friends, but this denial does not appear to be taken as being grossly significant, because it is a denial and not an admission that would be put forth if the charges were true, and nothing is added to its weight by the fact that Breckinridge's friends are quite as strenuous in voicing the denial as are Settle's.

Major Henry Clay McDowell is certain, as things look now, to be the Republican nominee—that is, if Breckinridge should succeed in winning the Democratic nomination. Notwithstanding the fact that his political affiliations have not been acceptable to the bulk of the best people of the Ashland district in the past, there are not wanting those who declare that thousands of good Democratic votes would be cast for him in preference to Breckinridge. He is a cousin of the late General Irvin McDowell of the United States army and has the blood of the famous Clay family in his veins, being grandnephew to Henry Clay. His wife is great-granddaughter to the same eminent statesman, and their home is Ashland, the old time estate of the Clay family. Major McDowell is the richest resident of his part of the state, he is recognized as one of the leading citizens by all classes, and Ashland is a social center. His wife's father was the third Clay of the name of Henry and was killed in the Mexican war at the battle of Buena Vista. The fine old residence at Ashland is furnished regally and tastefully, and its contents include a remarkably well selected library of rare and valuable books. Major McDowell has never been personally prominent in politics. His ownership of some of the finest blooded horses in Kentucky has, however, made him very well known. Among the famous horses that have been raised on the Ashland estate was the stallion Dictator, sire of some of the fastest trotters in the world, including Phallas, Jay Eye See, Nancy Hanks, etc. So much for the standard bearers in the fight against Colonel Breckinridge. His career and characteristics are too well known to need space here. The fight itself has presented some truly curious phases.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of these has been the publication of a book containing the record made daily of the words and doings of Madeline Pollard by a young woman in the employ of the colonel during the trial of the notorious breach of promise case. It was a piece of ingenuity worthy of a Breckinridge to hire a woman to worm herself into the confidence of the plaintiff during the progress of the suit, and it was a logical sequence to bring out the book at the time. Whether or not it will serve the proposed purpose of counteracting the feeling of aversion that has manifested itself in some quarters because of the revelations made on



ASHLAND, HOME OF HENRY CLAY M'DOWELL.

the trial against the man who is now being tried a second time by a jury composed of the voters of his own neighborhood will be decided by time.

Throughout the entire campaign so far most of the women of the district have been against him, and their opposition has not been lessened by the fact that his managers have revived many old scandals concerning members of such families as do not now countenance his candidacy. In return for these tactics on his part an old scandal of a financial nature, in which a dynasty is principal, has been raked up against him.

In many places flags and banners and transparencies bearing mottoes directly referring to the social significance of the campaign have been displayed, and these have in several instances added greatly to the existing tension. As one plans a flag inscribed with the words, "Protect American Womanhood," was torn into small pieces and trampled under foot by the crowd, and this action, so the telegraph states, was participated in by some of the women who were present.

Mr. Owens, like Major McDowell, is something of a turf devotee, and this characteristic is held up as having against both of them among the Methodists and Presbyterians of the district, who are very numerous.

It can be readily seen why the inhabitants of the Ashland district, no matter what their personal views regarding the congressional nomination may be, are already tired of the present campaign. They are a great people, and the charges and countercharges that have been made and are sure to be made later are likely to leave some wives and sons standing in society and public life has always been unimpounded till now. Very few of these charges are true, but none of them—will be proved. In fact, they are so wild by the nature extremely difficult to substantiate. But they will be quite as difficult to disprove and are certain to leave lasting stains, whether true or not.

It is this that excites apprehensions of bloodshed, for with regard to the social honor of the women of his household the Kentuckian has held from time immemorial that the only thing that will wipe out a stain is gore. If shooting once begins, there is no telling where it will end or for how many generations the feuds it engenders will last. The fact that there are yet rising of two months to be lived through before the holding of the Democratic convention called for Sept. 16—is to be deplored, for that is enough time to work the whole district into a frenzy. The Republican convention will be held on Sept. 26. If in the meantime there may be existing telegrams to the newspapers from the Ashland district "incest any day."—HENRY ALLEYOUR.

ACTS ONE AND TWO.

THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION NOW STUDIES THE TARIFF.

Anxiously Wonder About the Closing Scene of Act Three—Prescribe Means for Good Houses—"Tariff Reform" Closes the Doors. Idle Actors Interested.

Attention has already been brought to the condition of the theatrical profession in the United States this year as compared with 1892 and 1893, showing the large number of unemployed actors who have been the recipients of charity from a fund especially collected for that purpose. In order to investigate this condition more fully, a number of the leading theaters in different states in

ACT TWO, 1894

the country have been asked to furnish a comparative statement of their receipts during the first three months of 1893 and 1894. Taking 100 to represent their receipts from January to March, 1893, the figures in the second and third columns represent the receipts during the corresponding three months of the two years as follows:

States.	Number of theaters.	Receipts Jan. to March, 1893.	Receipts Jan. to March, 1894.	Loss.
Alabama	2	200	143	57
Georgia	3	300	200	100
Illinois	5	500	901	199
Indiana	2	200	141	59
Iowa	1	100	81	19
Kansas	1	100	150	50
Kentucky	1	100	90	10
Maryland	1	100	68	1
Massachusetts	5	500	402	98
Michigan	2	200	179	21
Minnesota	1	100	60	40
Mississippi	1	100	100	—
New Hampshire	2	300	141	59
New Jersey	3	300	171	129
New York	6	900	533	367
Ohio	4	400	268	132
Pennsylvania	6	500	418	82
Tennessee	1	100	77	23
Texas	1	100	87	13
West Virginia	1	100	52	48
Washington	1	100	60	40
Wisconsin	1	100	55	45
Totals	47	4,700	3,406	1,292

Average loss, 27 per cent.

The foregoing shows reports from 47 of the leading theaters of the United States. For every $4,700 received by these theaters during the first three months of 1893 their receipts amounted to only $3,408 during the first three months of the present year, the loss being $1,292, or 27 per cent for the whole country. While the actor is not directly protected by a tariff, it is very evident that the prosperity of the country under a protective tariff affords larger receipts to those engaged in the theatrical profession than the disturbed condition of the country will permit under the mere threat of free trade. When people are not earning money at all or are not earning good wages, it is impossible for them to spend money upon amusements. Protection to American industries means prosperity to the theatrical business.

Free New Material Theory.

Free traders pretend to want raw materials. They do what is possible in a state of northern production, but not when it comes from the south. We have had free cotton, free hides and free silk. What the result has been the following figures will show:

Free raw materials.	Importation of manufactured goods. 1893.	Exportation of manufactured goods. 1893.
Cotton	$32,252,200	$31,135,431
Hides	12,566,193	12,275,476
Silk	11,063,000	1,000,000

Instead of capturing the markets of the world, we have imported far more of the manufactured article than we have exported. Thus another free trade bubble is exploded.

Free Traders Disagree.

The following shows how well free traders agree. Both speeches were made on the same day:

Extract from speech of Senator Hoke Smith in 1892:

Our tariff is closing the foreign markets against us. We must have access to the people who want our farm products. Sixty-six cents a year extra for the holding of the Democratic convention—called for Sept. 16—is to be deplored, for that is enough time to work the whole district into a frenzy. The Republican convention will be held on Sept. 26. If in the meantime there may be existing telegrams to the newspapers from the Ashland district "incest any day."—HENRY ALLEYOUR.

Extract from speech of Senator now Secretary of State Gresham in 1893:

The trade between these states is largely by thousands of miles of dollars that could save easier between this and all other countries of the world, if we had abolished free trade.

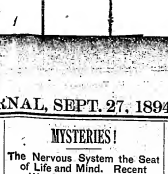
Can't Waste Time on Go Between.

The next monster petition that congress should do something and adjourn ought to be addressed to Mr. Have mayer.—Chicago Times.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No surgery has ever compared with that of nerves. It has been the leading subject of medical research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact there is scarcely



a physician who will not admit that the seat of life is located in the spinal cord, and that the brain and spinal cord are the only nerve centers that control the various organs of the body.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve force are also deranged. When it is recognized that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the limbs, or the injured point, because the nerve force prevented by the injury from reaching the organs below, it will be readily understood that the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of all sickness and pain to-day is caused by the derangement of these nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a disease primarily originating in the nerves themselves. The great dictator of physicians in treating these diseases is that they seek to reach rather than the nerve centers which control the diseased organs.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many wonderful discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treating the wrong end—touching, dosing, stimulating, inflammation, pressure, blisters, nauseating medicines, etc., instead of the Vitus Gauze, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates or dangerous drugs.

At

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S,

YOUNG MEN'S,

BOYS' AND

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line, promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the foot, by the day or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

H. BUSCHBACH, Proprietor. R. G. BERGERAU, Business Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only First-class. Rates reasonable. Sample Room in the city. Good Sample Room for commercial men.

No. 228 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Ole Bjerkvold and Ingeborg Bjerkvold, husband and wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee which said mortgage bears date the 27th day of September, A. D. 1888, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on pages 40.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company has been made the assignee of said mortgage and the note, or obligation, secured thereby, by an instrument in writing, dated the 27th day of September, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages, on pages 40.

And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgagor to the said mortgagee, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section two (2) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred acres more or less, according to government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said indebtedness and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from said sale.

Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus O. Bradley,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 235

[First publication August 16, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and the note, or obligation, secured thereby, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated the 27th day of September, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages on page 41.

And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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Dated August 16th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus O. Bradley,
Attorney for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minn. 194

[First publication August 10th, 1894.]

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And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgagor to the said mortgagee, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section two (2) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred acres more or less, according to government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said indebtedness and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from said sale.

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And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgagor to the said mortgagee, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section two (2) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred acres more or less, according to government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said indebtedness and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from said sale.

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And whereas the said mortgagor has made default in the payment of those certain instalments of interest due on said mortgage on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1893, and the 27th day of September, A. D. 1894, respectively, each for the sum of $12.50.

And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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And whereas by reason thereof the whole of said mortgage debt has become due and payable, and the said mortgagee has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage debt, together with the interest thereon, immediately due and payable.

And whereas the said mortgagee has elected to foreclose said mortgage by advertisement and does hereby declare the whole amount of principal and interest now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice to be $400.00 principal, and $36.00 interest upon said principal sum to the date of this notice, and $50.00 attorney's fee as stipulated in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, mortgaged by said mortgagor to the said mortgagee, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section two (2) in township one hundred and forty-three (143) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred acres more or less, according to government survey, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay said indebtedness and taxes, if any,

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at	5.30 p. m. Daily
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at	7.22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:30 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:50 p.m. Daily
7:35 a.m Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Wheelock, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Grenora, Buffalo, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:20 a. m. Daily
8:00 a m Daily ex Sun	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	6:00 p m Daily ex Sun
5:00 p m Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, Ft. Ilinire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p m Mond. Wed. Friday
8:00 a m Tues Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Nicintosh and Fosston	6:30 a m Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a m Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7:30 p m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining cars, Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Tourist Cars, etc., on Through Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc. apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A big train-load of stock fed at the stock-yards on Sunday. Mr. Lancaster thinks it is a cold day when no more than one train-load arrives in a day.

Jim Kelley made a collection trip to Black River one day last week. Says that the fires were raging up that way and the danger to loss of property was becoming imminent.

J. V. E. Wyatt was out at Fosston last week acting as secretary. John has got so used to that motion that his services are in universal demand on such occasions.

Extra coaches will be attached to the morning freight train during the fair to accommodate all who desire to visit the fair at Fertile this week. A person can go down in the morning and return in the evening.

The hearing in the case of appointing a guardian for Knute Nelson, of Garfield, was had before Judge Benson last week and adjourned until Tuesday at Fertile. The judge went down on Monday evening to preside.

The walls of the new hotel are up even with the streets and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It will require lively work to get the building enclosed ready for the finishing touches before winter sets in.

The long continued drouth was broken by a good soaking rain on Saturday that soaked the ground up good and plenty. The ground was not only getting almost too dry for plowing, but in many cases wells were beginning to give out, the natural water courses were drying up and it was becoming a difficult thing to get water for stock. It was becoming a serious matter and the rain did not come too soon.

A fun for many laughs—Hallan's Australian Salve. Will soften the crusted and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns, cuts etc. Best Pile Salve made. Call for it at F. L. Kennott's drug store.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alumor any other adulterants

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Wabasha County Herald says: "Mrs. John Monroe and children, of Crookston, are in the city on a visit."

Several Nebraska farmers, who have suffered a total loss of crop from drouth in that state during the past summer are up looking over Polk county for farms.

Northern Iowa and southern Minnesota was visited by a fearful wind-storm last week. Several small villages were wrecked and a number of lives were lost.

Dr. Warninger's trotters, Ham Nut and Nut Ham make a dandy carriage team. They are almost perfectly matched and take no dust from any Polk county team.

Jas. E. Morrisey has secured the contract for the steam heating plant for the new hotel. This is as it should be. Our home people should have all of the work in connection with the building.

Wm. Becker was arrested on Tuesday charged with passing a forged check on Lemon Bros. He claimed to have received the check from Frank McLennan, at Angus but that gentleman says he knows nothing about it.

Notwithstanding the statement that the elevators in Chicago and other eastern points are all filled, it don't seem to depress the price of of wheat which has a strong upward tendency. We could stand a ten cent raise.

Fosston did the square thing by sending her band down to our fair last summer and Crookston returned the compliment on Thursday with three coach loads of visitors to the Fosston fair, besides many during the entire session.

Lincoln J. Carter's new play "Fast Mail" will be put on at the opera house on Friday evening. This is said to be one of the finest plays ever produced here and manager Holm assures us that we cannot say too much in his praise.

The balloonist at the Fosston fair was playing in hard luck it would seem. He did not manage to make an ascent until the last day of the fair and while descending in his parachute he collided with a barn and was quite severely injured.

To-day is Crookston day at the fair at Fertile. As no excursion train runs on the N. P. it is probable that not so many of our citizens will go down as attended the Fosston fair last week, though lots of 'em have signified a wish to do so.

It seems that Judge Benson got a prize at the Fosston fair—a gold ring. What kind of a vegetable or animal he was entered for our informant did not say. Perhaps it was for speed, as he has always come out ahead in the political races he has run so far.

S. L. Collins: In the death of Mr. Dobson, Crookston lost one of her most enterprising citizens. I believe Mr. Dobson has built as many houses in this city both business and residence as every other man in it if not more. We can ill afford to lose such men.

Barney Fleisch, a son of John Fleish, of Fosston, was severely injured in a threshing machine one evening last week. While the wounds were painful Constable Fleisch informed us that the boy was doing nicely and without doubt speedily recover. He got his foot badly lacerated in the cylinder.

Prof. J. Walseth gave us a pleasant call last week. The Prof. is the republican candidate for judge of probate, and those who know him best say that he specially adapted to the position. The office, under the workings of the new law, requiring legal talent, and Mr. Walseth being a lawyer, would work in to good advantage.

The McIntosh fair seemed to be devoted almost wholly to advertising and urging county division by parading about carrying banners with mottoes. One motto said that one town in Norman county paid only $500 in taxes while several in Polk pay twice that. If that is true the town in Norman county is taxed higher then the ones in Polk county refered to because while Polk county has made many and great improvements, Norman county is far behind in this particular.

On Thursday night, the dwellers in the vicinity of the M. E. church were startled by a pistol shot that rang out short and sharp on the stilly night, and several went out for to see what was up—but more of them didn't. It seems that S. Sundet and Mike Brosseau got into an altercation in Austin's saloon and Sundet took after Mike chasing him to the corner of Broadway, where Mike turned and fired a shot—in the air he claims to scare off his assailant. In the excitement that followed Mike put up leg-ball and got away. He was however brought before the bar of justice later and fined $5 and costs as the latter found that there were two sides to the question.

Miss E. Veronneau informs the JOURNAL that her new fall goods are now arriving and desires us to request her lady friends to await her grand opening event which will occur in about ten days.

Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. Brennau and Miss. E. Veronneau went over to Grand Forks on Sunday and spent the day with friends in that city.

"Crookston's day" at the Fosston fair was a big one. Still there were over 200 Crookston people out there, including those who were there before the special train arrived on Thursday morning.

On the road to Fosston on Thursday we saw some flax being cut, that we were informed seemed good for 8 to ten bushels per acre. It has been a poor year for flax, especially that sown late, and early flax even, is not up to the usual average yield.

When S. M. McKee sold out a year or so since T. Hynes and son bought his thoroughbred shropshire. They now have some fine specimens to sell which they offer elsewhere in this issue. This is a good chance for any who wish to secure some good sheep.

The contributions to the relief of the sufferers from the forest fires that destroyed Hinckley, and other villages on the Eastern Minnesota road amount to nearly $100,000 and are still pouring in. They come from all over the world and show that there is still a great deal of true charity in humanity.

The election of the republican candidates for superintendent of schools, Miss Ida Hancock, seems a foregone conclusion, especially since the ladies, who can all vote on that office, have heartily espoused her cause and are putting in good, effective work. She is every way well qualified for the position and will make an efficient superintendent.

Congressman Boen came up to Crookston last week and went out to the Fosston fair to interview the agricultural products of the soil. Of course Boen's visit was merely from a deep personal interest in his constituents and had no political significance whatever. He will (possibly) find time to go up into the Thief River country and look after square his actions against their new mill with the farmers.

The balloon business at Fosston last week was as near akin to a fake as it is possible to get—for, all of which the fair management was not to blame and it is possible that the aeronaut himself was not, for it is certain that every accident that occurred to prevent the ascent of the man with the balloon looked so natarnl that no one could tell the difference.

C. T. Lannan when in the city last week was heard to remark. "If we don't succeed in our attempt to get Polk county up the back this time we will give it to you fellows good and plenty next time we get a chance at it. We will devise a scheme to get out a few more county seats and a few more sets of county officers and then well have you dead to rights." or words to that effect.

It strikes us that our farmers could well follow the example of Iowa farmers and fatten hogs on wheat. Iowa farmers are shipping stock from Minneapolis by the carloads to fatten hogs on, paying the Minneapolis price with freight added. It strikes as if they can afford to do that there is a good margin for the Northern Minnesota farmer to work on—and a good hint. There is cheaper to feed than barley, and better.

Notwithstanding the harvest was finished a good bit sooner this fall then ever before known in this country, the plowing does not seem to be proportionally advanced, owing, no doubt to the continued drouth. The prairie grass was also getting extremely dry thus endangering farm buildings ingresses and everything that could be destroyed by fire. Saturday's good soaking will change all expedite matters.

We have sometimes been led to wonder how these county division boomers figure out that the simple act of dividing Polk county into four counties would bring untold prosperity and build up, not only the villages that will be county seats but the surrounding country as well. We have an idea that it will require something more substantial to bring true pospserity than a simple division of the county. That act will not create better markets, will not make better prices for produce, and we believe the boomers themselves are deceived (if indeed they believe any such things) That same idea was urged when Norman county was set off, that it would make a fine large city of Ada—but did it? If so we have failed to notice it. And in those days we were supposed to be on a tidal wave of prosperity. No it will require something else to bring true prosperity to the country.

We have read a great deal about the wonderful yields of vegetables in old England, and natives of that country are never weary of telling about the large amount of garden stuff they have seen produced on very small patches, and it is indeed rarely that an Englishman will concede that anything like it can be produced in America. Therein, however, one Englishman in Crookston, who has to admit that he has at last met up with a garden here that crowds old England's record wonderfully close, if indeed it is not as good as anything she ever produced, and that man is English Tom, who has just finished harvesting Dr. J. H. Thoma's garden patch. This garden is a patch only about 50x50 feet in size, but if there is any kind of a vegetable indigenous to this climate, that has not grown upon it this summer we don't know what its name is. The doctor says that he commenced using radish and let one from it on the 5th day of May and it has supplied his family with choice vegetables all summer and he has stored away for winter's use, cabbage, turnips, squash, winter radishes, celery, carrots, beets, onions and potatoes; he has used cucumbers all summer and put down a barrel or so for pickles; has had tomatoes in plenty to use and has canned a good many; he has the finest asparagus bed in the city beside some fine bushes for small fruits berries and such like. This is only the second crop ever raised on the land and shows what fertilizers and attention, intelligently applied will do with Polk county soil. If you should ever hear a man say that Polk county soil is no good tell him to go and see Dr. Thoma's garden.

A production of unusual magnitude will be given at the Opera House next Friday evening. Lincoln J. Carter's superb scenic melodrama "The Fast Mail." As its name indicates, it deals largely with the railroad in its incidents, but it presents an abundance of effects that are daring in their magnificent and admirable in their execution. The steamboat is said to be a wonder of elaborate completeness in masterly mechanical work, and the railroad scene, with its trains going at a terrific rate of speed, makes the stage seem like a piece of reality. The Niagara Falls scene is wonderfully beautiful, and it may safely be said is more elaborate than anything of the kind ever before attempted in this city.—There are a multitude of minor effects that contribute to make the performance a revelation of realism. The whistles, bells and splashing are heard as the boat leaves the wharf. The sounds that tell us of an approaching train herald the approach of the freight and the fast mail follows, the latter rushing by with people gazing from the window as the heroine who has just saved her lover's life by fastening a letter to the mail pouch. The roaring of Niagara Falls is heard, and the start that rises from it shown vividly. The play is under the personal direction of L. J. Carter, the author. The cast is said to be a capable one. The play is startling at times in the intensity of its climaxes, and these, when presented with all the effects of the intricate stage settings, bring the interest to a degree that is rarely attained even in the melodrama. A large number of people are employed in the production which is in many particulars plainly the result of care and skill combined.

George Bunay came over from North Dakota and went out to his home at Mentor on Thursday. George said that for several years back he has been in the habit of going over there to run a thresher engine and up to this fall he always came back with from $300 to $400 in good coin of the realm but this fall was a corker—breaking all records as he didn't have enough left to buy a good horse with and they can be bought for $30 over there. He is confident that business will pick up again, however—when the republicans again come in power.

A Marvelous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other baking powder.

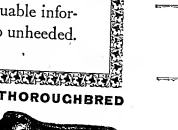
Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on light land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding prices, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [10-25]

THOROUGHBRED



SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes, Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109. Crookston, Minn.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms. Bonds and Investment Securities. Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States. Local and county manager wanted. Address The Banker Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome' Addition.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALRIGHT?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments of the liver, kidneys and bladder, female troubles, rheumatism and bright's disease.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WALSH the Land Man.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5, Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Historical Society

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894. NO. 25.

WILL WINN.

ON ITS PRINCIPLES.

TAKEN as a whole the republican ticket is the strongest, the best one in the field. It is possible that there may be one or two weak places, one or two candidates that might be bettered and this cannot be so much a matter of wonder in a world where nothing is absolutely perfect, and if there be any weak spots in the ticket they are counter-balanced in the fact that the underlying principles of republicanism are in the interests of good government—of equal rights for all, and hence the republican ticket is worthy of support. The JOURNAL does not believe in bossism, in machine methods in politics and is the organ of no boss, of no machine politician. It believes in advocating the interests of the common people, defending their rights and supporting that party that was formed by the common people in the interests of the true spirit of American liberty. Many times the JOURNAL could have advanced its financial interests, temporarily, if it would have allowed its course to be dictated by some local politician, but this course would not be in the interests of the rank and file of the party and we have never permitted it. Republicanism does not mean bossism. Its principles go deeper and are founded upon the true spirit of American liberty and hence we say that the republican party is worthy the support of every man who believes in equal rights for all, and while it is true that mistakes may be made in some non-essential points we say that there are less mistakes of this kind than any ticket in the field presents. Other parties have made their choice with a view to availability and the power to elect their ticket. The republican party has sought to select only such men as would properly discharge the duties of their office if elected, and this course is less liable to error than the one that considers more the question whether a man can be elected then whether he will be a true and competent official after he is elected.

ONE of the most prominent pops in the state, last week remarked in high glee, to the writer: "Owen will be elected governor of Minnesota by a fall by an old-time republican majority—anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000 majority." We asked him what he based his glowing hopes upon and instead of replying that the principles of his party are becoming recognized as the best for the people, he said: "Why, the masses in St. Paul and Minneapolis, (many of whom do not read a paper from one year's end to the other, and more of whom do not care a continental about the kind of government they live under, and know little, if anything, about the principles of government) are SOLID FOR OWEN,

and besides that," he said with a grin, "Gen. Becker is dissatisfied with the way the democrats are using him and will support Owen, we shall get all of those democratic votes." In the first days of populism the average pop would tell that his party was bound to win because it was the people's party; because the old parties had become so corrupt, relying upon all such underhanded methods as the above for success, but now they seem to be doing the very things they so bitterly condemned in the old parties, showing that their main object is to secure the offices, at any cost and by any means. If there was anything in that rumor, it implies a trade between the pops and dems, and you may depend upon it that Gen. Becker is not a party to it.

H. B. DAVIS, the republican candidate for county auditor, is one of the leading farmers of Polk county. He is also a thorough business man, fully capable of discharging the important duties of the office for which he has been nominated. He was not an aspirant for that or any other nomination, in fact he did not come near the convention that nominated him and he was chosen wholly upon the grounds of his fitness for the office. That the choice was a wise one, everybody who knows Mr. Davis well knows. He is not a man to push himself forward obnoxiously but he is a man of sterling worth, who will be a credit to the county in the office of county auditor.

STRIKES ARE LEGAL.

IN CERTAIN CASES.

Judge Harlan Rules that a Strike is not Necessarily Illegal—but strikers Must not Conspire to Injure Property.

In the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago on Oct. 1st., Judge Harlan gave an opinion in the great strike case in which he handles Judge Jenkins famous strike order rather severely. Judge Harlan held that a body of men has a right to quit work, no matter what discomfort to other might result from that action. They however, have no right to conspire together to the injury of others or the destruction of property. He disagreed with Judge Jenkins in his famous opinion that "a strike is necessarily illegal." Judge Harlan holds that there is such a thing as a legal strike. The opinion concludes with the statement that the act of congress of July 2d 1890, known as the inter-state commerce law has no bearing on the case before the court. The order of Judge Jenkins is reversed in part and the cause is remanded.

F. M. EDDY,

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

The JOURNAL takes great pleasure in presenting its readers this week with an idea of how the next congressman from the seventh district looks in actual every day life. It is not very much for pretty, except on the theory that "pretty is that pretty does." On that theory he does pretty well, thank you. He is a thoroughly educated, practical, farmer-like man, one well acquainted with the needs of the people of this district, and knows how to get them. He will be the best man in the business shoe Comstock was sent to Congress, and he ought to be elected by our old-time rousing majority.

DEATH OF CAPT. PARKER.

Past-Department Commander, Charles D. Parker, died at his home in St. Anthony Park on Saturday, Sept. 29th after a brief illness caused by an ulcerated stomach. The death of Capt. Parker will come as a complete surprise to his many Grand Army friends, very many of whom did not even know of his illness, and many of whom saw him for the last time in life at the state encampment, where in the best of health and spirit he earnestly championed the cause of Capt. Jack Mallen, who was a candidate for Dept. Commander. How few of us, when we saw these two men march together upon the platform, Capt. Parker apparently in rugged health, and poor old Capt. Jack, with his one limb off, sick and suffering from his serious illness, how few of us thought that Capt. Parker would, after all, answer the last roll-call before his afflicted comrade did. But so it often is, the strong and robust lay aside life's burden while the weak and the crippled continue to suffer on. Many a comrade will drop a silent tear to the memory of Capt. Chas. D. Parker, and long will his memory be cherished in the hearts of every true and loyal G. A. R. man who knew him—and everyone in the department of Minnesota did. He enlisted at 18 years of age and served in an Ohio regiment, and was 50 years old when he died.

REV. R. H. BATTY arrived in Monday morning for a visit of a day or so, going north from here to Warren, where he is to deliver temperance lectures this week.

POTATOES.

AS A MONEY CROP.

ARE MORTGAGE LIFTERS.

The Prinston Union Gives the Experience of Farmers in Mille Lacs County this Fall.

In its last issue the Princton Union has the following interesting article that should be of interest to Polk county farmers as well as to those it renders as our soil is just as well adapted to potato culture as is theirs: In Mille Lacs county and the surrounding country, the farmers for many years, stuck to grain raising. Good crops were generally raised, but the income was not much more than the cost of living from year to year and oftentimes, when the balance was struck, the farmer found himself in debt. Starch factories sprang up three or four years since, and began the consumption of potatoes for the purpose of making starch. Princeton's go-ahead business men built a large factory at this place. Though the price of potatoes at that time was extremely low—18 to 20 cents per bushel, farmers, even then, found there was more money in raising potatoes at that modest figure than in grain raising. The price of potatoes having advanced beyond profit in the storch business, the factory has been inactive a greater part of the time, but it must always have the credit of getting the farmers into the right channel of farming, and of putting them on the road to financial prosperity. Farmers found themselves with mortgages lifted, homes free from incumbrance and a cash balance on hand. This year, a heavy acreage was planted and the crop started from the ground with the most promising prospects. The long drought set in, and farmers throughout this part of the country began to shake their hands and predict a dismal failure. The time of the potato harvest is now at hand. Every day, hundreds of loads of potatoes come into this market. They are sold at prices ranging from 40 to 60 cents per bushel. Men who predicted failure, are going to the bank with checks in hand to draw their money, or deposit the same to their credit. Hundreds of new settlers who have settled on the lands around Princeton, managed to put in a few acres of potatoes this spring. They will receive all the way from $100 to $1,000 in cash from their little clearings. Under the old method of only raising on a new farm, they could not have made a living without going out to work by the day, now they are well prepared for the winter and can remain at home to open up and improve the lands ready for a larger acreage next season. On some of the old farms with a large acreage under cultivation, the farmers were fairly well to do while rising grain, but as before noted, not above debt. Teams are in the market, to-day, belonging to a farmer who has a 12,000 bushel contract to sell at 60 cents per bushel. $7,200 in clean cash from a 160 acre farm, and only one third of the farm was planted to potatoes. Where in the line of farming can you beat it? In a little over three months from time of putting seed into the ground the farmer has over $7,000 in the bank! Another farmer well-known at this office has 20 acres of potatoes that are turning out over 250 bushels to the acre. 5,000 bushels at 60 cents, or $3,000 from 20 acres of his 160 acre farm. These are veritable facts, and not theories. Throughout this county and the contiguous territory, the land is found to be especially adapted to the growth of the taber. This year has demonstrated the soils wonderful adaptability under the most adverse circumstances—that of a long-continued drouth. For weeks, there was no rain, yet the potato came on with a fine yield of the finest quality. $250,000 will be handed out in cash to the farmers in the vicinity of Princeton for potatoes this year.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from any town. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a bargain as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [25-tf.]

FARM MORTGAGES.

Do they Constitute a Tax.

Speaking on this subject the Fargo Argus says:

"Tax is a pecuniary burden imposed by authority. Therefore, when one voluntarily places a mortgage upon his land to cover deferred payments, to make improvements, to add to his stock in trade or machinery, or even for the purpose of paying old debts he acknowledges a debt and does not thereby assume a tax burden to the extent of the debt. A very large proportion of North Dakota mortgages were given to cover the cost of entering government lands. The mortgage is evidence that the person giving it is doing business upon the capital of others instead of upon his own. It is not an evidence of poverty or of oppressive laws or of the evil working of laws. The debt against new property in the state of North Dakota amounts to $14F per capita. The North Dakota Independent falsely styles this a tax and devotes nearly two columns of double leaded matter to prove this a burden put upon the people by republican wickedness. Every one so shaking the people and then offer them the socialistic remedy of direct loans from the government at what they are again pleased to call a tax in order to avoid the long term interest or the harder but appropriate term usury. Debt is not a tax; interest is not a tax. It is ille to call these burdens a tax. The farm mortgages of North Dakota average $635 each—lower than thirty four of the forty-two states. The percentage of taxed acres mortgaged is $3.38. This does not take into consideration the homesteads and tree claims on which final proof had not been made in 1894, nor the large amount of railroad lands then not taxed, which will reduce the percentage below 3%. California, District of Columbia, Kansas, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Mississippi have a much lower per-centum mortgage debt than North Dakota. New York, notwithstanding its heavy city population, has a per capita mortgage debt of $368, while that of North Dakota is $141."

And the Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

"The census office has just issued a bulletin on farm mortgages in Kansas.

We have all heard a good deal about those Kansas farm mortgages. Weaver, Donnelly, Lonehs, Owen and all the other petulant, pessimistic demagogues have pointed to Kansas as a state where the farmers were crushed mercilessly by the 'insatiate shylocks.' Let us see what this census bulletin says:

It shows that less than a third of the farms are mortgaged, 30 per cent of them are owned by the farmers who work them. Farms incumbered by mortgages constitute 55.5 per cent and they are mortgaged for $5.99 per cent of their value, the average interest rate being 8.15 per cent. The interest burden per family on each encumbered farm is $92.

Now look at other sections. The interest burden in New Jersey is $138, $115 in Rhode Island, $80 in New York. It is estimated from experience that a horse or two or three cows or steers sold every year will prevent foreclosure of the farm mortgage. The mortgage debt certainly does not mean chains, seldom and pauperism. Most of the debt circulated in Kansas, as elsewhere, is the purchase of land and erection of buildings. In a vast majority of cases the borrowed money is used for the farm mortgage. The total incumbrance of the farms, enhancing its value. The census investigation into mortgages shows that considerably more than half the mortgage debt of the United States is found on the realty of Illinois, New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and chiefly in the cities in those states. Six counties of New York, which contain as many cities as there are in the entire state owe two-fifths of the mortgage debt of the country, and, of the $5,000,000,000 of mortgage debt of the entire country, New York owes $1,608,874,301, of which $1,390,-001,246 is on lots. Mr. Geo. K. Holmes, chief statistician, in a pamphlet recently issued by the American academy of political and social science on the mortgage debt of the country, says that 'the voluntary character of this kind of indebtedness proves a general consensus of opinion that it is a means of profiting prosperity; otherwise the purchase of real estate and the erection of buildings with the aid of mortgages would cease.' He suggests that, of course, the farmer may sometimes fail to realize the expectations of betterment, entertained when he mortgaged his farm, when a catastrophe like a drouth or excessive moisture ruins his crops, and he is not able readily to meet the interest. But that is exceptional disability. The mortgage debt is the heaviest in the most prosperous sections of the country."

The Kansas farmer, is not in the disastrous condition which the Populist pessimists assert he is. In a vast number of cases, his voluntary mortgaging of his farm has been of great advantage to him. When drouth intervenes his disability is discouraging, to be sure; but he is not justified in censuring the mortgagee for his voluntary act done with a belief that he will better his condition. The mortgagee certainly can't be blamed for a bad crop season. The farmer has his second chance for recovering always.

LOREN W. COLLINS,

Candidate for associate judge of the supreme court is a native of Massachusetts. His father was one of the early settlers of the town of Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, removing his family there in 1854. Young Collins studied law in the office of Smith & Crosby, at Hastings. He enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota infantry and became a first lieutenant. Discharged with his regiment in 1866 he immediately located at St. Cloud, where he practiced law until 1883, and was then appointed district judge to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James M. McKelvey. At the 1884 election he was elected district judge, and in 1887 was appointed associate judge of the supreme court, a vacancy having occurred upon the decease of Hon. John M. Berry. Judge Collins was elected to the position in 1888, having a majority of 48,806, several thousand more than any other man on the ticket. While practicing law at St. Cloud, he was several times elected county attorney in the democratic county of Stearns, and was also sent to the legislature for the session of 1881-1883. No other member of the supreme court, and no other candidate for a place in that court, now does or ever has resided north of the Twin Cities. Be sure and make a x mark on your ballot after the name of Loren W. Collins.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 29th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Black, Tom	Carpenter, Malvina
Bakke, A. O.	
Redmond, Joseph	
Smith, F. W.	
Olson, R. D.	
Oconnell, Mike	
Toffrey, A.	
Nelson, Jas.	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE,
Postmaster.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Clevis Champeaux is now prepared to do sewing of all kinds, including dressmaking in all of the latest styles of the art and invites the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call. Residence just across Carman bridge. [25-26]

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

On Wednesday Evening October 10th, 1894.

EVERYBODY TURN OUT.

Governor Nelson and Wm. Henry Eustis will address the citizens of Crookston and vicinity on the political issues of the day on Wednesday evening next at the opera house. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

A COMPARISON.

Our populists friends are wont to tell us that their ideas of government all tend to economy. As the JOURNAL likes to prove all things so that a fair conclusion may be arrived at, we have procured a comparison between the legislature of 1891, which was supposed to be fully representative of the populistic idea and that of 1893 which was republican, and we have the following:

APPROPRIATIONS.

By the legislature of 1891	$3,995,329
1893	2,892,243
TAX LEVY.	
By the legislature of 1891	$ 6.0026
1893	.0055
The levy of 1891, produced for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1892	$1,545,353
And on the next year ending July 31, 1893	1,657,261
A total of	$3,205,656
The levy of 1893, produced for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1894	$1,414,620
And the produce for the next year ending July 31, 1895	1,443,188
A total of	2,857,816

Which is $347,840 less than under the levy of 1891.

The 1891 rate of levy for all purposes was as follows:

Revenue tax	$0.0069
Soldiers relief tax	.0007
Redemption fund tax	.0010
Funding tax	.0091
General expenses tax	.0023
School tax	.0010
Total	0.0066

The 1893 rate of levy for 1893 was as follows:

Revenue tax	$0.0031
Soldiers' relief tax	.0001
Redemption fund tax	.0001
Funding tax	.0062
General expenses tax	.0031
School tax	0.0015
Total	0.0055

Which is $0.00083 less than the total levy rate of 1891.

PRESIDENTIAL PREVARICATION.

Which Shows "the Result of Patriotic and Unselfish Work."

President Cleveland's message to congress, letter to Hon. Wm. Hem L. Wilson, July 30, 1894.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the free list of articles herein suggested, It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work.

The committee have wisely embraced in their measure the only additional internal revenue taxes including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

If "I deprecated the incorporation" in the Wilson bill "of the income tax feature," why was it necessary to say that the ways and means committee "wisely embraced" it?

If the income tax were "wisely embraced" by the ways and means committee "in the house or even the senate north of the Twin Cities. Be sure and make a x mark on your ballot after the name of Loren W. Collins.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Sept. 29th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Black, Tom	Carpenter, Malvina
Bakke, A. O.	
Redmond, Joseph	
Smith, F. W.	
Olson, R. D.	
Oconnell, Mike	
Toffrey, A.	
Nelson, Jas.	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE,
Postmaster.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Clevis Champeaux is now prepared to do sewing of all kinds, including dressmaking in all of the latest styles of the art and invites the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call. Residence just across Carman bridge. [25-26]

Editor Dana Short on Wheat.

"Any great fall of the price of wheat is no longer possible, as the consumption increases faster than the production."

The above remark was made by Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of The Sun, when interviewed in Paris. Mr. Dana may be correct in stating that "any great fall in the price of wheat is no longer possible," because farmers have seen the price of wheat tumble down to bedrock since the election of a Democratic administration, which was aided and abetted by The Sun.

Mr. Dana is wrong, however, in stating that "the consumption increases faster than the production." There was a surplus of wheat stocks throughout the world larger by 63,000,000 bushels July 1, 1894, than on the same date two years ago, larger by 65,000,000 bushels than three years ago, larger by 80,000,000 bushels than four years ago and larger by 86,000,000 bushels than five years ago, when the area planted to wheat was 5,000,000 acres greater than last season's area. Mr. Dana should not be led away by wheat statistical theorists. He should study facts.

More than half the street railway mileage in the United States is now operated by electric power.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

IN A BAD FIX.

Disorganization in China Is Appalling—Nothing For the Troops.

SOLDIERS ARE WITHOUT ARMS.

Europeans and Many Chinese Go to Coast Towns For Protection.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch sent from Shanghai states that the Chinese war doncell continues to sit, but the disorganization is appalling. The corruption in the commissariat passes belief. There is nothing for the troops. Food is scanty and weapons and war munitions bought and paid for can neither be found nor traced. The great Chinese camp between Tien Tsin and Taku is filled with raw levies and disorder is rampant. The men are without rifles. Foreigners do not venture in the camp unless amply guarded. Most of the Europeans have gone to the coast towns for protection. Many Chinese merchants have gone to the coast towns, feeling that they will be more secure with the foreigners.

The transport Hung Chang arrived at Hunkow for the purpose of embarking troops for the north. Troops have been ordered to proceed from Canton to Formosa.

HOSTILE TO FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Soldiers Assault Prominent Europeans.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.—Dispatches received here from Tien Tsin say that private advices have reached the latter city from Pekin, warning all foreigners from proceeding to the capital. The road and waterways from Tung Chow to Pekin are alive with soldiers who are hostile to all Europeans. Several British residents of Pekin have been assaulted, including Mr. Touss, interpreter of the British legation, Dr. Dudgeon and others who were journeying north.

It is rumored that the British steamer Irene, which arrived at Tien Tsin on Sept. 25 from Shanghai, having on board a number of Maxim rapid firing guns and a quantity of ammunition for the Chinese, has infringed the neutrality laws. The representative of the British government is understood to be taking action in the matter.

MAY BE DEPOSED.

Chinese Emperor May Be Dethroned in Favor of Prince Kung's son.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: The emperor of China will very likely be dethroned in favor of Prince Kung's son, who will treat with the Japanese. Li Hung Chang has been superceded in the supreme command by General Sung Ting of the province of Hunan, who has received full power. Li Hung Chang retires disgraced to Pao Ting Foo, the capital of the province of Chi Li. His alleged defection to the Japanese is only a rumor consequent to the recall of Prince Kung. Twenty thousand Indian soldiers are gathered around Shan Hai Kwan, the terminus of the great wall, where it forms a boundary between the provinces of Chi Li and Shang King. Li Hung Chang's army is distrusted.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

Japanese Warships Cruising Along the Coast of China.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Chee Foo to the Pall Mall Gazette says that Japanese cruisers are sighted daily off that port. It is added that the nature of their operations are unknown. But, coupled with the fact that it has already been reported that the Japanese have effected a landing to the northward of Chee Foo, these movements are regarded as significant and as tending to confirm the story of the Japanese landing. The British squadron in Northern Chinese waters is cruising in the gulf of Po Chili.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in the province of Shanghai Tung. The result of the uprising or its nature are unknown.

Will Increase Her Army.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes letters from Yokohama, bearing date of Aug. 24, stating that Japan is preparing to increase her army in Korea to 100,000 men. A letter dated Sept. 1 says that no news of any kind has been received except that a naval battle has been fought somewhere in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Po Chi Li. It is added that vessels on both sides were damaged.

Advancing on Pekin.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 2.—The Japanese army has reached Anuy, in Northeastern Korea. The first column advanced to Chong Ju and Sin Song, further northeast and about 60 miles from the Chinese boundary without finding the enemy. The third and fifth divisions have established their headquarters at Ping Yang.

Deny the Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Chilian legation here discredits the reports that China has bought the Chilian navy. The reports are regarded as preposterous, as Chili is proud of her modern navy, for which country and great stretch of coast it is regarded as a most essential arm of her defense.

A Broker Suicides.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—John S. Mathewn, 46 years old, a broker, living at the Plaza hotel, committed suicide at the hotel by cutting his throat with a razor. He died instantly. He was dependent over having sprained his ankle a week ago and being confined to his room since.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis Tribune is now a penny paper.

The University of Minnesota will have an eight-cared boat crew.

An appeal for aid for cyclone sufferers at Le Roy has been sent out by a citizens' committee.

A heavy fall of snow is reported from Alexandria and other points in the northern part of the state.

The county commissioners of Mower county have appropriated $5,000 for the cyclone sufferers at Le Roy.

The Great Northern road has appealed from the decision of the state commissioners levying certain rates.

Mayor H. D. Evans of Tracy has been nominated for congress by the Prohibitionists of the Second district.

Charles D. Parker, past commander of the department of Minnesota, G. A. R., died Saturday at St. Anthony Park.

The Minnesota dairy and food commission is after dealers in impure vinegar. Several samples have been secured at Minneapolis.

Twenty-one creameries, situated in the counties of Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Steele, Rice and Waseca, have organized an association.

Austin Corbin, who is fitting up a 10,000-acre park in Northern New Hampshire, has purchased a large number of moose at St. Hilaire.

The elevator owned by the Central Elevator company at Chaska was burned to the ground Saturday. One thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed.

The grand stand collapsed during the races at the Worthington fair grounds. Five hundred people were piled in the debris. About 30 were injured, but none killed.

E. M. Pops is suing the St. Paul and Duluth railway for an adjustment of joint rail tariff between Duluth and Mankato. The state railroad and warehouse commission is behind the suit.

Several Cloud indictments have been found against, Paul Knudsen, L. P. Foster, W. P. Brofran, Lloyd and Henry Egbert and George Ames for acting part in the Great Northern strike.

The safe in J. M. Hogan's store at Springhill was blown open Wednesday night and robbed of its contents. The amount obtained is not known, but may be $1,000. They got away with a team of horses and buggy belonging to Hogan.

At Olivia there was a double wedding that was peculiar in that all of the contracting parties bore the same name. They were Henry Heinricks and Miss Mary J. W. Heinricks, and Ludwig C. Heinricks and Miss Mary L. Heinricks.

Colonel W. M. Liggett of the board of regents of the state university, accompanied by Professors Green and Hayes of the state experimental farm, aremaking a study of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the Mesaba section of Minnesota.

While a boy named Carl Hinderager was standing on the side track at Dawson witnessing the trainmen doing switching, a car struck the lad, knocking him down and running over and cutting off both legs. The boy died about two hours later.

The grand total of the St. Paul and state fire relief funds to date is $73,-114.44. Of this amount St. Paul contributed approximately $60,000. The Minneapolis fund amounts to about $25,000, making a total of nearly $100,-000 cash, besides large amounts in other articles contributed.

In the United States circuit court at St. Paul Judge Sanborn issued an order directing the assignee of the Northern Pacific Elevator company to sell the line of elevators, together with the terminal elevators of the Union Improvement and Elevator company and the Lake Superior Elevator company. The sale will occur on Oct. 27 at Moorhead, and bidders must each deposit $5,000 before making their bids.

The State of Minnesota, having recovered nearly $80,000 for pine alleged to have been stolen from the state, has taken another turn at the alleged purloiners of pine by bringing suits against various lumber companies aggregating nearly $60,000. Three of these suits, aggregating over $30,000, are against the Itasca Lumber company, an Illinois corporation, for pine said to have been stolen in Itasca county. Another large suit is against Thomas H. Shevelin of Minneapolis, who is saleed to pay the state $25,000.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL CHILDREN.

An Increase in the Attendance Over Last Year.

ST. PAUL Oct. 1.—The October school upportionment to be made on Monday by the state superintendent shows a gratifying growth in the school population for the year past. All county reports have been received and show a total of 475,007 children of ages entitled to receive $2.50 each, or in all about $760,000, as against 344,794 pupils last year, who received $8 each, or an aggregate of $794,882. Last year Ramsey county returned 18,859 pupils and received $55,734.25. This year her 20,-267 pupils will receive $56,677. Last year Hennepin county received $68,216, having 26,406 pupils reported. This year, with 31,801 pupils will receive $86,077.10.

Not so Bad as Reported.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Oct. 1.—The dispatch sent regarding the fall of the grand stand at the fair grounds was greatly exaggerated. There were not 500 people on the stand, nor was there any wild excitement, screaming or fainting. Several people were slightly bruised by their fall, and some had slight abrasions of the skin.

HILL ACCEPTS.

The Senator From New York Decides to Make the Run For Governor.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Senator Hill and Hon. Dan Lockwood, the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor respectively, were serenaded at the Kenmore hotel when they came from Saratoga by the Albany Democratic phalanx. A mighty swell of voices went up when Senator Hill was introduced. He said:

"For the gracious reception and the encouragement of this serenade I tender you my sincere thanks. This demonstration is a part of unexpected events of the day which to me has been one of mingled surprise and embarrassment. The action of the Democratic convention, which is the sequence of this assemblage, and which was as unforeseen by you as by myself, imposes responsibilities and obligations of which I cannot speak tonight.

"Unwilling as I was to receive the honor which the convention, in spite of my protest, has sought to confer upon me, I am deeply touched by the personal manifestation of confidence and esteem which accompanied the action of the convention and tonight I ask only express in feeble language a small part of the gratitude which I feel towards the Democracy of New York."

M'KINLEY IN MISSOURI.

State Republican Campaign Opened in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—After an all night ride en route from Chicago Governor McKinley arrived here about 8 a. m., accompanied by Mr. Joseph P. Smith, state librarian of Ohio, who officiates as general manager of all the details of the governor's trip. Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, chairman of the Republican state committee, ex-Congressman Neidringhaus and several gentlemen acting as a committee of reception, met Governor McKinley at the Union station and escorted him to the Planters hotel. There he met a number of prominent party men, and at 11 o'clock a public reception was held in the parlors of the hotel. At 12:30 he visited the Merchants' Exchange, where he made a short address and in the afternoon visited the exposition and was afterwards taken through the city and to the fair grounds. In the evening he opened the Republican campaign of Missouri, with a speech at Suburban hall.

WELLMAN BACK.

The Leader of the Arctic Expedition Arrives in New York.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 27.—The steamship Spree, which has just arrived at quarantine, had among her passengers the following named gentlemen, belonging to the Arctic expedition:

Professor Walter Wellman, Professor C. B. French of the coast and geodetic survey of Washington, who was astronomical observer of the party, Dr. Thomas B. Mohun, medical officer, and Charles C. Dodge, artist and photographer, all of whom belonged to Washington. They left here last March bound for the North Pole via Norway, and have been gone a little over six months.

A Decision by Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. — Secretary Carlisle has rendered a decision on the question of the proper duty to be assessed upon cologne and toilet waters and its. The secretary holds that such spirits, withdrawn from bond after the date on which the new tariff law goes into effect, Aug. 28, is subject to a duty equal to the internal revenue tax imposed by that act; namely $1.10 per gallon.

Wilson Dined in London.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The dinner given by the chamber of commerce of Manchester to Congressman W. L. Wilson of West Virginia took place at the Hotel Metropole Thursday evening. About 70 guests were present, including a number of leading men in the cotton trade. Ambassador Bayard and James R. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, sent regrets.

Wall Didn't Want It.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—The Fourth District Democratic congressional convention appointed a committee to wait on Chairman E. C. Wall of the state central committee and offer him the nomination for congress by acclamation. Mr. Wall declined and the convention may renominate P. J. Somers.

Connecticut Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Ernest Cady was nominated by the Democrats for governor; Morris B. Beardsley for lieutenant governor; Edward G. Kilduff, secretary of state; Nicholas Staub, comptroller.

Will Make Three Kingdoms.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from Frankfort says that the London correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that he has learned from an excellent source that Japan, if she is victorious over China, intends to divide China into three independent kingdoms, which will be placed under therule of native princes, one of whom will be Li Hung Chang. If necessary Japan will call a conference of the powers to decide the matter.

Murdered For $60.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Oct. 1.—An unknown man was found murdered a mile east of Crary, this county. A round iron bar 18 inches long, with hair and clotted blood on it, was found near the body, which was covered with hay and devoid of clothing. It is supposed the man was murdered for $60 he was known to have on his person.

Purchased a Mexican Road.

DURANGO, Mex., Oct. 2.—It is announced here that the railroad running from the port of Altata on the Pacific coast to the town of Culeiacan has been purchased by a syndicate of New York capitalists, and that it will be immediately extended to this city, where connection will be made with the Mexican International road.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Sioux City won the pennant in the Western league and Baltimore the National.

Billy Plimmer of England and Professor Murphy fought 26 rounds to a draw in New Orleans.

Max Dombasky was nominated for congress by the Democratic convention of the Illinois First district.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Carney, widow of Thomas Carney, second governor of Kansas, died at her home in Leavenworth, Tuesday.

The net cash in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was $128,760,-000, of which $98,290,389 represented the gold reserve.

Sir Courtey B. Boyle, permanent secretary of the London board of trade, gave a dinner to Congressmen Wilson and Isidore Strauss.

Assistant Attorney General Hall of the interior department has rendered a decision, approved by the secretary, which will enable the Puyallup Indian commission to conclude its work and dispose of the lands.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

Henry H. Bahner fell into an open sewer trench at Mapleton, Wis., and broke his neck.

The fight between Smith and Farrell will take place somewhere near Denver early in October.

Andrew Considine, one of the oldest citizens of Dubuque county, Ia., was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed.

General Egusquiza has been elected president of Paraguay, to succeed ex-President Gonzales, whose term had expired, while he is in exile.

The Democratic convention of the Twenty-second New York district has nominated Dr. William B. Neale of St. Lawrence county for congressman.

The fiftieth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for the district embracing Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and a fraction of Wisconsin and Illinois is in session at Dubuque.

Friday, Sept. 28.

The time system has replaced piece work in the government printing office.

The Altoona Manufacturing company, high grade engine builders, have assigned.

Two men were burned to death, two other men and a little girl were fatally injured and $100,000 worth of property destroyed by fire at Nanaimo, B. C.

Bowgard, arrested in New York for embezzling several hundred thousand dollars from the government, has been taken to Washington for trial.

The clerks of the Bank of England have begun angry meetings of protest against the recent admission into the service of the bank of two batches of lady clerks.

The rifle competition of the department of California and the Columbia has terminated, comparatively poor scores being made, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

Miners in the Massilon district have refused to go to work pending arbitration.

At Herne Hill, England, J. A. Robertson rode 50 miles and 1,108 yards in one hour.

Queen Victoria has appointed Lord Edward Pelham Clinton to be master of the household.

The cash balances in the treasury at the close of business Friday were $130,-330,239, of which $98,798,494 is gold coin.

Over 3,000,000 acres in Dakota have been irrigated, thereby increasing the value of the land from $77,000,000 to $300,000,000.

At Waltham, Mass., John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis baby, has taken over two seconds off the world's mile record, a mile start, pace held by Bliss, covering the mile in 1:26 3-5.

Monday, Oct. 1.

The torpedo boat Ericson broke an eccentric strap while on a private trial. The official trial will be delayed.

Twenty moonshiners, who have operated in Pope county, Ark., for years, will surrender to the revenue officers.

The Paris newspapers announce that Premier Dupuy is to resign almost immediately and that he will be succeeded by M. Raymond Poincare.

The Canadian Line and Pacific Mail steamers are carrying large amounts of canned goods to Yokohama, and rates have been sharply cut in consequence.

The British miners' federation has decided to support the Scotch miners in the determination not to accept the proposals made and to continue the strike.

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Petersburg says that Russia intends to maintain a neutral position in the Corean-Japanese dispute unless Japan annexes Korea.

Prof. Leyden, the Berlin specialist in brain and spinal diseases who has been summoned to attend the czar at Spala, has announced that the condition of his majesty is not such as to justify immediate anxiety.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Phillip C. Reilly, consular agent of the United States at Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, is dead.

The American Association of Physicians and Surgeons was organized at Indianapolis Monday.

Pittsburg will make a bid for the convention of the National League of Republican clubs in 1896.

Governor McKinley of Ohio will speak at the Auditorium in St. Paul next Monday evening.

The government of Guatemala has declared a quarantine against all arrivals from Salvadorean ports.

Work on a limited scale has been resumed on the Panama canal. The resumption of work was marked with dividences of rejoicing.

Harry Rich, a farmer living near Marion, Ky., was taken from his home and deliberately hanged. He was suspected of incendiarism and stock stealing.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week ending Sept. 29 were 52,723 tons against 59,479 tons for the preceding week and 61,709 for the corresponding week of last year.

STILLWATER'S FIRE.

THE PRISON CITY HAS A QUARTER OF A MILLION BLAZE.

Stillwater Manufacturing Company's Plant and the Thresher Company's Warehouse Destroyed—Narrow Escape for the Inmate Now Fast Asleep—Forest Fires in Crow Wing County.

STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 29.—This city was visited by a $250,000 fire during the night which destroyed the Stillwater Manufacturing company's plant, the warehouse of the Minnesota Thresher company and four dwelling houses. The fire originated on the ground floor of the shop of the Stillwater Manufacturing company and spread from there across Main street to the large three-story frame building owned by the same company and used as a warehouse.

The fire broke out at 10:30 and fanned by a strong southwest wind burned fiercely, extending to the very doors of the prison, one block and a half north. The Stillwater Manufacturing company has 80 per cent of insurance on its plant. Its loss is about $60,000. The building used by the Minnesota Thresher company was formerly owned by Isaac Staples and was the first flour mill built in Stillwater. It was unoccupied and when it caught on fire the accumulated flour dust exploded, scattering the building in fragments, and several spectators and firemen had

Narrow Escapes From Death.

The loss on this building was about $60,000 covered by insurance. The fire spread from the old flour mill, which is directly south of the Stillwater Manufacturing company's plant, to a row of dwelling houses on the hill, facing North Second street, and four of them were burned. Two of these are owned by Isaac Staples, and were valued at $1,200 each, partially insured. The fire did not reach across North Second street and was confined within the boundaries described by the burned buildings. Mayor Staples of Stillwater called upon the St. Paul fire department for assistance at 11:30 when it seemed as though the north end of town was doomed to destruction. Two engine companies, No. 1 and No. 4, in charge of Chief Jackson, reached the city by special train from the Omaha, but at that hour the fire was under control and the engines were not unloaded.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

Crow Wing County, Minn., Devastated by a Great Forest Fire.

BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 28.—Forest fires have laid waste a goodly portion of the southern and eastern parts of Crow Wing county. From early yesterday the flames traveled with lightning rapidity, swooping everything in their path. Many farmers have lost their entire crops and buildings, but it is impossible to get anything like an authentic report of the loss. Among the people who are known to have suffered are John T. Fraser, county treasurer. His dwelling on his farm was burned, including the household effects.

Including Crops and Household Furniture.

Lon Vincent, who occupied the farm, barely escaped with his family. John Hodgson also loses everything except his team. Albert La Fond's buildings and grain were burned. It is reported that Mrs. Hodgson was severely burned in the face and A. F. Defuil have also been devastated. No fatalities have yet been reported, but great havoc has been committed for the safety of many families will have to move from the belt. The fire is still burning, but the wind has abated and it is hoped the worst is over.

DROWNED IN THE MINNESOTA.

Louis Scharf, While Intoxicated, Drives His Team Into the River at Chaska.

CHASKA, Minn., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Louis Scharf and five children and her sister, Miss Mary Roskus, were drowned in the Minnesota river here. The drunken husband and father, who was directly responsible for the fatality which has wiped out the family, was rescued. While intoxicated Scharf drove his team and wagon, containing eight persons, over the ferry and into the river. The team was also drowned. Scharf saved his life by hanging onto the wagon box.

Fire of the Crew Lost.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 27.—The steamer Charles Hebard has arrived with William Wooley of Cleveland and William W. Parry of East China, Mich., aboard, the only two survivors of the Ironton's crew of seven. First Mate George Ryan, Second Mate Charles Mathews, Captain Peter Girard, Wheelman Frank Samp and Sailor John Pope were lost.

Burned in Their Beds.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 1.—The residence of B. B. Pierce of Wilmot, Wis., was destroyed by fire Saturday night, and Mrs. Pierce, with ages aggregating 77 to 35 years, and a daughter 18 years of age, perished in the flames.

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Within two months, when more horses shall have been inoculated, the Pasteur institute will send out an anti-diphtheria serum to the provinces. The serum will also be supplied to druggists in the form of a powder.

Adopted the New Constitution.

ALBANY, Sept. 29—The constitutional convention has adopted the new constitution as reported from the the committee of the whole. The vote was 95 ayes and 48 nays. Two Republicans voted with the minority.

Died at the Age of 106 Years.

MINDENVILLE, Ia., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Catherine Clurich died at the county hospital, aged 106 years. She was believed to have been the oldest inhabitant in the state.

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is a positive cure for nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, nervous prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, premature old age, barrenness, loss of power in either sex, involuntary losses and spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each $5.00 order we give a written guarantee to refund the money if our treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by our authorized agents. Agency established in your town. Write for terms. Sold by druggists. Circulars free. Address, WEST'S CUBEB STRIP, Chicago, Ill. Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

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Crookston, Minn.

Dr. Cole

And Staff of English, American and Scandinavian Physicians. 30 Years' Experience in Private Hospital and Specialty Practice.

Clinical methods adopted and used in the hospitals of London, Berlin, Christiania, Berlin, Heidelberg and other foreign cities are employed daily in our London Medical and Surgical Clinics. Scientific experimental research, established by such well known authorities as Richardson, Lister, Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, Browning and Wallace, Strand of London, Lauggaard of Germany, are well known to us and the knowledge derived therefrom, coupled with our own vast experience, enables us to cure diseases that have baffled leading physicians and medical boards of the United States, by mail, consultation, business men, and the great mass of working men and women throughout the country. Our patients are our friends, and they all say we cure them, even when all others have failed. Remember, we may refer to hundreds whom we have cured after they had been abandoned to death and wrecked by unprincipled charlatans. Our specialty is chronic, nervous and private diseases of men and women. Call or address Dr. A. L. COLE, 24 Washington st S. Minneapolis, Minn. London Medical and Surgical Clinic. (1 yr. 21)

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M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third St.

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop

Razors honed. Shaving and hair cutting in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with shaving and hair cut and directions and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW,

McKinnon Block, CROOKSTON, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fourset Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

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Duluth

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TO—
HELENA, PULLMAN
BUTTE, SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE, ELEGANT
TACOMA, DINING CARS
SEATTLE, TOURIST
PORTLAND SLEEPING CARS

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Leave For St. Paul, Minneapolis Crookston Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:35 p.m.

Daily For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg. 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

FEAR THE JAPS

China Concentrating Troops to Prevent an Invasion of the Enemy.

HER FORCES BADLY ARMED.

Every Nerve Being Strained to Retrieve the Disaster at Ping Yang.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: Captain Tang, commander of the Chinese warship Chin Yuen, which was sunk in the engagement of the Yalu river, is among the saved.

The British steamer Irene, from Hamburg, with large quantities of munitions of war, has safely arrived at Taku and landed her cargo.

It is understood that the governor of Manchuria is concentrating all the troops raised in that province upon Mukden, and that on the route to Wiju extensive earthworks are being thrown up. The levies are composed of hardy North Chinamen and are excellent material, but they are badly armed, only about 4,000 of them having good military rifles. Further supplies, however, are being hurried up from the southern arsenals.

The Chinese force entrenched upon the Yalu river is estimated to number 38,000 men. Many of them are raw levies and also badly armed. The loss of field guns, rifles and ammunition suffered at Ping Yang has greatly embarrassed the Chinese war department. It is recognized that a

Battle Must Be Fought

on the Yalu, and the Chinese are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster at Ping Yang.

European officers have doubt whether Mukden is really the immediate objective of the Japanese. It is considered more probable that if they attack Wiju the Japanese will make a descent from the sea upon Niu Chwang with an expeditionary force. If this movement should be successfully made the Japanese would cut the Chinese main line of communication and could attack the Yalu army in the rear. Niu Chwang, in the possession of the Japanese, would form a base for a movement upon Mukden, or upon Pekin itself, and the forces landed there could co-operate with the army advancing from Corea. This is the plan credited by experts to Field Marshal Yamagata.

The island of Yaitantan in Korean bay has been made a coaling store and station, from which the Japanese can keep a constant watch upon the mouth of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, nine Japanese gunboats being stationed there.

The emperor of China holds a war council every afternoon at 4 o'clock. He is completely under the influence of his former tutor and aged adviser.

Russia Now Has a Pretext.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says: It is reported here that the Chinese marauders have attacked the station of the New Usurieisin section of the Siberian railway, plundered the telegraph office and killed eight Russian employes. It is feared that the government will make this a pretext to interfere in the Korea struggle between China and Japan.

Japanese Parliament Convened.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 25.—A rescript has been issued convoking an extra session of the Japanese parliament at Hiroshima on Oct. 15, for seven days, in order to discuss matters requiring the sanction of parliament. A letter received here from Tien Tsin says that the Chinese fleet landed 7,000 troops on the banks of the Yalu river in spite of the attack of the Japanese squadron.

Suicide Rather Than Be Shot.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 26.—Lieutenant Colonel Cienfengos, the young Central American refugee, whose extradition to San Salvador on a charge of attempted murder, has been ordered by Judge Morrow, spent a lonely day in his cell at the Alameda county jail. He said that he was confident of regaining freedom, as soon as his case is brought before the president, and he declared that he would commit suicide rather than be extradited.

May Lose the Legacy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which was left $140,000 by the will of the late Isaac Clarence Marsh on condition of remaining "high church," is likely to lose the legacy through a second will, which was found on Monday. By the second will the property is bequeathed to relatives of the deceased.

Bombarded by the Dutch.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—Dispatches received here from Batavia, Java, say that Mostarim, capital of the island of Lombok, has been almost destroyed by the bombardment of the Dutch fleet. The besieged Balinese are beginning to suffer from famine and are expected to capitulate shortly.

An Accidental Shooting.

LEAD, S. D., Sept. 25.—Willie Scanlon, the 14-year-old son of Dan Scanlon of this city, shot and killed himself while at his play home from a hunt. The ball went through his neck severing the jugular vein. The accident was caused by the boy slipping while climbing a bank.

Bayard Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Private advices received here state that Ambassador Bayard will sail from Southampton Oct. 6 for the United States. Mr. Bayard was granted leave of absence several months ago, so he is at liberty to come home at his pleasure.

LONG DEATH ROLL.

SCORES KILLED BY THE CYCLONE IN IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

The Storm Was Worst Near Algona, in the Vicinity of Which Four Were Killed and Many Injured—The Total Death List Likely to Reach the Hundred Mark.

MASON CITY, Ia., Sept. 24.—The cyclone which swept over Northeastern Iowa Friday night caused the loss of at least 60 lives and the death list will no doubt reach 100.

A large number of people were injured, some fatally, while the destruction of property was enormous.

The storm started near Emmetsburg and traveled in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Minnesota line near Le Roy.

The path of the storm lay 13 miles north of this city. Four persons were battered to death by flying timbers, and nine injured and not expected to live. At the farm of David Haddow, the house was lifted in the air over a grove of trees, landed in a cornfield, then

Swept Back Against the Trees,

smashing to bits and killing Haddow and wife. A lad, 15 years old, was blown three-quarters of a mile away. He still lives. At the farm of D. E. McKeirnan, three miles west of Manley, the premises are all a mass of ruins, his 12-year-old son was killed and also his hired man, Louis Grengquist. The father, mother and two children are badly injured. A lady seamstress, Maggie Baker, had a piece of wood so driven into her leg that three men could hardly extract it. She was also struck on the lungs and will probably die. Those who took refuge in cellars were saved. Pieces of timber were carried for miles. All buildings struck are total wrecks. The loss will exceed $50,000. Medical aid was at hand and the sufferers are having the best of care.

AROUND ALGONA.

The Dead Number a Score and the Injured Twice as Many.

ALGONA, Ia., Sept. 24.—The cyclone of Friday night caused great loss of life in Kossuth county. The dead number at least a score and the injured twice that number. Of the injured at least six will die.

Many Fatalities Elsewhere.

Professor A. J. Lilly of the Northern Iowa normal school and wife from Garner and reports 13 dead in Ellington township, north of Garner, 12 near Manly Junction and 16 north of Britt. Coffins for the dead are piled up at every station and scenes of the wildest grief are enacted. The storm, as witnessed from this place, was one of indescribable grandeur. Funnel-shaped clouds of inky blackness swept along to the northeast, illuminated by almost continuous flashes of lightning. The roar of thunder was deep and continuous. The opera house was packed with people to witness a popular play and almost a panic was occasioned by

The War of the Elements.

Robert Stevenson, living four miles north of Whittemore, was the first victim. His grove looked like it was mowed down by a scythe. Calvin Barrick's house, on the Henry Durant place, was made into kindling wood in an instant and all the 14 occupants, except two children, were injured. Mrs. Barrick was hit in the back with a timber and her skull was fractured and her body and lower limbs are paralyzed. A 6-year-old boy, Charles Lee, was hit on the head and will die. The house of Fred Pompe was completely demolished but his wife and five children came out of the wreck unhurt. The force of the wind was such that barbed wire

Was Stripped From the Posts.

At George Holman's the roof of the house was blown away, leaving the walls standing and the whole family was carried up from between the walls and away about 30 rods, one of the children being killed. M. W. Ferguson's family was carried almost the same distance through the air and all but one of them landed in a willow hedge. The baby went a little farther and was found seated on a piece of roof. The wife of Swan Peterson had her skull cut open in two places and exposed parts of her head were literally packed with sand, plaster, hair and grass. Particulars are coming in all the time which indicates that

Half of the Terrors

of the cyclone is not told. The scene of desolation was visited all day by great crowds, every available conveyance being chartered. The destruction of property will not be less than $100,000. Most of the farmers are well-to-do, with bank accounts, and others are wealthy, but numbers of the victims are renters who lost everything. The permanently crippled will make a long and sorrowful list. The wires were down much of the time and news was hard to get or to send.

Collision Caused by Wind.

ALGONA, Ia., Sept. 24.—A loaded freight car, standing on the sidetrack at the Algona station, was set in motion by the wind and ran out on the main track and down the grade east for about a mile, where it came into collision with a heavily loaded coal train. The engineer and fireman were very seriously injured.

No Loss of Life at Lowther.

ELMA, Ia., Sept. 24.—The town of Lowther, located five miles north of this city, which was unfortunate enough to be in the path of the cyclone, is a mass of bent timbers and splinters. The damage done to Lowther and vicinity will exceed $100,000. No lives were lost.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Has Held the Office Nine Years and Is Experienced In Diplomacy.

CHARLES DENBY.

Hon. Charles Denby, United States minister to China, believes the Celestials will score a knockout in the war with Japan, and that, although the battle may last a great number of rounds, China's immense resources and staying power will give her the victory in the end. Mr. Denby has on leave in this country when the war began, but he is now hastening back to his post at Peking, which he expects to reach about Nov. 1. During his absence his son, Charles Denby, Jr., is charge d'affaires as secretary of the legation.

Minister Denby, who is now a citizen of Evansville, Ind., was born in Rockport county, Va., about 60 years ago. He was educated at Georgetown college and was such a good student that he captured three medals for his efforts in his work. His education was finished at the Virginia military institute, and in 1858 he followed Greeley's advice and went west to grow up with the country. He located in Evansville, where he wrote for a newspaper and studied law. He was admitted to the bar and dabbled in politics with such success that he was sent to the legislature. In 1858 he married a daughter of ex-United States Senator Pitch of Indiana and was surveyor of the port of Evansville under President Buchanan.

When the civil war began, Mr. Denby entered the Union army and made a gallant record in the field. He was lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second regiment, Indiana volunteers, and colonel of the Eighteenth regiment and was twice wounded while in the thick of the fight. He left the service in 1863 and resumed the practice of his profession. After over 20 years of work at the bar, in 1885 he was appointed minister to China, a post he has held ever since, although ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair was appointed as his successor by President Harrison. China, however, politely informed the United States that, owing to his antiChinese legislative record, Mr. Blair would be considered non persona grata in the Celestial Kingdom, and consequently Minister Denby remained at his post.

WILL BE QUEEN OF TRINIDAD.

How an American Girl Married a Baron Who Aspires to Kingship.

One of the numerous ambitious American girls who aspire for the lords and harems of the monarchies of the effete east has married a prospective king and will be queen of the new kingdom of Trinidad. To be sure, the island she is

BARONESS HARDEN HICKEY.

to assist in ruling over "has neither goats nor hogs nor any people," but the people and the pork will come later, and as for the goats—the winds of Trinidad will doubtless get on very well without bewhiskered Billy.

The name of the prospective queen of Trinidad was Miss Anna Flagler before she became the wife of Baron Harden Hickey, who is to be James I of Trinidad, and she is the daughter of John H. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate. Trinidad is about 23 miles long and 3 miles wide. It is rocky and mountainous, but has a fertile soil, and despite the fact that it was taken possession of in the name of Great Britain by Dr. Hallay, the explorer, in 1797 no one seems to care for it except Baron Harden Hickey.

The island is about 700 miles off the coast of Brazil and should not be confounded with the Trinidad near Cadiz, Venezuela. It has no good harbor and may only be approached by shipping when the sea is calm. The shores are thronged with huge turtles, many of which weigh 700 pounds, and the sea is full of palatable fish.

Baron Harden Hickey is 40 years old, was born in France, although his ancestors, the Hickeys, originally came from Ireland. He was educated at the college of the Jesuits at Namur, and afterward at Leipsic, where he became well known as a duelist who would fight at the drop of the hat. In 1873 he devoted himself to embryos and kindergarten, and later founded a royalist paper in Paris which involved him in a dozen duels, for which he paid government fines aggregating $60,000 francs. He then took a long sailing voyage, was cast upon Trinidad, became a Buddhist in India and married Miss Flagler of New York in 1891. The baron will people the island with subjects chosen by himself and will be monarch of all he surveys, providing Queen Victoria does not call a halt on the seizure of her territory.

"Interdenominational" the John the Baptist of the ... century. Christian union is the ... of the twentieth century."

AMERICANS IN ASIA.

HOW GENERAL LE GENDRE DIPLOMATICALLY UTILIZED HIS GLASS EYE.

When He Took It Out and Replaced It, Chinese Officials Gave Him What He Wanted—The Great Work of United States Minister Anson Burlingame.

Americans have played a very conspicuous part in breaking down the prejudice that for centuries existed against foreigners in Korea, Japan and China and in opening the ports of these auspicious and exclusive races to trade and intercourse with the more progressive and civilized nations of the world. At the present tremblous time the most important offices in Korea are held by Americans, for the king of the Hermit Nation loves America because he knows the Yankee has no designs upon his territory.

One of the most prominent Americans now in Korea is General Charles W. Le Gendre, who has been vice minister of home affairs for several years. General Le Gendre commanded a New York regiment during the civil war, and after the great struggle ended he was sent as consul general to Amoy, China. In 1867 he went to Japan and took the side of the young mikado, who was battling with the shogun, a powerful Japanese who had usurped the mikado's power. The mikado won the fight, and owing to the advice of General Le Gendre adopted a more friendly policy toward

GENERAL CHARLES W. LE GENDRE.

foreigners, a policy that has given Japan the beautiful navy and splendid army she now possesses in her war with China.

For many years General Le Gendre remained in Tokyo, and, it is said, planned Japan's successful campaign against Formosa. When China began to receive foreign embassies and refused that of Japan because the Japanese were "not men, but descendants of monkeys," the general was hastily sent to Peking. While urging Japan's claims on one occasion all the general could get from the Chinese officials was, "We have expressed our master's will." This angered the general, who cried: "Your master? Can he do this, your master?" And, to the amazement and terror of the Chinese officials, he took out one eye, tossed it into the air, and deftly catching it as it descended thrust it into its vacant orbit and then turned it upon them again in a fierce gaze. The eye was glass, but the Chinese had never heard of such a thing, and it is declared that they were so afraid of this terrible agent of Japan that the Japanese embassy was received even before those of England and France.

Among the other prominent Americans in Korea are Mr. Greathouse of California, once United States consul general in Yokohama and now legal advisor to the king of Korea; General Dyce and Colonel Nienstead, who command the Korean troops armed with modern weapons, and Dr. Allen, now secretary of the United States legation and for a long time the king's physician.

Anson Burlingame, who was United States minister to China in 1861, probably did more than any other foreigner to alter China's policy toward the civilized nations of the world. For many years China, like the ostrich, was in the habit, when pursued, only desired to be let alone. She wanted nothing to do with the "foreign devils," as she called all white men. Even after England and France had opened her ports to their opium ball persuaders China refused to receive the embassies of other countries in Pekin. Burlingame would perform the kotow, a ceremonial in which the diplomats must knock their heads against the floor when presented to the emperor, thus acknowledging that he was a greater potentate than the one they represented. This no diplomat would do. Lord Amherst, representing England, refused in 1816 and was denied admittance to the emperor's presence, and in 1859 Minister Ward of the United States also failed to see the son of heaven because he objected to pounding his head on the floor in front of the dragon's throne.

In 1861 Mr. Burlingame, a native of New Berlin, N. Y., one of the founders of the Republican party, an ex-member of the Massachusetts senate and an ex-congressman who had made a reputation as an able antislavery orator, was sent as minister to China. By his tact and diplomacy he won the entire confidence of the Chinese government and negotiated the famous Burlingame treaty with the United States, by which China for the first time in history officially accepted the principles of international law and agreed to treat another nation as an equal. When in 1867 Minister Burlingame announced his intention of returning home, Prince Kung, who was then regent of the Chinese empire, appointed him China's special envoy to the United States and the great European powers, for the purpose of framing treaties of amity with those nations, an honor never before conferred upon a foreigner.

These treaties Mr. Burlingame arranged with the United States, Prussia, Holland, England, Denmark and Sweden and was negotiating with Russia in St. Petersburg in 1870 when he died.

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Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
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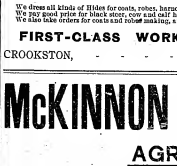

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Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSON
For Auditor.....C. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KOHNKEN
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DAMON BERGE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE GUNDEN
For Sheriff.....S. M. DANIELS
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WATSON
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. R. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioners, Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....P. K. ANDERSON

WHETHER business will revive much this fall depends upon how the coming election goes. We believe that business will revive, because we believe that the republican ticket will win.

JUST as soon as the danger of further democratic monkeying with the tariff is over, just so soon will the manufacturing interests revive and prosperity will again return to business circles.

THE city of East Grand Forks, by the smallest vote ever polled there, voted in favor of an issue of $15,000 in bonds to aid the county division scheme. An injection against the issue was promptly served and the date for argument set for Oct. 1st.

GOVERNOR NELSON is striking some sledge-hammer blows in the cause of good government from the stump, that will have a good effect in swelling the republican majority in Minnesota this fall. The governor is doing more good, hard work than lots of younger men.

THERE is no earthly reason why every patriot, every lover of equal rights for all, every believer in the principles of good government should not vote the republican ticket this fall from top to bottom. Every name on the ticket represents a good republican—a true and loyal supporter of republican principles. Vote the straight republican ticket from governor down to coroner.

WE wish that every voter in Polk county could just realize the importance of a republican victory this fall to the business interests of the country and in fact to the financial welfare of every individual. If they could see it once as it exists there would be such a landslide as never before took place. We believe that enough of them do see it to ensure a victory for republican principles.

ANN DAVID B. was nominated as gubernatorial candidate for governor of New York in spite of his modest refusals and gentle remonstrances. The name of Hill was mentioned and a regular stampede occurred and David Bennett Hill was declared the gubernatorial candidate almost before he knew what had happened. That's a case where a man is actually forced to commit suicide in spite of himself.

OUR candidate for county attorney, B. S. Bennett, is not very well known throughout the entire county. Where he is known, however, he is said to be every way thoroughly competent to fill the office to which the republicans have nominated him. The Detroit Record, published at Bennett's old home, says he is one of the brightest lawyers ever in business in Detroit. The office of county attorney requires ability and Bennett has that qualification.

IF all of the farmers of Polk county should be so foolish as to vote to split the county into four parts, as doubt it would be done, but they would never cease to regret the action when they came to realize the results which they would do every time they came to pay their taxes. No matter what the interested secessionists say as to division not entailing extra expense any intelligent farmer can see that it will necessarily do so. He will find out if he does not know it now that each new county has to assume its share of the old debt and build new buildings—will have to transcribe the records and incur a great many incidental expenses that will constantly arise all of which will pile up a burden of debt grievous to be borne and wholly unnecessary if the county remains as it is. It cannot be that the farmers will consent to assume this burden at this time.

WITHOUT regard to party the voters throughout the state should rally to the support of Judge Collins, and thus defeat the efforts to seat another twin city democrat upon the supreme bench. Judge Collins is the only man the country ever had and now St. Paul wants to take that place away from us. We like a hog well enough but that suits too quick.

THE populists have already insisted that the old parties have always used barrels of money to carry elections. Well, this year ought to satisfy the most particular pop on that point as far as the republican party is concerned, at least for the republican committee this year finds hard scratching to get money for absolutely necessary expenses. No fear of boodle or bribery this year if indeed there ever was.

THE unexpected happened and Tammany's representative, David B. Hill was nominated for governor at the democratic state convention in New York last week. At date of present writing he has not formally accepted but will do so no doubt unless all signs fail. Undoubtedly David B. will make as strong a pull for the office as any man they have but this is a republican year in New York.

WHETHER it was by design or otherwise we know not, but it is an indisputable fact that Judge L. W. Collins is the only member on the supreme bench who represents the country. Every other member is either from the twin cities or from some other city not many miles from them, and the democrats have combined with the pops in the effort to seat a St. Paul democrat, John W. Willis in Judge Collins' place.

FOR good and sufficient reasons we believe that the republican county ticket will be elected this fall because it is composed of the best men for the position for which each is named of any ticket in the field, and because it was placed in the field nearer in accordance with the wishes of the people. It will be remembered by all who have been in Polk county long enough to look back three or four years that a great deal of dissatisfaction was manifested with the manner in which conventions were managed, with how much reason it is not our province to discuss; suffice it to say that great dissatisfaction did exist and people from the county districts would return to their homes thoroughly disgusted, saying that the "conventions were all packed in the interests of designing politicians" that "the rulings of the chairman was always in the same line" and that "a country delegate never could get a chance to say a word" because the chair would invariably rule that he, (the country delegate) was "out of order." After a year or so of vigorous kicking the revolt came. Men went into the independent farmers movement and afterwards followed that into the populist camp. But the honest ones, those who were led into the populist movement hoping to better their conditions have found that they have not got rid of all of the cheeseners. That all the methods they so bitterly condemned in the old parties are, if there is any change intensified in theirs. And so it was that these men joined in the republican caucuses and helped to elect good representative men to the republican county convention. And that convention followed out the will of the people by selecting an able, fair-minded man, one who had never been identified with cliques or factions, a true-blue dyed-in-the wool republican as chairman, and that man ruled that convention as a convention was never before ruled in Polk county, giving everybody a fair and equal chance to say anything he chose to say. So eminently fair was he that not more than that vast body of delegates' could find the least fault with anything that he did. And the convention, after it was organized then proceeded to select a ticket, composed of solid, representative business men, not all taken from one little circle in the county, but scattered about over the county, giving every locality an equal chance to secure a place on the ticket. So successful were they in their selection that there has not one word been said against any candidate on the republican ticket for the reason that no fault can be found with any one of them. The methods by which the other tickets were placed in the field are too well known to need commenting on. The populists voluteered every principle of their platform, by selecting men for tiled term, by nominating men simply for the reason that they could be elected and not because of their fitness for the office, and the democrats—well everybody knows what kind of a deal they hoped to consummate, and everybody repudiates their ideas. For these and other reasons the JOURNAL confidently expects to see the whole republican county ticket elected.

ONE of the most important elections ever held in the United States is at hand. Upon the result hangs the fate of the American government for many years to come. THE JOURNAL has enough faith in the good common sense of the American people to believe that that verdict will be in favor of the republican party —the party of the people, the party of good government. Every true patriot will take off his coat and do valiant work for the country from now until the polls close in November.

AMID from stirring up a feeling of discontent, the populist party has never done one thing for the farmer. They are full of the evils that afflict these classes, but as yet they have never furnished a remedy. As a rule the stock argument of the average pop is: "Elect me to some office and everything will be easy." It is time the average voter began to put a stop to this foolishness and looked out for his own personal interests a little. If the republican party ever could do any good for average humanity, it is high time that it began to show up.

SOME of the pops are laying the flattering unction to their souls that Gen. Becker intends to resign his gubernatorial candidacy. They need not worry about that for the Gen. is not that kind of a democrat. He did not seek the nomination but after it came and he accepted it he is not the man to turn back. He is so fully imbued with the old time Jacksonian democracy that he has an idea that there are enough more like him in the state to elect a good old Jackson democrat as governor of Minnesota. Oh, no! He will not pull out until November.

WE notice in a democratic paper a complaint that the republican papers were charging the existing state of things, the depression in business and the general commercial woe prevailing, all up to the democratic party. Well, why shouldn't they? It is the attitude of the democratic party on the tariff and the right to somewhat steps that party might take that paralyzed business and brought on the general depression now prevailing. That is the reason, and the democratic party is responsible for it and must take its medicine.

YEARS of trial have proven the wisdom of the republican tariff policy but it only required 38 months of democratic rule to convince even the most skeptical unbeliever what the effects of free trade would be. Only those who are too densely ignorant to realize the present situation or those whose personal interests would best be subserved by free trade, or those who are so blinded by prejudicial as to be utterly self-deceived can vote the democratic ticket this fall.

IT cannot be denied that the country has enjoyed a great degree of prosperity under the republican rule than it has since. It is a fact that the country never can regain that degree of prosperity that it enjoyed until the republican party is fully restored to power. Then what can be gained by delay? Why not do all that can be done at the coming election to hasten that end? We believe that the voters are fully aware of this fact and will roll up a grand republican victory next month.

WE cannot see how any farmer whose financial success in life depends wholly upon a good home market, can vote the democratic ticket. The ticket of a party whose entire tariff policy is devoted to the destruction of the farmers' home market. And the populist party occupies almost identically the same grounds as the democratic party on it's tariff views. This experience of the past few months under democratic rule, when the belief that that our tariff system was liable to be changed, has so paralyzed business as to almost destroy our home market, ought to convince any farmer to reflect what a free trade market would mean to the farmer. It is certainly too dangerous an experiment for people to try at this time.

IF any man deserves the vote of the common people without regard to party that man is Judge L. W. Collins who has always stood by the people in every case wherein their rights came in conflict with the wishes of the corporations. The Judge a man of the people and they will make a great mistake if they don't stand by him.

REPORTS from all over the state indicate that the republican state ticket will be elected by the old-time majority, except perhaps our candidate for associate justice, L. W. Collins, who is confronted by a fusion candidate. Judge Collins is the only member on the bench from the north part of the state, and should he be defeated the country has practically no representation on the bench.

SOME of the pops are kicking vigorously because they say that Donnelly assumes to set himself up as dictator of the party. Well, why should not the creator "assume" to rule the creature? Donnelly made the party and has a perfect right to boss it. It is his machine and he has a perfect right to run it.

IN the coming election next month there is nothing at stake far more important than any mere party victory. The policy of the democratic administration having been thoroughly tried, has proven inadequate in every particular, and this free-trade ideas have proven so disastrous to the business interests of the country that a speedy change is absolutely necessary to restore business confidence and prosperity. It is only the prospect of the return of the republican party to power that gives any tone whatever to business, but if the republicans win the fight next month, as they undoubtedly will, this will indicate that in '96 that party will be restored to power and will then arrange the tariff in accordance with the business requirements of the country. This will stimulate business and bring better times.

THE Fertile Journal says: "Read the record of mortgages that have grown on the people's homes under republican rule." Well, read it and what does it show? It shows that under a republican government, a man who has no capital of his own and needs money to use in his business, can get the money to use—which is more than he can do to-day. It shows, that under a republican form of government a man is a free moral agent and has the right, if in his own judgment it is judicious to do so, to use money to use in his business, and to give security for it. Our Fertile name-sake would seem to imply that under a populistic form of government a man would be under a kind, protecting hand and would not allow him to exercise his own judgment in the matter at all no matter what the circumstances or circumstances. Well, it is a fact that in every state where the populists have had control, capital is driven out to such an extent that no person can borrow money, no matter what security he has to offer. We prefer to be free to act as we see fit in this matter.

THE idea that some had cherished, of making an independent ticket, or rather a combination ticket for county officers, composed of republicans and democrats, seems to have been nipped in the bud and died a natural death and that is as it should be. If any party cannot stand upon its merits before the people let it die—and the sooner the better. Any combination ticket would surely be defeated, and it would deserve to be.

Sergeant Re-Elected.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—Grand Master Sargent and Vice Grand Master Hannahan were elected by the convention of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the former by acclamation and the latter after an exciting contest.

To Succeed Mr. Spooner.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 24.—Dr. David G. Hathaway of Milwaukee has been chosen by the state board of control as superintendent of the Northern hospital for insane of this city. The appointment is regarded as an excellent one.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Weaker. No. 2 spring: 64c; No. 1 Northern, 66c. December, 64½.
RYE—Steady. No. 1, 49½c.
CORN—Lower. No. 3, 35c.
OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 29@30c.
BARLEY—Higher. No. 2, 53½c; sample, 51@55c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24, 1894.

WHEAT—Closed easy. December, 59c; May, 65c. On Track—No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 64c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Sept. 24, 1894.

HOGS—Market strong. Range of prices, $4.37½@4.50.
CATTLE—Steady. Fair butcher stuff selling readily.
Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $3.@3.40; prime cows, $2.60@2.90; good cows, $2.@2.25; common to fair cows, $1@2; light veal calves, $3.50@3.75; heavy calves, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $1.25@1.75.
SHEEP—Slow. Moderate demand for fat muttons and lambs common. Quil.
Muttons, $1.50@2.65; lambs, $1.75@2.75; common, $1@1.25.
Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 750; calves, 10; sheep, 300.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1894.

HOGS—Market fairly active on shipping account; prices averaging 5c higher.
SHEEP—Market weak, under the large supply; prices about 10c lower.
Receipts: Hogs, 9,000; cattle, 3,000; sheep, 2,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1894.

WHEAT—Steady. December, 54½@ May, 60½c.
CORN—Higher. September, 31½c; October, 32½c.
OATS—Lower. September, 26½c; October, 24½c; May, 30½c.
PORK—Lower. September, $18.40; January, $13.65.
LARD—Lower, September, $8.42½; October, $8.42½; January, $7.75.
SHORT RIBS—Lower. September, $7.37½; October, $7.37½; January, $5.85.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Aug. 28, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage containing a power of sale, dated the 15th day of Feb., A. D. 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 23d day of August, 1893, in Book of Mortgages No. 60, page 295, whereby Samuel H. Bingles and Martha E. Bingles, mortgagors, mortgaged to E. P. Pierce the south quarter (s½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and fifty of Section twenty-six (26), in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) and range forty-three (43) west, and containing one hundred fifty-three (153) acres, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, for which default has been made and the power of sale has become operative, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, and there is now due and claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $197.35 at the date of this notice.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lands sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, on Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest and taxes and 50 attorneys fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 23rd, 1894.

E. P. PIERCE, Mortgagee.

W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
19-25 Crookston, Minn.

1894		OCTOBER.				1894
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AFTER FIFTY MILLS.

An English Syndicate Getting Control of Wisconsin Paper Plants.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—A special to The Wisconsin from Appleton, Wis., says: The greatest syndicate deal since the purchase of the American breweries by English capitalists has just been concluded, and unless something unforeseen occurs, all the paper and pulp mills on Fox river will pass into the hands of an English syndicate on April 1. It is learned from parties interested in the sale that every paper and pulp maker on Fox river, with two exceptions, has signed a contract giving options on all mills, machinery, water rights, leases and other properties. The option is good for six months from Oct. 1. The two firms who have not yet signed have agreed to do so soon. The reason for the delay is to gain time to complete schedules of the properties which must be attached to the options when given to the syndicate in London.

Fifty Miles in the Deal.

The properties involved in the deal include 29 paper and 21 pulp mills, situated at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Kimberly, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Combined Locks and De Pere, situated along Fox river for a distance of 75 miles. The value of these plants is estimated at $10,000,000. The daily product will run from 700 to the full capacity amounts to 1,300 miles of paper in a sheet 7 inches wide and 300 tons of pulp. The value of the product is about $5,000 daily. The terms of the option are that the value of the plants be appraised on a basis of actual cost of mills and machinery and present value of the water rights and leases and the earning capacity of the mills as shown by past business records. The payment for the properties is to be half cash and half in three-year notes, to be secured by mortgages on the mills and power.

IN TWO ROUNDS.

Middleweight Contest at New Orleans Easily Won By Fitzsimmons.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The glove contest between Robert Fitzsimmons of Newark, N. J., and Dan Creedon hailing from St. Louis, for a purse of $5,000, took place in the arena on the Olympic club and was won by Fitzsimmons in the second round. They fought as middleweights at 154 pounds. Both men are Australians by birth, but Fitzsimmons is now an American citizen and Creedon is. This was the star event of the carnival and was a match that had attracted much interest and more than most of the pugilistic matters of recent date.

Fitzsimmons Signs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—President W. A. Schell of the Olympic club a few hours after Fitzsimmons defeated Creedon sent the following telegram to Creedon's backer: "Fitzsimmons has signed articles of agreement to meet you in February for the world's championship for a purse of $25,000 and a $10,000 side bet.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1, 1894.

FLOUR—Quiet and nomi.al.
WHEAT—Higher. No. 2 spring, 63½; No. 1 Northern, 66c; December, 64c.
CORN—Lower. No. 3, 34c.
OATS—Firmer. No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3, 29½c.
BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 53½c. Sample, 51@54c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1, 1894.

WHEAT—October, 60½c; December, 60½c bid. Cash—No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; May, No. 1 Northern, 69½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 1, 1894.

HOGS—Steady. Range of prices, $4.30@4.45.
CATTLE—Steady. Fair butcher stuff selling readily.
Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $3.@3.40; prime cows, $2.60@2.90; good cows, $2.@2.25; common to fair cows, $1@2; light veal calves, $3.50@3.75; heavy calves, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $1.25@1.75.
SHEEP—Dull. Market again glutted and prices lower.
Muttons, $1.50@2.25; lambs, $1.75@2.75; common, $1@1.25.
Receipts: Hogs, 100; cattle, 750; calves, 10; sheep, 300.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1894.

HOGS—Market fairly active on shipping account; prices averaging 5c higher. Others steady.
CATTLE—Market dull and weak. Prices lower.
SHEEP—Market dull, good grades steady. Prices unchanged.
Receipts: Cattle, 24,000; hogs, 24,000; sheep, 20,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1894.

WHEAT—Firm. December, 58½c; May, 67½c.
CORN—Higher. December, 48½c; May 50@50½c.
OATS—Steady. October, 26½c; December, 26½c; May, 30½c.
PORK—Lower. October, $13.30; January, $13.37½.
LARD—Lower. October, $8.32½; January, $7.87½.
SHORT RIBS—Lower. October, $7.25; January, $6.77½.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been in sufferer from a bad blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. I have now taken S. S. S. and nothing else, and am entirely cured. I feel that I have used the most wonderful medicine. Am enjoying the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me so well. I am glad to make this a matter of public record, as I am a well known man.
JOHN S. EDSON,
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHAT VIGORINE DID FOR ME

VIGORINE and POWER are the great Vegetable Blood Purifiers and Nerve Tonics. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE and POWER. Each is guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Prevents consumption if taken in time. Insist upon having VIGORINE and POWER, or send for circular. No other remedies can be sent C. O. D. Don't be imposed upon by worthless substitutes on you, because they cost the greatest profit. Address, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses and Indiscretion. Prevents consumption if taken in time. Insist upon having VIGORINE and POWER, or send for circular. No other remedies can be sent C. O. D. Don't be imposed upon by worthless substitutes on you, because they cost the greatest profit. Address, VIGORINE AND POWER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 24 Fifth St., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Fifth St.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers o

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON. MINN.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

Remember, the "C. O. D." deals "exclusively" in clothing that is thoroughly reliable, the cloth, the cutting, the trimmings, the making, the style, must be **just so,** or the **C. O. D.** will not have it in the store.

A reputation and a business like **The C. O. D.'S** can be built up and held **only** by giving to every customer **the best value for his money;** the way the C. O. D. has always done in the past, the only way it proposes to do in the future.

OUR PRICES THIS FALL for Men's Suits and Overcoats, as well as for all kinds of Boys' Clothing, are positively lower than goods of equal excellence could be purchased for elsewhere, and our assortment stands "incomparable" in all the Northwest.

THE C. O. D. SELLS:

Men's Suits and Overcoats that others charge $10 for at only - - - - - $7.50

Men's Fine Suits and Overcoats that all others charge $12 for at only - - $9.00

Men's Very Fine Suits and Overcoats that are equal to any you could buy elsewhere for $18 and $20, at only - - - - - - - - - - $14.50

Every Garment is Guaranteed Absolutely First-Class.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE, - - - - Crookston, Minn.

N. B.—We retail goods at prices that small dealers pay for them.

'Round Home.

Money to loan at six per cent. See offer in another column.

J. V. E. Wyatt went to Fertile last week to act as Secretary at the fair.

The Fertile Journal says that the contract price of Otto Kaukel's new brick house with W. E. Walker is $7,000, and that the work will be ready for finishing off by the time it freezes up.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin business at the opera house on Wednesday evening of last week was as near a rank fake as they get them. If there was any redeeming feature to the concern it was in the juvenile singers and the plickaninny band. They were fairly good. The less said about the rest of it the better.

Dr. Holte and a specialist from Minneapolis successfully performed an operation upon the son of A. Daniels, on Wednesday of last week. It was a case of appendicitis and the boy was in a critical condition, but has been doing nicely since the operation with every prospect of an early recovery.

H. G. Fargo was in from Euclid on Thursday and dropped in to have a chat with the JOURNAL a few minutes Mr. Fargo informs us that Mr. Fairweather's flax yielded 16½ bushels per acre, which is a splendid yield for this year. He thinks that very much less wheat will be sown next year in his neighborhood, and while everybody will not rush recklessly into flax, there will be more of it grown, also more oats and barley.

Prospects for cheap fuel seem good for this winter. Notwithstanding teams have been hauling mill-wood from the big mill every day all summer, there will be an immense pile left on the mill yard when the mill closes down for the winter. There will be enough to keep as many teams busy all winter if a market can be found for the stuff. There is also considerable dry cord wood tributary to the city. Soft wood can be had at $3.00 per cord.

Herb Mason, who was for a long time one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens that Crookston has ever had, has accepted a position in Wright, Barret & Stilwell's branch paper house in Minneapolis, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Herb is a hustler from Hustlerville, and his qualifications in this particular will make him invaluable to this concern, who have a habit of getting there themselves. They don't let any grass grow under their feet.

T. Weeks was down from Warren on Tuesday.

Wm. Anglim and daughter went down to St. Paul on Thursday evening.

See the change in the C. O. D. ad. and drop in and see what they can do for you.

O. L. Lawson, the hustling Fosston merchant, was in the city a few days last week.

Quite a good bit of rain fell on Friday night of last week which helped the fall plowing very materially.

E. M. McCaslin, was up from the Wells farm on Thursday. Reports the fall work well advanced on this farm.

The funeral services of the little babe of C. C. and Mrs. Lawton, that died last week, were held at Mentor on Sunday.

Bert Teal and Will Davidson came down from Euclid on Monday evening to attend the Strawbridge Business College the coming term.

Anton Houg, of Fisher was arrested on Friday last on a charge of assault and brought before Esq. Gossman. The case was continued until next Friday.

Bishop Gilbert conducted services at the Episcopal church on Sunday. The Episcopalians have given a pastor a call and expect soon to have services regularly every Sunday.

Norman Preuss, an Illinois farmer who is also interested in Polk county soil came up last week to look after his farm interests here. He is a firm believer in Polk county dirt as a wealth producer.

Dr. McLean, the democratic candidate for congress in the seventh district, was in the city last week consulting with the remnants of the unterrified that are still clinging to a forlorn hope. The doctor seems to be the right kind of a man for the dems this fall, as he is chuck full of the idea that he can get votes enough to elect him. Let him keep on hustling.

If the bosses and the schemers in the populist party can manage to keep up the agitation and keep the rank and file dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing, they hope to succeed in electing their ticket once more—but the voters are beginning to get onto their racket; they are getting to that point where you can't fool all of the people all of the time. Honest men among the pops are beginning to tire of specious promises never fulfilled.

Capt. L. S. Hancock was down from Euclid on Monday.

Henry Biever, C. Stahr and S. Curtis were prominent Euclidites in the city on Monday.

A. G. Gallusch is in the city this week looking up business matters.

Frank Hertz returned last week from a visit to the old home in Pennsylvania.

H. C. Misner, of Euclid was paddling about in the rain on Monday afternoon.

M. P. Losey Esq. of Euclid was visiting his son, dept. sheriff Losey in the city on Monday.

The Norman County Herald says that August George brought his mare and colt down to the farm for the winter one day last week.

Rev. S. W. Squier, departed for conference on Monday evening. The JOURNAL would regret it if he is not sent back to this charge again.

The new hotel does not seem to be rushing along at a rate of speed that will ensure its completion by Jan. 1st or thereabouts, owing to delays of various sorts.

In the East Grand Forks injunction case on Monday, no one appearing to represent the city, the injunction holds for 20 days and unless the city can show that it should be dissolved it will be perpetual.

They do say that dept. Sheriff Losey missed his calling when he did not qualify for a lawyer, for the way he argued that case in justice court last week made the disciples of Blackstone jump aldeways—especially the one who had the opposite side of the case.

Judge Ira B. Mills went north along the St. Vincent branch looking up matters of which complaint has been laid before the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners recently. On his way to St. Paul he called upon many of his friends in the city on Saturday.

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $150 to $800, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $35 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Av.,
[21-37] Chicago.

Wheat opened the week in the same old notch—44 cents for 1 Hard.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for anything in the line of job printing. We can guarantee satisfaction.

Capt. Humphreys, a noted leader in the Salvation Army in Minneapolis is in the city this week helping the branch here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Welsh are called upon to mourn the loss of their infant babe that died on Monday and was buried on Tuesday from the family residence on Broadway.

The Crookston Normal School and Business College opened its fall term on Tuesday, with a fair attendance. With their increased facilities they are prepared to accommodate very many more pupils than ever before.

L. Rivard will bring suit against the city, it is said, to recover for the value of a horse that fell on the street crossing between the M. E. church and Vance Monk and broke its leg. The animal was shot on Monday morning, and it is said that Issue will try to secover damages.

S. L. Collins was observed perched upon his back on Tuesday afternoon driving along as unconcerned as though that was what he was doing every day—winter and summer. Inquiring the cause therefor we were informed that the regular driver, Ed. Ross had the misfortune to fall off the hack and injure his crippled leg severely.

Ira M. DeCamp took the position of chief clerk at the Merchant's hotel, in St. Paul, on Monday morning. Mr. DeCamp is well known in this city, where he has spent several years of his life and where he has made many friends. He is an experienced clerk, having been nearly all of his life connected with some of the best hotels of the country, among them the Columbia hotel, at Fargo; the Brunswick, Minneapolis; the Hayes, at Chicago, Hotel Dakotah, at Grand Forks; the Commercial, at Crookston, and others that we do not recall just now. We had reserved the chief clerkship of our new Crookston hotel for Ira, now being built, and while we regret that the Merchant's hote has interfered with our plan yet we are compelled to compliment the management of that hostlery upon its excellent good judgment in securing him. Hardly a travelling man in the state that does not know Ira DeCamp, and a more popular hotel clerk don't step in shoe-leather in Minnesota.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

The People's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

POPULIST LOGIC.

St. Paul Dispatch:

Last night's demonstration at the Market hall was worthy of those who got it up. It was a whooping, howling gathering, and the declarations which it put forth, through the lips of its speaker, were largely of the same variety.

There is no amusing side to such intense expressions of individual and collective thought such as that which manifested itself last night. It was observable in that case in the sweet unconsciousness with which occasionally sound principle was set forth, in sustainment of crazy policies. As for instance Mr. Owen's reference to England in his speech. They were made to turn a point in favor of the silver craze; but, carried out to their logical and inevitable results, they can tend only in the direction of sustaining the economic teachings, policies and practices of the republican party, both in opposition and in administration.

Mr. Owen is a free-trader. All advanced philosophers like him are. They prefer to consider the cause of the universal brotherhood of man than that brotherhood which springs from the well-being and happiness which are seen prevailing among one's own neighbors and countrymen.

And yet here are a few of the choice sentiments which Mr. Owen gave expression to in his Market hall speech: "We are a debtor and England a creditor nation." "She is a manufacturing and we are a producing nation, and shall we permit England to make our laws? If England and our conditions she would soon declare a policy suitable to her needs." "Let us try a change. Let the world take our manufactured products, not our raw material."

So say we all of us, we protectionists included. England and the other countries of Europe are sending us their raw material, in the shape of humanity, every day. Let her send us her inanimate raw material as well. We will turn both into the finished, American-made commodity, and thus we will furnish steady work at good wages for all those whom Mr. Owen and Dr. Donnelly and the rest of them claim to have a patent to speak for and represent.

An Encouraging Campaign.

Pioneer Press: Public attention has been so diverted recently by other and stirring issues that no adequate description has been given of the tremendous welcome that the people are giving to Governor Nelson] wherever he appears to talk Republican doctrine and carry on the Republican campaign. It is already very evident that the spirit which produced the unheard-of majorities in Vermont and Maine is abroad in Minnesota. One can seldom pronounce, at a date so early in the struggle, on which side popular favor inclines to rest. But there can be no doubt about it now. It is early in the campaign, still more than six weeks before the date of election, and there are no burning questions of local policy that would develop an intense interest in politics among the people of Minnesota. But the voters show themselves as much aroused as if it were the closing days of a presidential contest.

This is markedly true of the country, where the farmers are thinking for themselves. They probably conclude that the likes of Donnelly have led them by the nose long enough. At any rate, they are thronging by thousands to the meetings held by Gov. Nelson. Wherever he speaks, immense crowds gather to hear him making audiences out of all precedent. And it is characteristic of these meetings that those present pay the strictest attention, following every word of the governor's presentation of the state and national issues with the most careful scrutiny and apparently with the fullest approval. The Republican rallies which have taken place up to date record an attendance and exhibit a spirit that has removed all doubt from the minds of those who set any uncertainty as to the disposition of the voters. It is to be a Republican year in Minnesota, as well as elsewhere. Gov. Nelson is doing hard work and splendid work for the ticket, and his presentation of the issues involved is simply unanswerable. The reception which he has met thus far indicates the largest Republican vote that has ever been cast in the state.

Autumn Novelties for Ladies' Gowns.

Woolen goods for autumn wear are light in weight, a desirable feature—as skirts of dresses are now so generally lined and interlined that they become too heavy for comfort even in midwinter, if made of weighty fabrics. Plain colors, mixtures of two or three colors and clouded effects are seen among the new goods. Small figures are preferred to large. Narrow stripes lengthwise, bayadere and diagonal, neat checks or blocks, and some plaids are shown in dull and in light colors though not in Scotch tartans. The peculiar blue called Alsatian appears in all materials and there are many bronze shades, with green prevailing in some and brown in others. Capes will be worn again and must continue in vogue while large sleeves are used. For general wear the golf cape of cloth with Scotch plaid lining will be chosen. The McDowell Fashion Journals from which the above information is gathered contain in their last issue a great variety of novelties for the coming season. They offer besides, by means of coupons, patterns of the very latest styles at very moderate prices. "La Mode de Paris," and "Paris Album of Fashion," cost $3.50 each per annum, or 6 cents a copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $2.00 per year, or 30 cents a copy. "LaMode," which is considered the finest journal, with colored plates, costs only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy. The three first mentioned publications offer each $1.00 worth of coupon patterns and "La Mode" fifty cents worth of the same as a premium for a yearly subscription. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street, New York City.

COLONISTS FOR WISCONSIN.

A Douglass County Settlement Will Operate Under a Novel Scheme.

DULUTH, Sept. 24.—The first of the colonists from the East who will settle in Douglass county, Wis., have arrived at the head of the lake. They are men at White Birch. The scheme under which the colony will be started is a somewhat novel one. The whole number of families will be incorporated and elect officers, who will handle the affairs of the colony the same as a bank or other incorporated institutions. The money that is to be loaned them will be furnished by the loan association at a stipulated rate of interest, for which loan the entire corporation becomes responsible.

GREAT LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

Four Chinese Warships Lost in the Battle on Yalu River.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—A telegram from Yokohama has been received here containing the reports that the Japanese were victorious in the battle in the Yalu river. It says that three Chinese warships were sunk and that one was burned. No Japanese vessels were lost, the dispatch asserts. The Japanese warships Matsushima and Yoshe and the transport Saikonmaru were damaged, but to what extent the dispatch does not state. There was great loss of life on both sides.

ALIX, BROKE THE RECORD.

She Trotted a Mile in 2:03 3-4 on the Galesburg Track.

GALESBURG, Ills., Sept. 20.—Fifteen thousand people rolled themselves hoarse when the great trotting queen Alix beat the world's record by coming under the wire in 2:03½. It was a noble performance from start to finish, justifying Williams' boast about the fastness of the track and Jones' assertions about the ability of Alix to beat the world's record.

CONTRACTORS AGREE.

Striking Garment Workers of Boston Accorded Their Demands.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The striking garment workers gained their first victory during the morning, when eight contractors signed the agreement proposed by the strikers and gave the requisite bonds. As a result nearly 1,000 men and women returned to work. About 20 other contractors have signed the agreement and will at once put the shops in bonds, and it is expected that by night fully 2,500 operatives will be at work.

Endeavor in England.

The editor of the English national Christian Endeavor organ wisely says that "C. E." should stand for "converts expected."

A Christian Endeavor picnic lately held in London entertained 150 children. The entire affair was got up within a week by the simple use of Christian Endeavor co-operation.

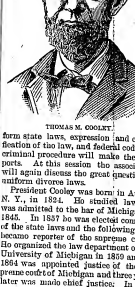
One of the most pleasing features of the marked advance of Christian Endeavor in England last year was the fact that 3,876 members of Christian Endeavor societies joined the church.

LIGHTS OF THE LEGAL WORLD.

They Will Shine In Saratoga When the American Bar Association Meets.

Barristers, briefless and otherwise—principally the latter—will talk shop at Saratoga Aug. 23 when the seventeenth annual convention of the American Bar association opens that day. The convention will be held in Convention hall, and the session will begin with an address by Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Ann Arbor, Mich., the present president of the association. The election of members and the general council and the reports of officers will follow. In the evening Hampton L. Carson of Pennsylvania will discuss "Great Dissenting Opinions," and Alton B. Claflin Allen of Mississippi will read a timely and interesting address on "Injunction and Organized Labor."

Moorefield Storey of Massachusetts will open the second day's session with an address, and interesting papers will be read by eminent legal luminaries. In the evening special committees on uni-



THOMAS M. COOLEY.

form state laws, expression and classification of the law, and federal code and criminal procedure will make their reports. At this session the association will again discuss the great question of uniform divorce laws.

President Cooley was born in Attica, N. Y., in 1824. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1846. In 1857 he was chosen reporter of the state laws and the following year became reporter of the supreme court. He organized the law department of the University of Michigan in 1859 and in 1864 was appointed justice of the supreme court of Michigan and four years later was made chief justice. In 1885 he sought re-election, but was defeated.

When the interstate commerce commission was organized, Judge Cooley's great reputation as a jurist impelled President Cleveland to appoint him a member of the commission, and his associates elected him chairman. Ill health compelled him to resign in 1891. Judge Cooley is a very unsentimental looking man, but he eloped with the girl who became his wife. Young law students who appear backward in their struggles with Blackstone, Reed and Parsons may find a grain of hope in the fact that after young Cooley had been holding down a chair in a law office for a year the attorney he was studying with told him solemnly that he would never make a lawyer if he studied law 50 years.

TO TEACH CHINESE GIRLS.

Miss Etta Montgomery's Mission Will Keep Her Ten Years In the Celestial Empire.

To minister to the spiritual and physical needs of the young girls of China is the mission Miss Etta Montgomery has chosen, and she will start for the antipodean side of the globe to carry out her philanthropic plans as soon as the yearcloud that now overhangs China and Japan shall have passed away. Her work will be done on the island of Hainan, just off the coast of China, and if health and life are spared her she will remain at her post for 10 years. The field is a new one, and in her work Miss Montgomery will be assisted by a trained native woman. The Chinese are by no means total strangers to her, for the reason that as a member of the Reseue band she has accomplished much gold in the Chinese quarter in New York city.

When she reaches her island station, a boarding school for girls will be established, and there will also be a day school. The work done will be chiefly along educational lines, but Miss Montgomery has taken a year's course of training with the International Medical

MISS ETTA MONTGOMERY.

Missionary society in New York and is consequently well prepared to look after the physical as well as spiritual welfare of her little almond eyed charges.

Miss Montgomery was born in New York city, but has passed the most of her life in the west. For several years she was principal of one of the largest schools in Topeka and was also superintendent of the Young Women's Christian association. Her work in China will be done under the auspices of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.

From seven to ten years is the usual time that a missionary remains at his or her post, and none of them feels like returning before that time unless ordered by a physician.

PRIME MINISTER STOILOFF.

Interesting Career of the Statesman Who Has Overthrown Stambuloff In Bulgaria.

Dr. Stoiloff, the prime minister of Bulgaria, who has succeeded in overthrowing Stambuloff, the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," is a statesman of considerable ability and experience, and a devoted friend of Prince Ferdinand, who rules Bulgaria, but does not enjoy the recogni-

DR. STOILOFF.

tion of the powers of Europe. Dr. Stoiloff was born in Philippopolis and is about 43 years of age. He was educated at Robert college in Constantinople and at Heidelberg university.

In 1879 he was a member of the constitutional convention at Tirnova, and was one of the delegation chosen for the important mission of submitting to the czar for his approval the choice of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to be prince of Bulgaria. He was the prince's secretary when Alexander visited the courts of Germany, Austria and Constantinople and was the confidential reception accorded the prince when he entered Bulgaria.

In 1883 Dr. Stoiloff was sent to Russia as a diplomatic agent of the Bulgarian government at St. Petersburg. When a prominent Russian statesman asked him, "Whom and what do you represent—Bulgaria freed by us and the prince set upon his throne by the czar?" the words were snub a blow to Stoiloff's national pride that he at once returned to Sofia. During the war with Servia Stoiloff was an officer on the prince's staff and remained faithful to him, even in 1886, when the prince left Bulgaria forever. The following year Stoiloff visited the courts of Europe, seeking on behalf of the sobranje acceptable candidates for the vacant throne. After long negotiation in Vienna he secured the acceptance of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg.

THE BRYANT POETS' FESTIVAL.

Centennial of the Birth of the Author of "Thanatopsis" at His Old Home.

William Cullen Bryant, the poet, would have been 100 years old on Nov. 3 of this year had he lived, and the centennial of his birth will be appropriately celebrated by a festival of poets at the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts on Aug. 16. The old Bryant home is in the western Massachusetts, between the towns of Cummington and West Cummington, and the festival will be held near the old home, where Parke Godwin, the poet's son-in-law, has a residence. Parke Godwin will preside, Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver the invocation, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes have been asked to read poems, and among those invited to be present is Hon. John Howard Bryant of Princeton, Ills.

John H. Bryant is the only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant. He was born at Cummington in 1807 and

JOHN H. BRYANT.

removed to Illinois in 1831, where he became justice of the peace for Bureau county in 1834. He has been twice a member of the Illinois legislature and has held other modest offices. Until his sixtieth year Mr. Bryant was an enthusiastic farmer. He has no modest fame as a poet and has published two volumes of verse.

William Cullen Bryant's greatest poem, "Thanatopsis," was written at Cummington when he was but 18 years of age. It was while wandering through the primeval forests, over the floor of which were scattered the gigantic trunks of fallen trees, sauntering for long years and suggesting an indefinitely remote antiquity, that the poem was composed.

When the young poet left Cummington to begin his law studies, he left the poem among his papers. When his acquaintance with Judge Phillips led him to be read it to a lady who happened to be in the house, and both were moved to tears. The poem was printed in The North American Review in September, 1817.

Burning Novels at the Stake.

The Salvation Army held a "moral burning night" in Dunedin, New Zealand, recently. In the center of the ring on a bier were placed "yellow backs" of all kinds, ranging from "Bluecap, the Bushranger" to some of Dessala's works. The proceedings were under the leadership of Captain Chapple and Lieutenant Mathers. The former declared that if persons gave their time, money and admiration to novels they were idolaters quite as much as the heathen who worshiped his ugly elephant. Works like Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," written for a purpose, were exempted, but the average religious novel was denounced as scathing terms and was declared to be to all intents and purposes a "yellow back" without the covers, with a dash of religion tacked on to gull professors of religion. After some singing and addresses some 300 books and periodicals were destroyed.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Kops Bros. sell sheet music at one half price to all and fill orders by return mail. A great number of beautiful compositions have recently been written. All of their customers are kept posted regarding latest publications. Musicians both professional and amateur will find it to their advantage to patronize Kops for musical supplies of all kinds to Kops Bros., 215 Wabash Ave, Chicago.

Fifty days for Thirty Cents.

The Morning Call is a new morning daily paper which will be launched at St. Paul by H. P. Hall on September 1st. It will be an eight page, seven column sheet week days, and twelve, sixteen or more pages on Sunday. It will be published every day in the year and will be a thorough newspaper in every respect. The Call has secured the exclusive morning telegraphic franchise of the United Press for St. Paul, an association which serves several hundred prominent daily papers, including every important daily in New York City, (with one exception), some twenty-one in number; every daily in Boston but one, the leading dailies in Philadelphia and so on. It will be sold at two cents; 40 cents per month without Sunday; 50 cents per month including Sunday. Seven issues by mail per year in advance, $4.00. Six issues by mail one year in advance, $3.00.

As an introductory price it will be sent by mail to all who subscribe prior to October 1st, 1894. FIFTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS. Enclose three dimes and forward your name to the Morning Call, St. Paul, Minn., and secure the new daily for fifty days. Generally it will be a first class newspaper, and politically Independent Democratic. By the term Independent it is intended to signify that while it will support general Democratic principles it will reserve the right to intelligently criticise all political parties with equal frankness. [20-24]

Kops Bros., with main office now located at 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago have sold thousands of musical instruments in the northwest and have yet to learn of a single one that is not giving satisfaction. They are now selling pianos and organs of all makes and all styles at greatly reduced prices, taking old instruments in exchange as part payment for new ones and allowing good cash values for same. Anyone thinking of buying a piano or organ should write for their catalogue and prices stating term of payment desired. [21-37]

Address Kops Bros.,
215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A. F. George of Crookston has been appointed district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson counties. Anyone contemplating insuring their lives would do well to communicate with him as his company is the oldest, largest and best in America presents plans which are suitable and desirable for everyone. [21-24]

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
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In Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know it because it has done me good. I was in a bad condition

John R. Lochary, Roxbury, Ohio.

with Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Wet Blankets. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am as well as ever. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the credit. I took no other medicine. JOHN R. LOCHARY, Roxbury, Ohio

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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Here's the Idea
Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A roller runs down inside the groove (steel) and fits into the grooves, so by tilting the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases Stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

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And I am not turning out cheap work.

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'RIKES ARE LEGAL.

KINS INJUNCTION OVERRULED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

tice Harlan of the Supreme Court civers the Opinion—The Decision s ional Recognition of the Right of mployes to Quit Work—Other Labor ews.

HICAGO, Oct. 1.—Judge Jenkins' ous strike injunction was overruled the United States circuit court of nals and the cause was remanded h directions to strike out from the training order of the court the se which avoused the country when order was issued and which re ted in the Boatmer investigating mmittee of congress. The inter ions who are representing the leading or organizations of the country asked at two sections of the injunction be minated. The court of appeals de ed that no court could compel a man a body of men from quitting in idually or in a body the service of employer. The court said that Judge kins

Had Exceeded His Powers

ion he enjoined the employes of the ceivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad company "from quitting the serv of said receivers, with or without tice, so as to cripple the, property or revent or hinder the operation of said ilroad." It, however, held that the tion should stand in which the men re prohibited "from combining and onspiring to quit with or without tice, the service of said receivers, th the object and intent of crippling e property in their custody or embar assing the operation of said railroad." The decision was considered by the ployes who packed the court room as e of the most important opinions de ered in the United States in a de de. It defines the status before the w of labor organizations in their con ct of strikes, and affirms the powers courts of equity to interfere injunction when there is reason believe that the law will be violated. holds that

Men May Withdraw in a Body

om the service of an employer, using, owever, neither force, threats, perse ution nor intimidation toward em oyes who do not join them, nor must ey use any "device" to molest, hin r, alarm or interfere with others who ess to take their places.

Justice Harlan of the supreme court livered the opinion. Sitting with im were Judges Woods, Baun, Gross up and Jenkins. The last named sat ith his eye fixed upon Justice Harlan s the latter read the opinion reversing e circuit judge's action. Judge Jen ins appeared astonished by the opin n. The audience which listened to e reading of the opinion was a most istinguished one. On the whole the ecision is a clear recognition of the ght of the employes to strike.

THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

Members Meet in Washington and Agree on a Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The United tates commission, appointed to investi ate the Chicago strike, after a two days executive session for the purpose f discussing and deciding on the na ure of the report to be submitted to he president, has adjourned until the ast week in October. The commission was able to harmonize each difference of opinion as existed, and there will be no minority report. The report will be a full document, so one of the members of the commission said, and will, after summarizing the facts as set forth in the testimony and discussing at consid erable length the scheme suggested for adjusting and avoiding differences be tween labor and capital, give its con clusions. Their conclusions, the com mission have decided not to make public. It would, they say, be discour teous to the president to do so.

A Difficult Problem.

"The solution of the problem with which we are to deal," said one of the commissioners, "is a more difficult one than that of the civil war. The government knew what it had to do—meet force with force. This problem is beset with all the perplexities that surround the rights of capital and of personal liberty. We are hoping that the experience of other countries to guide us. The report will discuss the question in all its phases, and, I think, offer something practical, although, of course, any legislation must be tentative."

It is believed that the report will lay special stress on arbitration and will offer a good scheme of arbitration for the settlement of future difficulties.

TO DISCUSS LABOR QUESTIONS.

Congress of Notables to Be Held in Chicago in November.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Civic Federation of this city has decided to hold in Chicago, Nov. 12-14, a congress of labor leaders, thinkers, manufacturers, representative employers and students of the social questions as related to the laboring fields. Chauncey Depew and Terrence V. Powderly are expected to address a public meeting at the time of the congress. Among the other speakers will be Hon. D. J. Ryan of Ohio, Congressman Springer of Illinois, Hon. Weeks of Pittsburg, Archbishop Ireland, Samuel Gompers, F. K. Sargent, P. M. Arthur, Martin Fox, P. J. McGuire.

Czar Leaves For Crimea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The czar, the czarina, the czarewitch, the Grand Dukes George and Michael, the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince Nicholas of Greece, have left Spala for Livadia in the Crimea, where it is expected that the czar will stand a better chance of recovering his sickness.

Japanese Reserves Called Out.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—The reserves of the national guard have been called out for active service.

MONSTER OF ISSOIR.

MYSTERY OF THE FOURTEENTH ARRONDISSEMENT OF PARIS.

Singular Disappearance of Many Inhabitants of the Quarter—Exciting Its Visitors With Mutte—Death of the Gigantic Spider.

For many years it is undeniably stated that in the fourteenth arrondissement of Paris—called the tomb of Issoir —a number of persons living in that quarter had mysteriously and periodically disappeared. The most careful researches, the most minute inquiries, the most skillful agents of the police had failed to discover the least trace of them.

Every year successively some inhabitants of this quarter would suddenly disappear, leaving their friends overwhelmed with grief and anxiety. It is also stated that these strange, inexplicable facts always occurred in the early spring—from the 20th to the last of March—and without regard to age or sex.

First a notary disappeared. It was thought he had used his client's funds and fled to parts unknown. Then an old woman, returning late one night from market, was the next victim, then a laborer going home from work. The last victim had been a young girl—a flower maker out late delivering her goods. From that time she had as completely disappeared as if the earth had opened and swallowed her up. Strange to say, no children had been among the victims.

This peculiar fact was accounted for in this way. These mysterious disappearances always occurred late at night, when the children were at home asleep.

As the time was drawing near for one of these periodical mysteries the chief of police became very anxious and instituted a strict surveillance, confiding the matter to a number of the most skillful of his agents, hoping the combined efforts of so many zealous agents would surely be crowned with success. Few will now see the result.

One night—this fact can be verified by applying to the office of the prefecture—a policeman about 2 o'clock in the morning heard a distant musical song, which seemed to come from the bowels of the earth. He listened and fancied the sounds came from an opening in the center of the street, at the foot of the enormous rock called the tomb of Issoir, or the Giant's cave.

It may be interesting to state that this rock received its name from a legend that a great giant had been buried there many years before the Christian era, and this rock had been placed there to mark the tomb.

Surprised at this strange discovery—for the opening had never been noticed before—the policeman waited, listening to this peculiar song, when he suddenly saw a young man approaching. He knew from his costume that he was a countryman lately arrived in the city. This young man also seemed to hear the subterranean sounds, first watching slowly with a peculiar wavering step, as if in cadence with this musical chant, then faster and faster as he drew near the fatal rock, until he ran with such velocity that in spite of the warning cries of the policeman he was swallowed up in this mysterious opening. Without taking a moment to consider the policeman drew his pistol, first firing his revolver and giving one or two vigorous blasts on his whistle.

At this signal several of his comrades quickly arrived. The musical chanting had ceased, but they could hear in the dark, cavernous depths the muffled sounds of a desperate struggle.

By the aid of ropes and ladders they succeeded in entering this mysterious chasm. The light of their lamps revealed a sickening sight.

The policeman was lying on his back writhing in the grasp of an unknown monster. Those horrible appearances and hristling with coarse brownish hair. Eight jointed legs, terminated by formidable claws, were buried in the body of the unfortunate victim. The face had already disappeared. Nothing could be seen but the top of the head, and the monster was now engaged in tearing and sucking the blood from his throat.

As soon as they recovered from their horror and surprise dozen balls struck the body of this sanguinary beast.

He raised up on his legs, a greenish, bloody liquid flowing from his wounds, and, with a frightful cry, expired.

The first policeman, who had given the alarm, was lying unconscious in one corner of the cavern, where he had fallen, a distance of 30 feet.

It was with great difficulty they succeeded in removing the two bodies and the unknown monster from the cavern. The poor countryman was dead, but the policeman was soon restored to life.

The agents immediately sent for the commissioner of police, who summoned a naturalist in great haste.

The first established the identity of the victim; the second declared the creature lying before him was a gigantic spider. The species had been considered extinct for centuries—ever since the days before the deluge. It was called Arachne gigantea, and was said to have the power of enticing its victims by a peculiar musical song. None had been seen or heard of for ages, but it is now believed some of these sanguinary beasts still exist in the deepest galleries of the catacombs.

The dead body of the spider was conveyed to the Museum of Natural History, where it was carefully prepared and stuffed and is now on exhibition.—Once a Week.

Twins.

Johnnie (seeing his twin cousin for the first time)—Say! it funny, mamma!

Mamma—What, dear?

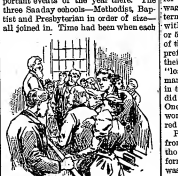
Johnnie—Why, this baby is a philosopher.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE PICNIC SEASON.

ABOUT THE ANNUAL OUTING OF THE VILLAGE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It Is One of the Most Important Events of the Entire Twelvemonth—A Long Predicted, Never Expected Accident That Came at Last.

It was after the grass had been cut and cured into hay and stored in the mows and the hays and before the grain harvest was well under way that the Sunday school picnic used to be held by the good people who lived in and about the village called "The Hook." Two and a half decades ago the picnic was one of the three or four really important events of the year there. The three Sunday schools—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian in order of size—all joined in. Time had been when each



VOTING ON LOCATION.

school had picnicked by itself, but the liberalizing tendencies of the age had caused a lowering of the denominational bars, so far as recreation was concerned, some years before. The result had been so good the first time the union plan was tried that the next year each of the three preachers, two or three weeks before the outing, stated from his pulpit after the sermon that all who desired to enjoy the picnic were cordially invited to do so whether they attended any of the churches or Sunday schools or not. This took in the remnants of the Universalist church, which had once been a considerable factor, but had gradually declined as the working creed of the three more fervid evangelical churches had grown more liberal. The preachers added to their invitations, and quite properly, that, since all who attended would expect to eat, it was desired that each family or couple accepting the invitation should bring a cake, or a chicken, or some other edible.

In order to avoid any possible friction as to location it was agreed when the union plan was adopted that the schools should decide by ballot on it on the day's outing should be. Of the three available grounds the Baptists were for choice Deacon Allen's grove, both because the deacon was a Baptist, and because the grove was no more than two miles from The Hook, and from its easy sloping reaches free from underbrush the village itself could be seen nestling white in the green of the valley. The Presbyterians were fonder of Crystal lake, a little pond some 10 miles away, where there were better picnic conveniences in the way of permanent seats and tables than at the deacon's grove, while the Methodists always gave their voice for Battermill falls, also a good 10 miles distant, where Bass's creek dropped sheer 180 feet into a gorge that had been worn by the action in the limestone that underlies all that region. There were those among the older members of all the denominational Sunday schools that always mildly opposed either the lake or the falls. They were fond of the entrancing if somewhat lonely picturesque, and that the tables and seats at the lake were far superior to those at the deacon's grove, and they could, sooner or later, some one was pretty certain to pay a dreadful price for these improvements. The placid lake was declared, was as treacherous as it was beautiful, and the fate of whoever should some day fall from the brink of the 200 feet deep gorge into which the falls plunged would be too horrible to think about. In spite of all, the picnics folks continued, to vote for the falls or the lake, and one of these places was chosen two of every three years. And finally the gloomy foreboding of the Baptists and the older Methodists and Presbyterians were in a measure realized.

It was Methodist year, and the falls was the almost unanimous choice of the large picnic meeting held the first Saturday in July between the preaching of the morning and the Sunday school in the afternoon. On the Wednesday even-

ON THEIR WAY.

ing following there was a meeting of the three superintendents and the picnic committees of the schools at the Presbyterian session house. It was then voted to have martial music, to display more banting than usual, and in other ways to devote more money and attention to the picnic than had ever been done before. There were no serious objections to this plan, nor was there much of the usual talk against the falls as a picnic site. The farmers were making money, for crops and prices had been good for several years, most men had their places paid for, some of them had money in bank, and why shouldn't they devote a little of it to having a good time one day in the year. There never had been an accident at the falls. There was really no good reason why one should happen now.

The sun rose bright, but not too warm, in a blue and cloudless sky on picnic day. At 7 o'clock the three church bells began to ring out in lively measure the approach upon assembly call. Shortly afterward the picnickers began to drive up in all sorts of rigs. There were empty wagons, into which were packed baskets and boxes and barrels of good things to eat—such good things as are produced and eaten only in communities like that of which The Hook was then the central point. There were allipido spring demount wagons and top buggies and open buggies and market wagons provided with seats for human loads that were due day to take the place of loads of small fruits designed for the city markets. There were farm wagons — lumber wagons the people themselves used—that had been fitted out with picnic racks that would carry 40 or 50 persons each for the conveyance of those who had no other way to go or preferred riding in "loads" to going in their own family vehicles. These "loads" were drawn by four horse teams, managed by the most young men driving in the neighborhood, and right proudly did these drivers handle the ribbons. One of the loads was made up of young women clad all in white, with patriotic red and blue sashes.

Promptly at 8:30 the start was made from each church, and a little out of the village the procession took orderly form, the Methodists leading, because it was their year. White whiskered Uncle Nelson Gaylord Ferguson, who had served gallantly in the war and had been mounted marshal every year since the picnic plan had been in force, had charge as usual. He had two assistants on horseback for each school, and three were fifes and drummers scattered at intervals among the wagons. The leading "load" of each school supported a polo from which floated the national flag, and each displayed its own banners and mottoes. The horses were full of spirit and preparations were made to feed the multitude. It was the older men and women who had charge of the heavier duties, of course. Some of the young'r ones climbed down the 1,000 steps that led to the bottom of the gorge, where the little stream whose drop of nearly 200

ON THE BRINK.

feet into the abyss formed the ghostlike and beautiful mist and gathered itself together again for its farther seaward journey. Some sat on benches under the trees and exchanged their social views and talked—of the weather perhaps.

In due time dinner was served. It was followed by the usual toasts from the preachers and teachers and singing by the children. Then the young folks played and looked on at other and older talked again, the men discussed the crops and the latest stock sickness, and, mingled innocently, the children romped and swung. By 6 o'clock the home going began to move. All the loads had gone away, the covered carriages and buggies were thinning out, and then came the final packing for but really never expected accident.

The horse that had been driven by handsome Tom Sparks before the picnic buggy in which pretty Susie Allen had shared with him the seat on the way to the picnic was very restive when Tom put him in the shafts for the return journey. However, the beast was finally harnessed all right, and Tom stepped into the buggy to drive to the hock where Susie stood blushing and smiling and waiting. But the fates were against buggy yawned the gorge with its 200 feet of sheer abyss. An impish young steer who had owned one firecracker from the Fourth of July and had been waiting for a good chance to fire it put a match to the little fuse. Then he threw it, hissing and spitting, in front of the prancing horse. The horse reared and backed frantically, the wheels struck the light railing at the edge of the gorge and broke loose. An instant the buggy toppled on the brink, and then all went crashing to the bottom—that is, all but Tom. He thought at first that he could control the horse, but at the last moment he gave it up and jumped to take his chances. The wreck of the horse and buggy was indescribable.

Some many years after that before The Hook again picnicked at the falls, if indeed it ever has. The shock suffered by the inhabitants of the entire region was intense, and of all the sufferers the lad who threw the firecracker probably suffered most, for he was soundly spanked on the spot, although really quite soundly punished by his conscience that he had killed Tom Reynolds.

Tom and Susie were married before the next picnic day.

I. D. MARSHALL.

The titles of most books before the present century were written or printed on a paper label and pasted on the back of the volume.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the studied subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is to-day generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that the prick of a needle will cause instant death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of this nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are damaged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also damaged. Thus the spinal nerves control the muscular system, the second will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by injury to the nerve reaching the paralyzed portion. It will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs of the body, and cause disease.

The chief of all diseases which are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement originating in the organs themself. The great mission of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the effect and not the cause, and rarely ever reach the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. Dizziness, fits, nervousness, sleeplessness, paralysis, pressure, blues, mania, monomania, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principles.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle benefits. Dr. Miles' Nervine is positively not a beverage, contains no opiates, no cocaine, no alcohol, no narcotic. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

At THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

THERE IS GOING AT A BARGAIN

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF

Summer Suits.

Every Spring and Summer Suit must go to make room for fall goods.

If you wish to

SAVE MONEY

come and see what we can do for you.

MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,

A full line to select from.

Mossefin & Lindell,

PROPRIETORS.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Timoe Office, SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Gunranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Assistant Manager

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOUSE has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only Modern Hotel near a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

No. 88 Main Street, Crookston, Minn

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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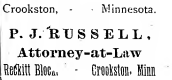


PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clock-boring Barrels, Rotated Grips of all Kinds Lake Variety Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Bordeaux & Mott' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

MORTGAGE SALE

(First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894)

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Herman E. Monsell mortgagor, to Olof Stai, mortgagee dated the 30th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety three and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk aforesaid on the 5th day of July A. D. 1893 at 10 o'clock A. M. in book 40 of mortgages, on page 457 and did on which there is claimed to be due and is due on the debt secured by the amount of five hundred twenty-seven and 77-100 dollars and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And which Mortgage and the debt thereby secured was duly assigned by said Olof Stai to Ole J. Stai for a valuable consideration and said assigned and transferred to Ella Haller by an instrument of assignment duly executed and duly delivered by said mortgage, Ole J. Stai to said Ella Haller dated on the 29th day of August and the office of said Register of deeds on the 11th day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock A. M. book 57 of mortgages on pages 414-415.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in said county of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday the 20th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety four at two o'clock in the afternoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and seven per centum on the amount so due as dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described as said mortgage, and sold by said sheriff are all that tract or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south west quarter of section twenty-eight (28) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) according to government survey.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER, Assignee of Mortgage

ALBERT JOHNSON, Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. (38-8)

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF $4. POLICE,3 SOLES. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $2.50 WORKINGMEN'S $2. $1.75 $2.25 SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $1.75 BEST IN THE WORLD.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

DR. PEFFER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Prompt and Safe. Relieve in 24 hours. Perfect regulators of monthly periods. Not used by other physicians. Not dangerous. Will prevent miscarriage. Warranted to cure. Three times as powerful as any other pill. Ladies, ask your druggist for Dr. Peffer's Female Pills, or send 4 cents in stamps for sealed particulars. Address: PEFFER MEDICINE ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....	6:52 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:02 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best;

BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure the ticket reads

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST and WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:30 a.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon Hawley, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:55 a.m. Daily
7:35 a.m Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:20 a.m Daily
8:30 a.m Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Argus, Jack and St. Vincent	8:00 p.m Daily ex Sun.
9:00 p.m Mond., Wed., Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m Mond., Wed., Friday
9:00 a.m Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh and Fosston	6:30 p.m Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a.m Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7:30 p.m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Rining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Mrs. S. L. Collins is visiting with her mother in the country this week.

Joseph Notzer took possession of the Germania hotel again on Monday.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

G. H. Jones and wife arrived on Saturday on a visit to her brother, A. A. Olds, Esq.

Albert Hanson, of Fisher, has rented the Opland house on Brooks way and takes possession at once.

Jake Scott came down from Fosston on Tuesday evening with a carload of cattle for the St. Paul markets.

Monday morning dawned cloudy and threatening, and the aspect of things was fully justified by a rain that commenced to fall about noon.

John O. Bulm came down from Mentor on Saturday evening and spent the Sabbath with friends in the city.

Tom Young and Henry LeChance drove out to Terrebonne on Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Joseph LaChance.

Tom Harris came up from Fertile where he is engaged in moving an elevator, to spend the Sabbath with his family. Mr. Harris has the job of moving an elevator at Gary just as soon as he finishes at Fertile.

The many friends of W. E. Thununde a birthday party for him on Friday evening of last week. Notwithstanding the rain many were out and a good time was had. They left a testimonial of regard in the shape of a fine smoking jacket.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week Henry Peterson was united for life to Miss Ida Liebert and the happy couple started that evening for a bridal tour through the south. Mr. Peterson is the owner of the pop factory in this city and is doing a good business.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. Dowley has been stopping at home for a week, owing to the illness of his wife. Meantime he has made all the villages on the branch lines so as to be ready to go to work next week.

On Hagen, one of the king bees in the populist party, says that Hon. B. Simpson, the republican candidate for state senator, is the smartest and best man mentioned for the position on any ticket. The best man for the people and the best man for the interest of the farmer—and yet, we suppose, Ole will not lend a helping hand to elect such a man.

Cheering reports reach us from different parts of the county. It begins to look as though the whole republican ticket will be elected. We believe it will if the republicans throughout the county will do their whole duty. Farmers are not saying very much but they seem to have reached the conclusion to vote for their own interests this fall. The republican policy of protection to home markets is clearly in the interest of the farmers.

The Princeton Union says that over a quarter of a million of dollars will be paid out to farmers in that vicinity for potatoes this fall. There will not be that amount paid out to farmers in this vicinity, nor anything like it, and yet there is no better potato producing land in the state than we have right here. Princeton has a starch factory that insures good prices every year and that is the only advantage Mille Lacs county farmers have over Polk county farmers.

E. J. Hinsethne was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Friday of last week. He reports having just obtained a fine flowing well on his farm in the town of Belgium at a depth of 36 feet. A. O. Litvik did the business and was only 18 days at it. This is the pioneer well in that vicinity though efforts have been made before and Mr. Hasselthe justly feels proud of its successful issue. It will add at least one-half to the value of the farm also, as well as encourage his neighbors to go and do likewise.

The Fertile fair was a pronounced success in every particular. The display in every term was creditable, the attractions good and the financial part of the business came out ahead of the board. J. V. E. Wyatt assisted Prof. Walseth in his duties of secretary. On Thursday, which was Crookston's day, special coaches went down from here carrying a goodly number and all declared that they had a grand, good time. The baloon part of the business was, as the JOURNAL a few weeks since predicted it would be, "out of sight." The wind blew too hard.

Joseph Lambert was the happy owner of a fine field of potatoes on Tuesday of last week. On one side east of the court house and last week he commenced to dig them, figuring that upon upon the rich rewards they would bring in. When he went out one morning to dig, lo, and behold a great gaseous dell appear in the side of one pile to the extent of some 30 bushels or so. So nonplussed was he came down town and did utter complaint to the minions of the law. And with county sheriff Losey and several other minions did return to the potato field aforesaid from whence they did proceed to follow various and sundry wagon wheels until they came down to the residence of one Julian La Jaube, whose residence they proceeded to search under the authority of a certain search warrant that they had previously secured and found some potatoes corresponding in quantity and quality with the missing lot, so they held Mr. Lajaube in duress and brought him forthwith before Hizzoner judge Gossman. The evidence, while it showed that the potatoes may have been the ones that had been stolen, showed also that the man arrested did not steal them so he was dismissed and went his way rejoicing—but the end is not yet, for it is thought that the right man will have to go before the grand jury and explain.

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

KORN BROS., 219 Wabash Ave.; Chicago.

Estray.

Came upon my premises, Sept. 24, three spring calves, two heifers and one bull calf. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

(25-27) H. C. JOHNSON.

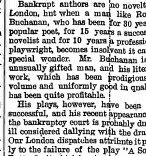
Balm for corn huskers—Heller's Australian Salve. Will soften the cracked and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns, cuts etc. Best Pile Salve made. Call for it at F. L. Kermott's drug store

ROBERT BUCHANAN A BANKRUPT.

His Books Have Been Successful, but His Plays Were Uniformly Unprofitable.

Bankrupt authors are no novelty in London, but when a man like Robert Buchanan, who has been for 20 years a popular poet, for 15 years a successful novelist and for 10 years a professional playwright, becomes insolvent it causes special wonder. Mr. Buchanan is an unusually gifted man, and his literary work, which has been prodigious in volume and uniformly good in quality, has been quite profitable.

His plays, however, have been less successful, and his recent appearance in the bankruptcy court is probably due to ill considered dallying with the drama. Our London dispatches attribute it partly to the failure of the play "A Social Butterfly," which he wrote in collaboration with David Christie Murray, and which was lately produced at the Lon-



ROBERT W. BUCHANAN.

don Opera Comique with Mrs. Langtry in the leading part. The critics were very severe on the production, and Mr. Buchanan, in turn, was very severe on the critics, but the public would not accept the play.

Mr. Buchanan has turned out a large number of plays during the past 10 years, and most of them have been failures, partial or complete. He secured a few successes, however, notably "Alone In London," a melodrama well known in this country, and "Sophia," a play founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," which ran for several hundred nights at the Vaudeville.

Robert William Buchanan was born in Staffordshire, England, in August, 1841. His father was first a socialistic missionary and afterward proprietor of a newspaper in Glasgow. Robert was educated at the high school of Glasgow and Glasgow university and in his father's newspaper office. In 1860 he went to London and found employment on the newspapers, and his pen has been busy ever since. His first volume of poems, "Undertones," appeared in 1860 and was followed by others in rapid succession, by which he established his reputation as "one of the minor choristers of Victorian song." His first novel, "A Shadow on the Sword," appeared in 1876, and the list of stories which followed is is too long to here enumerate.

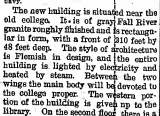
It is safe to predict that Mr. Buchanan's financial difficulties will not interrupt his literary activity for he is just as versatile and his mind as vigorous as ever, and his is a spirit that cannot be conquered by adversity.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Lectures For Young Naval Officers In the New Building on Coaster Island.

Up to a few days ago the United States Naval War college at Newport was an institution that existed only to recommend it except a reluctant name and a lofty and useful purpose. For the past two years a number of elegant lectures have been delivered at Coasters' island in the old asylum originally built as a home for the poor of Newport. The war college languished for lack of the sinews of war until congress realized the necessity for a new building and appropriated $100,000 for the purpose. The structure which was recently erected with imposing ceremonies is the result. The summer session of the school has already commenced in the new home, and results of much practical benefit to our naval officers may be hoped for. Speaking of the purpose of the institution, Admiral Stephen B. Luce says:

Intended for officers of mature years, it proposes, on the part of those who attend its sessions, a good technical education, such as is furnished by the Naval academy, and the ex-



THE NEW NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

tra professional attainment generally acquired by men of reading and observation. With such a foundation those who seek to pass to the advantages are expected to take up military and naval history and the laws of war as laid down by the best authorities on international law. The study of war includes strategy, grand tactics, minor tactics, logistics and those branches of international law which enter the domain of entente amiable. Its comprehensive scheme of studies and the ends proposed likes it to the military staff colleges of Europe. In fact, it might be called a naval staff college. A naval staff, using the term in its military sense, has become a recognized necessity of a modern navy.

The new building is situated near the old college. It is of gray Fall River granite roughly finished and is rectangular in form, with a front of 210 feet by 48 feet deep. The style of architecture is Flemish in design, and the entire building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Between the two wings the main body will be devoted to the college proper. The western portion of the building is given up to the library. On the second floor there is a large lecture room at each end, which runs up to the roof.

The Official Records, Showing the Best Baking Powder.

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the **Royal Baking Powder** a pure cream of tartar powder of greater leavening strength than any other.

—*Bulletin 13, U. S. Ag. Dep., p. 599.*

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the **Royal Baking Powder** highest of all in leavening strength.

—*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.*

I have found the **Royal Baking Powder** to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from ammonia and all adulterations and impurities. In leavening power it is of the very highest grade.—*Charles W. Drew, late Chemist to the Minn. State Dairy and Food Department.*

Hence, in practical use,

The Royal Baking Powder goes further, makes purer and more perfect food than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

C. C. Snyder, postmaster at Fairview, S. D., writes under date Jan. 18, 1894. "Genie.—I consider your Pain Paralyzer rightly named. Instant relief has followed its use in all cases when thoroughly applied. I have successfully used it for toothache, pains in the chest, side and cramping pains in the stomach. I can cheerfully recommend it, and as for myself would not keep house without it." It is a ready relief for all aches and pains. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott Druggist.

On Sept. 25th and October 9th, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. will sell at very low rates (about half fare) Hinrvest excursion tickets from all its stations to the following territory: All points in Kansas, Nebraska and Southwest Missouri; all Missouri River points, from Sioux City to Kansas City, to and all points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana (Except Memphis and New Orleans), Arkansas and Southwest Territory, Oklahoma and Texas (except Hot Springs, Ark.); all points in Montana except West of Missoula and Kalispell; all points in Idaho except West of Naupa; all points in New Mexico, except on Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads; points on the Southern Pacific from Lahyette to St. charles inclusive. Twenty days limit for return trip. Apply to nearest ticket agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. A. The Burlington, St. Paul, Minn. [22-25]

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.) (Last publication Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage dated the 20th day of April, 1892, executed by Catherine Hartley Waggaman, to F. T. Day, mortgagee, dated November 1st, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the eighteenth day of December, 1900, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in book "24" of mortgages, on pages 540 to 542. Which said mortgage together with the note therein described, was assigned by said F. T. Day, mortgagee, to Mary Pamelia Dixon, by written assignment, dated the 20th day of April, 1893, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 30th day of August, 1893, at nine o'clock, a. m., in book 25, of mortgages, on pages 654 to 655.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of Seven Hundred Seventy-three and seventy-seven cents ($773.77) principal and interest. Besides the sum of one hundred sixteen and 65-100 dollars, for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid or said mortgagee, and Fifty ($50) attorney's fee, as stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section Thirty-four (34), in township one hundred fifty-one (151) north of range forty-six (46) west of the fifth principal meridian (5th) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the seventeenth day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, to satisfy said mortgage debt and costs.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Assignee of Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney of Assignee. [35-41] Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with largest house in the west. 30 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in any locality. Spare time may do. Steady work that is warranted to grow. No last varieties need patronize in the world, etc. If you want money, write, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, St Paul, Minn.
185-91 (THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.)

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate. Life Insurance written. Fire and Tornado Insurance in Leading Tried and Reliable companies. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited. Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates ?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Fine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 80 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

THOROUGHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes, Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 160. Crookston, Minn.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome Addition.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1894. NO. 26.

Minnesota Historical Society

ALL lovers of good government should see to it that an X mark follows the name of Judge Collins. The judge has proven his worth upon the bench, and it is no experiment to re-elect him. He represents the country upon the bench.

ONE of the leaders of democracy in the state, Judge Flandreau, cannot accept the endorsement of J. W. Willis by his party. The judge is in a position to know the requirements of the bench, hence his action is significant. There are a great many democrats who feel the same way.

IT is said that Capt. A. H. Reed will contest the election of Joel P. Heatwole to congress, by running independent. It is said that his object is to rebuke the party for not giving him the nomination. The prospects are that Heatwole will be elected in that case the rebuke will be on the captain—where it ought to be. This is no year to allow personal considerations to jeopardize the welfare of the party.

THE populists ridicule the idea of a man's thinking a great deal of his party, but this may be taken with a grain of allowance. "My party, right or wrong," is not a safe guide or rule of action, but where a party is based upon patriotic principles, as the republican party is, we do not see why a man should not be proud of his party and be proud to belong to it. The principles of the republican party are all right.

WHILE F. M. Eddy is going about this district, speaking once or twice a day, Mr. Bob'u is said to be pursuing his still-hunt policy again as he did in his former campaign. We would naturally think that one term in congress would have given him something to say to his constituents but it didn't seem to. Mr. Eddy well understands the principles of his party and knows how to talk about them. Mr. Eddy is good timber to make a congressman out of.

UNDER the pension act of 1890 every old soldier has a constitutional right that this democratic administration has done all in its power to violate. Under a pretense of economy the boys are deprived of their just rights under the law, and this thing will continue until this administration is relegated to the shades. The law was passed by a republican congress and under a republican administration was construed just as the farmers intended it should be.

ON election day, next month, the fate of the country for the next two years at least, will be decided. If the election indicates the early return of the republican party to power, business of all kinds will feel the immediate effects of that event and begin to brace up. If the voters have a due and just appreciation of the condition of things that verdict will be all right. If they haven't had enough yet, their experience will be bitter enough before they get out of the mud.

WE wonder if the average voter ever stopped to reflect that if the democrats retain their ascendency in congress, the same state of things will exist as at present. If indeed it does not grow more so. If because in democratic ascendency, and there can be no doubt of it, then the sooner the danger of its continuance is removed, the sooner will the country get back to a prosperous condition. If there was ever was a time in the world when a man should vote for self-interest, that time is at the coming election.

ON the question of county division the general opinion seems to be chrystallizing in favor of remaining as now, unless, perhaps, in the eastside of the county, where the sentiment runs quite strong for division. There the majority seems to favor the Nelson county project. There are also many in Crookston, while not in favor of any division, who are fearful that unless they favor this project the other will carry, and for that reason they will vote for Nelson county and against the project entirely, they will find out by a rather bitter experience what the JOURNAL has told them all along, that they have paid too dearly for their whistle.

WHEAT FOR HOGS.

Experiences of Farmers and Stockmen in Different Sections.

$1.52 A BUSHEL REALIZED

By a Missouri Farmer Feeding His Wheat and Selling It in Pork.

A good deal has been said on the subject of fattening hogs on wheat versus selling it at the prevailing low prices, but we read the following will be of interest to our readers, as showing what results have been achieved by actual experiments.

These experiments are not confined to any one state or section of the country, but are general.

The following from three different states, widely apart, all tend to prove that fattening hogs on wheat is not only feasible, but profitable.

A Jefferson City dispatch to the St. Louis Republic says:

"Squire Lester, a farmer living fifteen miles west of here, weighed twenty-two hogs and afterwards fed them exactly one hundred bushels of cracked wheat. Today he brought the hogs to this city and sold them at five cents per pound on foot. When weighed for sale it was found that they had gained 1,100 pounds. It cost Mr. Lester five cents a bushel to have his wheat cracked, but even this left him a margin of more than $1.32 per bushel for wheat only about 47 cents in the local market."

Then from the extreme northern part of our own state we have the following in the South St. Paul Daily Reporter:

"A fine lot of wheat-fed hogs raised and fattened on wheat, at Northcote, Kittson county, Minn., came down from the Canadian line, were killed yesterday at O'Leary's packing house. They were fine, and dressed out as well as any corn-fed hogs that come to these yards. When such hogs as these can be raised clear outside of what used to be known as the 'hog district,' and 'corn belt,' it means a new kind of prosperity for the Northwest. There is an abundance of cheap wheat in this country, and we expect to see many loads of choice wheat-fed hogs in the yards this winter."

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of Saturday, Oct. 6th, had an editorial on the subject which is so much to the point that we copy it here:

"The desirability of using wheat as food for five stock, during the continuance of present low grain prices, at least, is having a wide discussion and a frequent demonstration. It has been found to be the satisfaction of the people of the Pacific slope, as the following extract from the Salem (Or.) Statesman shows:

"It took 488 pounds of wheat to make 100 pounds of increase, and 455 pounds of corn to make the same gain in weight. A bushel of wheat made 13.7 pounds of pork, while a bushel of corn made 12.5 pounds. This is in part due to the different feeding value of the wheat and corn and in part to the fact that wheat fed 60 pounds in a bushel of wheat and only 56 pounds in a bushel of corn. The hogs sold for $5.30 per hundred weight. Putting aside the question of labor, a bushel of wheat brought us 70.5 cents, and a bushel of corn 63.3 cents."

"So that a solution of the problem presented at starting, whether fifty-cent wheat and fifty-cent corn may be fed profitably to five-cent hogs, is answered affirmatively as to both; the greater margin of profit appearing, as might be expected, in the use of the grain that has the higher place in the list of cereals. If this is true in a Pacific state, where the home market alone for pork products is available, much more is it true in the case of those farmers who have easy access to the markets of the East, and, through them, to those of the world. It is becoming reasonably clear that competition must be made of the mighty wheat surplus which we have been carrying over from year to year, which will seem to grow larger in the face of successive decreases in price, and which effectually prevents any recovery in the domestic market as long as it remains to bear the price of each new crop. Dairy farming was the key to the puzzle of those who found themselves some years ago on the verge of ruin through exclusive wheat culture. To that is now added hog-raising as an alternative industry for those who find themselves in the same position, for the same reason that they, with this advantage, however, that the transition from the one to the other is facilitated by the proved value of wheat as a food for live stock. We believe that, with this bridge to help the farmer across, the diversification of agricultural industry in the Northwest will proceed rapidly."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 6th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Matthews, Charlie	Satterlee, Mary
Lieg, F. L.	Nelson, Anna
Finnerty, William	Nilsen, Jennie
Crowell, Darwin	Gifford, Claude
Donahue, James	
Carson, M.	
Burke, John S	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. B. LAFOON, Postmaster.

Congressman Boon Set Right.

The Fergus Falls Journal calls Ole A. Hagen down thusly:

"There is but one paper in this congressional district which is wasting much space, ink or sleep over the reelection of H. E. Boen to congress, and that is the Roothogger of this city. This paper is pursuing the somewhat remarkable course of ignoring Boen and the principles of the party which he represents and hanging the whole campaign upon the fact that one Foss, who runs a Norwegian newspaper at Moorhead got drunk or said that he would enjoy Dr. Tiegen's wine cellar. What has the fact of Foss' enjoying Dr. Tiegen's wine cellar to do about whom we shall send to congress or the policy of the national government? Can the Roothogger say nothing in defense of Boen's act voting for the silver and whiskey treats? Can it say nothing in his favor or in support of the ridiculous and absurd bills which he has introduced into congress, and which, as Senator Young well put it, "have challenged the astonishment of the civilized world." Can't de that the Roothogger realizes that the less said about Boen and his work the better it will be, and is discussing Foss with a view to filling the eyes of the people with dust? As he proposes, but which he does not believe in and only introduces for the purpose of hoodwinking the ignorant of his district. Boen is too bright to take any stock in the bills he has introduced and the majority of the people of his district are too intelligent to believe that he does. When one goes into the side-show of a circus and sees the Circassian girl with her hair coloring heavenward, or the wild man from Borneo, he naturally thinks that those freaks are true samples of the people of the land from which they came. Now, the people of the United States, seeing Boen in Congress and reading of his bill to print a billion dollars of irredeemable money, to make a mill car a train, to run the Red river south, to reduce the salary of the president of the United States and other equally absurd propositions, at once infer that the great Park Region and Red River Valley are populated by men just like Boen and entertaining his absurd ideas. It has been well said that the Seventh congressional district deserves no such treatment. We believe that the people are getting tired of this business and that they want to see it represented by a man who will cease to make it ridiculous; one who will have confidence instead of creating distrust; who will give to congress and the rest of the United States the impression that his district is made up of sensible and intelligent men who believe in paying their obligations, not in "irredeemable currency," printed in billion dollar lots, but in the honest, legitimate money of the country."

Another Fire.

The fire department was called out about 2:30 a. m., on Thursday last to attend to a conflagration in a house near the Seventh street bridge. The house had recently been taken possession of by A. A. Buckingham, who with his family was visiting at their old home at Argyle, at the time the fire occurred, and there was no one in the house that anyone knows of; it is, however, supposed that tramps had broken into it, and either accidently or intentionally set it on fire. The house belonged to J. W. Wheeler and was insured. The goods are also supposed to be covered by insurance.

While in St. Paul recently we met E. S. Thompson, a former Detroit lawyer, who is now located in St. Paul, practicing law there. Mr. Thompson said: "I hope you people in the country will not allow St. Paul to deprive you of the only representative on the bench the country has. I know Judge Collins personally and I know that a more competent man never sat on the bench. I know that St. Paul will leave no stone unturned in the effort to send a St. Paul man on the bench as Judge Collins' place—not because Judge Collins is not all right, but because St. Paul wants another member on the bench. It will be a shame if Judge Collins is defeated and a St. Paul man succeeds him—but you fellows have got to work sharp or that is just what will happen."

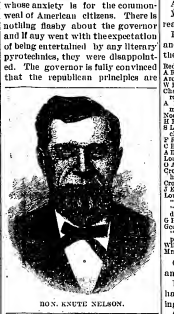
GOVERNOR NELSON,

The Present and Next Governor of Minnesota, Discourses on C. O. P. Principles.

WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS,

Mayor of Minneapolis, Also Talks Entertainingly on the Issues of the Day.

Gov. Nelson addressed a large audience of the intelligent voters of Polk county, at the Grand opera house in this city last evening. The governor was listened to with marked attention, and his audience was convinced that here was an honest, earnest American statesman, whose anxiety is for the commonweel of American citizens. There is nothing fleaky about the governor and if any went with the expectation of being entertained by any literary pyrotechnics, they were disappointed. The governor is fully convinced that the republican principles are



HON. KNUTE NELSON.

the best for the government of this country and he is armed with an invincible array of facts and figures in support of his belief that are incontrovertible. Every where that the governor goes he finds a crowd anxious to listen to him, and he finds that the people everywhere are tired of the democratic administration and are anxious for a change. The governor's speech was ably supplimented by a rouser from William Henry Eustis, mayor of Minneapolis, who always carries his audience by storm. If we may judge from the size and the enthusiasm of the crowd we should say that republicanism in Polk county is not dead yet by a long shot—and the votes next month will justify. this prediction.

Deserves Your Support.

Miss Ida Hancock, the republican candidate for superintendent of schools is a teacher of long experience in our county schools, has had also the benefit of one term as assistant superintendent. The most serious objection we have heard against her yet is (said to be a fact) that she is not 40 years old. Why that particular age should cut any figure we fail to see clearly, but we can confidently assure all those who make this objection a point, that the little lady is doing her best to overcome that objection and will ultimately succeed. Meantime she is devoting her time and talents wholly to perfect herself in her chosen profession, and her work in this county is a sufficient guaranty that the interests of our schools will not suffer if trusted in her hands. What the county needs in this office is competency, ability, and conscientious work, and this we are assured would be secured should Miss Hancock be elected. The office of school superintendent should be removed so far as possible from the arena of politics and the selection of a lady comes as near this as is possible under existing laws. Again, a lady is apt to be more anxious to make a good record than to be laying wires for re-election. She would devote her whole time and energies to the work and for that reason it might be said of her that she is the best superintendent the county ever had, and she would prize such a record more highly than re election. The JOURNAL is confident of the election of Miss Hancock.

Farmers who paid less attention to wheat this year than to barley oats and flax are not worrying much over the price of wheat, especially if they have hogs to fatten on the wheat, while they depend upon their flax and barley for their money crop. And if they had potatoes and corn also they are in clover.

Hood's pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Tuesday Evening, October 6th.

Election Judges Appointed in the Various Wards—Bills Allowed.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the city council of City of Crookston, held in the City Hall October 9th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Morrisey.

Roll call.

Aldermen present, Jennings, Buhn, Morrisey, Watts, Kirwin, Gervais, Hall, McGregor, Wheeler.

Aldermen absent, Norrie.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Finance committee found correct and recommended the payment of the following bills:

Red River Lumber Co., lumber, etc	$374 93
A B Hobson, sewer bonds, chief of police	2 00
Anna Dahl, half days work on catch basin	1 00
W D Lake, one days labor	1 50
Chas. Hill, three fourths days work as	
Assessors	1 13
A Bloom, for delivering stone monuments	1 50
Noel Herbert, work on Jerome bridge	19 25
H B Nolan, " " "	33 00
S L Collins, livery for city by order of	
chief police	9 25
F E Balch, to 24 sec. lantern globes	45
F E Balch, work and stock on hose	6 40
A Gedder, cutting wood at city hall house	1 00
Louis Hulet, work on Jerome bridge	9 62
O A Anderson, teaming for city	4 50
Crookston Plumbing Co., work at city	
hall	2 10
Crookston Plumbing Co., misc	20 83
F E O'Brien & Co., misc	17 60
Louis Gonyea, livery for month of Sept.	6 00
" " " " " "	6 50
" " " " " "	6 50
" " " " " "	6 50

M'KINLEY TELLS WHY

Plain Reasons For Prosperity in '92 and Distress in '94.

PEOPLE LISTEN AND LEARN

Congress Revised the Tariff, While People Revised Their Views.

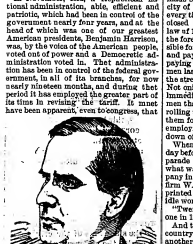
M'KINLEY IN THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Another glorious Republican event was celebrated in Minnesota Saturday night, when Governor McKinley was greeted in this city by patriotic hosts. Ten thousand earnest citizens assembled in the Auditorium to listen and to learn. Governor McKinley was escorted to the mass meeting, at nine o'clock, by enormous processions of Republican clubs, brilliant in campaign uniforms and carrying significant political mottoes, all illumined by miles of waving torches. On rising to speak the governor was greeted by a man in the University club as

"Our Next President."

Governor McKinley delivered the following address:

In November, 1892, a Republican national administration, able, efficient and patriotic, which had been in control of the government nearly four years, and at the head of which was one of our greatest American presidents, Benjamin Harrison, was, by the voice of the American people, voted out of power and a Democratic administration voted in. That administration has been in control of the federal government, in all of its branches, for one nearly nineteen months, and during that period it has employed to the utmost power its time in revising the tariff. It must have been apparent, even to congress, that



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

while they were engaged in revising the tariff, the people were employed in revising their views, and they are only awaiting an opportunity to express those revised views in a constitutional way at a national election. The people of the country were never so anxious in all their history to vote as they are at this hour, and if I have been looking for some one who would move the previous question, and stop all debate, so that a vote might be taken at once.

Those who voted the present administration into power, and those who were opposed to the taking control of the government, are equally regretful and unhappy. There probably never has been in the political history of this country a greater revolution in public sentiment than that which has taken place within the past two years. Every state of the North that has had an opportunity to vote, has voted a condemnation of the present administration, and an approval of Republican policies and principles.

The South Is Dissatisfied Too.

Not only, my fellow citizens, has the revulsion of public sentiment taken place in the North, but there are the same evidences in the South. In the state of Louisiana, less than two weeks ago, the great sugar planters of that state met in convention—men who had all their lives been Democrats, by tradition and by practice publicly proclaimed their allegiance to the principles of the national Republican party. [Great applause.]

When, my friends, has been the cause of this mighty revolution of public sentiment? It is answered in a single sentence. The Democratic party has been running the government for nearly 19 months, and during that time times else has been running. Every industry in this country has been disturbed, every investment has been imperiled, there has been found little employment in their accustomed places, and when they have employed it has been at greatly reduced wages.

Congress has trifled with the sacred trusts of the people, imperiled their investments, disturbed their occupations; they have quarreled and compromised. And at length we get a tariff law, which nobody approves, certainly nobody who lives beneath our flag; a tariff law to which the president of the United States refused to sign. A tariff law which he characterized before its enactment as an act of party perfidy and party dishonor. A tariff law of the chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house declared to be the product of a most gigantic conspiracy to hold the congress of the United States by the throat. A law which has given no protection and some free trade. It has some protection for the southern section of the country; it has a good deal of free trade for the northern section of the country. It makes wool free, and puts a tariff on sugar. Wool is a Northern product, sugar is a Southern product.

That law was made, not in answer to any demand of any party, American people, or not in response to any public sentiment, not after hearing the representatives of the vast interests of this country; but it was made by three senators—one from Arkansas, one from Louisiana, and one from Tennessee. Thirty-two Democratic senators in caucus assembled, by a vote for any bill that that committee might propose.

Tariff Laws of '90 and '94.

Ah, but they say, "Did not the bill is its better than the law of 1890?" Better for what? Better in what particular? Better for whom? Better for any American citizen? If it served any American interest at all it was the sugar trust and the whisky trust. [Applause.] Has it opened up any new factories? Has it opened up any new industries? Has it lighted a single fire in a furnace? Has it given an additional day's work to the workingmen of the United States? Has it increased their wages? How many men, who were employed in 1892, are idle today? How many men are receiving less pay today they received in 1892? Workingmen of St. Paul, workingmen of Minneapolis, workingmen of Minnesota, how many of you who were employed at remunerative wages, are idle today? [A voice: "Two thirds."] Another voice: "More than that." And, my fellow countrymen, whether it be one third or whether it be two-thirds, let me ask you whether that is not a most serious condition of affairs? How many of you who have employment are getting as good wages today as you got in 1892? [Many voices: "No!"] I venture to say, not 10 per cent of the workingmen of Minnesota, or of the cities of St. Paul or Minneapolis, are getting as good wages in 1894 as they got in 1892. [Voices: "You're right."]

Better than the law of 1890? Why, under the operation of that law every industry in this country was working to its fullest capacity. Not only was every industry working at its fullest capacity, but every man in this country who wanted work could get work at remunerative wages. New industries were builded up under that law, and they were bulls up in every direction.

Under the stimulus of the law of 1894, if the representative of the Commercial club of London, that famous man Mr. Wilson, can be relied upon, the law of 1894 has stimulated English industries.

The Dinner Pail Incident.

While on this stand a workingman brought me this dinner pail—this bucket. He told me it was American tin made from American steel, and that steel made by an American workingman, and this tin pail made by an American citizen here, in the city of St. Paul. One week ago today every tin-plate factory in the United States closed down. Why? Because the tariff law of 1894 had so reduced the duty upon the foreign product as to make it impossible for those manufactories to produce and pay the scale of wages they had been paying under the law of 1890, and 10,000 men last Saturday night were put out on the industrial highway in the law of 1894. Not only the 10,000 men engaged in the manufacturing industry, but the 10,000 more men that were making the steel ingots and rolling them into the sheet steel to dip them for tin plate were reduced in their employment by reason of the shutting down of the tin mills.

When I was in the city of Lincoln, Neb., day before yesterday, in the great street parade there was the representative of what was said to be the largest brick company in that state, and the head of that firm WAS a Democrat—NOT NOW—and printed across the banner carried by the idle workingmen was this inscription:

"Twenty-one million brick in 1892—not one in 1893 or 1894."

And that is the story of every city of this country, and in some its of industry or another.

Better than the law of 1890? Why, under the law of 1890 we collected from customs and from internal revenue enough every year of the two years and a half it was in operation to pay the expenses of the government, the interest on the public debt and pensions to the soldiers of the country. And since 1892, when the new administration went in, and the decree had gone forth that the policy that had been in operation for thirty years, under which our industries had been builded up and in which every defense fabric of enterprise has been adjusted, that time flown to this hour, the government of the United States has not collected, any day of any week of those 19 months, enough money to pay the current expenses of the government. And it has been necessary to go out and borrow $50,000,000 and issue the bonds of the government—which has not been done since the days of resumption. Not only been compelled to go out and borrow fifty millions of money, but the draft upon the gold reserve in the treasury—that has been secured ever since John Sherman established it down to the inauguration of President Cleveland, and fifty millions of that gold reserve has gone, to meet the current expenses of the federal government.

Democratic Times of Long Ago.

But it is a history repeated itself. The last Democratic administration before the war was an administration of loans and deficits and distress in business, and the first full Democratic administration since the war is an administration of loans and deficits and of universal distress in the country.

Better than the law of 1890? There were mistakes in the law—no great bill with 3,000 items can be passed without having some mistakes—but, my countrymen, whatever mistakes there were in the law, the over errors crept into that law, every one of them was in favor of the American home, the American citizen, the American factory, the American farm. But of the 600 industries discovered in the law of 1894 not one of them is in favor of the American people. They have not even, by accident or blunder, made any mistakes in favor of American enterprise, American industries or American homes.

Ah, but they say: "Our tariff law is better than the Republican law because it reduces duties." So it does reduce duties. Governor McKinley then explained, clearly and simply, that reduced duties means greater imports, and every article imported displaced their equivalent product, and when home production decreased, workmen became idle, business became stagnant, and hard times speedily resulted.

When you diminish the tariff you do it for only one purpose—that is, to encourage importation. What is it done for? That is the objection they make to the law of 1892, that we encouraged importation. Well, we did. We discouraged the importation of every product that we could produce at home that we might find employment for our labor at home, and give to the farmers and to the United States consumers of the products of their farms.

Cheap Things and Cheap Times.

Ah, but they say we get things a little cheaper. In three months this country or in six months? Does the farmer want less price for his wheat, or his corn, or his barley, or his sheep, or his stock? Are not prices low enough, farmers of Minnesota? Does the merchant want the prices of the articles he sells come down in price? Does the workingman want less wages? Who wants cheap cheap things?

My fellow citizens, nothing is cheap that comes from abroad to the American people [Applause.] No product of agriculture is cheap from abroad if it leaves the American producer to rot in the ground. No manufactured article is cheap to this country if it takes from the workingmen of this country a day's labor. And the old men in this audience, if they will let memory sweep back, will recall that when things are the cheapest men are the poorest, and that when the prices of articles are lowest labor is the hardest to get, and that is the trouble now. But there are a good many people living now who did not live under the old Democratic seasons free trade tariff prior to the war. The old men had the experience and the young men have to have it, and are now enjoying it. And experience, my fellow citizens, after all, is a form of instruction the most efficient and enduring. Sometimes we have to go through the school of adversity. We have been attending that school for the past 18 months. The tuition has been free but the ultimate cost has been very great. It has been a short session, but a hard one. I believe its lessons will be practical and permanent.

Necessities Taxed, Luxuries Free.

Governor McKinley then showed that the new Democratic tariff law reduced duties on whiskey, leaf tobacco and Havanna cigars, which were sarcastically referred to as "prime necessities." The articles on stationary, paintings, pearl buttons, opium for smoking and other "necessities" have been reduced.

Well, now, of what does their free list consist? They put on the free list articles which, according to the importations of the preceding year, would amount to $40,000,000, and $18,000,000 of this was the farmers' wool, of nearly half, $20,000,000 of it was lumber; $5,000,000 or more it was manufactured articles, and $10,000,000 or more of it was paintings and statuary. Your statuary is now free. An article of necessity? But your statuary, an article of luxury, is taxed.

This is not all, my fellow citizens. They have destroyed the splendid commercial treaties made by the administration of President Harrison with the Southern and Central states, made under the provisions of the law of 1890, which opened up the market to the flour, and the incon and the hams of the farmers of the United States; a trade with Cuba that ipcreased $14,000,000 in a single year, principally agricultural products; and with Brazil that increased $6,000,000 in a single year, principally agricultural products.

Lost Confidence Must Be Restored.

My fellow citizens, our chief trouble now is to get confidence back in the people. Our chief embarrassment comes from this lack of confidence, and not from the money of the country. Some people think our trouble is the money. All the money we have got is good. Our trouble is to get it in circulation among the people. The banks are full of money. Money was never less employed than it is today, and what we want is something to set it out. The way to get the money is to create a demand for the labor and the products of the people. For when labor is employed wages are stopped, and wages are one of the chief factors in the distribution of money.

The Democratic party is the most remarkable party in history. It is for anything to get power, and then it is never for anything which got it power. It was for free silver in 1892 in some of the states, and when it used to have the home of representatives, and we had the senate and the presidency, they used to go through the idle ceremony of passing a free silver bill, but since they have got into power and can do with silver as it, what they want to do with it, instead of giving to the country what is in many of the states the leaders of the Democratic party said would be done, they have given to silver the worst blow it ever received.

Well, could you expect, my fellow citizens, any other course? Why, when they pointed? Why, who elected Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic congress? Every body who was dissatisfied voted for him, and everybody who voted for him has been dissatisfied ever since.

Soldiers Are Worthy of National Care.

Not only my fellow citizens, has this administration interrupted the prosperity of the country, but it has to some extent interrupted the patriotism of the country. It has been cutting off and suspending the pensions of the soldiers that the people advocated excessive pensions; but I believe every man who served in our war and was disabled is entitled to a pension from the government of the United States. And I believe that when a soldier has once been put on the pension roll of the government, and that pension granting authority—he must not be put off until after the fullest investigation, in open, broad daylight, and every opportunity given to meet face to face his accusers and the witnesses against him, and then if he is unworthy to be on that roll, every patriotic citizen in the land would approve. But there must be no presumption of fraud against him. Why, they sometimes talk about the soldiers as though they enlisted in the service of their country for good and valuable consideration. No, sir! No, sir, there is not an old soldier before me today, who, when he took an oath to serve his country in war, ever thought of a pension. And certainly he didn't enlist for the paltry pittance that was given him. He enlisted from the purest and the highest motives of patriotism—that no harm might come to the republic. And I am constantly resent, with all the earnestness of my nature, any attempt to rob the tattered veterans of their pensions by the charge of dishonor upon the men who preserved the Union and saved the flag. [No braver or more unselfish army ever lived or ever sembled than ours. And no army was ever engaged in a nobler cause than that one which engaged the volunteer army of the republic.

And $2,000,000 or more of men, when Abraham Lincoln said, "Come and help save the republic," more than 2,000,000 men answered, "I do." And to say that those men went in to loot the country [applause] across the great marble capital at Washington [applause] is to say that splendid review of that magnificent army conducted by the close of the war, stretched across that historic avenue, was a procession of looters large enough to be read by every returning soldier, in these seven years.

"There is one debt that this government can never pay, and that is the debt it owes to the men who saved the Union."

That was the true patriotic sentiment at that time, and it is the true one today. And the voice of this country says that sentiment shall not be abridged.

My fellow citizens, no party can long stand in the way of the prosperity of this country. With all the great natural resources, with the genius and enterprise of the people, no party can long obstruct the pathway of our progress and progress. They may retard it, they may check it, as they have done and are now doing, but the party that interferes with the prosperity of the people will get out of the way of its prosperity. That is the work we are engaged in tonight. That is the work we are engaged in this hour. And every Republican victory yields a step nearer to that splendid confidence and that restoration of prosperity which we left in 1892.

Major McKinley closed his address by appealing to Minnesota to re-elect Governor Nelson and rol up the old-fashioned Minnesota majority for all Republican candidates.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROAD.

An English Syndicate Takes Three Millions of the Bonds.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 15.—The news is given out here by representatives of the Farmers' State Alliance, which organization is very strong and influential in Texas, that $3,000,000 worth of the bonds of the projected railroad from the Manitoba line to the Gulf have been sold to English capitalists, and that negotiations are nearly closed for the sale of $6,000,000 worth more.

Preparing For the Emergency.

"No!" said Floatishair, the poet, "I shall never call on that editor again—never, never!"

"What has he done?"

"He has been rudely sarcastic. I handed him a poem I had manuscript one morning, and he told the office boy to hunt up his overshoes."

"Overshoes?"

"Yes; he said he had a lot of slush to wade through."—Washington Star

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $140 to $800, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $35 in one payment from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-3?] Chicago.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Cleris Champeaux is now prepared to do sewing of all kinds, including dressmaking in all of the latest styles of the art and invites the ladies of Crookston and vicinity to call. Residence just across Lyman bridge. [25-26]

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

A. F. GEONER,
Opera Block.

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. Call at G. C. Smith's with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

KOPS Bros., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-3?] Chicago.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my officein the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Lee Shaffer and Alphonso Gallmette, her husband, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1892, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, 1893, at 11:45 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 437.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of said principal sum of $500.00 and the interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable to the owner and holder of said mortgage the sum of $600.00 for principal and interest to date of this notice, and no proceedings have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the village of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the village of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and the interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable to the owner and holder of said mortgage, on said mortgage the sum of $600.00 for principal and interest to date of this notice, and no proceedings have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described lands and premises covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36) in township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north of range forty-three (43) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the court house in the village of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder,

INTO THE GORGE

A Freight on the Rock Island Jumps the Track at Sleepy Hollow, Ia.

THREE KILLED, ONE INJURED.

Soo Limited Goes Through a High Trestle Near Rhinelander, Wis.

SEYMOUR, Ia., Oct. 9.—A westbound fast freight on the Rock Island jumped the track at Sleepy Hollow, a small station near here, at 6 p. m. Twenty freight cars followed the engine into the gorge and Engineer Geraldine Nolan, Fireman Marshall Lower and Head Brakeman Charles E. Demary, all of Trenton, Mo., were instantly killed. Conductor Sam Vainbook was injured.

WORK OF WRECKERS.

Soo Westbound Limited Goes Through a Trestle Near Rhinelander.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—A special to The Wisconsin from Rhinelander, Wis., says: Nothing but unaccountable good luck prevented the worst passenger wreck of the year on the Soo line. The Boston-Minneapolis Limited westbound, which leaves here at 1:40, went through a trestle between Hazelhurst Junction and Brndley. The stringers and piles had been sawed after the eastbound Limited passed the place an hour and forty minutes before. The rails were left with no support, and the engine crashed through. They were going 35 miles an hour and instead of dropping into the opening the engine struck the solid track beyond, and turned clean over, down the embankment. The engineer, James Hatch of Minneapolis, was thrown 20 feet ahead. He sustained a broken leg, bad cuts on the head and badly bruised body. He will recover. Charles Cotterill, the fireman, was pinned under the heavy engine, which was terribly smashed. Up to noon they were still working to release his body. He was instantly killed. The baggage car and sleeper left the track, but none of the occupants were badly hurt. The trestle is some 20 feet high.

EXCEEDS LAST YEAR.

Iron Ore Movement From the Head of the Lakes Is Very Large.

DULUTH, Oct. 9.—Some very heavy transactions in iron lands are being made and the outlook is better on the ranges than in a long time. The movement of ore continues larger than was expected. The ore shipments through the Soo canal to Oct. 1 were over 2,000,000 tons more than for the same period last season, being 6,350,000 tons. Besides Escanaba's shipments have been greater than ever. The ore movement on the lakes amounts to 5,300,000 tons, or within 200,000 of what the lower lake people said in the spring it would be. From now on the movement will be very large. Last month's business was double that of September, 1893, being 1,040,000 tons.

PUSHING THE SURVEY.

The Government Getting Much Data For the Mississippi Canal.

DULUTH, Oct. 9.—Major Clinton B. Sears, the government engineer, has sent out an exploring party under charge of John Krey, a local engineer, to get data for use of the surveying parties on the canal routes, between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river. They will go up the Brule on the south shore of the lake, in Wisconsin, spend a little time around the head waters of the St. Croix, which connect with the Brule, and then return to Lake Superior via the Amnicon river, also in Wisconsin, but close to Superior. Major Sears says he will not explore the St. Croix, as the government has already surveyed it thoroughly.

Whisky Killed Him.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Oct. 9.—Excitement was created in the village of Sanborn when it was discovered that Ed McIlliny, who was employed by the railway company, and working with the surfacing gang, was dead in bed at the hotel. The evening before the man had been on a spree, and for a while it was thought that death might have been caused from injuries received in a row, but the coroner's jury brought in a verdict, "that death came through the excessive use of whisky."

Stubble Fires Do Damage.

IOWA FALLS, Ia., Oct. 9.—A fire set to burn a stubble field just south of Goldfield got beyond control and proved to be a serious matter. Over 200 tons of hay in the stack were consumed, and a number of farmhouses and other buildings were only saved by hard work of the neighborhood. The fire broke out the second day and was only subdued by a shower that prevented further danger.

A Grafton Woman Drowns Herself.

GRAFTON, N. D., Oct. 9.—Mrs. E. Filbean, who had but recently been returned from the Jamestown lunatic asylum, supposed to be cured, drowned herself in Park river. Her body was found in six feet of water. She had been in the asylum about 15 months, but had been in poor health for a number of years. She leaves a husband and three children.

Burned His House.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Oct. 9.—When John Wansch, the defendant in the trial for shooting his wife's brother, last week, arrived home after the trial, he found his house with all its contents in ashes. He at once returned to this place and will have several persons arrested on a charge of arson.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The sugar trust has closed the Spreckels sugar refinery in Philadelphia.

The cash balance in the treasury is $129,585,716, of which $86,879,088 is gold reserve.

Milwaukee and St. Louis are engaged in a new effort to secure the San Francisco beer trade.

George M. Pullman denies the report that he will establish a branch of his car works in the East.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the novelist, has arrived in New York from Southampton. He comes to fill an engagement.

The National Liberal congress at Frankfort has adopted resolutions indicating great discontent with Chancellor Von Caprivi.

The Portuguese government has decided to send two warships to Lourenzo Marquez, where rebellious natives are in armed opposition to the Portuguese authorities.

C. D. Rhiss, more familiarly known as "Pop" Rhiss, who played in the Yale championship team of 1892, has been engaged to coach the Haverford college football team.

Thursday, Oct. 4.

Ex-Premier Marcier is unconscious.

Algernon Percy Banks St. Maur, 14th duke of Somerset, is dead, aged 81 years.

A blockade of the ports of the island of Madagascar has been proclaimed by France.

Roger Smith of St. Paul has issued an appeal for aid for the sufferers by cyclone at Lacey, Minn., recently.

Sir Joseph Renals, the senior alderman, has been elected lord mayor of London by the aldermen of the city.

Taylor Townsend, a desperate negro, murdered his brother Harry and murdered Constable Philip Crenshaw, near Wetumka, Ala.

The Western bass ball league held its annual fall meeting at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, Wednesday. The league pennant was awarded to Sioux City and routine business was transacted.

Friday, Oct. 5.

Ebenezer M. Byers the wealthy iron merchant of Pittsburg, has been declared a lunatic.

The Italian minister has obtained a pledge from Japan that her forces will not attack Shanghai.

The town of Buchanan, W. Va., was nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour Friday morning.

Sioux City was thrown out of the Western Baseball league in the reorganization which took place Thursday.

Jim Hall has issued a challenge to Steve O'Donnell offering to fight him the night of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest.

The Chicago W. C. T. U. has entered upon a crusade against the objectionable saloon billboards and the exposure before the footlights of scantily clothed women.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

The Pine City Relief association returns thanks to all who rendered aid during its recent catastrophe.

Judge Gaynor of New York has written a letter declining the nomination for the office of judge of the court of appeals.

The net cash in the treasury at the close of business Friday was $120,121,270, of which $89,568,020 represented gold.

Acting Secretary Sims of the interior department, has approved selections of land for South Dakota institutions amounting to 89,807 acres.

William Dixon's chestnut mare Quirt ran two of the fastest half-mile heats on record at Vallejo, Cal. She won the first heat in 47½, second in 47¼.

Dr. Vincenzo Botta, author and scholar, who fell from a third story window of his home in New York Tuesday morning, died Friday as a result of injuries and shock from the fall.

Monday, Oct. 8.

Intimate friends of Mr. Gladstone say that the grand old man's restored vigor may justify his reappearance in politics.

Prof. Hutchins, of the Cornell law school, has accepted a call to the deanship of the law school of the University of Michigan.

In the upper house of the Hungarian diet the bill granting liberty of worship to all religious beliefs was adopted by a majority of 8.

The Cracow papers declare that the czar's debility and depressed spirits are regarded as being more serious than the specific disease.

As a result of the meeting of the Whisky Trust directors a policy of retrenchment has been begun which will save $10,000 a month.

Eastbound freight passing through the Soo canal for September amounted to 1,533,868 tons, and westbound 1,-266. The number of passengers carried both ways were 4,102.

Rear Admiral Benham of the United States navy was given a reception by the Union Leagues at Philadelphia in recognition of his services to the nation during the Brazilian rebellion.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The prime minister, Lord Rosebery, has returned to London from Dalmeny Park, Scotland.

The London newspapers all print sympathetic articles on the death of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Russian ruisers Dijgit and Vladimir Monomach have been ordered to proceed to the Far East.

A dispatch from Yeanu says that a paper of that city reports that the czar has undergone an operation.

Mrs. Langtry will sail Oct 27 from Southampton for New York on board the American line steamer Paris.

The Hungarian house of magnates has rejected, by a vote of 109 to 102, the government's wedding for legal recognition of the Jewish religion.

The cricket match at Lowell, Mass., between Lord Hawke's eleven and All Massachusetts, finished in favor of Lord Hawke's team by one innings.

Bank Examiner Kenyon is now receiving reports on the condition of Minnesota banks at the close of business Oct. 2. The banks are very prompt in reporting and the reports show a very good condition of business.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The prison night school has been started at Stillwater and will continue during the winter.

The state reform school filed September receipts with the state auditor amounting to $3,646.74.

Mayor Smith of St. Paul has issued an appeal for aid for the sufferers by cyclone at LeRoy, recently.

At Montgomery Valentine Hoeing was suffocated in a well by gas. He leaves a wife and three children.

Milaca is suffering from a diphtheria epidemic. Schools have been closed and public gatherings prohibited.

The people of Pine City have adopted a series of resolutions thanking all who have aided them in their hour of need.

During the past two years only two deaths have occurred at the Stillwater prison out of an average population of 475.

The Park Rapids local relief committee secured the subscription of a car loads of lumber for the Hinckley fire sufferers.

Bank Examiner Kenyon has issued a call to the national banks of this state for a report of their condition at the close of business Oct. 3.

Miles Mead was sentenced to six months in the county jail at Hills and $200 costs for maliciously shooting a neighbor's horse last March.

The monthly report of the Minnesota board of corrections and charities shows a 10 per cent increase in the number of inmates of state institutions.

The first snow of the season fell at Albert Lea Wednesday. Most late potatoes are yet to be dug there, and a freezing would greatly injure them.

The September payroll of the state university proper was $15,559.90, and that for the school of mines was $445. Both were filed with the state auditor.

E. Webster Whipple, LL. D., professor of Greek and French for many years at Shattuck Military school, Faribault, died suddenly of typhoid fever.

A plan is under consideration by the management for the extension of the waterworks from St. Cloud to the reformatory, a distance of two miles. The estimated cost is about $10,000.

Boring in the artesian well at Marshall has been continued through six feet of sand rock and the flow is increased to an estimate of 7,500 barrels in 24 hours with about 30 pounds pressure.

Joseph Acare, a barber, whose true name is Joseph Harper, committed suicide at Minneapolis by severing his windpipe with a jackknife. The rash act was the result of despondency and the end of a drunken spree.

N. C. Jensen of Bath keeps from 50 to 100 hogs and has for several months fed them upon wheat. The hogs like the grain two days and gives the opinion that, at present prices, wheat is the cheapest feed that hogs can have.

Frank Rogge, a railroad man, was struck and almost instantly killed by an engine on the Great Western road at St. Paul. Rogge was employed as a coach cleaner, and at the time of the accident was at work on a coach on a side track.

The biennial report of the adjutant general contains a complete record of the membership of the Minnesota national guard, the work of the companies and companies, and speaks very highly of the organization and the individuals composing it.

The October apportionment of the state school funds has been made by State Superintendent Pendergast. The amount per pupil is $2.75, giving the 270,328 pupils in the state a total of $756,950.60, of which 16,307 pupils in Ramsey county receive $65,784.25, and the 31,301 in Hennepin county receive $86,077.75.

William Presley is in the county fail at Mankato awaiting the convenience of the prosecution to give him a hearing for the theft of $700 from his father on Sept. 20. While returning from Phillips, Wis., where he was taken into custody, he admitted to Chief Oakes that he took some money, but did not state the amount.

The Whisky of St. Paul has filed suit against Theodore L. Morgan to recover $9,129.81 for infringement on a patent for concrete paving. Morgan had a contract with the city for laying walks in Central Park, and it is alleged used a patent material to which Barber pays royalty and the right. Taylor sued the city and recovered judgment, and now comes the city to recover the amount from Morgan.

The Great Northern Railway company has appealed from the order of the railroad commission of the state, reducing its grain rates. The order is limited solely to rates local to the state, and the question involved is as to the reasonableness of local rates. The company, on the appeal, and on motion to stay the order, has filed certain affidavits, and among others, the affidavit of Vice President W. P. Clough, as to earnings, cost of construction and operation, and other matters material to the question.

The statement of the state board of equalization has been printed and is now being sent out by the state auditor to the county auditors throughout the state. The figures show a reduction of from 10 to 40 per cent in the valuation of horses of all ages in almost every county, and a general reduction in sheep in about half the counties. There is a general increase in the valuation of hogs, averaging probably 40 per cent, and an advance in cattle in about two-thirds of the counties. The valuation of land was also increased in nearly every county, the average advance being something like 20 per cent.

LORIN W. COLLINS.

Candidate for associate judge of the supreme court is a native of Massachusetts. His father was one of the early settlers of the town of Eden Prairie. Heunepin county, removing his family there in 1854. Young Collins studied law in the office of Smith & Crosby, at Hastings. He enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota infantry and became a first lieutenant. Discharged with his regiment in 1865 he immediately located at St. Cloud, where he practiced law until 1883, and was then appointed district judge to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James M. McKelvey. At the 1884 election he was elected district judge, and in 1887 was appointed associate judge of the supreme court, a vacancy having occurred upon the decease of Hon. John M. Berry. Judge Collins was elected to the position in 1888, having a majority of 48,895, several thousand more than any other man on the ticket. While practicing law at St. Cloud, he was several times elected county attorney in the democratic county of Stearns, and was also sent to the legislature for the sessions of 1881-1883. No other member of the supreme court, and no other candidate for a place in that court, now does or ever has resided north of the Twin Cities. He is a fine and able ax mark on your ballot after the name of Loren W. Collins.

Estray.

Came upon my premises, Sept. 24, three spring calves, two heifers and one bull calf. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

(12-27) H. C. JOHNSON.

It's a Prize Winner

Read what the World's Fair Judges said when granting the Highest Award to

LORILLARD'S Climax Plug

"A bright, sweet navy plug chewing tobacco, containing finest quality of Burley Leaf. Has a fine, rich flavor and excellent chewing qualities, combining all points necessary to rate this product of the **highest order of excellence** in its class."

Everybody who tries CLIMAX PLUG says it's the best.

For sale everywhere.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county agents wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Viné's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Fine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome Addition.

FONTAINE & ANGLIMS'

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	35
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent flour per 25 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices.

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 35c
30c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 25c

COFFEES.

Wyhaulke Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for 1.00
4 lbs. Gnatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

For Your Fall Plowing

now, while the ground is so dry and hard, you need one of our JOHN DEERE or FLYING DUTCHMAN GANGS. They do the work.

Dry weather is also hard on WAGONS, and unless you have a Rushford you are liable to have some tire running off. If you haven't bought a new Wagon yet, you had better do so, and be sure it's a RUSHFORD—they stand the hardest kind of work, for they have "Good Timber and Bone a Dry." We can also furnish you a nice set of

SINGLE OR DOUBLE HARNESS

For driving, or a good substantial set of Farm Harness at

BED ROCK PRICES.

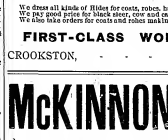
We have a few Buggies we are closing out for fall at very Low Prices. Come in and see us.

MERIT WINS

☞ Our goods are each the best of their kind, for merit always wins, and we believe in selling only the best.

Larsen, Carpenter & Co.,

Broadway and Robert St., Crookston.



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Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Full Term begins October 2d. For Catalogue address

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or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black deer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

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Dealers in all the leading—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

☞ CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. ☜

Office o Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSON
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KOZMER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. N. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS REESE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPSHUS
For Sheriff.....S. M. BAINARD
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LINCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALSETH
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA RATCLIFF
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioners:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. K. ANDERSON

At the last presidential election Benjamin Harrison was retired from the office of president of the United States by the voice of the people—and now they are sorry that they spoke" in that way and are only waiting for a chance to correct their big mistake. They can partly correct this error next month.

EVERY indication points to a complete and thorough republican victory this fall, but that is no reason why every republican should not vote just as hard to make it overwhelming as he would work in a closer election. The verdict this fall should be emphatic, and it will be if every patriot does his whole duty. Let us "rally on the colors," boys, as in olden times, and make the rout complete.

ONE of the effects of the Wilson tariff bill will be to put a stop to our trading with foreign nations under the reciprocity relations. Guatemala was one with which this country enjoyed a profitable trade, shipping barbed wire and agricultural implements in great quantities, all of which is now cut off. It sometimes requires experience to teach the people a plain truth, and the tariff question seems to be a case in point.

GOV. MCKELVEY met with a magnificent reception in Duluth on Monday, as in fact he does everywhere. Now there is nothing particularly magnetic about Mr. McKinley that calls forth such enthusiastic crowds, but it is owing to the republican principles that he represents and the fact that people were tired of a democratic government and are impatiently waiting a chance to spank their views at the polls. The verdict will be emphatic next month.

KNUTE NELSON is pre-eminently a man of the people. Born of poor parents, he early acquired that habit of self-reliance that has stood him instead so well and made him so valuable as a public official. He is also running on the right platform, a platform guaranteeing equal rights to all with special privileges to none, and he will be re-elected governor next month just as sure as the people are faithful to their own best interests.

JUDGING from surface appearances, populism has nearly lost its grip in these southern counties, for there does not appear to be anything like the enthusiasm that was manifested in the start. But it will not do to bank upon outside appearances always, and in this case there is an undercurrent that will surprise any who may happen to think that the victory is already won. There is yet much hard work to be done before the cobwebs of error are entirely swept away.

THERE to his office-seeking popensities, Ignatius Donnelly is working like a beaver to be elected United States senator, and it is rumored that he is making commonplace with the democrats everywhere it is possible in order to accomplish his object. With all his brilliant attainments Mr. Donnelly is as thoroughly a selfish man as ever lived. The farmers' alliance was formed as a business organization to better the condition of the farmers—something like the grange, and Donnelly, after it had become of sufficient importance, thought he saw a chance to further his political ambitions, so he brought to bear upon it his brilliant attainments and evolved what until he saw that it was getting too big for him to handle, then he strangled it, leading the poor remnant that was left into the people's party. Had he been sincere, earnestly seeking to ameliorate the condition of the farmers there is probably nothing that he could not have had, but farmers are not all fools and they soon caught on to Donnelly.

JUDGE COLLINS OR ANOTHER JUDGE FROM THE TWIN CITIES, WHICH?

IF any man can tell us any good reason why Judge L. W. Collins, one of the most efficient members on the bench, one of the hardest workers and a man from the country should be supplanted by a lawyer from St. Paul (a city that already has the bench and bar by a majority) who has not had one quarter of the experience that Judge Collins has; we say Hauy man can tell what good reason exists for such a change he will do something that has as yet not been done. Take the record of the bench, and Judge Collins has one to be proud of. If he has not handed down more decisions than any other member then we are mistaken; the decisions that he has handed down are sound to the core and accepted as authority. Take the life history of the man and point out if you can one act that would call the blush of shame to the cheek of manhood. If the election depended upon Stearns county, the judge's home county, there would be no question as to the result—he would be elected by an overwhelming majority, and Stearns county is democratic. In that county he has never been beaten for any office for which he was ever nominated, because the people of Stearns county know the thoroughly and respect him accordingly, and if the people of the whole state knew him as well there would not be a shadow of a doubt as to his election, even with the two opposite parties united in the effort to take him from his seat on the bench and give it to a St. Paul politician. The JOURNAL has no doubt as to the election of the whole republican ticket, except possibly the one point, and there is no more important one on the ticket. We believe, however, that the judge will be elected also. If the voters are thoroughly acquainted with all of the reasons why he should be and all do their duty.

POPULIST INCONSISTENCIES.

The Fargo-Argus shows up some of the inconsistencies of the populists on the money question as follows:

During their boasting in hand expression to use in relation to politics, but no other words will fit the statements made in the Barnes County Populist, over the signature E. J. B., as to the circulation of money in the United States. This populistic falsifier, and he appears more brazen than the average of his class, tries to show relation between the alleged reduction in circulation of money in the United States and the falling price of wheat. He states the money in circulation in 1868 to have been $704,756,113, or $21.47 per capita, and presents a table showing steady reduction to $360,260,702, or $8.17 per capita in 1893, and claims a steady corresponding reduction in the price of wheat from $1.49 in 1868 to 53 cents in 1893. But over states the amount of money in circulation in 1868. It was $680,103,601 or $18.39 per capita. His statement is false in every line and figure for every year mentioned. Aug. 1, 1893, the circulation was $24.02 per capita made up as follows: Gold coin, $416,000,000; silver standard dollars, $56,223,989; subsidiary silver, $64,007,129; gold certificates, $87,611,029; silver certificates, $330,188,399; treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, $143,774,138; United States notes (greenbacks), $334,394,464; currency certificates, $7,855,000; national bank notes, $195,134,397; making a total of $1,011,695,017. In addition to this there was $612,869,632 in the treasury. These are the official figures. They are accepted as true by the financial agents of all countries, by all men engaged in banking or in general business; only the populist writers and speakers ignore them, taking from them sometimes an item here and there which can be tortured into the appearance of fitting their theories. The United States money alone exceed the sum he gives us the money circulation; the silver and silver certificates exceed it and gold by far surpasses it. There is no the of reasoning which justifies his statements; there is no attainable data on which he can base, and yet he is that kind of trash on which those seeking to make populists by their treatment of the money question feed those who listen to them.

HONEST PRINCIPLES NEEDED.

No political party ever presented to the voters a cleaner, better man than the people's party of this state has done in the person of Sidney M. Owen. The republican party recognizes this and fears the result. Attempts have been made already to blacken his character, but it has resulted in failure. No taint of corruption attaches to his name and it may be relied upon that every moment of his life and every part of his career, public and private, have been investigated.

The above, taken from the Norman County Herald, presents one of the stock arguments of the populist papers, that party should be entrusted with the government of the state. They seem to forget that all they have said of the good qualities of Sidney M. Owen as a man, can with equal truth be said of Knute Nelson, and for that matter, of Gen. Geo. L. Becker as well. They ignore the fact that it is party principles and not men that count in this contest. Because Sidney M. Owen is an honest man does not atone quality him for the office for which his party has nominated him, as he must, if elected, carry out the policy of his party as laid down in the platform, and as he is fully in accord therewith. It is very reasonable to suppose that he would strive to do so if he is honest, which we are willing to concede. The experience of that party, whenever they have gained temporary control, has proved that their policy is not for the best interests of the country. One point alone is enough to illustrate. The experience of the democratic party for the last eighteen months shows plainly to the dullest intellect that a free trade policy is the wrong policy for the United States, and the populists are as much free traders as the democrats are. If that is not enough to convince the intelligent voter that the populist idea of government is wrong, then take the results they have accomplished on the money question. All they accomplished there is to drive out capital from the states in which they have had control, and this is decidedly against the best interests of the masses through work. Their financial policy is all embodied in the idea that the more dollars they create—without regard to their value, the better chance the coining passes will have to accumulate dollars. Well, if we concede that point, the fact stares us in the face that an unlimited issue of dollars would necessarily depreciate the purchasing power of each dollar proportionately. Take wheat, for instance. You might as well say that the more wheat a farmer raises the more money he will make. But is that a true theory? Does it not depend more on the price he gets for that wheat? If the price of wheat could be fixed by act of legislation at one dollar per bushel, then we grant that the more wheat a man raised the more dollars he would get, but it is not and cannot be, neither can the value of a dollar be regulated in the same way. Both are governed by another law and the more wheat beyond a certain amount that is raised, the less the price will be. The populist party is formed upon the theory that all of the evils that exist can be legislated out of existence if you only put the right men in to accomplish it. You might as well try to regulate the morals of humanity in the same way, for a great many of the evils complained of spring from the bad morals of humanity. Every man at the coming election should vote for the men he considers to be honest and clean he must be governor of the state.

THE McKinley meeting at St. Paul on Saturday evening was one of the largest of the kind that St. Paul ever saw, and she has seen some big crowds.

THAT "Honest Bob Dunn" will be elected state auditor goes without saying if the majority of the people appreciate good, honest, faithful work in their behalf—and we believe they do.

FARMERS will do well to destroy any Russian cactus or thistle they may find this fall. They are liable to a good deal of trouble in the southern counties of North Dakota, and only need a little neglect to gain a strong foothold here.

THE Progress, an independent weekly paper published at Minneapolis, in its last issue publishes a comprehensive write-up of the republican state ticket, with an elegant portrait of each candidate on the ticket. While independent in politics, Progress is very evidently progressive.

PROF. A. W. HENRY, of the Wisconsin experiment station, says that wheat at $18 per ton is worth more for feeding than oil meal at $23 to $25. The present market value of wheat is considerably less than $18 per ton, and all authorities seem to agree that at present depressed prices the lower grades of wheat are worth more to feed than to sell in the market.

ONE effect of the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, in which the farmers of the Northwest are directly interested, is the practical exclusion of American flour from the Cuban market. The Washburn-Crosby Company, of Minneapolis, recently received information from their Philadelphia agent to the effect that a consignment of flour sent them some time since for transmission to Cuba had not yet gone, and as all the blockhead never would, as the Cubans have ignored the reciprocity treaty and raised the duty on flour from $1 to $4.75 per barrel. And yet they say the 53d congress did nothing during a session of a year's duration!

IF the voters in the state outside of the twin cities are true to their own interests, Lorin W. Collins will be elected associate justice by a record breaker. Not with standing the pops and dems have combined against him, and the further fact that the twin cities will do their best to seat a man from their locality. The country is entitled to one place on the bench, at least, and should have it.

THERE is no reason why party fealty should influence any populist to vote for John W. Wilks for associate justice. Mr. Wilks is a life-long democrat and his election would be a democratic victory. Mr. Willis is a good man, and while that fact alone should not weigh much, yet when it is a fact that every judge on the bench except Judge Collins, comes from the twin cities, it is a fact that has, or ought to cut something of a figure.

NOT long since there was a "brilliant" event in St. Paul—the opening of a brewery and the Globe gave a great, long, glowing account of the affair, and the many prominent business men who were in attendance. Among that number, however, the Globe failed to mention J. W. Wilks, the democratic candidate for associate justice, who it is said took a prominent hand in the "opening." Possibly the Globe did not feel flattered.

THE Alliance Advocate, a populist paper published at Heaning, in Ottertail county, urges its readers to vote for Judge Collins, for associate justice, saying that big cities always try to get the lion's share upon the supreme bench and in this case are trying the same game. While he does not mention names the inference is too plain to be misapprehended, when he says that the country is in danger of losing the only representative it has on the bench. Judge Collins is the man he means.

AND this is a sample of the milk and honey we are to have when the democrats got in! The New York state superintendent of banking in his annual report says the amount of money held by savings banks in his state on deposit July 1, 1894, was $12,000,000 less than on July 1, 1893. It has required $12,000,000 of money among the working people of New York state alone, saved during republican administration, to help out in one year of democratic rule. The savings banks may be said to be the financial pulse of the working people, and this ebb is not reassuring for the future prosperity during the milk and honey regime.

THE father of the new tariff bullies been in England, where he was given a royal banquet, feasted and toasted like a lord. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the increased activity in English manufactories under the Wilson tariff bill and complimented the author of the bill in whose honor that banquet was given very highly What a difference between the reception of Mr. Wilson and the manner in which McKinley was treated in 1892. He was pursued, hooted and burned in effigy—but then he has originated a bill calculated to benefit America, and Wilson's tariff bill benefits England. That's the difference.

There can be no doubt that Hale's Sure Cure Cough syrup is a relief and cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Colds and for throat and lung troubles, for if not druggists would not repeat their orders, and their customers would not use it and give it their endorsement. It must be good or else the Haller company would not and could not guarantee it. F. L. Kermott is authorized to refund money for every bottle proving unsatisfactory.

Buyers and Consumers.

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves, it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

J. H. Rothwell, druggist at Trambell, Neb., writes Jan. 8, 1894: "Gentsd I have sold your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, your Corn Cure, Barb Liniment and your Pain Purgatyzer on the warrant to do as represented or refund the money, and he is said to the great credit and reliability of your preparations, that none have been returned—all had given good satisfaction." These superior remedies are sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott.

Albert Tice was in from Mentor on Tuesday. Talking about county division he said that the people about Mentor do not favor the idea of cutting the county up into fragments. They do not like the Nelson county idea because, they say, that while no doubt some of the county will be divided on a north and south line, this proposed county does not ran far enough west to suit them.

Millinery Opening.

Ladies, did you happen to think to drop in and examine the fine display of millinery at Miss Verronneau's yesterday afternoon. If you did not you can correct that error any time to-day. An elegant display.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trustworthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

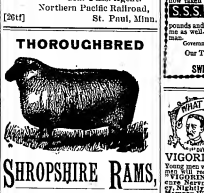
It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

[20tf]

THOROUGHBRED



SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and prettiest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found every where on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [10-25]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Executive Department.

Whereas, pursuant to Chapter one hundred and forty-three (143) of the General Laws of 1893, "An act to provide for the creation and organization of new counties and the government of the same," a petition was filed with the secretary of state, on the 22nd day of September, 1894, praying for the creation of a new county out of territory now being in Polk county, and state, to be named Red Lake county, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of township No. 154, of range 45, running thence south along the township line between ranges 45 and 46 to the southwest corner of township No. 153, of range 45; thence east along the township line to the northwest corner of township No. 152, of range 44; thence south along the township line between ranges 44 and 45 to the southwest corner of township No. 152, of range 44; thence running east along the south line of said township No. 152, range 44, to the northwest corner of section number 5, in township number 150, of range 43; thence running south along the section line to said township number 150, range 43, to the southwest corner of section No. 32, township 150, range 43; thence running east along the township line between township number 150 and 151, to the east corner of township number 150, range 42; thence running south along the township line between ranges 41 and 42 to the northeast corner of township No. range 40; thence running east along the township line between township 148 and 149, to the range line between ranges 39 and 40, in the said county;

And whereas, said petition has been duly considered, and found and certified to as conforming in all respects to the provisions of said law;

Now, therefore, I, Knute Nelson, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do hereby order that the said petition be presented to the county board by the said petitioners, by whom it is alleged and proclaim that the question of the creation of the new proposed county of Red Lake, be submitted to the voters of said Polk county, at the next general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Minnesota to be affixed. This 7th day of October, A. D. 1893.

(Great Seal) KNUTE NELSON,
Governor.

Attest: F. P. Brunn, Secretary of State.
[26-28.]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Aug. 23, 1894.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 25th day of June, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk and the state of Minnesota, at 9 o'clock a. m., on the 23d day of August, 1892, in Book of Mortgages No. 56, page 199, whereby Samuel H. Hunter and Martha J. Hunter, mortgagors, mortgaged to E. F. Pierce the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (a 40 acre tract) and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (a 40 acre tract) and the west four and four-tenths (4 4-10) acres of the south one hundred and forty-eight (148) rods of range forty-three (43) west, and containing one hundred fifty-three (153) acres, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, by which default said power of sale has become operative, and no suit or other law or otherwise have been instituted to collect said debt or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $173.15 at the date of this notice.

Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of said power said mortgage will be foreclosed and said lots sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county, at the door, on Saturday the 6th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, to pay said debt and interest taxes and for attorney fees and disbursements allowed by law.

Dated August 23rd, 1894.

E. F. PIERCE, Mortgagee.

W. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
[19-28] Crookston, Minn.

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been a sufferer from a severe blood trouble, for which I took many remedies that did me no good. At last I was induced to try S. S. S. With the most wonderful success. After using the best health I ever knew, have gained twenty pounds and my friends say never was so well. I am feeling quite like a new man.
GEO. W. BRADLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

Correct Spelling Office, Washington, D.C.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHAT "VIGORINE" DID FOR

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Lost Power, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Manhood, and all your self-respect. Makes you feel like a new man. Restores the fire of youth to the eyes. Surprises the Doctors. Is a godsend to Nervous Sufferers. Is a Great Remedy. Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Lack of Energy, Failing Memory, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness for Study or Business and Impotency, Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Vigorine is the only one that will cure you. Insist on having VIGORINE, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid by mail, $1.00. Six times the quantity, or six packages, $5.00, with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists, or send for it. Local agents wanted. Address PEERLESS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

IT'S NOT MUCH OF A TRICK

To offer for BARGAINS a lot of good-for-nothing stuff at prices that look cheap in the newspapers, but if you want the

GREATEST BARGAINS IN THOROUGHLY RELIABLE Suits and Overcoats

We have them. No other store in the city can offer such truly remarkable bargains as the C. O. D.

Suits and Overcoats that others charge $10 for, our price is - - - - - $7.50
Suits and Overcoats that others charge $12.50 for, our price is - - - - $9.00
Suits and Overcoats that others charge $18 and $20 for, our price is - - $14.50

We glory in giving the BEST GOODS for the LOWEST PRICES.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE, - - - Main Street

'Round Home.

John Ghoosen was in from Euclid on Monday.

Maj. Mix went down to St. Paul this week.

M. W. Jensen was in from McIntosh on Tuesday.

S. C. Bagley was in from Fosston on Monday.

James Norevtny was down from Tabor on Tuesday.

Fred. Ghoosen was down from Euclid on Monday.

Capt. T. A. Dushave was up from Fisher on Monday.

F. E. Hertz went down to St. Paul on Friday evening.

M. W. Jenson was in from McIntosh on Tuesday.

James Novotny was down from Tabor on Tuesday.

K. O. Gigstad was down from St. Hilaire on Tuesday.

E. E. Lommen went down to St. Paul on Friday evening.

W. R. Shields, of Argyle, has rented the Sherman house and opens up this week.

D. P. R. Strong, of the East Grand Forks Review, was in the city on Thursday.

Comrade Louis Fontaine has gone to Duluth to serve his country on the U. S. jury.

Dr. C. E. Dampier went to St. Paul Friday evening, returning on Monday morning.

John O'Brecht came in from Fanny on Tuesday morning to pick up a threshing crew.

S. M. McBha and wife left for their home in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Monday evening.

Bert Duntley went down to the twin cities last week, returning on Sunday morning.

Governor Nelson arrived in the city on Monday morning, and took the train for the north.

P. M. Ringdahl, after a severe illness with typhoid fever is getting able to be around again.

John Kennedy, a young man aged about 25 years, died last week of consumption and was buried on Friday.

E. O. Flunders has resigned the clerkship of the town of Crookston, and Capt. L. C. Couverette has been appointed to succeed him.

Halvor Halvorsea, residing east of Mallory, and aged 17, died at the Crookston hospital of cancer of the liver Wednesday morning.

The most important question before the people of Polk county this fall seems to be the question of division—"to be or not to be."

Chris Hanson last two stacks of millet on Tuesday last. It is thought the fire originated from sparks from a passing threshing engine.

Will Peterson takes T. G. Thompson's place in the California Wine House while Thompson is off on a wild goose chase in Dakota.

Sheriff Grundysen and A. R. Holsten went over to Fisher on Saturday evening to take a little politics to the brethren of the populistic faith.

A regular sap snow set in on Sunday morning, making getting about all day quite a difficult task. Liable to be with us for awhile now.

W. A. Sarsolliet, will open a lumber yard at St. Hilaire. He received two car loads of lumber on Monday as a starter. So says the Spectator.

Butchers and others who have made a study of such things freely predict that pork will sell in this market next spring as high as ten cents a pound on foot.

A hunting party left for Rugby Junction, N. D., Saturday morning. In the party were T. G. Thompson, Theodore Grenhaigh, A. G. Anderson, A. C. Schmidt and A. E. Furrin.

Chief Moose Dung's old log cabin on his claim north of Thief River Falls burned Monday morning. The origin of the fire is supposed to be from some campers who passed the night there.

Notwithstanding the rains last week very much plowing was done. The rain has improved the condition of the ground for plowing, but there has not as yet been enough to fill up the wells.

George A. Webster, who has a contract for making a road in Marshall county came down from Stephen on Monday night to hire four teams, four horses to the team, to help him on the contract.

Geo. McIntosh, who has been running a threshing rig in the vicinity of Beltrami all the fall, was in on Tuesday. He says grain has turned out remarkably well in that neighborhood.

Moses Biel, whose farm is on section 10, in Fairfax, reports a yield of 16½ bushels of wheat per acre, this year, but at present prices of wheat it does not pay, and he will next year sow but a few acres of wheat unless the prospects change very materially. He will sow barley, oats and flax, he thinks.

Deacon Ayers went down to St. Paul and Minneapolis last week for a visit with friends and relatives, his first visit in seventeen years. Expects to be back in time to vote the straight republican ticket and against division.

Mr. G. L. Read and wife of Chicago, who have been in the city the past six weeks visiting their daughter, Mrs. C. H. Sauke, returned home Wednesday evening. While here Mr. Read sold his farm near the city to John E. Chilbaek, the purchase price being $6,000.

James R. McLean, a well known farmer of Drayton, N. D., had the misfortune to break his back this week. He sat on a load of grain and drove into the barn, the door being low, caught and crushed him with the above result. He was still alive at last accounts.

Grains are becoming quite plentiful in this market and the price is very reasonable—only 25 cents a bushel. That must have an extremely small margin for the people who raise them, after deducting freight and commissions—almost equal to wheat we should say.

We have been told, and we have reason to believe, that in the territory designated as Nash county, a large majority of votes will be cast against division. This is quite natural under the circumstances as few, if any, would be benefitted to the extent of their extra taxes, even. Even East Grand Forks seems to have practically given up the fight.

Gen. Manager C. H. Warren and Supt. Jenks were in the city Sunday looking up matters concerning the Great Northern road. Among other things looked after was the building of a bridge over Sixth street. A steel structure is to supplant the wooden affair now doing duty there and this will permit the removal of the piles that now obstruct the middle of the wagon road.

Of the experience of a prominent farmer at Fisher, the Bulletin says: "Wm. Skinner received by freight over the Great Northern, on Thursday last, fifty-one bushel baskets, to be used by him in gathering his crop of potatoes. Friend William diversified his crop this season, planting generously of corn and potatoes, and as a consequence the low price of wheat does not interfere with his sleep at night."

The East Grand Forks Review says: Grand Forks has had another robbery which may end in murder. Last Saturday afternoon some boys playing in Riverside Park heard cries for help down on the river bank. E. C. Elwood heard the cries also and hurried down to the river bank where he found a man stretched out on the ground with his head badly pounded. The victim is in a critical condition. The thieves are still at large.

A hunting party left for Rugby Junction N. D., on Saturday morning. In the party were T. G. Thompson, Theodore Greenhaigh, A. G. Anderson A. C. Schmidt and A. E. Larsen.

Work on the Catholic church at East Grand Forks, has already commenced. The building will be 40 x 100, brick foundation, from the floor to the peak of the roof, 42 feet, and to the top of the tower will be 80 feet. The contract price is $4000. A furnace will be placed in the building. J. W. Ross is the architect, and A. J. Stonfield has the contract for the brick work. The building will have a southern exposure, and the site is one of the finest in the city.

One great objection to the project of division is found in the fact that the proposed division into four, would leave each and every one of the counties altogether too small, and that the last alone is enough to set many within the four prospective counties against the scheme, and should unite every one within the limits of what would be left of Polk county solidly against it. With the exception of the towns on the east side, not one would ever be able to acquire any additional territory.

The Moorhead Weekly News indulges in the following pleasant little notice of the republican candidate for Superintendent of schools in Polk county: Miss Ida K. Hancock, who was graduated from the State Normal school of the city in the class of 1890, has been nominated by the Republican party of Polk county as their candidate for county superintendent of schools. Miss Hancock has been assistant to the county superintendent for the last two years, we understand, and has performed her duties with credit to herself and benefit to the cause of education. After graduating at the Normal school Miss Hancock taught in the city school of Moorhead and gave excellent satisfaction. The News has every reason to believe that if the voters of Polk county should elect Miss Hancock to the office named they would not regret it, but on the other hand would be well pleased with her service and would desire to retain her in the position for a longer time.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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NOTED MEN NO MORE.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND ANDREW J. CURTIN DEAD.

The Former Succumbs to an Attack of Heart Disease at His Home in Boston. Curtin Was in Feeble Health For Some Time and His End Was Long Been Expected.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the well known poet and author died at his home, 296 Beacon street, at 12:10 p. m. Heart failure was the immediate cause of his death, though the doctor has slowly been failing for the last four or five years. An asthmatic difficulty also assisted in the final breaking down of the aged "autocrat." Ten days ago Dr. Holmes returned to his Beacon street residence, from his summer home at Beverly

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Farms. Before that time, slight symptoms of improvement in his condition were noted and the removal was thought advisable. It proved, however, very fatiguing and the doctor did not regard his former condition. Last Friday, a sudden attack of heart failure suddenly siezed him, which, with the long-standing asthmatic trouble, prostrated him. But during the morning he had apparently recovered. After the physicians had gone, however, the doctor was siezed with a severe spasm and before medical aid could be called, he had passed away. He was unconscious for a short time previous to his death. Around his bedside were gathered the members of his family, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., the only surviving son; Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Edward J. Holmes, nephew of the poet. Although the poet's death occurred shortly after midday, it did not become known until a late hour at night.

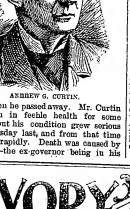
BIOGRAPHICAL.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard college in 1829 and began the study of law, which he soon abandoned for that of medicine. After taking his degree of *M. D.* he spent some time in the hospitals in Paris and other European countries. He returned to Boston in 1836 and began practicing. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and philosophy in Dartmouth college and in 1848 was elected to a similar professorship in the medical school of Harvard university, from which he retired in 1882. But it is chiefly as writer that Dr. Holmes is known, as early as 1831, his contributions appearing in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. In 1857 he began in The Atlantic Monthly a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were followed in 1860 by the "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and in 1883 by "The Newport Polio." As a writer of song, lyrics and poems for festive occasions, he has long occupied the first place. The latter years of his life have been spent in quiet retirement at Beverly Farms, except occasionally by a lecture to the Harvard students.

HIS DEATH LONG EXPECTED.

Andrew J. Curtin, Pennsylvania's War Governor, Dies at Bellefonte.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Oct. 8.—Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin died at 5 o'clock a. m. His end was peaceful, he having been unconscious during the last twelve hours of his life. All the members of his family were at the bedside when he passed away. Mr. Curtin had been in feeble health for some weeks, but his condition grew serious on Thursday last, and from that time he sank rapidly. He was caused by old age—the ex-governor being in his 80th year—combined with nervous prostration which, upon reaching the vital point in the brain, ended his life. When the case first took on a serious aspect, physicians were summoned, but they then abandoned all hopes of recovery, and the death of the old war governor was not a surprise.



ANDREW G. CURTIN.

DETECTIVE AND TRAMP.

The Officer Feeds a Famishing Vagabond and Gets Few Thanks.

There was in this tramp's appearances a suggestion of the lathargy that follows a gorging with free lunch and copious libations of beer that bailed his piteous story of not having had anything to eat "since yesterday morning." The shades of night were falling fast, and that may have to some extent accounted for the mistake of the bum in selecting as the object of his whining appeal McCluskey, one of the best known of the Central office detectives, who was "sleuthing it" along the Bowery.

"You are my dinner and supper for yesterday and breakfast, dinner and supper today. Come with me," said McCluskey, and he led the way into a greasy little beanery from the door of which hung a dingy sign announcing "regular meals, 8 cents." Had the vagrant known what was in store for him he would have never crossed the threshold except under forcible persuasion. "Give this man his yesterday's dinner," said McCluskey.

A slice of boiled beef, a boiled potato, two slices of bread and a cup of muddy coffee were soon set up. Slowly the tramp attacked the meal, and McCluskey waited. When the dishes were clean, the detective beckoned to the waiter and said:

"Bring the gentleman last night's supper."

The order was repeated. The tramp began to suspect something, but he thought it the better to eat his part. Perhaps his eccentric benefactor would give him the price of a bed. Vain hope! The supper disposed of McCluskey ordered "the gentleman's breakfast."

"See here, pardy, I never eats but one meal a day," the latter demurred.

"It is not enough. You told me you were starving, and as an officer of the New York police force it shall never be said that he allowed a fellow man to starve." And the detective displayed his badge.

"Supposin I won't eat?" said the tramp sullenly.

"Then you take no ride. See?"

The trapped bum saw, and he ate his breakfast, known in prison lingo he managed to dispose of his dinner. Nature would stand no more.

"See here, pardy, I couldn't eat any more, not if I got two years for it," he pleaded in genuine distress.

McCluskey had had his fun, and he excused his victim the supper. As the tramp rolled himself out of the place he paused at the door, and with a malevolent glance in his eye said hoarsely, "I'll get even with you for this, you big ——!"—New York Advertiser.

CHILE FOR PROTECTION.

Premiums to Be Paid to Foster the Growth of New Industries.

Through the bureau of American republics of the department of state we learn that the Chilean government has recently taken up the question of industrial progress and seeks the co-operation of the local agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests. In order to augment the productive manufacturing power of Chile, the Society For the Promotion of Industries has suggested to the government that the sum of $600,000 be disbursed annually for a number of years in premiums for the establishment of certain industries, to be divided as follows:

Iron and steel, capital of producing a certain number of tons of iron per annum.....	$200,000
Cotton mill.....	50,000
Woolen factory.....	50,000
Mixture of potash factory.....	25,000
Paper and pasteboard factory.....	25,000
Glass factory.....	25,000
Chemical factory.....	50,000
Sack factory.....	50,000
Hat factory.....	25,000
White paster factory.....	25,000
Match factory, wax or wood.....	25,000

This attempt to foster and develop the production of manufacturing enterprises in Chile is to be supplemented by extensively advertising the possibilities of that country in these several directions. To the manufacturers in the United States it opens up a prospect for further competition, especially in South American trade, which is of equal interest to both labor and capital.

Hog Cholera in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Sept. 22.—Hog cholera is raging in different localities in McLean county and the animals are dying in large numbers. Several thousand pigs have been shipped in here from Welmaka and they are all said to be infected with the disease. Either the disease was brought with them or caused by the change in the climate.

Author of Popular Books.

BEVOIT, Wis., Oct. 4.—The death of Mrs. Minerva Brace Norton, wife of the Rev. S. Norton, occurred Wednesday, after a lingering illness. She was the cousin and early companion of Frances Willard, and author of "A Great Mother, "A True Teacher," and other popular books. Miss Willard was at the deathbed.

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AN AMUSING ADVENTURE.

A Stupid Corporal, an Embarrassed Colonel and a Tactful Woman.

A superior officer of the —th garrison was some time ago the hero of a most amusing adventure, Colonel Z—had received from Mme. V—— an invitation to dinner, but on the day appointed, and just as he was about to start, he was seized with a violent attack of neuralgia and decided to forego the pleasure in store for him. The colonel wrote a letter of apology, called his orderly and said:

"Here, you will give this letter to Mme. V—— and then go and fetch me my dinner."

Here the plot commences. Guy set off after carefully secreting the letter in his breast pocket along with his tobacco pouch. He arrived at Mme. V——'s, delivered his message and stood as rigid as a statue. The lady of the house was surprised and inquired what he was waiting for: Guy replied:

"The colonel told me to fetch him his dinner."

Mme. V—— saw the man's mistake, gave certain orders, and the servants handled the faithful linesman a pile of dishes emitting fragrant odors. Moreover, Mme. V—— added a half dozen of shampagnes into the soldier's pocket and said:

"You will serve this to the colonel at dessert."

Guy came back, and, upon my word, the restaurant seemed to have provided such a host of good things that the colonel got up and took his seat at the table. Over the soup he slowly began to recover his appetite, to his no small surprise. The side dishes made him quite ravenous, with the entrees his palate disappeared, he was stupefied at the roast meat and dumfounded at the game, and still his wonder grew at the marvelous dishes supplied by his chophouse keeper.

"Guy, you will bring something cans out. The colonel in despair thought the matter over and then gave his orderly 10 francs, telling him to buy a bunch of flowers and present it from him to Mme. V——. Then our colonel, satisfied that he had done his duty, went on trying circumstances, settled down in an easy chair and composed himself to sleep. An hour and a half later the door opened, and Guy walked in and gravely deposited two 5 franc pieces on the table. The colonel questioned him with some anxiety.

"The lady paid for the nosegay," said the honest warrior, apparently well pleased with the general turn of affairs.

Mme. V—— receiving the bouquet, had given the soldier 2 francs by way of a tip, on receiving which the latter simply replied:

"It isn't 4 francs, please, ma'am; it is 10 francs."

Colonel Z—— was confined to his bed for three days, to the great alarm of the whole of the garrison.—Progres Illustre.

A Queer Copper Mine.

"There are many kinds of mines and numerous invasions for working precious metals," said Professor L. R. Waring of Omaha, "but the strangest one I ever heard of is at Butte, Mon. When mines were first discovered in that locality, it was found that the water contained in the bottom was so strongly impregnated with copper in solution that coats of all kinds were quickly deposited by the affinity of iron for the iron. For a long time the water pumped out of the mine went to waste, as no method was known of extracting the copper from it. After awhile a discovery was made that it being used to good advantage. Some one thought of their way into the small stream. In a short time it was noticed that they had every appearance of being strands of pure copper, so thickly were they covered with the same. Then he put in a series of reservoirs and tanks and this little gully where the water ran. These he filled with all the old metal he had in the town, including old burial boops. At the end of six months he found that the old junk was rotted and stroyed, and in its place was a sedimentary deposit in the bottom of the reservoirs which was 95 per cent copper."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Sogue" In Parliament.

The Encyclopedia Britannica is authority for the following account of the speeches delivered in the house of commons by the elder Pitt, afterward earl of Chatham:

It is related of him that once in the house of commons he began a speech with the words, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," and then, drawing a smile to prevail in the audience, he paused, looked fiercely around, and with a loud voice, rising in its notes and swelling into vehement anger, he is said to have pronounced again the word "sugar" three times, and having thus quelled the house and extinguished every appearance of levity or laughter turned round and disdainfully asked, "Who will laugh at sugar now?"

Two Guides to Happiness.

Here are a couple of guides to happiness which some wise person has lately discovered: "For a fit of passion take a walk in the open air. You may then speak to the wind without hurting any person or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of idleness count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat and go to work like a man."

Verdi war a very handsome youth, and in spite of his forescore years retains a large share of his former good looks. He is spare, rather tall and walks with a pronounced stoop.

"What is a house without a baby?" asked a lady writer, and an old bachelor editor replied, "It is comparatively quiet!"

SHE SPOKE TOO SOON.

Discovering That She Had Made a Mistake, She Apologized.

In front of Trinity church a stylishly dressed young woman stopped from the sidewalk directly in front of a team of heavy horses attached to a well loaded truck. She was endeavoring to get a sight of a cable car gripman and did not see the rapidly moving truck bearing down upon her. Assuming correctly that she would see her ground to earth, but one of two fashionably appearing young fellows with slightly undish proclivities rushed to the curb, and lifting the woman by the arms quickly swung her around and landed her out of danger on the sidewalk.

She, all unconscious of her dangerous predicament, turned on the young man sharply with an indignant, "How dare you, sir!" and looked as if she were contemplating an assault on him with her parasol.

The young fellow looked surprised, and then, taking off his hat, bowed and, with an "Excuse me, madam," passed on with his friend.

She turned toward the street again and for the first time observed the truck, which now stood in her path. The driver of this calmly remarked: "That dude saved your life, lady. Why don't you scratch his eyes out?"

The woman, for the first time realizing her narrow escape, hurried after the rapidly disappearing youths, who had nearly reached Rector street by that time. Touching her rescuer's arm, she quickly apologized for her rudeness and thanked him for his timely act.

"Don't mention it, please. The pleasure is entirely mine, I assure you," was the response. Two bots were doffed, and the blushing woman was left on the sidewalk with a humiliating sense of her previous rudeness.

"Beastly queer things these girls are, Harvey," said one to the other as they disappeared in the nearest beanery to the L station.—New York Advertiser.

NATURE'S CRUELTY.

The Ichneumon Fly Makes Its Natural Enemy Serve Its Purpose.

The ichneumon fly of Ceylon is the natural enemy of the spider. This insect is green in color, and in form resembles a wasp with a marvelously thin waist. It makes its nest in a hole in vertical clay and then goes on a hunting expedition. Its victims are invariably spiders of various kinds, but all are captured in the same mode of treatment. A scientific writer describes some insect which effectually paralyzes the luckless spider, who is then carried off to the nest and there stowed with a ball of moist clay. Another and another victim is brought in to this chamber of horrors. Then the ichneumon fly proceeds to deposit her eggs, one in the body of each spider, which can just move its legs in a vague, aimless manner, but can offer no resistance.

This done, the fly returns to her work as a mason. She closes the nest door and builds up the entrance to this ghastly cell. Then she commences a new cell, which she furnishes in like manner, and then closes; then she adds yet another cell, and so on until each larger store of eggs are all provided for, and the fly's work in life being accomplished she dies, leaving her cell tenanted at last in safety. In due time these horrid little maggots come to life and find themselves surrounded by fresh meat ready. Each poor spider is still alive, and his juices afford nutriment for the ichneumon grub till it is ready to undergo the chrysalis stage, thence to emerge as a winged fly fully prepared to carry out the same cruel work. Nature seems to regard to spiders.—Ashton Reporter.

A Burning Mountain.

At Wingen, in New South Wales, about 200 miles from Sydney, is a burning mountain, one of the most remarkable sights to be seen in Australia. It is to be seen by night and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has in some unaccountable way become ignited and has been burning for many years, certainly long before the advent of the white man in this portion of the colony. The course of the fire can be traced for considerable distance by the numerous depressions or chasms occasioned by the fusing of the rock and earthy matter which the coal has been consumed. Smoke is continually issuing from the sides of the mountain, and in the vicinity of these openings the surface is hot and has a dry, parched appearance, while sticks thrust into these openings are very readily ignited.—Indianapolis News.

Meyerbeer.

Meyerbeer was so nervous and "edgety" about his works that when they were in course of preparation or rehearsal or performance he never gave himself or any one else concerned a moment's peace of mind. He was constantly making changes or alterations in the score and would sometimes write a passage in three or four different colored inks in order to try the different effects, and then could not make up his mind which was the best. He worried over his opera, "L'Africaine," to the very last, retouching and polishing, even while it was in rehearsal, that the self imposed labor made him ill, and he died before the first public performance. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Awful Death.

A local band was one day playing at Damferline when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what that way they were playing.

"That is 'The Death of Nelson,'" solemnly replied the bandmaster.

"Aye, man," remarked the weaver, "ye hae gien him an awfu' death."—Tit-Bits.

Binding.

Hayrick—Can't you fix this splice so that neither of us can get a divorce?

Parson—You can make a contract to that effect if you wish.

Hayrick—That's it. Draw up articles that this is to be a fight to a finish.—Kate Field's Washington.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota has passed the Chapter one of the General Laws of 1893, for the submission to the people of the State, for their approval or rejection as the general election to be held on the 6th day of November A. D. 1894, the following proposed amendments to the constitution, viz: (1) of Article Nine (9) of the constitution.

This section to be amended now reads as follows:

Section 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are levied shall be valued at its cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the state. Provided, that the legislature may by general law or special act, authorize municipalities organized to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon the same, according to the benefits to the property to be derived from such improvements, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And provided *further*, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of hay scales and weighing in any city or municipality having a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, by a special order or assessment upon the fixed feet of all lands fronting on any water main or water pipe, laid by such city or municipality within certain limits from either side of such water main or water pipe, to be thereof without regard to such values of such property, and to empower such city to collect any such assessments or fines, or penalties for failure to pay the same, or any fee for the use of any weighing or measuring machine by municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any water rate or fee for use.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

It is proposed to amend Section 1 of Article 9 of the above quoted section of the Constitution by adding thereto the following proviso:

And, provided *further*, that there may be levied and collected such a tax upon all inheritances and bequests, legacies and gifts regardless of every kind of property passing to any natural person or corporation. Such tax shall not be less than one per centum nor more than five per centum, progressive, but shall not exceed a maximum of five per cent.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to clothe the Legislature with authority to levy the following subjects:

1. Inheritances. 2. Devises. 3. Bequests. 4. Legacies. 5. Gifts.

1. The said proposed amendment contemplates that all inheritances, devises, etc. to be based at certain amounts to be determined by the Legislature, shall be subject to taxation.

2. The tax shall be graded or progressive, but shall not exceed a maximum of five per cent.

3. In other words, it is proposed to confer upon the Legislature authority to tax the above subjects, either by appropriate machinery to any extent, not in excess of five per cent of the amount thereof.

4. Legislature may, if such authority is conferred, prescribe a higher rate than five per cent, applicable to all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies and gifts regardless of the amount thereof. In other words it is proposed that an inheritance of Five Hundred Dollars be taxed at the same rate per cent as an inheritance of Five Thousand Dollars.

5. It is proposed to create a new taxing with the amount of the inheritance, devise, or the value of property passing by the gift, and the rate of taxation may be uniform as to any particular inheritance, bequest, etc. Thus, if said inheritance, bequest, etc. amounts to Five Dollars may be taxed at a certain rate per cent, and if it amounts to Ten Dollars, a different rate per cent, and if it amounts to Fifty Dollars, and a still different rate for the third class, and so on, and so on, *ad infinitum*. In other words it is proposed that the rate shall be prescribed by the Legislature.

6. The amendment is drawn by the proposed amendment is defined generally "to be a burden imposed by the government upon persons or property for public purposes, whether of real or personal property, or upon the exercise of a privilege or franchise." Taxes on the transfer of intestate law, or by any deed or instrument of conveyance, to take effect only after the death of the grantor."

7. The power of each state is claimed to rest upon the fact that the right to take property by devise or descent is not a natural right, but is a privilege which the state may grant or withhold, or it is argued that the state may justly attach to such subjects a reasonable tax.

8. Similar legislation has been in force for some years in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states.

9. The said amendment is proposed for the purpose of submitting the question as to the validity of such legislation in the absence of express constitutional authority.

H. W. CHILD,
Attorney General.

Dated March 24, 1894.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.)
(Last publication October 25, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of Three Hundred Fifty-Six and Fifty-Two Hundredths Dollars, which, with interest, to P. Y. Day, mortgagee, by Ole Olson and Ingeborg Olson, his wife, mortgagors, dated March 19th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county and state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock, a. m., which said mortgage together with the debt thereby secured, was assigned by said mortgagee to Thomas Franklin Fickett, by written assignment, dated the 19th day of April, 1893, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 30th day of August, 1893, at nine o'clock, a. m., and duly recorded on pages 634 to 635.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of Four Hundred Fifty-Eight and 40-100 cents over and above all payments and interest, besides the sum of one hundred dollars attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and Fifty ($50) Dollars fee for foreclosure, as stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section Thirty-four (34) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in and for said county of Polk, state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the seventeenth day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated September 27th, 1894.

WILLIAM FRANKFORD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. [23-31]

Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

Do You Want Work
A steady paying job with the largest house in the world. 30 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Every stock that is warranted to grow, 25 best varieties seed potatoes in the world, etc. If you want money, write, stating age.
L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, St Paul, Minn.
[25-30] (THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.)

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

MARTHA WASHINGTON
COOK BOOK
FREE!
320 PAGES.
ILLUSTRATED.
One of the best Cook Books published. It contains 320 pages, full of choice recipes for all kinds of cooking. Every housekeeper should have one. Send 20 stamps (postage) for same. Address plainly
MAILED FREE.
Send 20 LARGE LION HEADS (silk) from Arm and Hammer Soda and 2 Trade Marks from Cow Brand Soda. Write for list of other fine Premiums, etc. Have many valuable premiums. Write them out, to give away. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular & Outfit free. Address
WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

There Is Merit
in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I know it because it has done me good. I was in a bad condition

John R. Lochry, Roxbury, Ohio.

with Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation Hot Flashes. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am as well as ever. I give Hood's Sarsaparilla all the credit. I took no other medicine. JOHN R. LOCHARY, Roxbury, Ohio

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills are rapidly taking the lead.

Here's the Idea
Of the Non-pull-out Bow
The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and fall—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and the bow fits the groove, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out
Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.
My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.
P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $25,800.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. HENDRICKSON, President
ELLINGTON, Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier

First National Bank
OF
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct. 1881
Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,600
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.
Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.
GEO. G. GRESHAM, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, E. D. Chase, E. D. Childs
Geo. G. Gresham, J. F. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Wade, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby
A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Fonda'ne & Anglin's store, Main St. Crookston.

JUST LEAVE PEKIN.

MINISTER DENBY WARNS AMERICAN CITIZENS TO FLY.

Pekin, Its Says, Is Certain to Be Attacked by the Japanese, and Women and Children Should Be Sent to Places of Safety—A Decisive Battle Expected in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A Shanghai dispatch says: United States Minister Denby warned the American residents of Pekin that the city is certain to be attacked by the Japanese, and he advises that all the women and children be sent at once to places of safety. Already many of the wealthier natives are departing and many others are making preparations to follow their example.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

End of the Japan-China Trouble Looked For Soon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The crisis of the China-Japan war is looked for within the next 10 days or two weeks by these most interested and best informed on the contest. The legations of the two countries are expecting daily to hear that the decisive battle has been fought. This is based on the fact that the Japanese have been gradually closing in around Pekin, and the invading army is compelled by force of circumstances to strike their blow at once or not at all. The intense cold which comes on about the middle of October makes this imperative. The Japanese climate is very mild even in winter, and the Japanese troops are wholly unprepared for the rigorous climate about Pekin, which is due within two weeks. The Chinese look upon this as one of their defenses, and the Japanese fully appreciate that it compels them to concentrate their campaign for this year into the next few weeks, and if possible, days. For that reason they are expected to make heroic efforts to decide the contest at once. They are without heavy clothing, camp equipments, etc., for a campaign in the latter part.

A Battle Imminent.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—The advance guard of the Japanese army has crossed the Yalu river and formed a new camp. A battle is believed to be imminent.

THE CZAR IS WORSE.

High Officials Hurrying to the Side of the Russian Ruler.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The Schlesische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that a sudden change for the worse has taking place in the condition of the czar. The dispatch adds that the minister of war has ordered prayers for the preservation of the life of the czar to be offered up in all the garrison and regimental churches. This order is said to be due to a telegram received direct from Livadia, and stating that the czar's illness has taken a disquieting turn. Fainting fits are reported to have supervened and to have rendered an operation immediately necessary.

In conclusion it is stated that court dignitaries and other high functionaries have hurriedly started for Livadia.

FATAL DETROIT FIRE.

Six Men Killed and Ten Injured by Falling Walls.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—Six men are dead, ten are more or less injured and $60,000 worth of property was destroyed by the burning of Keenan & Job's five-story furniture establishment on Jefferson avenue. The dead, all of whose bodies have been recovered from the ruins, are:

MICHAEL H. DONOHUE, lieutenant of Chemical Engine No. 9.

J. R. DELY, fireman.

JOHN W. FAGET, pipeman.

JULIUS CEMMINS, pipeman.

MARTIN BALL, pipeman.

FREDERICK BUSSMICS, electrician worker and substitute fireman.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

Fifty Victims of the Recent Storm Found Around Key West.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 4.—A special from Key West says that 50 dead bodies, victims of the wrecks occurring on the reefs during the recent storm, have been washed ashore on the islands around Key West. The dead, it is stated, are evidently sailors from the vessels destroyed, although the length of time which has elapsed since the storm has rendered the bodies unidentifiable, through decomposition. The probabilities are that many more of those ghastly evidences of the hurricane's fury will be brought to light in a few days.

WENT INTO THE RIVER.

Bridge Supports Sawed and a Passenger Train Wrecked.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Tomahawk, Wis., says: Train wreckers sawed the supporting timbers of the Soo railroad bridge at Tomahawk Junction, and the westbound passenger train was wrecked. The engine plunged into the river. The body of the fireman is buried under the engine. The engineer had two legs broken. No passengers were injured.

Name of a Severe Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The steamer Gaelic brought news of a severe hurricane, which according to the Kobe Chronicle of Sept. 11, caused widespread destruction. The cyclone swept on to the northeast afterward wrecking Logtesk. Many vessels are supposed to have been lost. Marianapol, was practically blotted out of existence.

Cockran Not a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The World says that Congressman Bourke Cockran will not be a candidate for renomination. He announced his determination to do so May 1.

LITTLE ROCK DEVASTATED.

The Arkansas City Visited by a Destructive Cyclone.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.—A terrible cyclone struck this city at 7:20 p. m. and almost devastated the business portion of the city. Several people are known to have been killed and injured, while it is feared scores of others have met the same horrible fate. The main portion of the business center is practically in ruins and the amount of damage is incalculable. The total property loss will probably approximate $500,000. The cyclone was accompanied by a terrible storm and the stocks of goods in those business houses which were unroofed, though not otherwise wrecked, were destroyed by water. The storm struck the state penitentiary, which stands on a hill in the western part of the city, with fearful force, destroying the dining room, tearing down the stable and shops, unroofing the main cell building and demolishing the warden's office. Several convicts were seriously injured, one of whom died an hour afterwards.

ARABS MASSACRED.

News of Serious Fighting by Belgians in Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Exchange Telegraph company announces that the African mail has brought news of serious fighting between the Arabs and Belgians in the Congo state. It is alleged by these advices that the Belgians claimed a truce after heavy fighting and that they have massacred in the Arabs and massacred them without quarter.

Another account says that the Arabs, commanded by Chief Rumiliza, after a truce agreed upon a conference which was unsatisfactorily commenced, fell immediately afterwards, the Arab powder magazine exploded. This caused both sides to suspect treachery and fighting between them was resumed. The Arabs were surrounded on all sides by the Belgians and were nearly all massacred. Chief Rumiliza succeeded in escaping, but the great majority of his followers perished. Over thirty chiefs were numbered among the slain. The Belgians captured 300,000 lakhs worth of property.

HAS BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The Czar Suffering From That Malady, According to His Medical Attendant.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with Professor Leyden, the distinguished specialist, who has just returned from Spala, where he has been in attendance upon the czar in conjunction with Professor Zacharin. Professor Leyden, replying to the request of the Associated Press for a definite statement as to the nature of the illness of the czar, said distinctly:

"His majesty is suffering from Bright's disease." He added, however, "that the disease is, as yet, in mild form though there is no doubt that Nicholas II. is laboring under a serious difficulty in breathing."

Work of the Fish Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Commissioner McDonald, of the fish commission says that despite the difficulties experienced in the work of propagating and rearing fish, owing to drought and excessive heat, the work of the season has been large and will compare favorably with the records of past years. Over 6,000,000 fish of various kinds have been hatched and loosed under the auspices of the commission.

Missionaries Apprehend No Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In response to an inquiry regarding the safety of missionaries in China, the London missionary society has received a telegram from Bankow, stating that all the missionaries are well and that the apprehend no trouble.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Stronger. No. 2 spring 464c; No. 1 Northern 47c; No. 2 Northern 454c.
CORN—Firm. No. 1, 354c.
OATS—Steady. No. 2 white 324c; No. 3 white 314c.
BARLEY—Easy. No. 2, 52c; sample, 45@ 48c.
RYE—Higher. No. 1, 60c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 8, 1894.

HOGS—Steady. Quality only ordinary, but some better. All sell early to packers at $4.50 @4.70.

CATTLE—Slow and weak following eastern decline. Good demand for fat cattle.

Prime steers, $3.65@3.75; good steers, $3.00 @3.50; prime cows, $2.90@3.00; good cows, $2.60 @2.80; common to fair cows, $1.60@1.75; light veal calves, $2@2.50; best calves, $1.90@2.00; stockers, $1.25@2; feeders, $2@3; bulls, $1.25 @1.75.

SHEEP—In better demand.

Receipts, $1,000; best lambs sold at $3.60@3.65; common $1.25.

Receipts: 200 hogs, 1,200 cattle, 10 calves, 1,000 sheep.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 8, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62c; No. 2 Northern, 54@c; December, No. 1 Northern, 57c; May, No. 1 Northern, 60½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8, 1894.

WHEAT—October, closed at 55½c; December opening, 1854c; highest, 56½c; lowest, 55½c; close, 56½c; May opening, 58¾c; highest, 59¾c; lowest, 58¾c; close, 59c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1894.

HOGS—Quality fair. Market firm, prices active, about 5c higher.

CATTLE—Steady; active; unchanged.

SHEEP—Market quiet without change.

Receipts: Cattle, 22,000; hogs, 23,000; sheep, 23,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1894.

Closing returns.

WHEAT—October, 54@54½c; December, 53½c; May, 58c.

CORN—October, 31½c; November, 32c bid; December, 30½c; May, 35c.

OATS—Steady; October, 23½c; December, 19½c; May, 26c.

PORK—Lower; October, $9.17½; January, $12.67½.

LARD—Lower; October, 87.65c; January, $7.30.

SHORT RIBS—Lower; October, $6.75; January, $6.30.

A QUERY.

When Nellie's silent, I am puzzled.
Queer, sir! sir!—
One day I asked her what it was
A man could give and still retain.
"Oh, dear," said she, "another case."
And sighed as if she were in pain.

When Nellie speaks, I am mazed.
Queer, sir! sir!
"I can't imagine what there is
That you can give and still retain.
Commodious seem to be your bin."
"My word," said I. She sighed again.

I thought one day I would propose—
My queerest vein.
I told my love and asked her hand.
She coyly blushed and sweetly said:
"You wish it? You may have by hand."
Upon my bosom dropped her head.

Alas, doth man reap what he sows?
My query sire.
When her I asked to set the day.
She pertly said: "This land is mine,
For I can also give away
A thing, yet keep it—draw the line."
—Robert Fletcher Woodward.

SCENES IN NAPLES.

Some of the Incidents of the Street Life of the Neapolitans.

The commonest people of Naples seldom buy anything from the stores or shops, but patronize peddlers and street hawkers almost exclusively. At the portable kitchen booths a bill of fare is offered to the hungry wayfarer that is laughingly reasonable in price and varied in kind. Besides the ever present macaroni the principal articles of food are the frutti di mare, "sea fruits," including mussels, polypi and sea spiders, all regarded as most tempting delicacies by the ever hungry lazzaronis.

Then there are roasted fishes of all kinds, cakes dumplings, so called spighe, and finally the national meat food, called braciuola, which is really a dumpling or cake made of lamb meat and lard. Snail soup is another delicacy as well as cheese with worm holes in it. Like all southerners, the Neapolitans show a marked fondness for sweets of all kinds, and they would be quite lost without their portion of struffoli, a rather tough cake made principally of honey. Then nothing appeals to the lazzaroni appetite so insidiously as the famous Easter cake of Casatello, which is sprinkled most temptingly with fluid pork fat, and in which whole eggs are baked, shell and all, a questionable dainty to uneducated palates.

The lazzaroni women are seldom beautiful and generally not even good. They are usually poorly built, with swarthy complexions and irregular features. Now and then one finds a pretty pair of eyes of great beauty, but rarely. The Neapolitan women are not to be compared with the women of the country as seen in Rome and in the Campagna, whose trim figures, graceful movements and frequently charming if fascinating faces so often greet the eye of the traveler. Their fullness of form, proud bearing and fine profiles are not conspicuously absent in the wives of the lazzaroni. And how could it well be otherwise? Are they not "beasts of burden" for "beasts of burden?" Are the women not the real "working animals" much more than this?—Home and Country.

One Way of Saving $ Cents.

I heard a good story that brings out Russell Sage's leying up for a rainy day hobby. It seems that Russell seldom if ever misses the directors' meeting, except every day in the Western Union building, after which he is not averse to an inexpensive cigar, and just here it is not amiss to suggest that Russell should smoke tobies, which would furnish his tobacco solace for the small sum of three for five, which is just in his line. While at the cigar stand, fishing around his not at all fashionable overcoat for the requisite coin, an acquaintance arrived and plunked down 15 cents for an imported weed. The cunning old speculator of the destinies of Well street laughs saw an opportunity here to make a turn in the cigar line. Three cents a dime, he laid it beside the acquaintance's 15 cents and then suggested to said acquaintance to order two for a quarter. As the brand the gentleman wanted retailed for 8 cents straight or two for a quarter the fogy Russell secured a 15 center to 10 cents. This is given in accuracy, as there is no saying anything about the other phase of the deal.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Light of the "Lightning Bug."

Of late the naturalists have been losing sleep and filling a great deal of valuable magazine space in discussing the causes that produce the light emitted by fireflies. As is generally the case where much study and investigation is involved, there is a wide difference of opinion. One school of scientists traces the phenomenon to the nervous system of the insect; another to his respiration, while a third school has prepared an article of 6,000 words to prove that the light is entirely dependent upon the poor bug's circulation. The burden of evidence seems to be in favor of those who claim that the luminous flame is made up of fat globules, which are intermittently acted upon by the oxygen of the air and the phosphorescence is the creature's body.—St. Louis Republic.

The Car Cure.

We do not know, but we strongly suspect, that our electric railways are encouraging the car cure. In one of the towns are gravely discussing the effects of electric railways on rheumatism, and many sufferers take the car cure with regularity and supposed benefit. They get on near the motor as possible and rest longing eyes on the trolley. As a noted and eminent English physician said at the result of his observation "that fully two-thirds of the allments of humanity were purely imaginary," we can readily see how the car cure for rheumatism is very efficacious.—Atlanta Constitution.

The protection afforded to the earth by snow is shown by Ebermayer in the "Influence of Frosts." In one observation the temperature of the air above the snowy was 6 degrees below zero. Under the snow the thermometer stood at 36 degrees.

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Adda A. Crystal of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, party of the first part, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 9th day of May, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Polk county, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1890, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages on page 1.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of $2,000 and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, by assignment dated December 31, 1890, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 12:00 m., in book 64 of mortgages, on page 1 thereof.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $2,000, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage for said principal sum of $2,000, and for interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of said certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, by assignment dated December 31, 1890, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 12:00 m., in book 64 of mortgages, on page 1 thereof.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $2,000, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and payable upon said note and mortgage for said principal sum of $2,000, and for interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of said certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated October 31st, 1890, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1892, at 12:00 m., in book 64 of mortgages, on page 1 thereof.

And whereas

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast el. ..... 6:20 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, el. ..... 7:00 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads last so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:50 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Fergus Falls, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:55 p. m. Daily
7:35 a. m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	7:25 a. m. Daily
8:30 a. m. Daily ex Sun.	Going south to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	8:00 p. m. Daily ex Sun.
9:00 a. m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p. m. Mond. Wed. Friday.
9:00 a. m. Tues Thurs.	Going east in Mentor, Erskine, Melnbolm and Fosston	6:30 a. m. Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a. m. Sat.	....Going on Fosston branch....	7:30 p. m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

K. D. Chase arrived on Wednesday morning.

Farmers at Fosston are organizing a cheese factory.

Seven recruits for the Salvation army are reported last week.

Geo. W. Peake arrived from Minneapolis on Wednesday morning.

For all kinds of job work at living rates try the JOURNAL job rooms.

A big crowd came up from Fertile to hear the governor on Wednesday.

Mayor Wm. Henry Eustis arrived on the Northern Pacific road on Wednesday morning.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 45 for 1 Hard. Was quoted on Tuesday at 46.

Mrs. A. Beach, Sr., goes to Fergus Falls, this week for a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Gaub.

George J. McManus, the original "farmers friend" is in the city this week in the interest of life insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Kermott welcomed the arrival of a tiny baby girl at their home on Sunday morning.

Prof. Walseth was up to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening. He is making an active canvass for judge of probate.

A. Daniels reports that his boy that suffered an operation not long since is doing nicely. A rupture produced the case.

Will Peterson takes T. G. Thompson's place in the California wine-house while Thompson is off on a wild goose chase in Dakota.

Hans Larson is able to be about the streets again. He looks quite thin and pale yet from his recent attack of the typhoid fever.

Earnest Soerdal and daughter, Mrs. Cane, arrived from Ashland on Monday morning to visit old friends and relatives in this city. Earnest says he shall stay until his friends get tired enough to send him home.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

At a chattel mortgage sale on Tuesday one team sold for $125 and another for $92. The stuff sold was the Sam Cunningham property.

A. W. Foss the genial publisher of the Thirteen Towns came in to hear the governor speak. Foss is making a rattling success of the Fosston paper.

Frank Deming, of Gentilly, was in on Tuesday. He has just been making a trip along the west side of the county and says that division is not popular there.

John Scott returned on Tuesday morning from St. Paul, where went to sell a carload of cattle. He says the market for hogs and cattle is extremely dull just now.

The Sons of Vets will hold a meeting at their hall on Monday evening of next week. Business of great importance to the camp and a full attendance is desired.

It is whispered on change that E. O. Flanders has deputed lenee for an indefinitely prolonged stay in pastures new and greener fields, neglecting to leave any address.

Nick Enfield is clerking at the Cleveland house in the absence of Andrew Small, who has gone to St. Paul and Wabasha to visit friends and relatives for a month.

Iver A. Krohn who sold out to his partner last week will remain at the old stand and do a wholesale cigar business. Krohn is a rustler and will no doubt do well.

In the report of conference proceedings at Duluth we see that Rev. Lee W. Squier is returned to the Crookston M. E. church, which will be good news to his many friends here.

R. E. Smith brought in four spring pigs on Tuesday that weighed over 200 pounds each, and sold them to Geo. Vine for six cents per pound cash. Such deals help out the light wheat crop wonderfully.

Miss Ollie Halverson has been greatly missed from her accustomed place in the post office during her illness. The JOURNAL is pleased to learn that the little lady is doing nicely and will no doubt soon be able to resume her duties.

Last week P. L. Renue did a land office business. He bought out his partner in the restaurant business, Mr. Krohn, and welcomed the arrival of a sweet little Miss whom he calls "daughter" and it didn't seem such a wonderful week for business either.

Threshing, the little that remains to be done, was resumed again on Tuesday morning. As the weather from now on is liable to be catchy, the farmers will be apt to improve every moment of the time that is serviceable until the threshing is all completed.

August Wentzel was in from the farm on Tuesday, looking pretty slim as the outcome results of a fortnight's wrestle with fever. August says the farmers are improving the opportunity to hush their fall plowing, and are running the soil over at a great rate. The late rains have helped out wonderfully in this particular.

"I don't believe there is going to be much of a shower, after all," said democratic state central committeeman, J. E. O'Brien as he grabbed his grip at the Merchants in St. Paul and started for the depot on Saturday evening last, while the republican clans were gathering for the great McKinley rally and the heavens were lighted up with the glare of thousands of torches.

The Minneapolis Journal had a long cock and bull article about two prominent citizens of Thief River Falls shooting moose out of season, and the Press, of that village in its last issue explodes the whole story, showing that the only foundation for the yarn lay in the fact that a citizen of that village has a few calves which he has captured and is raising as pets. It seems there has been no "wholesale slaughter of moose" as alleged and this fact ignitable to be made painfully plain to the meddlesome individual who started the yarn.

The question of county division is not a political question, although the townsite boomers tried hard to make it so, persuading several town alliance organizations to endorse it, but failed to persuade the populists to make it an issue. That the schemers were bitterly disappointed at their failure to induce the populist party to father their scheme is evident, but they are trying to work it among the various candidates for office by every device known to the scheming politician. The strong-holds of division are in the villages that are indicated as county seats and their immediate vicinity. Outside of this, the principal ones working for it are prospective officials of the new counties. When the schemers failed to get the endorsement of the populist party as a party, they seemed to have lost their courage in a measure and their grip in a large degree, and now they seem to be merely whistling to keep their courage up—they don't expect to win.

COUNTY DIVISION.

Some of the Schemes the Promoters are Adopting to Effect it. as Given by a Correspondent.

THE following communication from John Tollefson illustrates what the JOURNAL has long said, that as much human nature exists in other places as in Crookston—that men are just as grasping in the would-be county seats as anywhere else and the simple act of division does not get rid of human nature. Tollefson's experience shows the thin devices that the county division schemers are working to accomplish their schemes. They are depending upon a tissue of misrepresentation and utter falsehoods hoping thus to prejudice a majority to vote for division. Tollefson is led to suppose that the attacks made upon him are inspired by the meanness and avaricionsness of Crookston collectors, and in case of division his duties will fall off like an old garment and he will have no further trouble in the matter.

John Tollefson on Division.

MEDSEES EDITUR: As ben hyar dees kuntry fem yar. Ae koom from Norvay en Sveden, en Ae ben gade Norske sukker. Mae farm ees on Heel River. Ae her howeland, brush laud, hay land, heel land, sheep land, en gude hog pasture on da side dish. Ae kaipe tventy-fray sheep, two hogs, fray gurls, en two oxes. Ae trade vit Mekkentosh, en ae ben to Crukstoae en prove up on mae homestad. Ae pade sexteen dollar to dem land offese mae dar, en yet vas two mush, ven Ae klar the land oop en mak it gude land. Yen Ae koom bek from Crukstone Ae stup off at Mekkentosh for coffe en vomin on oxes. Yen Ae get on dae platform dae fat feller in Ottaes's Benk, hue stead der, en hue say to mae:

"Hi, Tollefson! So your prove oop, eh? Vell, now, you pay sexteen dollar every yar."

"Yat for?" Ae ase.

"Fur dem Crukstone soss-guns," hue sase, en hue laff all over lees face.

"Yat for you laff?" Ae ase to heem. "You tink ae use sell mae hogs en shape for dem fellers?"

"No," hue say. "But now you kum morgage vit mae benk your veet crop, en vae kan you get money to pay texes. Vae ben hevsinch as you now;" en hue laff some more, hart es ever hue kood.

En Ae get mad, en Ae ase to heem. "You go avay vit mae. Ae go Mester Droo, en Ae gev shattle morgage on mae sheep en oxes, en Ae pay morgage before dae foreclose. Ae ben no Svede sukker. Ae gev you no morgage on mae veet." Den hue laff again, en stock out his belly en say:

"You run for offis, Yon Tollefson? You gev shattel morgage to Droo, hey? You hev your name posted in Crukstone? You dem smart Norvegan! You let Droo steem you! Ae ben sorry Ae spek vit you. You go long en bet Droo tan your hadel"

Vel, Ae ben mad, en Ae ben stub. Ae het store beefe to dem. Dat Conger hue had mae mussheen note, en hue say Ae must get bak kvik from Droo vit det money, or hue vould soo mae at East Grand Forks on mussheen note, en mak mae pay costes. Vell, Ae go kvik right avay to Mester Droo, en hue beak, en hue sae Ae vant two hunder tollar on mae sheep and oxes. Hae, sae times vere hard, en hae her no so much money. Hae ask ven Ae pay det horse note vat died last spreeng vit distemper. Ae say det horse vas no gude. Ae tell him det horse vas a sheet. Mester Droo hae mad, en hue say hae sorry money so skarse. Vell, Ae go bek to Mester Conger, en ask heem. Ae say Ae vant to get shattel morgage on mae veet for two hunder tollar.

"All right, Yon Tollefson," hae say. "Ae gave you two hunder tollar, en shange you twenty tollar soussesion."

Vell, mae sign det pepper of Conger's, en hue gef mae mussheen note, en pay mae tirty-fem dollar. Vell, Ae fale purty big sunnagun, vit det mussheen note en tirty-fem dollar in mae close, en Ae go down hae de sulloon. Den Ae go betch on mae oxes en mae ole vomin, en Ae get in mae vagon. En a fuller room oop en ask ef dis hae Meester You Tollefson. Ae sne et bean, but mae ole voman hue say in mae ear, "Noo, noo, et is collector."

Vell, hae say, "Ae got pepper har for you."

En hae read pepper to mae from Crukstone yustice. Hae say: "You hef tirty-fem dollar, You Tollefson. Meester Droo hae say you pay mae det money hae let you go. If you no pay, dees pepper tek you to Crukstone to yustice court."

Hae say det. Vell, Ae say noting. Ae lein fale 2 bad.

"Vell, vot you do?" hae say. "You vant go to Crukstone? Det nice place. Aet gude ride cross dere from Heel River—forty mile. As get 10 cents mile."

Den Ae get mad, en svare lek Yankee faller, en mak det constable afraid. Ae say Ae nefer go det vay to Crukstone. Ae say, "Ae go home en verk lak hal fur devesshun. Ae see vether Ae go Crukstone to yustice court. Ae call allance meeting at stale house, en Ae her Andrew Trovatou pass reslushun gainst Crukstone—en East Grand Forks. Ae kreek en to bal!"

Det offeser hue say hue sorry. Hae no blam mae. Ae vas shoost rate. Dem Crukstone fallers party tuff sun-guns.

"Better you go down see Meester Droo," hae say.

Vel, Ae taed mae oxes en ole voman to dis yost, en Ae vent to Meester Droo. En Ae say Ae her only tirty tollar, en Ae beun purty bal dam mad at dem Crukstone fallers for makkin out det pepper, en Ae go back to Heel River en verk lak hal for devesshun.

"Det's right, You, det's right. Gefe em hal," hae say to mae. "You spend some of det money, hey? Vel, det vas all right. Gefe me twenty-fem tollar, en Ae send et to det Crukstone feller, en you kape fem tollar to verk devesshun. Dam dem Crukstone ness, anyvay. Dae lak skeen gude Norvegan man. You see how yes, Yon. Geef em hal!" En hae put mae arm tuk mae bruder.

Vel, Ae geef him twenty-fem tollar, en hi mark et on de horse note vat died last spreeng. En Ae half four dollar for mae ole voman, en fem dollar for verk devesshun. En Ae beun purty beg man in mae town, en Ae kneet dem Crukstone en Grand Forks fallers out. Ae bean no Svede sukker, petcher boots. Ae bean to Meskentosh fair, en Ae learn a treek. You vatch une steem.

YON TOLLEFSON.

Hill River, Oct. 8, 1894.

Rev. Astwood, of Euclid was in the city on Monday evening on his way to Fergus Falls, to attend Presbytery. The Rev. gentleman has worked hard and faithfully all summer trying to get the church building at Euclid repaired up and has made a complete success of his work.

A party of hunters from New York who have been up in Marshal and Kittson counties returned on Monday evening and spent an hour or so in the city awaiting the arrival of the western train. They report having had a grand good time, found lots of game and after having seen much of the country will return to their homes very favorably impressed with its capacities.

The Windsor hotel, in St. Paul, is one of the finest in the land, where a person may find all of the comforts of a home at reasonable rates. It building which became so famous as the windsor that it soon had to be enlarged, and this process has taken place so often that it is now one of the leading hotels of St. Paul. It is republican headquarters, or rather where republicans when in St. Paul make their home, and it is a good place to stop at, too.

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder writes that the claim by another company to have received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease.

Ole E. Rude was one of the sufferers near Beltrami that destroyed so much hay. Ole had a large quantity put up down there, had very little if any besides, and every bit he had down there was destroyed. This was pretty hard lines for Ole, taken in consideration with a light crop and the low price of wheat.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [25-tf.]

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman, writes from Rockport, Utah, under date May 12, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy declaring it the best I ever used for wire cuts, sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock without it." F. L. Kermott, druggist, sells and guarantees it.

SUIT FOR $6,000 000.

Northern Pacific Bondholders After the Villard-Colby Management.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—A telegram was received from Dow & Jones, the New York bankers, stating that the Northern Pacific bondholders' committee has definitely decided to begin suit against the Villard-Colby management for upwards of $6,000,000. The suit is to recover for the alleged wrongful expenditure of Northern Pacific funds in the purchase of connecting lines, equipments, etc. It is the result of the investigation into the charges against Oakes.

Reed Wouldn't Criticise.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 6.—When Hon. T. B. Reed was asked by an Associated Press reporter for his opinion on the address of the Democratic executive committee of Ohio on the money question he said he did not care to express himself about the matter, as it was a subject which would be more generally discussed later on.

Printers in Session.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—The 42nd annual meeting of the International Typographical union met in this city at 9:30 a. m. at Odd Fellow's hall. The session will last the entire week. It will be the last annual meeting, the gatherings hereafter to occur bi-annually.

Another Chinese Loan.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 8.—The Chinese government has authorized a firm here to raise a loan of £10,000,000. The sum of £1,000,000 has already been placed privately. The rates of interest are not stated.

Nothing is more pleasant to use as a cure for rough and sunburned skin than plain slices of cucumber. The way to use it is to cut off a slice and rub the skin well with it, drying afterward with a soft towel.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1894. NO. 27.

Historical Society

L. XVIII.

HE Chicago Times has a libel suit its hands. Joel P. Bentwole has ought an action for $50,000 for a elious article that appeared in the nes of a recent issue. Joel "sees" sir "mate" and "culls" them.

F populism was as strong all over e state as it seems to be up north re it is possible that the pops ght elect their governor and the delative ticket, in which case the ue state of things would exist as es in Kansas where a farmer can't rove a dollar to save his soul from le in no matter how good his security ay be. Minnesota farmers don't ant that sort of thing in their usiness.

ONE of the most prominent busiss men at Fertile, Knute Opheim, the Republican candidate for treasr. Mr. Opheim is one of the most ccessful among the business men of olk county, and his business habits e such that no better custodian of e treasury could be found than he. the people want honesty, capacity d faithfulness in their office they ill elect Mr. Opheim. No better an for the office was ever nea-ouel.

THE Populistic idea of putting erything in leading strings would e embarrassing after a while and ould have to be changed. They nink that their theories, if they ould be carried out would make the oor rich and the rich poor. As it is poor rule that would work both ways they would have to change the land as soon as they all got the wealth in their hands or the thing would flop back again and they would be again in the soup—where they say) they are now.

IT is said that money is plenty nough in eastern cities and can be had from 4 to 6 per cent, but a lack f confidence prevents its seeking western investments. The policy hat prevents money seeking investment here is suicidal to the best inerests of the country and the farmers of Minnesota are beginning to realize that fact. It is a singular act however, that there are some who do not realize the extent of the injury the Populist theory has inflicted on the state and these will vote the pop ticket next month.

FARMERS in this country have every reason to take heart and rejoice in the signs of returning prosperity. The first one will occur on November 6th, when the American people will arise in their wrath and administer such a rebuke to the party in power as they richly deserve for their attempts to destroy American interests and legislate for England. After that takes place, business will revive, the products of the farm will be in better demand, and the farmer will be one of the first to feel the effects of the revival.

WHEN you see a man so thinskinned that he will refuse to read Republican papers, you see a man so deeply dyed in prejudice that he has actually lost his reasoning powers, for the time being at least. Such a man has forgotten that government is for the best interest of those governed—ALL OF THEM—not a few only and he is so fully imbued with the idea of class legislation that he can think of nothing else. He is a populistical bigot who thinks the government should be run in the sole interest of the particular class that he happens to belong to.

THE position of judge of the supreme court is one of the most important to the people and yet it is a fact that very many are so little impressed with this fact, that, after they have voted for the governor, the congressman, the legislator, a favorite coroner and a few other offices making they totally neglect to vote on the candidates for supreme court judges. This position should be removed as far as possible from politics, but as long as it is not, men should be independent enough to vote for their own interests—vote for the best men for the position. This fall one of the ablest judges on the bench, Loren W. Collins, of Stearns county, is named to be his own successor, and he is the only man on the bench who resides north of St. Paul. Should he be defeated the country would be practically without representation on the bench and one of the ablest judges on the bench would be retired, which would be very unfortunate for the state and especially the north half, that would thus be left wholly without representation.

LOREN W. COLLINS.

Northern Minnesota's Candidate for Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

A Few Incidents in the Life of this Patriotic Citizen and Upright Judge.

Of Northern Minnesota's candidate for associate justice the St. Cloud Journal Press says: Judge Collins is a native of Massachusetts. His father was one of the early settlers in Hennepin county, Minnesota, living there in 1852. After receiving a common school education, young Collins commenced the study of law in 1861 in the office of Smith, Smith & Company at Hastings Minn.

Enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Infantry in 1862 and served three years, both as a private soldier and a commissioned officer. He commenced the practice of law at St. Cloud in May, 1865, was four times elected county attorney in Stearns

LOREN W. COLLINS.

Democratic county Saterans; was a member of the legislature during the sessions of 1881 and 1883; and April 17, 1883, was appointed district judge for the Seventh Judicial district by Governor Hubbard to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McKelvy. He was elected district judge without opposition in the November election in 1884, and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme court Nov. 17, 1887, by Governor McGill, upon the decease of Justice Dunn. He was elected associate justice at the election held in November, 1888, ensuing, receiving a majority of more than 46,000 over his opponent.

Northern Minnesota, regardless of party, feels a local interest and personal pride in the re-election of Judge Collins. He is the only candidate for the Supreme Court on any ticket whose residence is north of Minneapolis, and a failure to re-elect him would leave more than half of the state without a representation on the Supreme bench. The injustice of this apparent to every resident of Northern Minnesota. Judge Collin's record upon the bench has been such as to fully justify the demand of his re-election. His ability, his fairness, his honesty, are unquestioned, and both fairness us to locality and the spirit of non-partisanship in the judiciary call for his re-election to the place he now fills on the Supreme bench.

Will Dollar Wheat Return?

Under this head the Duluth Herald has the following encouraging words to say:

"The price of wheat is low and there are so many people who believe that a new basis of values for agricultural products has been established that talk of "dollar wheat" seems almost nonsensical to most people. There are some who have formed men in the grain trade, however, who are of the opinion that a large rise in wheat may soon be expected and that dollar wheat may not be a baseless dream, but become a pleasant fact. It is to be hoped that the predictions of these deciders will be verified and that the farmers will reap the great benefits which would attend a return to the higher figures. The prosperity of the farmer would be a stimulus to general prosperity, and the higher the price for wheat the better for all the people of this country.

A prominent Chicago grain firm has recently issued a conservatively prepared circular regarding the countries' crops and the outlook for future wheat values. Their statistical premises are derived solely from standard official sources, and their conclusion that long before another harvest wheat prices should experience a marked advance, appears to be solidly based upon indisputable facts. This circular points out that the government's September crop report indicated a yield of 1,100,000,000 bushels of corn, the smallest crop since 1874. This smallest of all corn crops is 350,000,000 bushels less than the short crop of 1890, and follows two other short crops that together gave us 850,000,000 bushels less corn than the two crops that preceded the crop of 1890. This will account for our extremely small visible supply, for the empty cribs and elevators at country stations and for the fact that now, two months before our new crop becomes available, Illinois is the only state that has any old corn to spare. The oats crop revenue nor and is 650,000,000 bushels.

Now while the wheat crop is the only one which was not seriously curtailed by last summers drouth, what are the real conditions of supply and probable requirement? On the basis of the government estimate figuring annual food requirements at four and two thirds bushels per capita on the basis of the latest estimate of population made by the United States department, viz: 68,-700,000, the following result:

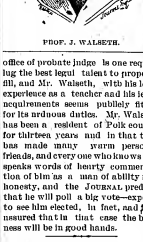
Wheat in farmers hands March 1, 1894	154,000,000
Visible supply March 5, 1894	75,500,000
In country elevators, flour, etc., March 1, 1894	56,500,000
Government estimate, crop 1894	415,000,000
Total	691,000,000
Exports from March 1 to Sept. 1, 1894	76,000,000
Spring seed crop 1894	15,000,000
Winter and spring crop, crop, 1895	415,000,000
Consumption for food for four months from March 1 to July 1, 1894	107,000,000
Consumption for food for twelve months, July 1, 1894 to July 1, 1895	320,000,000
Total	947,000,000
Amount left for export, visible and invisible supply and for animal food	91,000,000

In other words we have on Sept. 1 at our disposal, 94,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above our food and seed requirements. At our present rate of exportation, viz: 5,000,000 bushels per week, our exportrequirements for the forty remaining weeks of the crop year would amount to over three our entire available surplus, without making any provision whatever for a visible supply, which should be at least 20,000,000 bushels or for wheat in country elevators, and flour in dealers' hands, which in our figures just given are estimated at 56,000,000 bushels a year ago, or for a hushel in farmers' hands, or for the amount now being used for animal food, variously estimated by those best posted as nlready from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels per week and constantly increasing.

The feeding of wheat, which is the new and undetermined factor in the crop situation has not only assumed these huge proportions, but is rapidly increasing. New England and the middle states are not only feeding their own wheat but are buying all round lots from the west for feeding purposes. Country mills are busy grinding it into feed and from Kansas to Maine consumers generally are using it to the exclusion of all wheat available. All this must make a hole in the stocks, and if the depletion of the stocks takes place in accordance with the statistics quoted, fl wheat may be seen again in the not distant future.

For Judge of Probate.

The republicans could not have named a better candidate than Prof. J. Walseth. Prof. Walseth is now a practicing attorney at Fertile and has been so long enough to be entitled to drop the "Prof." which distinguishes a man who when he was engaged in teaching in the public schools, and by which he is best known. The



PROF. J. WALSETH.

office of probate judge is one requiring the best legal talent to properly fill, and Mr. Walseth, with his long experience as a teacher and his legal acquirements seems publicly fitted for its arduous duties. Mr. Walseth has been a resident of Polk county for thirteen years and in that time has made many warm personal friends, and every one who knows him speaks words of hearty commendation of him as a man of ability and honesty, and the JOURNAL predicts that he will pull a big vote—expects to see him elected, in fact, and feels nssured that in that case the business will be in good hands.

CITY MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.$ .51
" 1 Northern	.47
" 2 "	.45
Flax	.52@53
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Wood, per cord	3.50@4.00
Butter	.20@25
Eggs, per doz	.15
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

On Tuesday Evening, October 19th, at the Opera House, Crookston.

Hon. Frank M. Eddy will Address the Meeting on Political Issues.

HON. F. M. EDDY

Will address the citizens of Crookston and vicinity on the political issues of the day. Let everybody turn out and listen to the address by the next congressman from the seventh district of Minnesota.

"He's All Right."

The Marshall County Leader, the Populist paper published at Stephen, has the following words to say of Governor Nelson. A. J. Clark, the editor, knows just what he is talking about: "The state of Minnesota has had governors—including Ramsey, Marshall, Davis, Pillsbury and others, who have made national reputations and who will be written in history as "great men" and leaders of their day, but neither Minnesota nor any other state has ever had a governor that had or deserved the confidence, respect and love of its constituents, of the entire people of his state to a larger degree than Governor Nelson has. There is in fact, no fight on the election of governor in this campaign, and those who think that there is, are not even a little bit posted. Governor Nelson's plurality will be from thirty to fifty thousand."

Haldor E. Boen.

"The Duluth Record sizes up our congressman in the Seventh District as follows: Hon. H. E. Boen, the Populist congressman from this district, was in Duluth Wednesday. Haldor did not have much to say, but he thought the Republican principles of speeches alleged to have been delivered by himself in Washington. Haldor might well resent such all his trouble and weary miles of travel. The people of this district have been unrepresented long enough, and this year a man of ability—a man who is conversant with the principles of sound government—Hon. Frank M. Eddy, will be the chosen representative of the seventh district."

Donnelly's Ambition.

Speaking of Donnelly's ambition the Le Sueur News says: "Ignatius Donnelly advises his people to let all the offices go except those of senator and representative. He wants the other offices to be bartered and traded off for votes for the legislative tickets so that Washburn can be defeated for re-election to the United States senate. Donnelly is a candidate for Washburn's seat, and is willing to sacrifice the rest of the ticket in order to get votes that would be favorable to his election, but he will never succeed."

Bancroft's Treatise on Government.

What is it? It is a large volume written by that renowned historian, Geo. M. Bancroft, upon every conceivable subject that a politician wants to know, in fact a man has no business to pretend to be a politician unless he has a copy of it in his library for reference. The average man wants it in order to know whether the political spankers that he hears are giving him the straight tip—in fact no library is complete without it. It is an invaluable book for the youth of our land, and every parent of a growing family of boys should have it. C. B. Southwell is the agent for the work in this city and will call on you. You will miss it if you fail to look it over carefully. [27-8]

W. H. McNeil took the train for Lakota on Tuesday morning. He did not say so but it is surmised that he is on a wild goose hunt as he chose a pleasant day for the trip—with no snow-storms pending.

Death of Angus McIsaac.

Angus McIsaac, aged 65 years, died at his home near Euclid, Sept. 30th of inflammation of the stomach.

Mr. McIsaac was born in Cape Britain, 1829. In early life he engaged in the lumber business in New Zealand, and was very successful. Selling out his interests there he went to Cape Britain and engaged in the mercantile business but failed. He then removed to this country in 1882, where he resided until his death. Mr. McIsaac was a man of good, sound business principles and was noted for love of truth. He was honored and respected by all who knew him and he died trusting in his Savior and was buried in the cemetery at Red Lake Falls according to the rites of the Catholic church. He leaves a wife and many friends to mourn his loss.

The Wrong Doctrine.

Speaking of the teachings of the Populist candidate for governor, S. M. Owen, the Minneapolis Journal very aptly makes the following points: "Hon. S. M. Owen is trying to commend Populism to the people of this state, and labors during his present tour to show that, with Populism in power the country would have nothing to fear.

If the country has nothing to fear from Populism then the Populists have not really subscribed to their own platform. The platform means disaster to the country. Mr. Owen himself has declared that the government became it pat down an insurrection last summer which defied United States laws and assumed to override roughshod over them, and make a mockery of all government. In Colorado the Populist governor had an opportunity to show fealty to law and order, and he deliberately promoted and stimulated armed insurrection. If S. M. Owen becomes governor of this state after openly declaring his sympathy with insurrection, what have the people of Minnesota to expect from him B While he is governor there occurs an insurrectionary disturbance?

Again, the Populist gubernatorial candidate has declared that he is in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. He tells his hearers that there is a great scarcity of silver money, and that what they need is free silver coinage. Mr. Owen's policy carried out would have this effect. The $1,200,000,000 gold in the country would disappear and the remaining $1,100,000,000 of silver and paper would drop in value one half, and every dollar in Mr. Owen's and every other man's pockets would be reduced in its purchasing power to 50 cents. Mr. Owen and his party in advocating free silver coinage ostensibly in behalf of the "toiling masses," are advocating a policy which will give us a currency redeemable in silver exclusively, and a dollar of which will be worth more than the bullion value of silver bullion. The toiling masses would find that their money would lose 50 per cent of its purchasing power.

It is because the principles of the Populists are so pernicious to the whole country and will promote lawlessness and financial loss and confusion, that no man in this state should allow himself to be deceived for a moment by the sophistry of demagogical Populist orators. Confusion, corruption, lawlessness and mob rule wherever Populism has triumphed. The party has had sufficient opportunity to show its qualifications to govern, and it has shown itself utterly unfit. Let not fire to the lay about the press which destroyed 15 or 20 tons of hay and the press. The press cost $300 a year ago and is a total loss. A person who could be guilty of such an act of vandalism should be kept in the penitentiary at Stillwater at the expense of the State.

The Saugstad colony started from the Great Northern depot on Wednesday morning, for their new home in the wilds of British Columbia, 500 miles by water and land, from Vancouver. They go to Winnipeg via the Great Northern, thence by the C. P. R. R. to Vancouver, thence by steamer about four hundred miles, thence the best way they can for 100 miles overland to the place of their destination. If they don't get sick of their job very soon we miss our guess.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR FOREIGNERS.

Secretary Carlisle Stretches the Law to Squelch American Interests.

The attitude of our secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, in desiring to accommodate the foreign manufacturers and the importers of foreign goods is quite in keeping with the free trade policy of his party. Were it otherwise we should be surprised at nothing. The following extract from a recent Washington dispatch:

"Secretary Carlisle is especially anxious to find some law of construction by which he can admit goods which under the present law are dutiable and are now in bond, but which become free under the new tariff law, into the United States free of duty without subjecting the owners to the expense of exporting them and then reimporting them."

It is very evident that the German tariff bill did not authorize what Secretary Carlisle has since permitted. Had the new law been explicit in so doing there would have been no occasion for the secretary of the treasury to be "especially anxious" to oblige his foreign friends. An honest man would not have sought a quibble or a subterfuge to evade the law. A true American would have executed the law as he found it and would have been glad of the opportunity that served to benefit Americans by prolonging the chance for the employment of American labor in the manufacture of American goods.

The public prominence that has so repeatedly been given to this Democratic official's inordinate desire to save a few dollars for foreign manufacturers, while at the same time wrestling a few dollars from the unfortunate American importers, is significant as well proof that the exact reading of the law has not been put into execution. It was undoubtedly the original intention of the free traders to grant to foreign manufacturers the special privilege that the treasury official has gone out of his way to yield. But through one of its many "inconsistencies and crudities" the original intention of the bill was defeated, and a muddlesome official has transacted a very dirty piece of business. His action should be tested in a court of law.

How Tariff Reform Was Accomplished.

PEOPLE SPEND THEIR SAVINGS.

Money Drawn From the New York Banks That Was Put Up During Prosperity.

The bank examiner and superintendent of banking has prepared his annual report upon the savings banks within his jurisdiction. It is of interest because it shows that the amount of money held by savings banks in this state to the credit of depositors on July 1, 1894, was $12,000,000 less than on July 1, 1893.

Out of the 31 counties in New York state there were only three that showed any increase in deposits, showing that the result of the threat of free trade was as widespread as it was disastrous. But even this does not represent the true condition of the people in the Empire State. The amount of money deposited in the savings banks during the year ending June 30, 1894, was $37,400,000 less than the people deposited the previous year, so the total amount withdrawn in 1894 was $54,400,000 greater than the total amount deposited in the same year. Here are the details:

Counties.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
Albany	2,999,253	19,770,685
Broome	1,020,797	1,256,490
Cayuga	1,490,883	1,845,049
Chenango	12,355	65,539
Columbia	453,049	649,709
Cortland	527,550	661,606
Delaware	1,191,486	2,466,109
Erie	18,614,502	19,954,977
Essex	14,500	42,393
Genesee	281,751	260,495
Jefferson	1,000,000	1,071,000
Kings	29,317,133	35,910,954
Madison	1,197,000	1,399,297
Putnam	63,061	82,411
Rensselaer	1,197,753	1,506,111
Rensselaer	1,424,000	1,675,000
Richmond	1,020,653	958,393
Schenectady	493,397	618,897
Seneca	157,000	191,199
Suffolk	972,883	1,028,044
Tompkins	1,000,000	1,114,453
Ulster	1,522,908	1,836,147
Westchester	4,000,000	4,346,661
Totals, June 30, 1894	$104,021,432	$116,426,374
Totals, June 30, 1893	218,483,720	204,084,758

A Curious Amusement.

A curious amusement is being indulged in at present by the inhabitants of Carlsbad. This consists of hunting or catching butterflies by means of a net and the electric light. Nightly, at every electric lamp, are to be seen three or four persons looking out for butterflies, which are attracted by the light. The trade has assumed very large development, even since last year.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 13th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Horton, Joe	Johnson, Matilda
Beach, G.	
Becker, W.	
LaBrie, Louis	
Laird, Tim	
Pederson, Berth	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LaPAGE, Postmaster.

J. M. Stephens took his hay press out into the country to bale a lot of hay, and had just got safely at work when on Monday night the press was destroyed by fire. Mr. S. says appearances indicate that somebody deliberately set fire to the hay about the press which destroyed 15 or 20 tons of hay and the press. The press cost $300 a year ago and is a total loss. A person who could be guilty of such an act of vandalism should be kept in the penitentiary at Stillwater at the expense of the State.

TALE OF CRIME.

Robinson Confesses to the Murder of Attorney Gibbs at Buffalo.

HIS WIFE FIRED THE SHOT.

Gibbs Made a Hard Struggle for His Life—The Criminal Record.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—Clarence Robinson, the convicted burglar in the county jail here, made a confession which confirms what his wife had already told the police and answers all doubt about the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, the Buffalo attorney, in April last. When Deputy Superintendent of Police Cusack and District Attorney Benedek of Buffalo arrived here during the morning they were armed with the confession which Mrs. Robinson had made to the Buffalo police. They went at once to the jail and were shown into the corridor where Robinson was. The prisoner was asked to tell the officers what he knew about the Gibbs murder. After two hours' questioning the prisoner broke down completely. Bowing his head upon his hands he began to sob. Then

He Told His Story.

"When we arrived in Buffalo last spring," he said, "we were in want. We lived first at 190 East Eagle street in Buffalo, but during the week before the murder we had a room at 146 North Division street.

"When we started out that night Sadie wore men's clothes and we each carried a 32-calibre revolver. She had a British bulldog and mine was of the Smith & Wesson pattern. We walked along Delaware avenue and passed seven or eight persons. Gibbs approached us from behind and said to Sadie, 'here comes a swell guy.'

"He looks too big for us,' she answered.

"With that he had almost reached us, and, leveling my revolver at him, I ordered him to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so he struck me with a cane or umbrella. Then he grabbed my right wrist and we had a

Fight for the Revolver.

When he laid hold of my wrist the revolver was fired, but the bullet went into the air. A moment later there was another shot and the bullet entered Gibbs' left arm. He fell toward me and we clinched. Then it was that Sadie pulled her revolver and shot him in the head. He dropped and we started to rob him, when we saw somebody coming. We skipped out, climbing over the hedge fence and, running between two houses, we separated and met on a back street. Then we walked around the block and took past the place of the murder, but on the opposite side of the street. They were looking him into a wagon as we went by."

In her statement to the Buffalo police Mrs. Robinson claimed that Robinson had

Fired the Three Shots

and that she did not use her revolver. Turnley Abrams has the statement or two persons, however, to whom Mrs. Robinson admitted that she fired the shot which killed Gibbs.

The authorities here have promised to defer the sentence of Robinson for 10 days in order to give the Buffalo court a chance to pass on his confession. If he is indicted he will be delivered to the authorities of Erie county, N. Y., for trial.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

An Alabama Man Murdered and His Body Placed in a Box.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 16.—Near Glen Allen, J. F. Allison, a prominent jeweler of Jasper, was shot from ambush and killed at an early hour of the morning. Allison, it is reported, had gone from Jasper with a young lady who lived near Haw River Tank. He was passing near the house of the young lady's aunt when, it is supposed, by a jealous lover. The body was placed in a box by the murderer, a blanket thrown over it and a tag with Allison's name and address attached. No arrests have been made, though one man is suspected.

Fatal Quarrel Over Land.

PERRY, O. T., Oct. 16.—E. T. Hand, professor of the Kildare high school, shot four holes through George E. Rumsey, formerly mayor of Arkansas City, Kan., near here. Roher died instantly. Both men were contestants for the same piece of land and the killing was the result of a quarrel over it. After killing Roher Hand started to give himself up to the officers and became insane. He screamed and could be heard for miles. Both men were prominent.

Tried to Cremate His Landlady.

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 16.—John Huddock of Jeansville set fire to the boarding house drunk and tried to kill John Struko. The latter fled. Huddock then destroyed the furniture in the house. He afterwards locked Mrs. Struko with her three children in a room and set fire to the building. Neighbors with difficulty rescued the woman and children. The house was partly destroyed. Huddock was arrested.

His Residence Blown Up.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—A Commercial Gazette special from Vinemont, Ind., says: The residence of Joseph Furrier, colored, was blown up by dynamite. No one was killed, but the house was wrecked. No clue to the dynamiters can be found and no cause is known for the crime.

FITZ FLUKES.

He Refuses to Sign the Articles in Their Present Shape.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—After receiving by mail a copy of the fighting articles from New York, Bob Fitzsimmons declared he would not sign them in that shape. He objects to fighting for the championship belt put up by a sporting paper, as he considers it put up for advertising purposes. Also to the size of the gloves, which should be five ounces, the same used by Corbett, Sullivan, Mitchell and himself. Also to the club's naming the referee unless the clause is inserted that he shall be satisfactory to both parties. Fitzsimmons said: "I don't know anything about the Florida club, but I hear that Corbett's backers, the Dwyers, are behind it, and as he has had everything his own way so far, I think I should at least have a say as to who shall be the referee."

WILL BE NO OPPOSITION.

Neither the Governor Nor Legislature Will Interfere With the Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 16.—Jacksonvillians shall be a radical change in public sentiment there will be no opposition to the proposed fight here between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Mr. Richardson, one of the principal backers of the Florida Athletic club, is reported to have said that the new club would not have conducted its scheme if there was any chance of opposition by the governor or hostile legislation at Tallahassee next spring, so the opinion here is that the backers of the club have been given inside assurance that they have nothing to fear from the legislature. Governor Mitchell's failure to stop the Corbett-Mitchell fight last winter will, it is thought, deter him from any attempt to interfere with the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair when the time comes, if ever it does come, for it to be pulled off.

FOR TRAIN WRECKING.

Detectives Gather in the Men Who Ditched a Grand Trunk Train.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 16.—The particts suspected of wrecking the Chicago and Grand Trunk train here on the morning of July 16, during the strikn excitement, and who were the cause of killing Fireman Crow and injuring almost 20 persons, have at last been arrested. Saturday Stanley Knowles, Joseph Bodwig, George W. Johnson and E. M. Jewett were placed in custody here on charge of the result of the efforts of five Chicago detectives. Knowles had been given positions on the road as part of the plan for the capture. Finally the detectives cornered him and accepted from him a confession to the effect that the crime was committed while the men were desperate over the strike and their failure to prevent the trains from running. Jewett and Bodwig are held in Chicago and will be brought here. The other two are held in hiding here by the detectives.

Wreckers Have Confessed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Detective Sutherland said that Knowles and Bodwig, two of the accused Grand Trunk wreckers have confessed. Sutherland said George W. Johnson, a Battle Creek switchman, also accused, has been arrested.

General Harrison's Tour.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—General Harrison appeared at the breakfast table looking and said he was ready for another day of speech making. At 8 a. m. the special train bearing him and his party left over the Air Line for Indianapolis. Stops were made at New Albany, Jeffersonville and other points where meetings had been arranged.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15, 1894.

LFOUR—Easy and very dull.
WHEAT—Weak. No. 2 spring 85½c; No. 1 Northern 6ic; December 56c.
CORN—Lower. No. 3, 35c.
OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white 30@31½c.
BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 51@c; sample, 51 @54½c.
RYE—Lower. No. 1, 50½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH St. PAUL, Oct. 16, 1894.

HOGS—Weak. Quality common to fair. Yorkers and packers at $4.50@4.75.
CATTLE—Steady. Not much offered. Good demand for fat cattle. Common slow.
Prime steers, $3.00@3.25; good steers, $2.50 @2.75; common cows, $1.50@2.00; good cows, $2.00 @2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $3@3.50; heavy calves, $1.00@2.00; stockers, $1.25@2.50; feeders, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.25 @1.75.
SHEEP—Good demand for good muttons and lambs; others dull.
Muttons, $3.00@3.50; lambs $1.50@2.40; common $1.75.
Receipts: 300 hogs, 800 cattle, calves, 2; sheep, 210.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 15, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 5-3c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c; December, No. 1 Northern, 59¼c; May, No. 1 Northern, 63c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 15, 1894.

WHEAT—October, 56¾c; November, 57c; December, 56¾c; highest, 57¼c; lowest, 54½c; close, 54¾c; May opening, 59½c; highest, 59¾c; lowest, 57¾c; close, 57¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55½c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1894.

HOGS—Market active, prices 5c higher. Sales at $4.60@4.70 for rough packing; $4.65@4.85 for rough packing $4.85@5.25 for mixed; $4.80 @5.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots; $4.85@5.20 for pigs.
CATTLE—Market dull and weak, and 5 @10 lower.
SHEEP—Market fair; 5 active. Good grades steady, common easy.
Receipts: Cattle, 24,000; hogs, 33,000; sheep, 22,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—October, 59¾c, December, 63¾c; May, 67¾c.
CORN—October, 46½c; November, 46c bid; December, 45c; May, 48¾.
OATS—Steady. October, 27¾c; December, 26½c; May, 31¾@31½c.
PORK—Lower. October, $12.72½; January, $12.50.
LARD—Lower. October, $7.65; January, $7.25.
SHORT RIBS—October, $6.67½; January, $6.67½.

CHINESE DIVIDED.

A REBELLION BREAKS OUT NEAR HANG KOW.

The Rebels Attack Government Buildings and Defeat Government Troops—Two Mandarins Killed—Russian Troops Reinforced.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai confirms the report telegraphed to the associated press that rebellion has broken out 100 miles from Hankow. The rebels are fairly armed and very reckless. They attacked the government buildings, which were feebly defended by loyal troops. The latter were soon defeated and many of them were killed; many others joined the rebels. Two mandarins were killed. The province is almost denuded of troops and the rebels are daily gaining strength. It is expected that they will advance on Woo-Chang, province of Hoo-Pee, of which Hankow is the capital. The garrison at Woo-Chang has gone to the coast and the place is therefore practically defenseless.

GERMANY WILL CO-OPERATE.

Her Refusal to Interfere Will Not Affect the Protection of Europeans in China.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that Germany's refusal to interfere in the Chino-Japanese trouble does not affect the question of protection to Europeans in China, in which she will fully co-operate. The German commander in Chinese waters has already been authorized to dispatch a small body of marines to protect the legation at Pekin. If there should be any trouble it is believed that the moral effect of even such a small body of European troops would effectually check a Chinese mob.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Russian Troops Being Reinforced and Made Ready to Move.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—It is announced here, in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, that the Russian troops in the towns, villages and passes on the Chinese frontier are being greatly reinforced, and that large quantities of provisions and war material are constantly arriving at these places. Everything, it is added, is being prepared for a forward movement into China, if this should be decided to be necessary.

Putting on the Best Face Possible.

LONDON, Oct. 16 —A dispatch from Shanghai says: It is reported that in consequence of the projected 1,000,000 pound, 10 per cent loan to be guaranteed by the imperial customs, Chinese agents abroad, have been instructed to put the best face possible on the recent Chinese reverses and to represent the fleet as being active and efficient.

MORE JAPS LANDING.

Shanghai Reports Say That Forty Thousand Are Now on Chinese Soil.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—Various local rumors are in circulation here, the most prominent being that 40,000 Japanese have landed near Shanghai Kwan. Tia telegraph wires have been cut, thus hindering communication. A report, classed here as reliable, says that the Japanese have landed near New Chwan, gulf of Leo Ton. A letter received here from Tien Tsin says that during the progress of a review of troops on Friday last, the China Merchants Godown volunteers protected the settlement and are now patrolling the streets from sunset to sunrise.

It is reported that several Japanese warships have been sighted off Chefoo. A dispatch received here from Tien Tsin reports British and Russian ministers have arrived there, and that they will proceed at once to Pekin.

A report which reached here says that after a skirmish north of the Yalu river Tuesday, the Japanese outposts were driven across the river.

It is announced here that repairs to the Chinese fleet have been completed at Port Arthur, and that the fleet will proceed to sea at once.

Shan-Hai-Kwan, where the Japanese are reported to have landed 40,000 troops, is directly on the railroad connecting Tien-Tsin to Moukden, and is of great strategic importance. The opinion has been expressed that if Shan-Hai-Kwan is captured there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from marching on Pekin. A Japanese fleet was reported to have been sighted off Shan-Hai-Kwan on Sept. 28.

CHINA HAS ENOUGH.

Negotiations Opened With Japan for a Peaceful Settlement.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—A rumor is current here that the Chinese government has commenced negotiations with Japan for peace. China, it is said, has offered to acknowledge the independence of Korea and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

The Czar Will Dis Slowly.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—According to the Lokal Anzeiger, a Vienna physician, who is fully informed by St. Petersburg doctors, states that the diagnosis of the czar's complaint wavers between cancer in the renal region and inflammation of the kidneys. All the doctors agree, however, that the said will be either speedy nor sudden, but that death will come after a gradual decline.

Powers Will Confer.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Journal says that it learns that a conference of the representative powers will soon be held at Pekin, with the view of appointing a board of arbitrators to settle the war between China and Japan.

Lockwood Is Mum.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Congressman Lockwood, nominee for lieutenant governor on the regular and Independent tickets, still refuses to say whether he will permit the use of his name on the third ticket or not.

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ingvald Knutson, a single man, dated January 1st, A. D. 1892, to Thomas Gunnerude, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages on page 42.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note, and has since been duly assigned by said mortgagee to said mortgagee.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $400, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $444.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The northeast quarter (N½E¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Crookston, Minnesota. 849

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Lee and Ingeborg Lee and Alphonso Guilmette, her husband, of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages on page 42.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note, and has since been duly assigned by said mortgagee to said mortgagee.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $648.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

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And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $648.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 849

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Gunnerude, a single man, dated January 30th, 1892, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of February, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages on page 174—175.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $400, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note, and has since been duly assigned by said mortgagee to said mortgagee.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $400, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $444.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota. 849

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Benjamin Lee and Mary Lee, A. D. 1890, to Thomas Gunnerude, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 45 of mortgages on page 174—175.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note, and has since been duly assigned by said mortgagee to said mortgagee.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $648.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

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Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 849

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Lee and Ingeborg Lee, husband and wife, of the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 47 of mortgages on page 43.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note, and has since been duly assigned by said mortgagee to said mortgagee.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, has elected and hereby does elect to declare the whole sum of said mortgage debt due, by written assignment dated October 2nd, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 170.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $600, and the interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $648.33 being the amount of said principal and interest computed to the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: The southeast quarter (SE¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, which said premises are described as the property which will be sold to pay said mortgage debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid in said mortgage and allowed by law.

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Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Benjamin Lee and Mary Lee, A. D. 1890, to Thomas Gunnerude, as mortgagee, to the Northwestern Security Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 45 of mortgages on page 174—175.

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Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with large profits? If so, write us at once. We have a number of localities we can make a good salesman in and have a permanent, pleasant business that is warranted to grow. Its best varieties send postage in the world, etc. If you want salary, write, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
St Paul, Minn.
(THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.)

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance Policies and Collateral. Money on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Commercial Accounts and Indebtedness handled on Commission. Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county managers wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold on a positive written guarantee, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Despondency, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Loss of Power in either sex, caused by over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or the use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and Insanity. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Write for Circular, Guide, Advice, Synopsis and Testimonials. Address DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT CO., No. 2822 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second S Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

Dr. Cole

And Staff of English, American or Scandinavian Physicians. 30 Year Experience in Private Hospital as Specialty Practice.

Clinical methods adopted and used in the hospitals of London, Dublin, Kristiania, Berlin and Vienna, after three years attendance daily in our London Medical and Surgical Scientific experiments and researches, established by such well known authorities as Bright, Addison, Graves, Abernethy and Trousseau, Lewis of New York, Bence Jones, Lonergan and Hughes of Dublin, Koch of Berlin, and Hebra of Vienna, coupled with our own vast experience, are especially adapted to the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases and medical boards of the United States. By elegance, alertness, business men, and the great mass of working men and women, we have cured after they had been almost given up by the family physician, and they all say we our patients, even after they had been almost given up by the family physician, and they all say we our patients, even after they had been almost given up by the family physician, and they all say we have cured after they had been almost raised from the tomb and restored to health and strength. Our specialty is chronic, nervous and private diseases of men and women. Call or address Dr. A. L. COLE, 24 Washington av S. Minneapolis, Minn. Mention this Medical and Surgical Clinic. (1 yr. 2)

What Can't Pull Out?

Why the

Non-pull-out

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Lots of watch cases are spoiled in the opening. No opener to obstate this sent free.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fourner Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is here

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

John Dowell, a pioneer resident of Hastings, died Thursday in the 88th year of his age.

The village of Echo will build a $7,000 school, and has nearly completed water-works costing $10,000.

For the fourth consecutive term A. J. Wright has been elected chief of the Moorhead fire department.

August Miller, a cattleman from the West, was knocked down by things, who robbed him of $200 at St. Paul.

The Minnesota state reformatory has filed September expense lists with the state auditor amounting to $4,109.06.

Governor Nelson has added J. Q Farmer of Valley City to the state commission for the relief of cyclone sufferers.

The current expense list of the Rochester state hospital has been filed with the state auditor, amounting to $15,-938.26.

Editor Blandin of the Sanborn Sentinel has issued the last number of his paper. Cause of suspension, poor patronage.

The quarterly allowance from the government to the state university, amounting to $3,950, has been received by the state treasurer.

About 750 men are employed by the railways in operation about St. Cloud. As many as 2,000 cars of freight are being sent through daily now.

Charles Atwood, a laborer of Spring Valley, tried to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but the prompt action of a physician prevented him.

Over 100 students have been enrolled at the state agricultural school, making at least twelve as many as were enrolled at the opening of the school last year.

A site for a new opera house has been purchased at Rochester, and subscriptions for stock are now being taken. It will be called the Morton opera house.

An indictment has been found against Charles Leonard for manslaughter in the second degree for killing Charles J. Lath at St. Paul during the railroad strike.

Frank Bumbaugh of Shell City was knocked down and run over by a switch engine at Staples. Both legs were cut off below the knees and his recovery is doubtful.

The Fergus Falls insane asylum has filed expense accounts amounting to $14,298.98 with the state auditor. Of this amount $12,289.32 was for current expenses and $1,389 for building.

At Airlie William Davis, indicted for burglary, and Joe Hickey and George Howard, for the same offense, were sentenced to seven, four and one years, respectively, in the state prison, by Judge Holland.

J. H. Tronps, a printer employed in Winona, committed suicide by taking morphine in a fit of despondency. From letters found on his person it is supposed he belonged to St. Paul Typographical union.

The greater part of the $30,000 subscribed by the citizens of Minneapolis to the fire sufferers has been paid to the committee. By adding the donations of clothing and provisions the total will reach the figure of $40,000.

The new artesian well at Marshall already overflows 10,000 gallons per hour. By actual test the force with which the water rises is a match for the square inch, or enough to carry the water to a height of 150 feet.

John Davis Batchelder has been elected to the professorship in Bowdoin school at Farmington, made vacant by the death of Professor Henry Warren Whipple. Mr. Batchelder graduated with honor at Darlington, Vt., 1 ast spring.

A bad freight wreck occurred on the Great Northern at West Union, a train running into the rear of a freight which was sidetracking. Several cars and the engine of the second train were badly damaged. Wrecking crews have been sent out.

Joseph L. Wurs of St. Paul, David R. Howell, Robert R. Howell and H. Martin Bertuleit of Minneapolis have formed a corporation to manufacture Joseph L. Ware's patent grain binder, a device which unites the end of the cord with a metallic clip. The company will also manufacture the cords to be used by the machine.

The jury in the case of George Peck against the City of St. Paul, for damages for injuries sustained by reason of a defective sidewalk, visited the sidewalk in question, and while viewing it one of their number broke through and his companions were compelled to help him out. The jury went back and promptly returned a verdict of $5,000.

David Ramaley, stab printing expert, has prepared the state ballot and ordered 800,000 of them to be printed. As required by law a sample ballot was posted in the office of the secretary of state. Mr. Ramaley thinks that at least 270,000 of the 325,000 voters of the state will deposit their ballots on election day. Two years ago there were 267,398 votes cast for presidential electors.

A case was argued before the supreme court which brings into question certain of the provisions of the Australian election law. The contest is over the regularity of some votes in the Third precinct of the Fourth ward of the city of Winona, where the chairman of the board of election clerks marked 150 ballots for alleged illiterate voters, while the law specified that no one person shall mark more than three ballots.

Wheat Destroyed.

HANLEY FALLS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Fire at Wood lake, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the elevator and warehouse of the Pacific Elevator company. There were 18,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator, a greater portion of which is a total loss.

ANOTHER BIG HAUL.

Pacific Express Company at the Dalles, Ore., Robbed of a Large Sum.

THE DALLES, Ore., Oct. 16.—The Pacific Express company's office in this city has been robbed of $14,000 or $15,000. The money was sent here from Portland and arrived Saturday night. F. N. Hill, express agent and two officers took charge of the money as soon as it arrived, taking it to the express office.

Details of the robbery are very meager. It is thought that the robbers came here on a train with the treasure box and knew where it was consigned and the contents, and followed it up after it arrived. They made easy work of capturing it. C. Tibbits, the company's driver, sleeps in the express office, but on the night of the robbery he was attending a ball and did not return until 4 o'clock. The robbery was evidently committed between 11:30 and 12:30 Saturday night, while Tibbitts was absent. There is no clue to the robbers.

GOT AWAY WITH $30,000.

The California Train Robbers Made a Big Haul.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 13.—Over $30,000 was the value of the booty secured by the train robbers who held up the Central Overland between this city and Davisville. They secured four sacks of coin. Three were full of gold. In one was the less valuable, white metal. Two of the sacks contained $20,000 each and the other the sum of $10,000. The fourth sack was full of silver and it is presumed the full booty of the express was between $31,000 and $33,000.

CAN'T CUT SALARIES.

Important Decision at, Omaha by Judge Woolson.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—United States Circuit Judge Woolson has decided that the receivers cannot cut the salaries of the employes of the Omaha and St. Louis (Wabash) road.

Judge Woolson in his decision recites the doctrine laid down in the recent decision of Judge Caldwell that "the employes must be paid fair wages even though no dividends be paid," and holds that this rule must govern, always keeping in mind the general rule that a court must turn the road out of the hands of the receiver just as soon such a thing can be safely done.

AGAINST MONEY LOANERS.

Minnesota Supreme Court Renders an Important Decision.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—Judge Buck of the supreme court has handed down the first decision of the term, and it is an important one to the loan agents and their victims in this state. The court holds that loaning money through agents who charge usury and collect the interest under the guise of pretended services rendered the borrower, constitutes a void transaction. The decision is in affirmation of one made by the district court at Duluth.

MR. OAKES WAS WISE.

Judge Jenkins Commends the Northern Pacific President.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Judge Jenkins' decision in the United States circuit court confirms that portion of Special Master Carey's special report which exonerates Director Oakes. The judge commends at some length the conduct of Mr. Oakes, both as an official of the Northern Pacific road, and receiver of the company.

The question of ordering the receivers to bring suit against certain directors to recover unlawful gains is left for future decision.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Score of Rollers Blow Up in Rapid Succession at Shamokin Pa.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 11.—Four men were killed, two fatally injured and several others painfully burned by a disastrous boiler explosion that occurred at the Henry Clay colliery. The entire steam supplying plant of the mine, consisting of 36 boilers, was mostly demolished.

Raising a Million.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Advertiser says that the racing men are raising a fund of $1,000,000 to defeat the new constitutional amendments to be voted upon this November. They are anxious to defeat the amendment because it prohibits gambling of all kinds in the State of New York and will even prohibit pool selling on all tracks in the state.

Wisconsin Y. P. S. C. E.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 16.—Five hundred delegates are in attendance upon the Wisconsin state convention Y. P. S. C. E., which began during the day. The opening services were conducted by Rev. J. T. Chenoweth of Sheboygan. A reception to the delegates and supper were afterwards given.

Commissioner of Pensions Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The report of Commissioner of Pensions Lochren for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, has been submitted to the secretary of the interior. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $138,894,461, leaving a balance in the treasury of $35,305,713 of the appropriation.

Bayard in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, returned to America on the American line steamer City of Paris. Mr. Bayard was met at the dock by a number of Delaware friends.

Life Imprisonment For Stealing $5.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Judge Wallace has sentenced John Joy to life imprisonment for robbery under the habitual criminal act. Joy robbed a man of $5.

Worst Gale of the Season.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 16.—One of the worst gales of the season has prevailed here since Saturday night. The wind blew 60 miles an hour from the northeast. The bay is full of boats.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The German cruiser Arcona has arrived at Shanghai.

Ambassador Runyan is a candidate for senator from New York.

The new French cruiser Isly has sailed for the Chinese station.

Maid Marion ran five furlongs in 66½ seconds Tuesday, making a new record.

The steamship New York took out to Europe $60,000 ounces of silver and 200 000 Mexican dollars.

During a fog a freight train running over a bridge crossing in Kent, Eng., dashed into a wagon full of hop pickers. Eight of them were killed and five were badly injured.

Acting Postmaster General Jones has issued an order discontinuing the practice at all postoffices of placing postage due stamps on advertised mail matter before collecting the required fee.

The Southern Pacific announces a new rate on canned goods shipped to the East. The old rate was 50 cents per hundred pounds. The new rate will be 75 cents per hundred pounds.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

The Tammany hall county convention has nominated for mayor Nathan Straus of New York city.

A dispatch dated Berlin alleges that China has asked Germany to use her good offices to terminate the war with Japan.

One thousand more cloakmakers stopped work at New York to add to the number of those who have struck for better wages.

The New York anti-Tammany Democracy have endorsed the nomination of William Strong for mayor and John W. Goff for recorder.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Republican nominee for governor of New York, has sent his formal letter of acceptance to Hon. Warner Miller, chairman of the Republican state convention.

The birth of Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, was celebrated in Chicago by numerous people of all creeds and denominations, in a parade in which 15,000 people participated.

Friday, Oct. 12.

The First National bank of Kearney, Neb., has closed its doors.

The date of the Yale-Princeton foot ball match is still in as much doubt as ever.

The ameer Abdur Rhamun Khan is seriously ill. Much sickness has been recently reported at Cabul.

Juan Cojo, one of the most desperate bandit chiefs in Mexico, has been captured in the city of Mazatlan.

It is now announced that the repairs to the Chinese fleet at Port Arthur will not be completed for at least a week or 10 days.

Fred Turner, a member of one of the leading families of New Westminster, B. C., is dying from a knife wound inflicted on him by Gracie Irwin, a dissolute woman.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

The port at Copenhagen will be officially opened as a free port on Nov. 1.

Robert J beat Joe Patchen at Stony City, Ia., in three straight heats. Time, 2:00, 2:06 and 2:03½.

A large unknown fur-seal poached schooner is ashore on Pollock Rip shoal, Vineyard sound, Mass.

The cotton spinners of Fall River, Mass., at a meeting voted to accept a reduction of 10 per cent and return to work Monday.

Governor Nelson of Minnesota has appointed Hon. J. Q. Farmer of Spring Valley a member of the commission to solicit aid for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution pledging the federation to support the democratic congressional, county and local tickets of the Peoples party in Illinois during the coming election.

Monday, Oct. 15.

A verdict of acquittal in the Minnie Van Allen murder case was rendered at Deadwood.

Sunday afternoon a catboat containing four men was capsized off Coney Island. Only one man was rescued.

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge has been suspended from communion by Mount Horeb church in Lafayette county, Ky.

The French vessel Alice was sunk during a fog by the Swedish ship Baltic, and by the time Scheldt, six of the crew of the Alice were drowned.

Colonel Juan Cienfuegos, now in San Francisco, has received a letter from General Ezeta saying that President Diaz has recommended his case to the Mexican minister at Washington.

The officials of the bureau of engraving and printing express the opinion that the losses of postage stamps by thefts of Smith and his confederates will not exceed $1,200 or $1,500.

Elections for members of the chamber of deputies were held throughout Belgium Sunday. The voting was under the new compulsory system, which provides severe penalty for non-voters.

Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Owing to the rise in the rates of exchange the German demand for gold is ceasing.

Members of Illinois women's clubs have formed a federation for protection, laying politics aside.

Alfred Stephen, G. C. M. G., C. B., formerly lieutenant governor of New South Wales, is dead.

Official reports at the state meeting of the Iowa Farmer's Alliance show that the order is passing away.

Federation of Labor, in session at Belleville, Ills., has decided in favor of single tax and against socialism.

Dr. J. K. Black, recently dismissed from a Presbyterian church in Quincy, Ills., has joined the Episcopalians.

The University of Pennsylvania has received a donation of $60,000. The donor's name and the object are withheld from the public.

The visible supply: Wheat, 25,054,000 bushels, increase, 1,460,000 bushels; corn, 9,379,000 bushels, decrease, 625,000 bushels; oats, 9,008,000 bushels, increase, 430,000 bushels; rye, 886,000 bushels, increase, 2,000; barley, 5,115,000 bushels, increase, 297,000.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Dennis Cronin and Adolph Gunst, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1893, at 2:40 o'clock p. m. and recorded on page 536 of Mortgages.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1900, principal sum, and $95 interest from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and the coupon interest notes mentioned and described in said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 536, &c.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 536, &c.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1900, and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1894, and there is now due and owing on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $1087.50 being the sum of principal and interest, and the sum of $100 attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated, and no proceedings have been had to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereon recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The north half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼NE¼) and north half (½) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred and forty (140) north of range number forty-one (41) west, containing one hundred sixty-four and 50-100 (164.50) acres more or less, according to government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the City of Crookston, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt and interest thereon, and the taxes, if any, the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, including the attorney's fee in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid as foreclosure thereof.

Dated October 17th, A. D. 1894.

GEO. W. BOYD,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angell, Braden, and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
21440 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 402

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Joseph Leipler and Minnie Leipler, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, bearing date the 18th day of April, A. D. 1893, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m. in book 49 of mortgages on pages 166 and 167.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1000, principal sum, and $50 interest from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and the coupon interest notes therein attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment dated the 16th day of April, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 536, &c.

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G1705-G Minneapolis, Minnesota. 406

CITY BARBER SHOP.
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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Razor Honed and cannot bring it, mail it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
A. E. MIRNER.
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25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
20 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
28 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	35
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Almost Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

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You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. No re-prices:

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3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00
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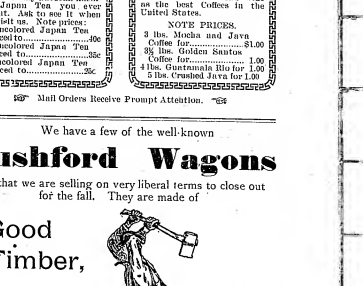
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

We have a few of the well-known

Rushford Wagons

left that we are selling on very liberal terms to close out for the fall. They are made of

Good Timber,



and it is "Done Dry," too. The dry weather of the past season has demonstrated this fact. We also have a few **Walking Plows** and some **Flying Dutchman Cangs** left that we want to close out, and will make liberal terms on them to do so. Our stock of **Diamond Feed Mills, Harnesses, etc.,** is complete and the goods are each the best of the kind. We also make a specialty of **COAL AND WOOD** in car lords. Shall be pleased to make prices.

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CROOKSTON
Normal School & Business College
Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.
Experienced and Competent Teachers
Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.
General Tuition $1 per Week.
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We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for Mink, steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
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Choice Farm Lands for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.
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Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....R. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. KOHNER
For Secretary of State.....CLARENCE RICE
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS REESE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. D. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OLSTEIN
For Sheriff.....S. M. DAHARR
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LACEY
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALESTH
For Supt. of Schools.....IDA HANSCOM
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....C. H. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioners:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. E. ANDERSON

IF our Populist friends consult their own best interest in the matter of supreme court judge they will cast their votes for Judge L. W. Collins.

THERE is nothing like experience to convince one of great truths. The object lessons this country has had on the tariff question ought to be fully convincing.

THE Minneapolis Journal says: "The Seventh district woods aren't quite so full of populists as they were. Since Eddy went gunning for votes he has been fetching 'em in big bags full. Boen finds it harder running on a record than without one. And his record is so full of holes!

THE Democrats object to a protective tariff "because it controls a man's personal liberty," they say. Most men had rather have a steady job at good wages than so much "personal liberty," and not a cent for the pocket. Protection to home industries is the true American motto.

THE JOURNAL does not regard the rank and file of the populist party with any vindictive spirit, as they are for the most part simply misled—but for the leaders, those who hope to profit from the sufferings of the people we have not got any time—not a minute. They don't care a continental for the country if they can but gain their own ends.

MAYOR EDGETT, in his speech at the opera house last week appealed to the patriotism of his audience, to American citizenship, and clearly and forcibly set for our duties and privileges. He also showed how the evils the farmer has complained of can be remedied, in a practical, business-like manner. He showed wherein the free coinage of silver would not raise the price of wheat and urged his audience to vote for their own interests, showing them clearly that those interests are fully cared for by the republican party.

How do you like that era of cheap goods the Democrats promised you? At the corresponding rate of wages it seems to keep a poor man figuring more closely than ever to make both ends meet. Under the McKinley bill we used to get from 20 to 22 pounds of sugar for one dollar—now we get 16. Yet the Democrats promised to make great reductions in all the substantials of life when they came into power. The only thing they have fully succeeded in reducing is the wages of the laboring man and the price of farm products.

IN this world of trials and tribulations it is a very easy thing to promise—to find fault with the existing state of things, and it is hard enough to get along sometimes even when one is disposed to look upon the bright side of things and to make the best of them as they occur. What wonder, then, if farmers, whose lot has not been the most encouraging for the past ten years, should find their lot harder to bear after listening to the grumbling of some demagogue, who hopes through their ills to gain some office or other. The damage such pests have done is incalculable.

THE Farmers' Alliance, when it went into politics, demanded farmers for official positions. Afterward, when it went into the Populistic camp, it was not quite so particular on this point, but did insist on efficiency. It seems to the campaign to have yielded that point also in many counties, to such an extent that, should the Populistic ticket be successful in the state there would be the biggest howl you ever heard in some counties, and what a combination of circumstances the legislative body would be! They have some candidates who actually don't know enough to pound sand.

A TIME FOR PATRIOTISM.

At the time when the nation's life was threatened at the hand of treason then we found men enough to go forth upon the emasculated field and do battle to save the life of the nation. This was patriotism. At this time, when the prosperity of the nation is in danger from the machination of cranks and lunes, when social lan under the guise of "reform" is rampant in the land, threatening not only the prosperity but the very life itself of our country, when the ship of state is bounded by pirates who threaten to so steer her course (if they can get control) to dash her upon the hidden rocks that lie in waters that appear to be fair and smooth—at such a time the country has need of another band of patriots in sufficient numbers to save her from destruction, as did that band of devoted heroes in the sixties. There is just as much need of high-minded and fearless men, as patriotism as there was in those dark days of deadly peril, and today the nation calls for her patriots, her loyal sons to come to her rescue and save her from one of the most insidious foes that ever tried to wreck her. As the last attempt upon her life was made by her own sons, so is this, with this difference, that now there are many rebels from foreign nations trying to instill the poisons of their deadly doctrines in free America, while in the back ground there looms up in ominous silence a tremendous power that only awaits a favorable opportunity to fix its deadly fangs upon the fair fabric of our American liberty and throttle the life out of it. The ship of state is again in danger. The great seas are raging and boiling in their anxiety to engulf her. The low mutterings of the thunders are heard in the distance; the storm clouds are brewing while ever and anon the lightnings flash that hurl the ship becalming the coming of a treacherous storm. The good old ship, which has so long withstood the storms, is now straining and shivering in every nerve, and here and there small leaks can be seen, showing that the seams are beginning to spring and the water to find its way into the hold. All these signs but show the danger that threatens the good old ship of state; but show the need of bold, courageous men to man her, to guide her, to manfully work at the pumps until she rides in the deep, fair waters that lie just beyond the storm area, safe and sound. It is a time for true patriotism; it is a time for action, and the man, who at such a time would not work at the pumps is either a maniac or a monster.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTERESTS.

To the thinking man, the close student of the different theories presented by the different parties in the political field, it is clear that the policy pursued by the Republican party is the best one for the true interests of all concerned. But to the unthinking man, to him who scarcely ever takes second thought upon the same subject (and there are many of that class), how is it? If there ever was a time when a man should study up this question in his own interest that time is right now. That there is something radically wrong everybody can understand, but what it is and how to apply the remedy may not be so plain to everybody. And for that reason it behooves every voter to look well into the matter before he decides to vote for every new lean that may present itself promising to work the needed reform. It is a pertinent question to ask "what has this new party done to benefit the country?" If they can show a good record, well and good. It is also a pertinent question to ask of the Republican party, if its record shows that its policy has brought peace and prosperity to the country in a greater degree than any other? If it has, then it is well to bank on that party. Its past record is good evidence that it will continue right along on the same line. The events of the past few months show that the policy of the Republican party on the tariff question is the only sound one, and for this reason, if no other, the Republican party is worthy to be returned to power.

A GREAT SCHEMER.

THOMAS, Ignatius Donnely, is making the supreme effort of his life to be elected to the United States Senate. All his life he has spent his time and talents planning and plotting for self aggrandizement, and at one time he had an opportunity to accomplish something had he been earnest and sincere. That was when the farmers sought through organization to benefit their business, and Donnelly took hold ostensibly to help them, but really to further his political ambitions. He soon saw that to the alliance as a business organization, would not accomplish his purpose, so he deliberately went to work to slaughter the alliance and erect upon its ruins a political machine that would do his bidding. Even that machine after he got it built and not work to his entire satisfaction, and now he advises his friends to drop every thing else on the ticket if need be in order to elect a Populist legislature. Why? Because the legislature elects the United States senator, and Donnelly is right in line for that. He is getting quite old, and realizing that fact as well as the fact that the Populist party is rapidly going to pieces, and will soon be remembered with the things that were, he sees that it is now or never with him. If he can't get there now he never can, and true to his real nature he urges the Pops to throw everybody else overboard and save him. If he can only get to the U. S. senate he can round out his life in satisfactory shape—to Donnelly; but that is the only earthly good that would come of it. Not another person would be benefitted.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY (?)

THE Democrats are making a great parade over "a saving of thousands in pension disbursements." And they look to the people of the United States to favor that "saving!" And what does that "saving" mean and what kind of economy? Is it? Suspension money paid out to old soldiers is a debt that the United States owes to the men who took their lives in their hands and went forth to save the Union when its life was imperilled. The government said to these men: "If you will go forth and risk your lives and health for the Union you will only receive $13 per month now, but we will save for you and protect you in your old age and we will see that you do not suffer want as long as this government shall stand and you shall live." The government needed money to carry on the war and borrowed it at a high rate of interest. That debt was placed in a business form, hedged about by voluminous legal documents. It cost the government far more than all the money that would be required to give every soldier now living a sufficient sum per month to keep him above want as long as he shall live, yet that debt was paid in full. The Republicans attempted to pay the debt this country owes the old soldier by passing a general service pension bill, but the Democrats defeated that, and the only thing that could be passed was the law of 1890, that was intended to cover the same point. The Democrats, by miscontruing that law, are preventing men who are justly entitled to pensions from getting them, have cut down some and suspended others, thus "saving to the country thousands of dollars" of a just and honest debt by practically repudiating it! And they call this "economy" and brag about it. There is not a government in the world that does not take better care of its soldiers than the United States has, and yet the Democrats scheme and plan to reduce even this beggarly pittance, that is doled out. If they had their way they would cancel the debt entirely and repudiate the debt entirely and thus make the United States a reproach and bye-word among nations.

POPULISM AND INTEREST.

MEN have complained of the exactions of loan agents, who in times past have managed to exact large bonuses and make big coup out of the necessities of borrowers—but this does not justify the Populist idea of driving out capital altogether in order to get rid of the pestiferous go-between. Today there is nothing that would prevent the average Polk county farmer borrowing all the money he needs, except the fear that capitalists have that the Populist party will gain control of the legislature and pass such laws as will render it impossible to do a safe loaning business in Minnesota. This state of things is not in the interest of the farmers of Minnesota, however much the demagogue Populist speakers may assert that it is. We do not believe that a farmer can afford to pay as high a rate of interest as 12 per cent., but a law that would allow him to pay that if he wanted to is better for his interest than a law that would not allow him to pay over 6 per cent, because such a law would drive out every cent from the state, while the former would induce it to come. Because a man has a right to borrow at a ruinous rate does not imply that he is obliged to do it. It is a fact that a very great deal of the grumbling that has been heard over usurious rates arises not much from a lack of business methods upon the part of the borrower as from any other reason.

IT is somewhat amusing to talk with your wild and wooly average Pop of the rank and file. Reason and a rule, he thinks he is rich in it. And imagines that it is the rank and file in the party that controls things, and he does not seem to see that the party is in the hands of, and controlled by, a set of worse demagogues than ever controlled the destinies of any party before. They feed on and this out, and in their manner in which they have been imposed upon they will drop the Pop idea like a cold potato.

IF men will only use their judgment without prejudice they will soon be convinced that the will schemes of the Populist party are not for the best interest of all concerned. It will pay to think it over.

THE St. Paul Globe, fully believes in keeping up appearances, so in the face of certain defeat it tries to jolly up the boys with fatty stories of "certain democratic victory." The Globe knows better but seems to think that such silly twaddle helps the lost cause. After the election the Globe will spend some time explaining how it happened.

THE less hampered by laws you can make a man the nearer you come to the idea of true American liberty. This does not imply that you must not have good and salutary laws to restrain the vicious elements of society but that it is not necessary to put a law on for every thought, every action of mankind as some of the Populist spokesmen would have you believe.

PREJUDICE for the past few years has cut more of a figure in our politics than it should be allowed to do, and every candid thinker will admit the truth of this statement. Prejudice with nothing to back it is mighty poor argument, yet it forms at least two-thirds of the stock argument of the average populist speaker, and the other third is wild and visionary vagaries. The solid business interests of the country can never be built up on such stuff.

We do not suppose that there is really a farmer in Polk county who does not desire the things that are for the best interests of the country, and we do not believe that there is one farmer in the county who can explain how the aims and objects of the Populist party, if they could be attained, could benefit the people. In a general way they assume that Populist theories would help mankind—a portion of it only, but how or why we have never seen a man yet who was able to explain.

IF you will stop and think a minute you will see that fault-finding or grumbling is the chief plank in the Populist platform, and this very feature is at once the strength and the weakness of the Populist party. Its strength, because, in the natural order of things, it can gain strong temporary headway upon the evils that do exist, and its weakness because the people do not relish that kind of thing as a steady diet, and they soon tire of it and want something reliable—substantial.

IF a man is fully imbued with the principles of the Republican party, he will be proud that he is a Republican, and he will take a strong personal interest in the success of his party—a party that has identified its the interest of good government—of the best government, and he will work hard for the success of that party at the polls every month. Every true Republican is a true patriot and if every true patriot in Polk county will work for the success of the Republican ticket will be triumphantly elected.

ALL over the United states Populism is on its last legs and will hardly be heard from after the coming election but in Northern Minnesota there is more of it than any where else in the country. Our people are slow to catch a disorder but when they do get it they seem just as slow to get over it. The idea of getting something for nothing, of getting two or three per cent money in abundance seems specially exciting to the settlers on our broad prairies but they do not seem to stop and consider how best these things may be done. If they did they would see that the better security a man can offer the better chance he has of obtaining money if he wants to borrow it and if he don't want to borrow money he must have something that will sell for it—and that will produce or yield it. When the people of a country put themselve in an attitude that threatens to make loans insecure, capital is driven away and money becomes scarce. A liberal and just policy toward all is the best one.

AS time wears on, bringing us nearer to the day when the voters of Polk county must decide upon the important question of division it becomes more apparent to the close observer that the sober second thought has reached the majority of the voters and their verdict will be against division. They have had full time to analyze the amphitrites of democratic promises of division and to find little in their glittering stories of benefit to the average taxpayer. It has become apparent to them in the natural order of things that four counties would cost enough more to run to make a very material increase in their taxes and these "good old democratic times" are certainly expensive enough without adding any needless burdens. It certainly is no time to split up into four parts whatever the future may develope.

TO COLLECT THE INCOME TAX.

Superintendent Pugh Has Only $9,000 With Which to Do the Work.

One of the first duties of William H. Pugh, the new superintendent of the income tax, will be to assess himself $4, for the reason that his annual salary is $4,200. Superintendent Pugh is a resident of Cincinnati, where he has a well earned reputation as a criminal lawyer and all round lawyer. He is a brother of ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh of Ohio and has long been an intimate friend of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, who gave him his present appointment. This is not the first time that Mr. Pugh has been favored at the hands of Secretary Carlisle, for in May, 1893, he was appointed to be commissioner of customs at a salary of $4,000 a year. The Dockery investigation, however, legislated him out of office.

In entering upon the discharge of his duties Mr. Pugh finds himself seriously handicapped, owing to the failure of congress to provide sufficient funds for the proper execution of the income tax. Congress appropriated only $9,000 for the purpose, although the treasury offi-

WILLIAM H. PUGH.

cials estimated that $500,000 was needed and asked congress to provide that sum. The law specifically assigns the work of collecting the tax to the commissioner of internal revenue, and Superintendent Pugh will perform his duties under the eye of Commissioner Miller. At present Mr. Pugh is busy preparing the literature concerning the tax, compiling old decisions bearing on the question and comparing the new law with the old.

Mr. Pugh served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, O., the county in which Cincinnati is situated and of which it is the county seat. Since then he has practiced his profession in Cincinnati, except when attending to his duties as commissioner of customs. Although a man of between 50 and 60 years of age, he is very active physically and mentally. He has been a Democrat over 30 years and is a member of the Duckworth club, a Democratic association of Cincinnati. The treasury officials believe that the sealed appropriation of $500,000 for the enforcement of the law will be passed at the coming session of congress.

HE IS AGAINST TAMMANY.

An Ohio Man Running For Mayor of New York City.

The municipal campaign in New York city, city the year ensuing, is of interest, and the issue of the struggle between Tammany and its foes is watched with interest everywhere. Colonel William L. Strong, candidate for mayor nominated by the Republicans and anti-Tammany organizations as affiliate with them, was first in the field, and though hitherto unknown as a candidate is well known as a businessman.

He was born March 23, 1827, in Richland county, O., and after obtaining a common school education entered a retail dry goods store in Wooster at the age of 16. After two years there he entered a store in Mansfield, and after some seven years' work there removed to New York city and secured a place with L. O. Wilson & Co., then one of the largest dry goods houses in the city. This firm went to Boss in the panic of 1857, and Mr. Strong went into the

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

house of Farnham, Dale & Co., which for seven years has been the president. He is also a director in the Erie railroad company, in the New York Life Insurance company, the Hanover Fire Insurance company and various minor corporations, is treasurer of St. John's guild, president of the Ohio Society of New York, and active in other social and charitable organizations.

Politically he was originally a Republican, but down to this time has been merely an active worker in the ranks. In the last three presidential campaigns he was especially active in organizing the Dry Goods Trade and Down Town Business Men's Republican clubs.

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effective, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 79 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a tumor on my liver, which made me dread to shave, as small blotches would break out, the cutting causing me to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles of S.S.S. my face is all clear and smooth as it could be—appetite splendid. I feel not an ill effect from the cutting. I can't say too much for the use of S.S.S."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS
MADE FROM SELECTED RED
—RIVER HARD WHEAT.—
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

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SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

☒ 18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be had at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city, not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found there and the excellent drainage. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-35]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Executive Department.

Whereas, pursuant to Chapter one hundred and forty-three (143) of the General Laws of 1893, "An act to provide for the creation and organization of new counties and the government of the same," a petition was filed with the secretary of state, on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1893, praying for the creation of a new county out of the territory now in Polk county, and which, by a survey made by Jno. Lee Smith, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of township No. 154, of range 45, running thence south along the township line between range 45 and 46 to the southwest corner of township No. 153, of range 45; thence east along the township line to the northwest corner of township No. 152, of range 45; thence south along the township line to the southwest corner of township No. 152, of range 45; thence running east along the south line of said township to the southeast corner of section No. 34, township 152, range 45; thence running east along the township line between ranges 44 and 45 to the northeast corner of township No. 152, range 44; thence south along the township line between ranges 44 and 45 to the northeast corner of township No. 150, range 44; thence west along the township line between the townships 150 and 151, to the eastern boundary of Polk county; thence running north in a direct line to the northeast corner of Polk county, and place of beginning, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of township No. 154, of range 45, running thence south along the township line between range 45 and 46 to the southwest corner of township No. 153, of range 45; thence east along the township line to the northwest corner of township No. 152, of range 45; thence south along the township line to the southwest corner of township No. 152, of range 45; thence running east along the south line of said township to the southeast corner of section No. 34, township 152, range 45; thence running east along the township line between ranges 44 and 45 to the northeast corner of township No. 152, range 44; thence south along the township line between ranges 44 and 45 to the northeast corner of township No. 150, range 44; thence west along the township line between the townships 150 and 151, to the eastern boundary of Polk county; thence running north in a direct line to the northeast corner of Polk county, and place of beginning, and contained, and found and certified to as conforming in all respects to the provisions of said law.

Now, therefore, I, KNUTE NELSON, Governor of the State of Minnesota, pursuant to the authority vested in me, by the law aforesaid, do hereby direct and proclaim that the question of the creation of the county of Clearwater out of said territory, and the organization of said county, at the next general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Minnesota to be hereto affixed, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1894.

KNUTE NELSON,
Governor.

Attest: F. P. Brown, Secretary of State.

[39-2t.]

'TWAS DONE TO DECEIVE

The Statements Published by the County Divisionists Are Fraudulent and They Knew It.

Can They be Trusted After This Bare-Faced Attempt to Deceive the Taxpayers of The County.

Sworn Proof That the Expenses of Running Polk County Are Only $43,794 Instead of $84.183, as Stated.

And That the Average Per Township is Only $584 as Against $650 for Norman, Douglas, Pope and Grant.

So much has been published in the newspapers of McIntosh, Red Lake Falls and East Grand Forks about the cost of carrying on small es compered with large counties that is arroneous and misleading that we think it well to give the facts in a connected form, so that those who desire it may the more easily ascertain the situation.

This will require us to go quite extensively into figures, which are proverbially dry reading, but we hope all will be sufficiently interested in the question of county division to give them careful attention.

The papers named have selected for comparison with the large county of Polk for the year 1893, the four small counties of Norman, Douglas, Grant and Pope, where among the small counties of the state the expenditure has been the least, where scarcely anything has been laid out on county improvements, and where such officers as register of deeds and clerk of court retain the fees they collect as their compensation and receive no salary from the county, while in Polk county, under special law, these officers are paid a salary by the county which is charged up as county expenses, and the fees they receive are all turned into the county treasury.

Besides this, none of the small counties named have any charge for county hospital, as they have no such institution, and a large charge is made against Polk county on that score and no account is made of the fact that this expense is paid back to the county by individual patients or by the towns, villages and cities that send the patients there because it is less expensive than caring for them at home.

The most important omission of the "comparative statement, "however, is the failure to mention that in "expenses for all other purposes" for Polk county is included the sum of $17,563.38, paid for building the county jail and putting steel cells and heating apparatus in the same; something the other counties have nothing like, but will, no doubt, some time build. This, of course, is not a charge that will have to be incurred again by Polk county. It is also incorrect in some other things.

We give here a full statement of the expenses of the county of Polk for the year A. D. 1893:

County Auditor's office	$ 3,960.80
County Treasurer's office	3,184.95
Register of Deed's office	2,966.85
Clerk of Court's office	2,100.00
Sheriff's office	3,580.52
County Attorney's office	1,681.20
Judge of Probate's office	1,658.92
Co. Superintendent of School's office	2,300.00
County Surveyor's office	170.27
County Jailer's salary	600.00
Janitor's salary	840.00
Co. Comm's salary and expenses	1,843.62
Examining insane and conveying to asylum	1,556.00
Light, Fuel & repairs on Co. buildings	849.40
Books, stationery and advertising	4,120.15
County roads and bridges	6,246.41
Postage, express and freight charges	838.17
District Court expenses, including juror's fees, mileage, etc	6,440.61
Justice Court expenses	1,055.47
County Jail expenses	2,105.56
County Hospital expenses	3,504.98
Building new county jail with steel cells and heating apparatus	17,363.38
Total	$72,978.88

Besides the above amount there was paid interest on bonds $6,120.21, and to the sinking fund to pay the bonds of the county $4,230.46, which should not be charged up to running expenses of the county in making comparisons with other counties for the reason that the debt it pays was incurred in former years, for county buildings and bridges which are assets of the county, and we may say in passing, that in case of county division each county will have to pay its proportion of this debt and interest.

To make the comparison fair between the counties named, it must he taken into account that them has been refunded to Polk county of the expenses above stated the following sums:

Board furnished U. S. prisoners	$ 67.85
Collected from Co. hospital patients from city of Crookston for hospital patients adjusted and will be paid before Nov. 1st, 1894	614.11
Monies refunded by city of East Grand Forks for repairs on bridge	325.00
State of Minn. bridge appropriation	450.00
Fees of register of deeds paid to county treasurer	4,070.25
Fees of clerk of court paid to county treasurer	3 093.35
Total	$11,317.56

Taking the total amount refunded from expenses leaves the sum of $63,140.79 as the amount of expenses of Polk county for the year 1893, and deducting from this the extrordinary expense caused by the erection of the county jail leaves the sum of $45,776.90 as the ordinary expenses of the year, and the sum it should have been placed at instead of the sum of $84,183.69, as given in the widely distributed "comparative statement" published by the advocates of division.

This makes the average expense per township $694.37 as against $680.92, the average for the counties of Normen, Douglas, Pope and Grant, if the figures given for these counties by the divisionists are correct, which we will show is not the case.

All the foregoing that relates to Polk county is taken from the financial statement of the county auditor for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1893, except as to amounts owing by the city of Crookston for hospital expenses which has since been adjusted, and board of Norman county prisoners, sad is undoubtedly correct.

We apprehend no one will believe that the compilers of the statement published by the papers we mention were ignorant of the fact that under a special law the register of deeds and clerk of district court of Polk county are required to turn the fees they collect into the county treasury, and that they and their clerks are paid salaries by the county, which is not the case in any of the counties of Normen, Douglas, Pope or Grant. Nor were they ignorant of the fact that the county hospital is nearly self supporting, nor that a large part of what they held out as ordinary county expenses was incurred in erecting the new jail, or that the counties they name for comparison have no assets that require costly bridges, and the amounts spent for county improvements is nearly nothing.

But to have dealt fairly with the matter would not serve their purpose, and they have been willing to lead their aid to deceive the people by publishing a partial statement only when a full one would show the unwisdom of the cause they advocate.

EXPENSES OF A NEW COUNTY.

It is amusing, indeed, to look over the estimates made by writers in the East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls and McIntosh papers as to the cost of running a new county. Those people do not seem to know that the salaries and fees of their officers are fixed by the general laws of the state, and that the county commissioners will have nothing to do with it, except as to salary of county attorney. That they fix in the first place, but the attorney, if not satisfied can appeal to the judge of district court. We think it is hardly too much to say that a county attorney worth having will not be cut for less than $600 per annum. However even if he was to be attorney, section 893, Kelley's Statutes of Minnesota fixes the salary of auditor, and and section 806 of same that of treasurer and any fairly intelligent school boy will figure out that the salaries of auditors will be:

For Nash	$1,700.00
Red Lake	1,093.61
Columbia	923.54

instead of $720 for each as given in these estimates. For treasurer it cannot be so accurately estimated, as his salary depends upon moneys he collects or receives, but it will be nearly if not quite double the estimate of $600 per annum. Judge of probate is paid according to population, $100 for first one thousand inhabitants, and fifty dollars for each additional thousand or major fraction thereof. This will make for Nash, $450, Red Lake, $450 and Columbia $550, instead of $300 for each as estimated.

They estimate for books and stationery, $400, when any person of experience in these matters knows it will be at lenst $4,000 the first year, as the records relating to the new county will have to be transcribed, and new books bought in which to enter these. And so it is all along the line.

The people who got up these statements know well enough the commissioners cannot fix the salaries of the officers named, and that their estimates are a humbug, but they think the greater part of people who read their papers will not take time to find the facts, but swallow whole all that is given them.

We apprehend they will find the people know more about the situation than these townsite boomers give them credit for.

Though it will not benefit them as much as they seem to think, it is to be expected that most of the people who reside and own property in East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls or McIntosh would desire to make their place a county seat. Any village would no doubt wish that. But as to the farmers, about all that would result to them from county division would be increased taxation. First would be the greater expense in proportion for county officers; next an expense of from $4,000 to $5,000 per county for procuring the necessary books and transcribing the records, which will be a necessity, and then a new court house and jail to ornament the ambitious city. You need not doubt that this would come. Most of it would be necessary, and all would be proper. They talk about a school district giving their building for a court house should receive no consideration, for no school district or village, or city for that matter, can legally give anything for such a purpose. The county could be made to give it up at any time, and the officers of the municipality who so used its property would be liable to a civil and criminal action for the same. Don't allow yourself to be fooled by that kind of chaff, but vote against the scheme of making four small, ill-shaped counties out of Polk, with a county seat in each of them away off to one side. If you think a division at all best, make one on common sense lines, leaving in each sufficient for a good sized county.

START IN DEBT

The Burden of Debt Under Which the New Counties Will Labor.

As a Result of Division Taxes Will be Almost Doubled.

Each of the Counties Must Pay Their Share of the Present Debt.

Some people seem to have the impression that in case of county division the new county will not be liable for any part of the debt created before its organization. This is a mistake. All such indebtedness is to be paid by the old and new counties in proportion to their assessed valuation. This will be apparent from a reading of the law. Section 14, Chapter 143 of General Laws of 1893 providing for the crestion of new counties is as follows.

"Sec. 14. When there is any bonded or other floating county indebtedness outstanding against any county out of which any such new county has been wholly or in part created, the same shall be paid by such old and new counties in proportion to their respective valuations as shown by the last general assessment) of the portions of the property of the county or counties out of which such new county has been created. Provided: That in case any such county out of which any new county has been in whole or in part created, possesses any buildings erected by the county, the same shall be appraised and the present value thereof by the county in which such buildings are situated shall be ascertained as hereinafter provided, and such appraised value of said buildings shall be deducted from the amount of said bonded or floating indebtedness to be so apportioned, and the remainder of such indebtedness shall only be so apportioned between the several counties; and the amount of said remaining indebtedness (and which equals and represents the said appraised value of said county buildings) shall not be so apportioned among such several counties, but shall be wholly paid by the county which has and retains such county buildings. Each county buildings shall be appraised and their present value fixed and determined by three wholly disinterested persons, who shall be appointed by the governor; neither of whom shall be residents of or owners of taxable property in either of the counties interested and who shall take an oath to honestly and impartially appraise and determine the present value of such county buildings, and they shall file their oath with the secretary of state; and when they have made their appraisal they shall state and specify in the same in writing over their respective signatures, and make said sum and file with the auditor of each of such counties one of said certificates of appraisal; and such appraisal, when so made and certified to, shall be final and conclusive and such certificate shall be such evidence of the same. In making such appraisal said appraisers shall consider the cost of such county buildings and allow for subsequent wear and depreciation thereof and determine the present value thereof to the county."

The present value of the county buildings to the county retaining then is to be deducted from the indebtedness and the balance apportioned among the several counties. What the present county buildings consisting of court house and jail would be worth to a small county is not easy to estimate. The jail anyway is three times the size that would be required.

The bonded indebtedness incurred principally for court house and bridges amounts to $104,500.00 $40,000.00 issued in the year 1883 the balance at various times between the years 1881 and 1889. As no county property but puildings is to be deducted and those we have now would hardly be considered worth more than $25,000.00 to a small county the balance to be apportioned among the several counties would be at least $70,500.00 of the present indebtedness of Polk county. The equalized assessment for 1893 shows the proposed counties would have:

Polk,	$2,190,403
Nash,	1,706,157
Red Lake,	1,2?,1,434
Columbia,	870,632

and the balance of indebtedness, $79,500, would he divided as follows:

Polk,	$29,175
Nash,	22,725,
Red Lake,	16,003
Columbia,	11,507

So it is unforunately true that none can start with a clean sheet.

We have given in this sheet the latest official figures as to cost for county purposes of all the counties of the state, their area, population and assessed valuation. We have given from the official financial statements the cost to Polk county for the year 1893 and also of Norman county for that year, and also the statement of expenses of Polk certified to by the county auditor, C. U. Webster. We have pointed out the errors in the "comparative statement" issued by the county division people. We have shown that their estimates of the cost of running the proposed counties is very wide of the mark, and the proportions of the indebtedness of Polk county that each will have to assume; and we have further given some arguments that seemed to us pertinent to this question under consideration.

As to the arguments and comments we have made, each person can of course judge for himself what bearing they have on the case, and we only ask a fair consideration of them. And as to the figures and statements of the law we give under the present circumstances we feel warranted in making a particular appeal to the voters of the county. So much has been issued in the way of statements and statistics by the advocates of county division that we say is false, that the fair-minded man who desires to get the truth but has not the official statistics and statements and laws at to and from which to inform himself may well say I do not know which of your statements to believe; I may as well believe one as the other.

To all such we would say, if you cannot find time yourself to look up the truth, go to your neighbors who are in the same position and agree on some one of them on whom you can rely to find out what are the real facts.

We have in this statement been very particular to give the figures and law correctly and we positively assert that they will not be found to vary from the official statistics and laws. We invite your most diligent search and criticism, and submit the matter to you, confident that whether or not you think division of the county on some lines would be beneficial, your better judgment will tell you that the proposed division, making the counties as small and ill-shaped as this scheme proposes, can only be injurious to all of them and would benefit the proposed county seats much less than they imegine.

Farm produce is gradually going up and soon all the products of the farm will bring a fair price. If the farmers would look at the way pork is going up it is safe to say that more of them will feed wheat to hogs next season.

THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

Polk County Expenditures for the Year 1893, as Sworn to by the County Auditor.

County Auditor's Office		$ 3980 80
County Treasurer's Office		3184 95
Register of Deeds Office		2966 85
Clerk of Court, salary		1500 00
Deputy Clerk of Court and Assistant		600 00
Sheriff, for boarding prisoners		1285 47
Sheriff's fees		2246 06
County Attorney		1681 20
Judge of Probate		1658 92
Superintendent of Schools		2300 00
Surveyor		170 27
Jailor's salary		600 00
Janitor's salary		840 00
County Commissioners		1843 62
Light, Fuel and Repairs—County Buildings		849 40
Books Stationery and Advertising		4120 15
Roads and Bridges		6246 41
Postage, Express and Freight		838 17
Examining and Conveying Insane		1256 00
District Court		6440 61
Justice Court		1055 47
Building County Jail with cells and heating apparatus		17363 38
County Jail Expenses		2102 56
" Hospital "		3504 08
Miscellaneous		4323 21
		$72978 88
DEDUCT—		
Board U.S. Prisoners refunded	$ 67 83	
City of East Grand Forks refunded repairs on bridge	325 00	
Collected from County Hospital patients	614 11	
State of Minnesota Appropriation for Bridges	450 00	
Fees, Register of Deeds	4470 25	
" Clerk of Court	3093 35	
Expended on Construction of County Jail cells and heating plant	17363 38	
Due by City of Crookston for County Hospital	2300 00	
	20183 92	
Total Current Expenses for 1893		$43794 96

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK. }

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the expenses of Polk County, Minnesota, for the year 1893:

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, this 8th day of Octoher, 1894.

{ OFFICIAL SEAL }

C. U. WEBSTER,
County Auditor.

CROOKSTON PAYS

More Taxes Than Either the Counties of Columbia or Red Lake.

This City Better Able to Support a County Than They Would Be.

Our Assessed Valuation More Than Columbia County by $200,000.

The City of Crookston pays more than one-sixth of all the taxes of Polk county. Its assessed valuation in 1893 as finally fixed by the state board of equalization was $1,067,818 while that of the whole county was $3,986,626. Outside of county buildings scarcely anything has been expended by the county within the city in improvements in recent years and but little has been asked, so it will be seen that Crookston pays large sums for roads and bridges outside her borders beyond her proportion. We do not hear that any objection is made to this but it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact.

We have heard many expressions of surprise that the people of Crookston do not bestir themselves in the county division matter. While the proposed county seats are all alive raising money, issuing literature and sending out canvassers to gain votes, Crookston has remained passive not even doing anything to correct the false statements that have been so industriously circulated by the boomers of East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls, and McIntosh.

They expect the people of these towns to be active for division, but they expect the farmers of the county who will have to pay the cost and who have the decision of the matter in their hands, to look into it and learn where the truth lies. They may have been too ready to believe that the tables as to cost of running large and small counties that have been issued and are so incredible in themselves would not be accepted as true until inquiry was made and the truth learned; and that the trouble of contradicting them is superfluous. However that may be it is the farmers who have the votes that will decide the matter and who have the cost to pay and they should take interest in the matter as much or more so as much as the City of Crookston.

HOW IT WORKS.

The claim is made that in case of county division district court expenses would be less, as jurors would have less distance to travel to the county seat. It is a fact that as it is proposed to divide the county the jurors would not have to travel on an average more than half the distance they now do, but it should also be remembered that four times as many jurors will have to travel and receive mileage. They will, of course only have one fourth as long to stay as now, but they will have the travelling to do each term just the same. This would be a considerable item of additional expense. As to sheriff's fees it should be remembered that the sheriff of Polk county under special law of 1891 is only allowed 75 per cent as much for his services as sheriffs generally receive, and is doing work for the county, he receives pay only for miles actually and necessarily travelled. Witnesses and parties to suits have to travel further now, but it is a great advantage to have a long term of court at one place rather than four short terms at various places, for the reason that in a term of few cases all parties and witnesses will find they must be in readiness for their case all the time, as the cases cannot well be set for a day certain. But where there is a large number of cases for trial, an arrangement can generally be made so a party knows the day his case will come on and need not be waiting around for it. It will be seen there is something on both sides of this feature of the case.

Voters should remember to vote on each proposition for county division. There are four propositions, and voting on one has no effect upon the others. A cross opposite "Yes" is a vote in favor of establishing that county, a cross opposite "No" is a vote against that division. A majority of all the votes cast upon a proposition determines whether the county named in it shall be established.

One vote in favor of a proposition will establish the county if no one takes the trouble to vote "No." Let every one keep this in mind, express his wishes whichever way they are on every proposition for the establishment of a new county. This is by far the most important matter to the people of this county as a whole that is to be decided at the coming election. Don't fail to vote on each and every proposition with, a sense of the fact that your are registering your judgment on a matter of great importance.

HE HAS THE NERVE.

DARING OF STAMBULOFF, BULGARIA'S PRIME MINISTER.

Single Handed He Has Held the Russian Empire at Bay for Years—His Wits the Diplomatic Agent—How He Crushed the Panitza Plot.

For what Bulgaria is today she is indebted almost solely to the valor and wisdom and indomitable will of young Stambuloff, the prime minister.

For years he has held the whole Russian empire at bay single handed. The other powers of Europe sympathize with him, but give him no practical support. Open attack and secret intrigue he has alike baffled. Assassination he has defied, though it has often been tried against him.

He has resisted Russian aggression; he has beaten Servia in the field and Greece in the courts; he has made his sovereign's throne secure; he has made Bulgaria a nation and created a national public spirit, and he has, at less than 40 years of age, himself wortlily in rank among the leading statesmen of Europe.

One of his most dramatic passages at arms with Russia occurred during the war with Servia, when the czar "showed his hand" in a decidedly offensive manner. Stambuloff has told many times and seems never weary of telling the story of Slivnitza.

In that battle the destinies of Bulgaria and Servia were to be decided. Prince Alexander had gone out to lead the Bulgarian army in person, leaving Stambuloff in charge at home.

It was a brilliant day, with a cloudless sky and scarcely a breath of wind stirring.

The roar of the cannon was plainly heard in the city, owing perhaps to some peculiar condition of the air or perhaps to echoes from the mountains.

At any rate it sounded much nearer than it really was, and Stambuloff and the others thought the Servians were winning the day and were driving Prince Alexander and his army in upon the capital.

In their anxiety they applied to the Russian diplomatic agent for advice. That gentleman shrugged his shoulders and said it was no affair of his.

"But," urged the Bulgarian ministers, "the Servians are almost at our gates. You could stop them with a single word if you would."

"Yes, but that word will not be spoken, not though they were actually entering the city with your prince a prisoner, as indeed they soon will do. On one condition only will I stop them, and that is that your beggar of a prince shall abdicate at once."

"And that," thundered Stambuloff, "he will not do—no, not for 20 Russias!"

With that Stambuloff sprang into the saddle and dashed away to the battlefield, while the Russian agent sent for his friends to come to his house and help him celebrate the defeat of the Bulgarian armies.

A few hours passed, and then the Bulgarian prime minister got a telegram from Stambuloff, dated on the field of battle, telling of Prince Alexander's magnificent victory and of the utter rout of the Servians.

He hurried with it to the house of the Russian agent, arriving there in the midst of the festivities. And when he told the news the representative of the czar ground his teeth and swore a big oath.

As the world knows, Prince Alexander lost his throne because he neglected to heed the advice and warnings of his prime minister.

Prince Ferdinand is more wise. He puts himself fully in the hands of Stambuloff, making the latter the real ruler of Bulgaria and the chief guardian of the throne.

How daring and vigorous the minister is in his great work has again been shown in striking incidents.

There was, for example, the arrest of Major Panitza, who was at the head of the most dangerous and powerful plot ever organized against the prince.

Stambuloff finally settled the matter by making the arrest himself alone. At midnight he knocked at Panitza's door. The major's wife, with a loaded pistol in her hand, admitted him.

Recognizing him and divining his errand, she raised the weapon to fire. He looked at her, and her arm fell, and she turned away. Then Stambuloff went up to Panitza's room. He found him in bed, a loaded revolver at his side.

"Major Panitza," said the minister calmly, "get up, dress yourself and come with me."

The desperado grasped his revolver. The minister folded his arms and looked at him as Marius looked at the slave who came to slay him. Panitza laid down the weapon, rose, dressed himself and followed his captor to prison.—Melbourne Argus.

TRIMMED HER EARS.

A Philadelphia Society Woman Undergoes an Operation to Improve Her Looks.

A young society woman from Philadelphia underwent a painful operation Tuesday at the hands of Dr. L. P. Pitkin, 137 West Forty-second street, to remedy a pair of ears which she thought were not shapely enough. In reality they were not at all unusual either in size or design, but the young woman thought they stood out too much from her head.

She sat in the chair yesterday afternoon, and with the exception of a few spasmodic little screams submitted to the surgical operation without flinching. Dr. Pitkin made a long incision in the back part of each ear and cut out a V shaped piece of membrane. Then he sewed up the wound and drew the ear back close to the head. When one ear had been fixed up, the young woman looked in the mirror and seemed to think the improvement very slight, but the surgeon assured her that it was greatly improved, and when both had been treated she thought they looked much better. The doctor said he had sewed up the wound and drew the ear back close to the head. When one ear had been fixed up, the young woman looked in the mirror and seemed to think the improvement very slight, but the surgeon assured her that it was greatly improved, and when both had been treated she thought they looked much better. The doctor said he had sewed up the wound and drew the ear back close to the head.—New York World.

Glass Weaving.

The key to the process of making glass curtains, in connection with knit material, consists in operating particular needles of the machine at the right times and allowing others to remain idle, for which purpose a set of chain bars is used, as arranged as to render it possible to command the different needles according to the needs of the process. A chain is made up of bars, links and balls, like those used on the loom for weaving cloth, and there is a lever attached to the shoulder of each needle and extending from the part where the goods circle the needles down to the first bar of the chain, the latter resting in bearings. On the turning of a crank connecting beveled gears motion is imparted through the agency of an upright shaft to the chain cylinder, and every time the yarn is delivered to the needles a revolution is made, the chain bar cylinder presenting a new bar to the levers of the needles, and whenever a ball on the bar contacts on the lever the needle to which it belongs is pushed forward, and a mechanical device causes the needle to operate and form loops, thus knitting. There are, however, blanks on some of the bars, and when these blanks come with the levers of the needles no movement is made.—Upholsterer.

ROGUISH LITTLE MINCH.

The Trick by Which the Famous Race Horse Got His Name.

Many stories are told of Little Minch, the race horse, which indicate that he is a remarkably sagacious animal. Some would assert that he is capable of reasoning, but horse fanciers are liable to distort instinct and pure cunningness into reason and sagacity. It is said that while this son of Glenelg was being transported east after his sale as a yearling he was given a nickname by a railroad engineer that was subsequently applied to the horse, and under it he won his laurels. Little Minch's car was attached to the front end of a passenger train, and the bellcrpe passed through it, the same as it would through a passenger car. The horse was playful, and after several unsuccessful attempts to seize the rope in his teeth the spiteful little creature caught the cord and gave it a hasty jerk. The bell in the engine cab sounded, and the engineer, fearing something was wrong back in the train, made haste to shut off steam and apply his airbrake. After coming to a stop he waited for the astonished trainmen to come up to his cab. They denied that any one had pulled the cord, and the engineer passed the occurrence with the remark, "Maybe the rope caught and tightened while we were going around a curve."

But the mischief loving Little Minch was having a lot of fun in the car. No sooner had the train got under headway again than he again seized the bellcord and gave it another jerk. Once more the engineer came to a stop, declaring that the bell ringing was the work of tramps, but a search for the rido steal ers failed to reveal any, and the train proceeded. With almost human repugnancy Little Minch again seized the rope, but he was not content with one jerks, and the way he pulled that rope was a caution. The enraged engineer slipped back in time to see the horse tugging at the rope, which he had bitten in two by his efforts, as if his life depended upon his ability to tear it out of the train. "Oh, you little mischief! So it was you, was it?" cried the engineer. And the horse stopped and hung his head much as a guilty boy would have done. The story was retold many times, and the animal was named Little Minch.—Chicago Tribune.

Why Are "Dogdays" So Called?

Properly speaking, the "dogdays" last from the 3d of July to Aug. 11. Dogs are then popularly supposed to go mad, but this is a mistaken notion, besides being untrue in fact. Dogs are, strange to say, less liable to rabies then than at other times. "Dogdays" is a translation of the Latin "dies caniculares," the 20 days which precede and 20 which follow the rising of Sirius, the star in the dog. The Romans called "Canicula," or the "little dog." The ancients considered this star to have an evil influence and sacrifices, a brown dog to it in order to appease its rage. Of course it is known that in the course of time Sirius will rise in midwinter instead of midsummer.

How to Make a Good Lip Salve.

Rose salve is very useful in winter to keep the lips from chapping or cracking. To make it mix 3 ounces of oil of almonds and half an ounce of alkanet. Let them stand in a warm place and strain. Melt 1¼ ounces of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti with the oil and stir it lightly to thicken and add 19 drops of attar of rose.

How We Use the word "Rodomontade."

"Rodomontade" means bragging and comes from Rodomont, king of Sarza or Algiers, in Boyardo's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." This word is a most unjust imputation on him, from whose name it is derived. Rodomont was famous as the lover of Doralis, princess of Granada, who afterward eloped with Mandricardo, king of Tartary. In a quarrel he challenged Roger at his wedding and was killed, but there was nothing in either the challenge or the fight to judge him as an eastern Bob Acres—all talk and no courage to fight.

One Coroner's Verdict.

We print the following genuine verdict rendered by an old coroner of Kentucky as an aid to the gentlemen in the same profession in the discharge of their delicate duties:

State of Kentucky, Russell County, ss:

An inquisition taken for the people of the state of Kentucky and county of Russell this 31th day of October, 1854, before Mr. M. W. C., coroner of said county of Russell, upon view of the body of a male man, name unknown, then and there laying dead upon the oath of 12 good and lawful men of the people of the said state and county of Russell and who said on the same come to his death, we the jury do agree, the body come to his death by death unknown. M. W. C., C. R. C.

Coroner of the said County and State.

—Green Bag.

THAT STRAY RYE LOAF.

It Has Made a Tour of the Catskills and Is Now Profusely Tagged.

The stray loaf of German rye bread which arrived at the Rondout office of the American Express company has been making a tour of the Catskills since it left here and looks as though it were for traveling the 200 additional miles. But it had a dozen or more tags added on its Catskill mountain tour.

C. E. F. of Pine Hill, the summer home of Chancellor MacCracken, Professor Henry Morton, the family of the late Dr. Crosby and a score of other well known persons, writes:

If this is a sample of the chutty bread,
Lord pity the poor, for they better be dead.
Go jer'n peace.

Over the signature of Blake, Will, Fred & Co., Bloomville, April 5, 1894, is the following:

This predicat of noble birth,
Now wandering homeless o'er the earth.
You would be floor among the lo-ow,
Was bread and raised with greatest care.
Be kneaded only to be tossed
To learn which side his bread was buttered,
But loafing mand this upper crust
Neglected duty and was lost.
SOMAL.

Oh, may it no'er to us befall,
Such weight to enter in our soul.

Another Bloomvillo tag says:

RECON OR RAIN.—Let the oleomargarine alids this war.

S. B. Champion, better known as "Champ," the veteran editor and proprietor of the Stamford Mirror, tags it as follows:

This loaf to Stamford town did cry
To be exchanged for good old rye.
So gal. Cast it again upon the waters,
For it's no use to our married daughters.
You may think it rather queer,
It's very far west of Deer.
We've milk and honey now on hand,
So send it to some poorer land.

The editor of the Hobart Independent adds the following:

Take it up tenderly, lift it with care,
Pass it on D. H., nor charge even half fare,
Pretend it from rebbers, hasten it on with speed,
Let it stick the globe, nor once miss its connections.

The Grand Gorge agent tags as follows:

Boys, if you're inclined to wed,
Hunt the girl who makes this bread.
Auburn ringlets, eyes of bine,
Dimpled cheeks and heart of true,
Voice angelic, form shining,
Round your heart will strive to woo.
But you'll find long ere your dead
They "don't is it" with this bread.

The Roxbury agent adds the following:

The story of this loaf of bread
By posts has been told,
But now it's here in Roxbury,
The birthplace of Jay Gould.

Station Agent Broderick will retain it for a few days and then send it west on the Hudson River railroad. A large number of persons have visited the express office and examined the mysterious loaf and scanned the 50 or more tags and labels. The proprietor of a New York museum has offered for it, but the loaf will continue on its journey.—Kingston (N. Y.) Dispatch.

QUAKERISM UP TO DATE.

The Latest Concessions to Modern Ideas by the Society of Friends.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends has adjourned after having adopted several changes in their usages that will be of very general interest. The rule concerning marriage, that for time out of mind has been regarded with such rigor in the society, has been changed in the direction of liberality. It is now altogether feasible for a member to marry one who is outside the society without losing standing or, in any event, membership in the society. Formerly it was impossible for a member to marry any one not a member of the society without the consent of the meeting, provided the person was a member of any other body. Now, in all cases, if the meeting consent, it can be done in good order. Even if a member marry contrary to the order of the meeting and desire to retain membership, the meeting is now, by the changes in the discipline, permitted to retain him in women's meeting, it may also be observed, in given equal voice with the men.

The new discipline makes a number of other changes. Among the most interesting is one recommending that Friends abstain from the use, cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco. A recommendation against the use and sale of liquors has long been in force and remains unchanged, except that it has been extended so as to prohibit even "furnishing any material whereby the testimony against intoxicants is violated."

The testimonies in relation to "plainness" of speech, apparel and behavior remain unchanged. The attitude of the society in relation to slavery is stricken out, and many obsolete expressions are modernized.

The queries have been recast and now embrace 14, the answering of which embraces a statement of the condition of the society on almost all essential points.

One of the changes that has been made is the substitution of the term "free ministry of the gospel" in place of the term "preaching," which is deemed tasteful to many. The testimony against a paid ministry is not changed, but only the name by which it is known is rendered more euphonious.

Peace and arbitration are also advocated.—Philadelphia Press.

Used Opium For Paint.

A rancher on Vashon island, Washington, has his house painted more expensively than any other house in the state. Last fall he found a box which contained 200 pounds of what he thought was a fine quality of fireproof paint floating in the ocean. The paint was packed in small tin cans and bore a foreign label, and as it had cost him nothing he thought he would paint his house with it. The house is now painted inside and out, and in doing so the greater portion of the paint was consumed. The rancher has discovered, much to his sorrow, that instead of fireproof paint he has his house covered with about $8,000 worth of smuggled opium, which was thrown overboard by smugglers.—Portland Oregonian.

WHEN FRUIT FREEZES.

Why Oranges Are Able to Resist Frost to an Extent.

The late Professor Newberry of Columbia college, New York, showed scientifically some years ago how oranges and apples are able to resist frost to an astonishing degree. His explanation is especially interesting to every citrus fruit grower.

The professor showed that it is a law of crystallization or freezing or solidifying that this process depends upon several conditions of the liquid to be crystallized or frozen, by which is meant simply that the liquid is changed into a solid. The law of evaporation has much to do with it, as this itself reduces the temperature of liquid to a considerable extent, as may be discovered by any person who will pour a little ether in his hand and blow upon it, when the greatly increased coolness will be felt. In India water is frozen by exposing it in porous jars to the rapid night winds when the temperature of the air is several degrees above the freezing point.

Ice may be formed in a rellbot crucible by the sudden evaporation of liquid carbonic acid or in a saucer under the receiver of an air pump by the evaporation of it and the rapid absorption of the vapor that escapes by reason of the reduced pressure by sulphuric acid in another saucer.

Again, solutions of various substances, as sugar and crystallized salts, will not freeze at the ordinary temperature at which ice is formed in pure water. Thus a solution of salt requires a lower temperature to become frozen than fresh water does, and it is well known that sugar syrup can hardly be frozen at any ordinary temperature. Further, the tendency under which liquids are held has an effect in the same way. A light tension makes freezing easier, while a high one retards the congelation.

Now, all these facts have a bearing in the case of oranges and other fruits, as well as the sap of trees. Watery sap of very succulent plants freezes much more easily than the sweet and dense sap of the maple or the hickory. Some buds will resist freezing quite stubbornly at a very low temperature, and the resinous covering of the bud scales of trees, as those of the horse chestnut, exert a great resistance to freezing.

The sap or juice of the orange contains a large quantity of citric acid in solution, and a low temperature is required to congeal such a solution. It also contains considerable sugar, and this tends to resist cold. The sap or juice, which exists in this fruit in the proportion of 78 per cent in the orange, is under considerable tension, and this exerts a great resistance to freezing, and finally the sap is not exposed to evaporation because of its tight covering by which it is protected.

Thus an orange must be exposed to a lower temperature than the ordinary freezing point of water before it will freeze. The same applies to other fruits, as apples and vegetables and potatoes, to some extent.—Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

DUPED BY A SHARPER.

Sullivan County Men Will Have to Pay More Than a Hundred Per.

Twenty-two of the torner residents of Sullivan county were last year interested in a speculation which in 1888, to $640 in 1894, a period of six years. In 1888 there were seven electric railways in the United States. In January, 1890, there were 102 railways in operation and in process of construction. In January, 1891, the number had grown to 231, while today there are probably over 500 cities in the United States equipped with electric roads, many of them of great mileage.—Electrical Review.

Irritating.

James Payn tells in the London Illustrated News of a whist player being told by an opponent that he always twitched his face when he had a good hand. This he resented exceedingly and applied to his partner for a refutation of it, but he was only still more irritated by his form of corroboration which he had never noticed any expression in his countenance whatever."

Is the Oleander Poisonous?

Whether locality has anything to do with it or not has not yet been definitely settled, but certain it is that in certain portions of the country the oleander, so much admired for its beautiful blossoms, has been the cause of serious illness, and in some cases death has been attributed to a bouquet of these attractive flowers. Several persons were attacked with exceedingly painful throat disorders, with headache, giddiness and violent heart agitation. The dispensatories class it as a heart poison, and one case is attributed to a bouquet of these distressing heart convulsions. Animals are affected by it as well as man. A valuable cow died a few months after browsing on the stalks and leaves. Several cows died from drinking water into which some cuttings of the plant had been thrown, and other animals were very sick from inhaling the smoke from burning twigs and leaves of the plant. They were shut in a small yard, and a breeze carried the smoke directly toward them. In other localities there seem to be no serious consequences attending the cultivation of this plant. Whether immediate surroundings or climatic conditions have anything to do with the effects of the specific home plant would furnish an interesting subject for discussion.—New York Ledger.

An English Bishop's Expenses.

A man named Winks [illegible] announced the bishop of Manchester as accepting a privilege worth [illegible] many better men were starving. [illegible] has just made the following answer to him: "You taunt me with the amount of my income. Perhaps it may astonish you to be made acquainted with the following facts: I live in a locality of easy workingman, and I believe that I work harder and more hours than nine out of ten workingmen, and yet I am compelled, by the expenses incident to my office, to spend £1,000 a year more than my official income."

THE FARMER.

Feed a farrow cow all she will eat to fatten her.

Both large and small fruits do best in a black clay soil.

Good roads increase the value of farms contiguous to them.

A creamery should not be started until the milk of 250 to 300 cows is secured.

Cleanse the feet of your work horses every day, and they will not get dry and hard.

Teach young pigs to drink milk and give them all the skimmilk they can get rid of.

Every farmer should have a good garden and in that case should raise his own seeds.

Success with poultry requires four things—pure water, wholesome food, clean quarters and good care. Try it this winter.

Nearly $3,000,000 worth of potatoes, beans and peas were imported to this country last year. These ought to be profitable crops.

Housewives in orange growing districts are substituting oranges for soup. Thescid in them cleanses woodwork and floors beautifully.

When honey is taken from the hive, keep it in the driest and warmest room in the house. It absorbs moisture in a damp place or a cellar and loses its flavor.

The Japanese Waitress.

"The Japanese waitress is a creature full of kindliness and winning graces," said Lieutenant Walter H. Gibbons, U. navy officer. "I once attended a large banquet in Japan where the tact and courtesy of these individuals contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. Each guest was provided with a pretty, bright, well dressed waitress, with her hair stuck full of flowers and jeweled pins. She never embarked on any duty without first falling on her knee, smoothing her skirt over them and placing her little fist near to the floor as a mark of obedience and respect. She will watch your chopsticks with the closest attention and will occasionally offer her advice as to the most succulent dishes and the best order in which to do them justice."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A BIG TUMBLE IN PRICE.

How the Cost of Equipping an Electric Car Has Fallen Off.

Take the electric railway field, for instance, which is undoubtedly the branch of electrical work presenting the greatest possibilities for rapid commercial development, and consequently offers a constantly growing market for electrical manufactures. Six years ago the price for a complete equipment for a trolley car, including two motors, was about $4,500. This price held for a year and a half and then dropped to $3,850, $3,600 and $3,300, until two years ago it was about $2,380. One year ago $2,000 was the price of the same equipment, greatly improved in quality and efficiency, while today the average price is between $1,000 and $1,200. We have been told of an electric railway manager who desired quite recently to purchase an equipment for a single car. He wrote to seven manufacturing companies and immediately was called upon by seven salesmen, all of whom had paid traveling expenses, to try for the order. The prices quoted ranged from $1,600 to $800. The manager bought the $640 apparatus.

Here we have a decrease in actual working prices from $4,500 in 1888, to $640 in 1894, a period of six years. In 1888 there were seven electric railways in the United States. In January, 1890, there were 102 railways in operation and in process of construction. In January, 1891, the number had grown to 231, while today there are probably over 500 cities in the United States equipped with electric roads, many of them of great mileage.—Electrical Review.

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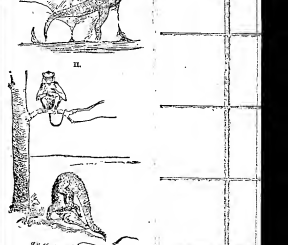
The Impertinent Baboon and the Athletic Crocodile.

I.

II.



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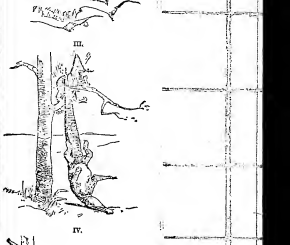
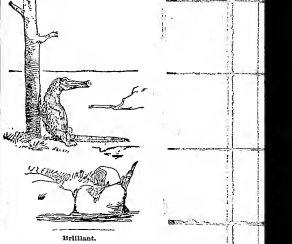


IV.



Brigs—Do you think Miss Yardly is very bright? She talks only in monosyllables.

Griggs—She knows enough to say "No."—Detroit Free Press.

From Headquarters.

Cora—That Jack Mashem you introduced me to the other night is awfully bold—kisses every girl he meets.

Her Brother (sternly)—Who told you? Cora (blushingly)—Oh, I had it from his own lips.—Truth.

THE UNDERSTUDY.

SUBACTORS WHO MUST BE READY TO TAKE PRINCIPALS' PLACES.

Delays and Uncertainties They Find In Common Cause—How They Get Through an Entire Season With No Chance to Show Their Powers.

After two years of patient waiting and study a young actress, who was an understudy in one of the principal stock companies in town, gave up her position the other day because during all that time she never got an opportunity to display her talents before the public. She was on the salary list of the company, and as wages are paid 52 weeks in the year by that particular organization it seemed rather like quitting a good thing, but it was not a question of finances with her. She is an actress of recognized ability, and understudying was not particularly suited to her tastes. She had part after part in new plays and reproductions, but the principal somehow or other managed to get through without being ill, or never suffered any mishap, so it seemed as if the actress was destined to become a permanent understudy. This instance is only one of numberless similar experiences showing the trials and tribulations of understudies.

All the big stock companies are well supplied in the matter of understudies, and while they are required to keep a certain number of professionals on hand they have innumerable applications from amateur aspirants for histrionic honors, who are only too willing to serve as understudies on the chance that some accident will take them to the front. Most of these come from the different schools for the training of actors. The understudies receive their parts almost at the same time they are delivered to the principals. They are rehearsed regularly with the company and are presumed to be as well prepared for the first night of a play as the principals.

Manager Charles Frohman's company is probably one of the best equipped organizations in the country in the way of understudies. Eight of these are employed as regular members of the company the year round, and while they are probably not seen more than once or twice during a season they are always ready for any emergency that may arise. Augustin Daly's and A. M. Palmer's companies are also well supplied with understudies, and both have long lists of amateurs ready to go on at a moment's notice in case of sickness or other necessity.

Every big traveling organization generally carries two understudies while on the road. Some companies dispense with their services, however, by requiring the members of the company to make themselves proficient in two or more parts. Thus if the first comedian should suddenly be incapacitated the second comedian jumps in, and so on all through the cast. The understudies who travel regularly with the company are usually a man and a woman. The former understudies all the actors, while the latter is perfect in all the roles. Their salaries and expenses are on a par with those of the leadings.

Although many of the stars now conspicuous in the theatrical firmament began their dramatic career as understudies, it is not often nowadays that the stars themselves are understudied. It is generally assumed that the management of the star is the attraction for the public, and to substitute somebody else is to practice a deception which is injurious to the show. In some instances, however, where the star has had to be replaced by an understudy, the latter has made even a better hit than the star.

Billy Crane was an understudy in the beginning, and Manager Jacobs tells an amusing anecdote of the actor's first experience as an understudy. He served in that capacity with a company that produced "The Daughter of the Regiment" in this city some years ago. Among the parts which Crane had to commit to memory was that of the notary. It was a particularly hard part because the notary had to begin by declaiming a long legal notice. Crane got the part pat, but in order that there should be no possibility of his making a break he copied the process into a book which the notary was supposed to carry. The notary wore a robe that trailed on the floor. In making his entrance Crane's foot became tangled up in the robe and he pitched headforemost on the stage. The book with the prompt lines flew across the stage. Crane pulled himself together in a moment, and without losing his presence of mind began firing the process off. He went through without a break, and his original entrance made a hit with the audience.

One of the most notable instances of understudying was that furnished while Denman Thompson was in the midst of his long run with "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music. Walter Gale, whose characterization of Happy Jack, the tramp, was supposed to be inimitable, was ill, and at the eleventh hour the manager heard of Gale's illness. The part was a most important one in the cast, and nobody could be found to take it among the members of the company. Finally a young Irishman named James Fitzgerald, who was acting as dresser to Thompson, astonished that actor by declaring that he would take the part. It seems that he was understudying Gale night after night over in applying. Fitzgerald went on that night and imitated Gale to a dot in everything except the latter's soul racking cough. Young Fitzgerald made a hit and played Happy Jack many times, but his career was brought to an untimely close by an attack of pneumonia, to which he succumbed.—New York Sun.

One of His Pans.

The embonpoint lawyer, Mr. William M. Evarts, is an inveterate punster.

Being at the top of Mount Washington, he began a speech, which the crowd of visitors had begged from him, with this felicitous pun:

"We are not strangers. We are friends and neighbors. We have all been born and brought up here!"—Youth's Companion.

THE QUEEN INDIGNANT.

She Contradicts the Statement That Her Granddaughter Is a Sick Woman.

It very rarely happens that the queen condescends to take any notice of unpublished gossip respecting members of the royal family. The fact that she caused to be telegraphed from Balmoral to the daily Court Circular an emphatic contradiction of the report that the Princess Alix of Hesse recently betrothed to the czarowitz, was taking the waters at Harrogate in order to cure a long standing internal complaint proves beyond question that her majesty was deeply moved and highly incensed at the audacity of a newspaper scribe in daring to suggest that her granddaughter's constitution is unsound. The queen's intuition as a grandmother and a matchmaker is natural and undoubtedly. The czarowitz is himself a weakling, and if it should prove to be true that his affianced bride's health had been undermined in the nursery by the her would beyond doubt break off the match. The probability is that there is nothing organically wrong with the young princess, but it is absurd for the queen to declare that the report of her ailment is "absolutely without foundation." The Westminster Gazette, which gave prominence to the original report, flippantly remarks with regard to the contradiction that "any allusion to the indisposition of any royal person appears to be considered at court as a species of treason, the court preferring that the ailments of such personages shall be ignored until the rattles are in their throats, and when the sovereign or prince or princess happens to be dangerously ill the public are always informed that the invalid is going on favorably, although, as a matter of fact, he or she is at that time going as fast as possible to the grave."

The Gazette then affirms that Princess Alix has been in delicate health for several years past and that she has undergone "cures" at Badenweiler, Schwalbach and other places. The Gazette says positively that the princess would not have buried herself at a small Yorkshire watering place at the height of the London season if she were in perfect health. This is certainly the popular view, and the prevailing skepticism is not likely to be removed until an authoritative statement shall have been made as to the nature of the princess' malady.—London Letter.

TO PROTECT THE HOMEMADE.

An Effort to Restore a Custom In England Which Has Already Failed.

The Earl of Dunlugh has introduced into the house of lords a bill providing for marking foreign goods, which is practically identical with the measure which was recently lumped in the air in commons, and the Earl of Durham, whose energies heretofore have been devoted solely to winning cups and hunting his big income which he derives from his collieries, will help in the patriotic work, designed still further to restrict native industries against foreign competition. The lords may pass the bill, but the commons are certain to reject it, for many Tories as well as all the Liberals believe the existing measures to dise marks are sufficient for all practical purposes. A good many business men of all shades of political belief are strongly of the opinion that the marking of foreign goods has not only failed to help British traders and manufacturers, but has done them serious harm. Foreign customers receiving goods from English shippers marked in accordance with the act with the words, "Made in Germany, etc., forthwith proceed to serve the English middleman's commission by dealing directly with the German maker, and so on, whereas in the good old days when unmarked such goods to be of British make.

Virtue is always very far from being its own reward. Furthermore, according to an indignant merchant who has been "in business" for many years, the enormous quantity of goods which formerly came into England in English ships does not come here at all now, being shipped abroad direct in foreign vessels. In fact, says this critic, the present law is "protection which protects no English industry and only serves to advertise throughout the world the manufactures of other countries."—New York Sun's London Letter.

Justice Among Crows.

A singular instance of justice among crows has been related by M. Rosz at a meeting of the Society Vaudoise de Sciences Naturelles, which is worthy of a place in the "Intelligence of Animals" by Professor Romanes. The observations were made by M. Addor, a notary of Sainte Croix, in France, who saw about 50 crows in solemn conclave in a field. At a given signal they suddenly flew up, croaking with rage and wheeling around some object, which ultimately fell to the ground and proved to be a dying crow. An examination showed that the offender —for such he appears to have been—had been killed by a stroke of the beak in the abdomen, and his body bore the marks of about 50 strokes.—London Globe.

A Question In Arithmetic.

Teacher—If a turkey weighs 12 pounds and costs 25 cents a pound, how much does the whole turkey cost?

Tommy—One dollar and twenty cents.

Teacher—But suppose turkey costs 20 cents a pound, how much does it cost then?

Tommy—When we don't buy any."—Texas Siftings.

The Advantage of Light Heads.

"I come of a very old family," boasted Bathina as the party sat around the table at the club lying about their ancestors.

"I suppose they were in the ark with Noah," sneered Smith, who affects to despise those who claim a long line of ancestors.

"They didn't have to get into the ark," interrupted Simpson, who dislikes Bathina; "the family is so light headed they floated like corks."

HOW AN ENGLISHMAN LIVES.

The Whole Globe Plays Him Serving Man to Spread His Table.

Without being luxurious, the whole globe has played him serving man to spread his table. Russia gave the hemp, or India or South Carolina the cotton, for that cloth which his wife lays upon it. The eastern islands placed there those delicacies and spices which were sacred relishes of the wealthy. Amsterdam dowas send him frozen nutton or canned beef, the prairies of America meal for his biscuit and pudding, and if he will eat fruit the orchards of Tasmania and the palm woods of the West Indies produce delicious giffs, while the orange groves of Florida and of the Hesperides compete for his use those "golden apples" which dragons used to guard.

His coffee comes from where jeweled humming birds hang in the bowers of Brazil, or purple butterflies flutter and the Javan mangroves. His fast clipper ships, racing by night and day under clouds of canvas, convey to him the tea from China or Assam, or from the green Singhalese hills. The sugar which sweetens it was crushed from canes that waved by the Nile or the Orinoco, and the plating of the spoon with which he stirs it was dug for him from Mexican or Nevadan mines.

The currants in his dumpling are a tribute from classic Greece, and his tinned salmon or kippered herring a token from the seas and rivers of Canada or Norway. He may partake, if he will, of rice that ripened under the hot skies of Patna or Rangoon, of cocoa, that "food of the gods," produced under the burning blue of the equator. For his rasher of bacon the hog express runs daily with 10,000 grunting victims into Chicago. Dutch or Brittany hens have laid him eggs, and Danish cows grazed the dulcine of Elsinore to produce his cheese, and butter.

If he drinks beer, it is either from Belgium and Bavaria have contributed to it the barley and the hops, and when he has finished eating it will be the 31st assistpi ilats or, the gardens of the Antilles that fill for him his pipe with the choicest smoking tobacco.—Sir Edwin Arnold in Longman's Magazine.

Requisites of the Stage.

One may say. "The requisites of success on the stage are youth, health, good looks, handsome wardrobe and purse, good looks and dramatic instinct." Then it could be replied ifbit if a person possessed this combination he or she would give himself or herself no further concern as to success. It is absolutely so-called success as an income of over $500,000 of government bonds, and that to a person just starting out on a stage career and anxious to make a good living out of it such preliminary qualifications are as remote as the big bank balance to the new beginner in commercial business.

It is really the case that most of the conditions that qualify for stage success have to be worked for. This sort of instruction may not be imparted by professional teachers at so much a lesson, but it proceeds from teachers all the same, whether voluntary or involuntary, since all human beings are continually not only receiving but giving lessons.—Rose Coghlan.

TRAPPING AN AUDIENCE.

How an Eccentric Lecturer Got His Men and Then Pounded Them.

Some years ago an eccentric genius, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, used to give temperance lectures. One night he announced that he would lecture at a certain Pennsylvania town. Now, temperance was not in favor in the mining portion of that burg.

The women, however, were all for the "pledge," and consequently on Hunt's first visit not a man showed himself. The benches were pretty well filled with women, though, and Hunt commenced. But instead of temperance he took them to task about the vanities of dress, and the whole catalogue of female follies, but no word about intemperance.

The ladies went homeexearly mad, told their husbands about it and voted old Hunt a regular humbug. He announced he would lecture at the same place the next night. Long before the time appointed the people began to arrive, and when Hunt hobbled down the aisle the building was completely filled with men. An old fellow looked about, chuckled and said in a low voice, "Hogs, I've got you now!"

The audience stared.

"Aha, hogs, I've got you now?" he repeated.

After the crowd had got quiet enough the lecturer said:

"Friends, you wanted to know what I meant by saying, 'Hogs, I've got you now!' and I'll tell you. Out west the hogs run wild, and when folks get out of meat they catch a young pig, cut a strap under his body and hitch him to a young sapling that will just swing him off the ground nicely. Of course he squeals and raises a rumpus, when all the old hogs gather around to see what is the matter, and then they begin operations at their leisure. Last night I hung a pig up. I hurt it a little, and it squealed. The old hogs have turned out tonight to see the fun, and I'll roast you."

And so he did, pitching into their favorite vice with much original relish and gusto.—American Home Life.

When to Wind Your Watch.

During the night your watch is quiet, as it were—that is, it hangs in your vest without motion or touch. If you don't wind it at night, the mainspring is then relaxed, instead of being in that condition during the day. If you forget it in the morning the mainspring remains close and tight all day. It keeps the movement steady at a time when you are handling it, running about the city attending to your daily affairs. A relaxed mainspring at this time accounts for fine watches varying slightly.—Jewelers' World.

WEARY.

I'm old, and the best of life's battles
Has blanched my brown hair till it's white,
And teardrops that sparkle light diamonds
Have stole from my eyes their old light.
And low, where cold markers are pleading,
I laid what the world gave to me;
But high, where the pure ones are waiting,
My treasures again will I see.

Tonight I have heard echoes of music
That floated away long ago,
But some magic spirit has caught them
To chant to me now, soft and low.
I heard an old story tonight, too,
That memory lingered to tell,
Of youth that unites in misery
That crushed hopes and dreams eathey fell.

I've seen an old picture of sorrow—
A vessel that sank in the sea,
But safe in the harbor of heaven
A fair sailor boy waits for me.
I listen in dreams for his footsteps,
I kneel once more on his white hand
As it lifts from my heart life's dark shadows
And points me to a bright land.

A HORSE STORY.

Nothing More Than Might Have Been Expected of a Morgan.

The first Morgan of any remembrance was a chestnut mare scant 15 hands and weighing about 900 pounds. She was one of the get of Justin P. Morgan of Strafford, Vt., on a visit to his wife's relatives at Templeton, Mass., some time about 1830 and was the property of a man who kept her for 10 years or more. This was the first horse I ever sat. She would hold down her head or could halter her in the pasture and stand up by the stone wall for me to climb on her back. She was round as an apple, and with me clinging to her mane she stepped with gentleness so I should not slide off. Could she go? When my father held the reins, hitched to Concord wag on or chaise, she was in the lead. I have ridden her to plow corn. Temple ton is flush 50 miles from Boston and was the home of Hon. Artemus Lee, who always kept the best of road horses. For pastime as well as the money there was in the game Father "acted" with gypsums and sold them at Faneuil Hall market. The pet would be sprung in the morning, the pigeons dressed during the day, and just as evening came on they would be loaded on the wagon and the man's head turned eastward. At daylight the following morning only the remote town would lie between the mare and "Long Wharf." The load sold, she went over to Cambridge and after another night in the home trip. Suffice it to say she fed in her own pasture and drank of the water of Fisher's river that night. This 100 mile journey, performed inside of 24 hours, was made several times in a season, and she came back and with the "crop of pigeons." Grass fed? The mare fed in the summer with the yoke of oxen. A nice specimen of a horse with the barnyard, and she came to the barn whether she worked or not every night. In her two years' work on the road I think the drives he gave old Doll on the returns from Boston were rather hard on the animal. Father was a fearless driver her hard. She wanted to go home to mother and the children, and I let her take her own gait." Doll was a natural roadster, a granddaughter of Bull Rush Morgan.

Some time about the year 1854 it became necessary to procure for a prominent citizen of the town a trotter to jogordy on account of the false testimony that was brought against him in the matter of common law marriage in the old courthouse in the city of Worcester, Mass., the presence of certain witnesses was court adjourned over night. Governeon, I was deputed to seek these witnesses, who lived in the town of Somset, Vt., and secure their attendance at court on Tuesday morning. Midnig t found me on the road with a pair of horses at Hollows Falls. Sunday morni g I called at the livery barn of Charles Townsend down the line and Fitz Williams village, and told him of the necessity for my having a good horse. It was winter, the drifts were deep, and I had got to plunge into the mountains after I left New Fane. Charley leaned me a mare overcoat and I got a pair of robes the cutter a black mare, 14 hands high, weight 850 pounds, remarking as the horse and myself were about to depart this is one of your father's kind. When you leave the river road, lower the check rein, as the drifts will be deep and I don't can have her head, and if you are as attentive to the mare as you used to be when you were minding our own stage horses you will be back tonight all right, and I will set up for you until 10 o'clock."

The mercury stood at about 10 degrees above zero all day. The mare went like a bird. I rested her at New Fane and rested myself by walking up the mountainous hills. Just as I neared the promised attendance at court of the parties I sought I was back at Charley Townsend's. The mare having reached the summit heights; the snow whirled in the cutter and the colder it grew colder; the wind swept the mountain heights; the snow whirled in the cutter and the colder it grew the drifts went the little mare, never making a mistake in her footing and seemingly as fresh as when we took starting out. We got to Saxton's river and she realized she was nearing home, with a smooth road and no snow drifts, she accelerated her joy at the journey nearly done by a sharp whinny, and with uplifted head struck a sharper trot. I send Mr. Townsend word that I would be with him by 9:30 o'clock p. m. I was half an hour ahead of the time allotted. I had driven not an inch less than a hundred miles. My mission had been successful. I "felt good," and up in the Island House, despite the Main law, Charley and I drank a "hot flip," with a repeat. What of the mare? I called on her the next morning before the train left, and she was as fine as silk. Why shouldn't she be? She was a daughter of Gifford Morgan.—George R. Bryant in Horseman.

A LANDLORD'S CONSCIENCE.

Lord Tweedmouth Shows What an Easy Thing Life Is to Get Along With.

Lord Tweedmouth, until recently Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, chief Liberal whip, has just compounded satisfactorily with his constituency, and some Radical newspapers are praising his nobility of soul and fidelity to principle, uncommon in the ordinary mortal and rare in a peer of the realm. It seems that his father, old Lord Tweedmouth, invested ten of thousands of pounds, a part of the huge profits of his brewery, in land in the highlands of Scotland, and thereafter, as he was consumed with a passion for deer forests, in order to increase his stock of game he gradually cleared his land of industrious sheep farmers and small crofter tenants until he was able to drive for miles through his vast estate, known as Guisachen in Inverness, without meeting a single human being or passing one inhabited house.

The present lord, as a strong Radical, has always been opposed to that sort of thing. In fact, he is actually a member of the royal commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the depopulation of the Scottish highlands by landlords of the stamp of the late Lord Tweedmouth. Conscience and political expediency, therefore, alike forbade a member of the Radical government to continue a policy which had reduced to the poorhouse or sent to the plains of Manitoba and the shores of British Columbia hundreds of sturdy Scotsmen and Scotswomen. The natural and proper course for Lord Tweedmouth's fellow would have been to reverse his father's policy and bring the people back to the land. But that would have been a sinful waste of the enormously increased value of the property as one of the best sporting estates in Scotland. So his lordship has decided to sell Guisachen as it stands, which, while easing his conscience, fills his pockets with gold gained out of the spoliation and expatriation of honest men.—Glasgow Letter.

An Octogenarian Wheelman.

A Portland man was in Sanford last week and reports that there resides in the big bicycle there, from the toddler to the gray haired grandfather. He saw Mr. George Goodall, the owner and originator of the plush mills and now about 80 years old, pedaling rapidly along the street on a gymnastic. It was not a bicycle nor yet a tricycle of the old kind, but a special machine, unusually built especially for the old gentleman. It was like any pneumatic tire safety, except that there were two wheels instead of one. They were about two feet apart, and of course the machine would stand alone. The chain passed around cogs on the axle between the two rear wheels. Mr. Goddall is probably the oldest wheelman in the state.—Portland Press.

Crosses In Drawings.

Crosses in drawings, engravings, etc., may be leveled out by following these instructions: Fasten the engraving or drawing by drawing the corners in surface downward on a sheet of paper; on the back place some weight on it and pass it carefully over the part where the crosses have been made until they disappear, and then submit the drawings or engravings to pressure between printer's glazed boards.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TO PREVENT BLINDNESS.

Laws to Punish Nurses For Ignorance and Carelessness In Neglecting Babies.

The State Medical society has done well in calling public attention to the fact that a large proportion of the blindness of the world is due to the disease called ophthalmia neonatorum, and to the well known treatment of this disease by a physician at a sufficiently early period in its course, almost always results in preventing the blindness that would otherwise follow. For this reason the society recommends the enactment of a law that has been already adopted in a number of states, to this effect:

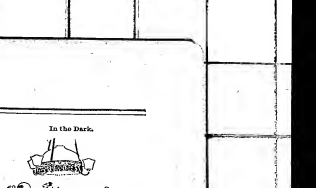
Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse having charge of such infant to report the same within six hours to the health officer or some legally qualified physician of the city, town or districts in which the parents of the infant reside the fact that stch inflammation or swelling or redness of the eyes exists.

The proposed statute imposes a penalty for noncompliance. A specific penalty is necessary to make any statute effective, but the value of such an enactment would be mainly to draw attention to the necessity of timely action, since it is impossible that any parent or nurse would willfully neglect the precautions necessary to save a child from blindness if the nature of the case were understood. For this reason the declaration of duty made in the law is enough quoted, if it could be universally circulated, might accomplish almost as much as if formally enacted by legislative power.

The common affection referred to, the "sore eyes" of newly born infants, is one that yields almost certainly to the simple treatment, promptly and skillfully applied, but that almost as certainly goes on to destructive inflammation if neglected, and one of the reasons why so many infants become blind is simply that those in charge of them do not understand that any physician would, with what a serious matter they have to deal.

A legislative enactment would make it easier for health officers and others to bring the subject to general attention and especially to impress its importance upon those who are recognized as nurses or midwives. The greatest number of cases of neglect, however, occur among the very poor, or in the remote country, where those things are left to volunteers and by whic intelligence penetrates slowly, and we shall have to ringlo some stimulation with our legislation to reach that dreadful scourge.—Philadelphia Times.

In the Dark.



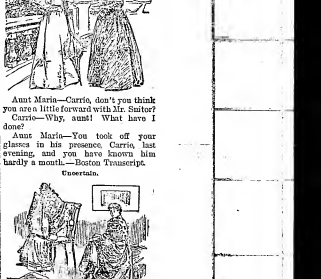
Bobbie Bungo (at his mother's dinner party—This is the first dinner mamma would let me sit at the table with the company.

One of the Guests—Then you are not very well acquainted here, are you, Bobbie?

Bobbie—No, sir. I don't even know who all this silver belongs to.—Brooklyn Life.

"Shelving the Tiger."

Too Far.

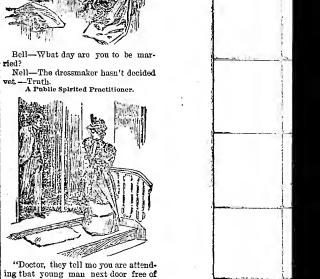


Aunt Maria—Carrie, don't you think you are a little forward with Mr. Suitor?

Carrie—Why, aunt! What have I done?

Aunt Marie—You took off your glasses in his presence, Carrie, last evening, and you have known him hardly a month.—Boston Transcript.

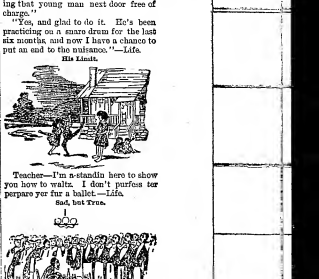
Uncertain.



Bell—What day are you to be married?

Nell—The dressmaker hasn't decided yet.—Truth.

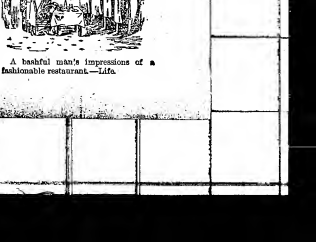
A Public Spirited Practitioner.



"Doctor, they tell me you are attending that young man next door free of charge."

"Yes, and glad to do it. He's been practicing on a dozen of the people on the had six months, and now I have a chance to put an end to the nuisance."—Life.

His Limit.



Teacher—I'm astandin here to show you how to waltz. I don't purfess tur perpare yer fur a ballet.—Life.

Sad, but True.

A bashful man's impressions of a fashionable restaurant.—Life.

AMONG THE BEST OF 'EM

A Table Taken From The State Auditor's Report Showing Cost of Running the Counties of the State.

It Proves Conclusively That Large Counties Are Conducted at Much Less Expense Than Small.

And Shows Polk County's Expense Per Capita and Per Township Among the Lowest in the State.

The Statements of the County Division Schemers and Real Estate Boomers Knocked Into a Cocked Hat.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The law requires the state auditor to submit to each legislature of the state a report showing the transactions of the state treasury and the business of the auditor's department for the preceding year. The last report issued was in 1892. Another will be made before the legislature meets in January next, but at present we have nothing authoritative from the state officers giving the transactions of the several counties for any year later than A. D. 1891. In that year Polk county did not erect county buildings, and had its ordinary expenditure only, so, though we wish we could give the cost of carrying on the several counties of the state for years later than 1891, for certified to by the state officers, no doubt the figures for that year

Show the Relative Cost

as well as any, and we give them from the last report of the state auditor.

All the counties in the state are given in their order as to area, that being the most prominent consideration. The counties of Redwood, Cass and Itasca not being then organized, no returns are given in the report as to them, and where a county is partly in an Indian reservation, that part is excluded. The area, population, assessed valuation and amount of tax levy as we have given them are all

Taken From the Official Reports.

The amounts under the head of cost per township are computations of our own, for convenience of reference, and as they are based on the other figures given, any one can readily find out their correctness.

STATE AUDITORS REPORT.

TABLE TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

COUNTIES.	Area Sqr. Miles	Population 1895.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Total Co. Tax Levied in 1891.	Tax on each town	Tax on per cap. Co. pop.
Ramsey	162	105,708	$129,078,361	$ 271,085.38	$2,232.36	
Carver	340	8,321	3,761,677	15,054.68	1,673.74	
Scott	336	13,331	3,226,779	22,216.12	2,221.61	
Benton	390	6,284	3,200,122	12,441.40	1,291.94	
Washington	400	25,992	11,101,983	45,018.00	4,129.00	
Sherburne	454	3,906	1,371,463	10,148.73	845.72	
Steele	430	12,729	4,416,984	22,333.67	1,877.80	
Anoka	400	9,844	3,093,949	23,208.30	1,858.18	
Watonwan	490	7,108	3,317,108	9,023.85	903.10	
Dodge	430	10,864	3,483,344	15,208.42	1,272.37	
Waseca	430	12,312	3,467,611	18,522.64	1,543.55	
Chisago	480	10,360	1,770,093	14,123.38	784.44	
Big Stone	450	5,722	1,637,009	13,121.34	1,010.10	
Isanti	450	7,227	2,202,288	9,234.66	769.30	
Nicollet	453	13,382	4,147,178	17,070.63	1,422.80	
Le Sueur	460	13,020	4,260,767	15,249.60	1,387.80	
Pipe Stone	460	5,133	1,020,857	11,093.18	801.13	
Rock	470	6,817	2,371,267	14,403.39	1,109.00	
Lincoln	900	5,691	2,096,021	4,087.98	291.62	
McLeod	504	17,026	4,466,360	14,099.20	1,007.09	
Dakota	360	26,265	6,845,337	25,982.30	1,713.10	
Rauhace	522	1,579	516,221	8,196.06	585.30	
Wadena	540	4,053	883,436	9,144.80	609.61	
Wahasha	540	16,782	4,863,234	24,339.00	2,201.98	
Crow Wing	550	8,832	2,203,486	25,119.04	1,674.64	
Houston	563	14,983	4,124,211	19,132.14	663.86	
Traverse	352	4,316	3,386,302	10,767.01	719.13	
Dakota	578	26,265	6,454,091	25,263.99	1,772.74	
Chippewa	573	8,332	2,847,295	14,145.34	982.32	
Hubbard	573	1,412	680,347	5,102.97	318.93	
Grant	576	3,260	1,002,793	6,811.48	511.11	
Stevens	576	8,231	1,848,376	17,171.84	1,073.24	
Hennepin	886	186,324	121,374,167	302,748.39		
Mille Lacs	380	9,841	1,204,346	19,268.08	1,204.20	
Beaver	585	15,817	3,821,336	29,013.46	1,433.97	
Sibley	585	13,977	4,115,961	18,361.60	1,157.34	
Yellow Medicine	613	9,864	2,926,130	16,099.21	999.89	
Meeker	630	15,156	4,577,099	18,238.32	1,074.06	
Winona	630	33,707	11,739,994	47,134.08	2,772.59	
Cottonwood	640	7,412	2,277,645	11,138.21	618.70	
Olmsted	648	19,866	6,234,744	10,793.64	1,060.63	
Lac qui Parle	690	10,332	2,837,988	15,010.25	807.32	
Swift	693	10,161	1,320,099	14,406.84	844.75	
Mower	675	18,017	5,736,378	29,939.17	1,569.05	
Wright	684	24,164	5,935,057	17,026.18	977.09	
Martin	730	9,403	2,239,410	9,660.19	483.00	
Lyon	720	9,501	2,744,436	18,488.84	924.40	
Jackson	720	8,762	2,710,711	14,033.17	701.56	
Freeborn	720	17,663	5,238,302	20,066.46	1,048.32	
Faribault	720	10,768	3,426,864	27,263.85	1,364.70	
Douglas	792	14,000	3,299,463	19,162.13	1,263.10	
Murray	720	9,003	3,381,100	19,725.54	680.87	
Nobles	720	7,926	2,895,844	14,486.32	734.98	
Pope	720	10,033	3,267,181	18,256.87	912.84	
Wilkin	725	4,946	1,788,948	12,906.08	965.30	
Blue Earth	720	29,210	6,110,104	54,070.10	2,002.71	
Goodhue	735	28,869	9,687,988	45,534.38	2,168.30	
Kandiyohi	804	13,923	4,331,886	17,301.42	734.05	
Carlton	1,800	5,273	3,118,136	18,210.10	758.75	
Filmore	864	23,900	8,321,982	15,009.94	980.10	
Norman (outside Ind. Res.)	864	10,618	2,305,426	17,077.15	854.21	
Redwood	876	9,389	2,430,187	20,238.91	843.25	
Renville	900	16,068	4,194,113	30,253.09	1,260.12	
Becker (outside Ind. Res.)	908	9,401	1,762,862	20,498.09	750.06	
Otter Tail	972	13,328	3,744,327	25,907.10	659.86	
Todd	972	15,930	3,530,472	16,198.05	999.90	
Clay	1,000	11,917	3,580,814	20,502.73	646.56	
Marshall	1,200	3,130	1,800,180	14,440.21	401.37	
Stearns	1,334	38,844	8,980,772	63,388.48	1,448.20	
Pine	1,440	7,161	1,733,326	12,460.30	310.05	
Cook....(Not Organized)	1,350					
Lake	1,000	3,402	012,340	10,038.84	189.70	
Otter Tail	2,200	84,233	0,100,374	50,972.74	924.14	
Kittson	2,245	5,387	1,489,546	14,305.51	320.73	
Lake	2,280	1,917	1,007,262	12,313.21	180.39	
Polk (outside Ind. Res.)	2,760	30,102	6,634,030	42,454.02	653.32	
Cass....(Not Organized)	2,992					
Beltrami....(Not Organized)	5,400					
Itasca....(Not Organized)	5,400					
St. Louis	6,800	44,802	43,628,018	130,885.17	802.00	
Total	77,780	1,290,498	$366,988,830	$2,127,404.01	$70,462.84	

NORMAN MORE COSTLY THAN POLK.

In Norman county in that year the cost for county purposes was $653.21 per township and $1.48 per capita.

The proposed counties of Nash, Red Lake and Columbia are small; very much smaller than Norman county. There is in each just about seventeen townships or 612 square miles. How dear the cost of running such small counties compare with the large counties? There are thirty-five counties in the state (exclusive of Ramsey and Hennepin) that have area less than 355 to 612 square miles, and the cost to them in 1891 for county purposes was $1,318.12 per township, and $1.55 per capita. The average of the fifteen counties nearest the size of the proposed counties and having an area from 576 to 650 square miles was $1,110.60 per township and $1.51¾ per capita.

It will be observed that in the old and thickly settled counties that the cost is less in proportion to population than in the newer and more thinly settled counties. Of the fifteen nearly equal in size to the proposed counties, the four old counties of Dakota, Sibley, Winona and Olmsted pay a county tax of only $1.20 per capita, while Yellow Medicine, Mille Lac, Stevens, Chippewa and Hubbard, five newer counties of that size, have a county tax of $2.04 per capita, which is very nearly

Double That of Polk County.

The five counties last named, though the newest of that size, are still much more populous than the proposed counties of Nash, Red Lake and Columbia. If any person wishes to get at the truth in regard to the comparative cost of large and small counties under similar conditions, he can find it from these figures. Do not compare the proposed counties with Norman, which is nearly one-half larger than they are, nor with the old counties of Douglas, Grant and Pope, but compare them with the other counties of the state about their size, density of population and degree of development, and we submit it will be apparent to any person who desires to know the truth that a division of the county would be injurious to all the sections in which it is proposed to divide it.

RELATIVE COST OF RUNNING SMALL AND LARGE COUNTIES.

In view of the county division controversy it will be interesting to make comparisons from the official figures of the relative cost of ruaning small and large counties in the state. In doing this it will be only fair to leave the small counties of Ramsey and Hennepin out of the calculation, as they are made up for the most part of the large cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and for that reason have costly management. Leaving out these and the unorganized counties of the state we find that *the average cost for county purposes was in 1891 the sum of $912.38 for each township, and $1.60½ per capita of the population of the whole state. In Polk county it was $552.32 for each township, and $1.40½ per capita of the population.*

An English "Water Witch."

A young man of the name of Rodwell, in the employ of the Grinton Coal company in north England, has shown wonderful powers in his occupation as professional "water finder" or "water witch." Professor E. R. Lankester, the great English scientist, stated very plainly in one of the journals that he doubted the attributed powers of either the "witch" or the "divining rod," with which he is armed in all professional operations. The evolved the following from Dr. McClure, the chairman of the Grinton company: "I deny emphatically that the lad is an impostor. He has been tested time and again and has never failed to locate veins of either mineral or water, depending upon what the search was being conducted for. The 'divining rod' which he holds only moves in obedience to the muscular contractions of his hands and arms, and he can use a rod of any kind of wood or material. Something it be what is known as a 'good conductor of electricity.' Another oddity about the lad, and one of which I have never heard in connection with 'water witching,' is this: The lad habitually walks with his hands clasped behind his back, except when as he steps upon the ground directly over a mineral or water he is powerless to unclasp them until he moves away from the region of the lode or conduit."—St. Louis Republic.

Fifty Feet of Rainfall Annually.

There is always more or less grave work concerning the amount of rainfall in the Khasi hills during any storm period. Throughout the United States the amount that falls on any one day rarely exceeds six inches. There are certain portions of the globe, however, that are frequently, and others only occasionally, favored with this water. On the southern slopes of the Himalaya mountains, at an altitude of 4,000 feet, 610 inches of rainfall have been registered in a single year, of which amount 147 inches (12 feet 3 inches) fell in the month of June. At a meteorological station in latitude 18 degrees, near the western boundary of Hindustan, the average rainfall for the 15 years ending with 1893 was 264 inches. In the interior, some part of England, at an altitude of 1,300 feet, the average annual rainfall is 146 inches 111 inches in excess of the mean for St Louis, which is but 37 inches and a fraction.

The wonderful record given above is still more phenomenal when we consider the fact that all the moisture the atmosphere is capable of holding at any one time would cover the entire surface of the globe to a depth of less than four inches should it all be instantly precipitated.—St. Louis Republic.

Could Wait Too.

"Is anybody waiting on you, madam?" inquired the floorwalker.

"Yes, sir," retorted the middle aged matron fiercely. "I reckon they've waited on me as if I weren't go away without stayin fur the 17 cents in change that's a-comin to me!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Oldest Trees In the World.

The big trees of Amaradapura was planted 288 (should be 245, Darwin) years before Christ. Its age is a matter of record, its consistency has been an object of solicitude to several dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in a series of continuous chronicles among the most authentic that have been handed down by mankind. The yew trees of Fountains Abbey are believed to have flourished there 1,200 years ago. The olives in the garden of Gethsemane were full grown when the Saracens were expelled from Jerusalem, and the cypress of Sarna, in Lombardy, is said to have been a tree in the time of Julius Cesar, yet the boe tree is older than the oldest of these by a century, and would almost seem to verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted—that it would "flourish and be green forever."—Rhys Davis' "Buddhism."

NASH'S LETTER

The Sage of East Grand Forks Writes on County Division.

A Tissue of Misrepresentations From Beginning to End.

Some of His Statements Stripped of Their Coating of Falsehood.

We observe that W. C. Nash, one of the East Grand Forks boomers, has taken his pen in hand to write on county division for the Review of that city, and a person who signs himself "Tax Payer" seems highly pleased with the effort of Mr. Nash, characterizing it as "a good, common sense article, in which every point bore the imprint of perfect truth so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein," and giving to the voters the valuable information that "the law gives to the new board of commissioners the power, of not only appointing the new officers, but fixing their salaries also," and congratulates the people on the assumption that the salaries will be placed very low. Now, whether "Taxpayer" got his information from Mr. Nash or some one else the fact remains as plain and certain as anything can be that the commissioners have nothing to do with fixing the salaries of the officers they appoint, except, ing county attorney subject to appeal to district judge and county superintendent of schools. The last not to be less than $10.00 for each school district in the county. All the officers will come under the General Laws of the state as to salaries and everything to the contrary is "bosh" Mr. Nash and "Taxpayer" to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person has doubt about it let him look it up and he will find there is nothing in the law that gives any color to that statement. But Mr. Nash goes on serenely and says "there will be no necessity of paying salaries larger than $700 to $800" to auditor and treasurer when the law gives them at least one half more than that.

The office, that of sheriff, is more costly in large than small counties but not to the extent supposed. Reference to the financial statement for 1893 shows that of the expenses of sheriff's office $1286.47 was for boarding prisoners and $2246.06 for the services of the sheriff. If the figures given by Mr. Nash for the other counties are correct they must have been fortunate enough to have no prisoners to board. It needs no argument to show that no amount of county division can lessen the cost of boarding prisoners, unless the new counties are in the way of escaping place their prisoners in a jail from which they can escape whenever they wish and so save all further expense. We suppose Mr. Nash's home city furnishes its full proportion of the boarders at the "Hotel Grandsen" and the county commissioners of Polk county will not be the gainer by the privilege of keeping all that class they furnish to such institutions.

In regard to the office of clerk of court, Mr. Nash is mistaken when he says that officer in Polk county gets a fixed salary in addition to an allowance of fees and that he was paid $8,531.53 in 1893. He gets a fixed salary of $1,500 and is allowed a deputy at $600, and that is all he should have. He got no more in 1893, as he returned the extra $4.25 clerk hire to the treasury. The impression abroad that he received the larger sum is quite excusable from the way the thing is mixed up in the financial report for 1893. Those who attended the convention of the people's party at Crookston will remember that Mr. Mune asked that a committee be appointed to examine and report on the matter, but there was not time taken for it then. The last item in the financial statement under the head of clerk of courts office of $1,465.20 should not have been there at all. It was a bill or statement made by the clerk of the amount of work he had done for the county in the year 1893, and was the work and the fees for the same the county would have been obliged to pay for if the clerk had charged the fees and not by salary, but as it is the clerk did not get a cent of it and the proper purpose of the statement is only to show what would have been the earnings of the clerk for the county under the old system, though people in general may have been misled by this, we submit those like Mr. Nash who pose as instructors are not excusable for failure to ascertain the truth.

Again he assumes that the expenses of running Polk county is $1,122.45 per township, and Norman $537.18 is correct. We are informed that he is one of the persons who got up that widely circulated "comparative statement." If so it is scarcely possible that he does not know it is false as to Polk county, and false as to all the other counties named in it. We give in another place the correct figures from the Norman county financial statement for 1893.

But it is needless to go further discussing any article or statement that is based on assumption so wide of the truth. As those who wish to divide the county cannot make a good showing for their pet scheme on the existing state of things, we should perhaps not be too hard on them for drawing on their imagination for their facts. All that we ask is that others do not allow themselves to be deceived by such fabrications.

A BIG LIE NAILED

How the County Divisionists Expect to Win the Farmers' Votes.

They Deliberately Falsify the Figures in Norman County's Statement.

The Correct Statement and Their False Statement Given Below.

We give below the expenses of Norman county for the year 1893, as given in the "comparative statement" of the county divisionists, and the correct statement of the expenses of that county as taken from its official financial statement of expenses for that year. Tha reader will please to observe the difference, and form his opinion of the way the figures are made so transparant an attempt to deceive. They no doubt and this Norman county financial statement. If they had not they have no excuse for giving figures without is as it can be obtained very easily. We have given in this the payment of interest on bonds and to sinking fund of Norman county, $4,136.71. It is not properly chargeable to current county expenses as it represents a debt incurred in the past, but in the "comparative statement" Polk county is charged up on those items $10,340.67, while no mention is made or account taken of the expenditure of Norman county for the same items in last year. This makes the cost to each township of Normas county for 1893 $771.02, or if we exclude what they paid to sinking fund and interest the sum of $3092.26.

CORRECT STATEMENT.

County Auditor's office	$ 1,737.70
County Treasurer's office	1,700.00
County Attorney's office	515.00
County Sheriff's office	467.87
County Coroner's office	660.00
County Superintendent of Schools	733.33
County Commissioners	237.55
District Court expenses	1,471.24
To B. A. Strawbridge, court reporter	100.00
To O. Mesnenes, attorney fees	10.00
Printing and advertising	570.73
Judicial Court expenses	238.66
Coroner's office	71.25
Justice Court expenses	141.66
Court house rent, fuel, light, etc	763.87
Books and stationery	634.59
Board of Audits	20.00
Paid Board of Equalization	140.00
Returns of births and deaths	105.75
County roads and bridges	6,300.00
Paid int. on bonds and to sinking fund	4,136.71
Insane asylum fund	224.55
Miscellaneous expenses other than abovegiven	2,393.02
Total	$18,540.01

INCORRECT STATEMENT.

County Auditor's office	$ 1,737.70
" Treasurer's office	1,700.00
" Attorney's office	515.00
" Sheriff's office	1624.06
" Judge of Probate	450.00
" Superintendent of Schools	733.33
" Commissioners	237.55
" Surveyor	600.00
" Janitor	600.00
" District court expenses	1,438.24
" printing and stationery	568.73
" probate court expenses	268.06
" coroner	660.00
Justice court expenses	141.66
Expenses of all other purposes	4,263.47
Total	$17,413.47

NELSON COUNTY.

Crookston People Favor Its Establishment For Reasons Below Enumerated.

A proposition is before the people to establish a county consisting of the Thirteen Towns, with Fosston as the county seat. That section is thickly settled away off between the Indian reservations, and far from the present county seat, and when the reservation is organized up, which will not be long, the county of Nelson can have attached to it ample territory to make a large county and have all the advantages that a large county gives. There are many things he said in favor of this division on that line, but tha people of the proposed county of Nelson are wide awake in presenting them to the people, and we need not be taken bare to elaborate them. Suffice to say that the people of Crookston strongly favor the organization of Nelson county at the present election, and at some future time will vote in favor of establishing a county from territory in the northeastern part as wall, when the opening of the reservation will make a large settlement in that direction. There is plenty of territary in the east to make large counties there and leave Polk a large county also. Be sure and vote for Nelson county.

THE COMPARISON

With All Its Extravagance of First Class County Buildings,

With Its Expensive Iron Bridges, County Roads and Ditches,

Polk County is Run Cheaper Than Norman That Has Not Any of These.

On comparing cost of different counties we should always bear in mind the different conditions. It is an old saying that there is no two things alike under the sun. No two counties are just alike, Polk County has a larger river over which she has built seven nearly iron bridges. Not only does it cost much money to build these bridges but keeping them in repair is expensive. But few counties in the State are at so great a disadvantage in this respect. Again we have erected fine county buildings all that can be require for many years to come.

The difference in these respects with the counties to the south with whom we are so often compared is so great. Douglas, Grant and Pope have no rivers, and Norman but narrow ones to bridge, and when it comes to county buildings. Norman Grant and Pope have hardly anything worthy of the name, while the old County of Douglas has done but little in that line. We may say also that Grant and Pope are old counties as compared with Polk, and the rate of taxation should be less in an old settled region than in a newer one.

The county of Norman has been much contested upon. Excluding the Indian Reservation, it is a nearly square county of twenty four towns, or a little more, with the county seat very near the middle. As we have said its rivers are narrow, and compared with the Red Lake, cheaply bridged, and all its county buildings have cost less than three thousand dollars. Its inhabitants are a very pensenble people, and there is probably less crime or litigation among them than in any other part of the northwest, and has only one term of court in each year. There is we believe more expense made in these respects by the city of East Grand Forks in a year than in all Norman county. Moreover Norman can scarcely be classed as among the small counties. It is nearly one half larger than the proposed counties of Nash, Red Lake and Columbia, and has less waste land, we think. Still with all these advantages and very close economy on the part of those who have control there it affirm the statistics show its expenditure to be more expensive than that of Polk county. This we think can only be explained by the fact that Polk is the larger, and furnishes the strongest argument in favor of large counties. If Norman is at a disadvantage with Polk on that score how much more would be any of the proposed counties only two-thirds the size of Norman and not equal to Red Lake with the large river to bridge.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The Red Lake Falls, McIntosh and East Grand Forks people, in their anxiety to divide the county are trying to make the people believe that $2,000 will furnish all the buildings required for a new county. This is about as near as they seem to be able to get at anything. The sales they will require to keep the records secure will alone cost that much. The people of the Thirteen Towns might be willing for one degree or time like the people of Norman county, with a shack for a court house that is only fit for a horse barn, but in case of a new one we are much mistaken in the people of East Grand Forks and Red Lake Falls if they would not contemplate something more and plan until they had a court house and jail that would cost each county $25,000 or $30,000.

A small county requires a court house as large as a big county, just as much as a small woman needs a house as extensive as her large neighbor, and if our friends in the county fatter themselves that they will not be called upon to pay their share for fine county buildings in these cities if they are made county seats, we opine they do not know the people they are dealing with. If it be said Crookston has manifested the same spirit, that is true. Human nature averages up pretty much the same all over, and Crookston may be as eager to see fine buildings erected within her border as East Grand Forks or Red Lake Falls. But Polk county has all the buildings now in Crookston, that the law authorizes a county to build, and they are fully furnished and equipped and all that can be asked for many years to come, so whatever anyone may whisk there is no further chance to expend money on new county buildings in Polk county, for a score of years to come at least.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

The above TRADE MARK sewed in your coat is the C. O. D.'s guarantee for quality.
If you want Flowers of Pictures, Souvenirs or Damaged Goods don't come here, but if you want

SUPERIOR VALUES IN FINE CLOTHING

AT MODERATE COST

That find favor with well dressed people, the C. O. D. is your spot.
Genuine bargains we are always offering.
We are ready for business and so are you when you see our PRICES.

Suits and Overcoats, good quality, - - - - - - $ 2.50 to $ 7.00
Suits and Overcoats, for business, - - - - - - - 7.50 to 10.00
Suits and Overcoats, for dress use, fine quality, - - 12.00 to 18.00
Largest line of Men's Woolen Underwear in the city, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Fur Coats, $7.00 and upwards.

MAIN STREET. C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

'Round Home.

Tom Dougherty was in from Black River on Saturday.

Dr. A. Nelson, of Fertile, spent a few days in the city last week.

Atty. Ed. George made a flying trip to the twin cities last week.

George W. Peake is interviewing his old-time friends in the city this week.

Everybody turn out to hear our next congressman to-morrow evening.

A. E. Sawyer, a crookston old timer, is up from Faribault this week.

August Himailsbach went away off to Dakota on a wild goose hunt this week.

A lot of candidates for county offices went out to attend church at Louisville Sunday.

Mrs. S. L. Collins returned this week from a visit with her parents in the town of Fmany.

D. W. Lake started for California last Thursday where he expects to make his future home.

Regular Indian summer weather so far this week. It is typical Minnesota fall weather.

The Fertile band came up on Wednesday evening to furnish music for the republican rally.

Chris Hoch went over to Dakota to see how many wild geese Fred Rauch could(n't) shoot.

The lumber mill closed down for the season on Friday—after the longest run of any season yet.

Monday morning dawned bright and beautiful—cold enough and not too cold, betokening a fine week.

And the next republican rally will be on the evening that Frank M. Eddy speaks—about October 18th.

Last week was wet, cold and bleak, winding up with a severe freeze—a great contrast to the weather of this week.

Maj. C. H. Mix returned this week from a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Capt. T. A. Dunlavy, of Fisher has been appointed receiver of the land office here, in place of Hugh Thompson, resigned.

Last week Ole E. Hoven met with an accident, by which, it is said he dislocated his shoulder which has laid him up for repairs.

Frank M. Eddy was down along the St. Vincent line last week, returning on Saturday evening. He spent the Sabbath in this city.

Miss Eunice Abbott came in from Mentor on Thursday evening last, and will hereafter be engaged copying for Judge Benson.

Wheat opened out at 45 cents for No. 1 hard on Monday morning. It seems to hug that figure pretty close and is liable to do so during this season.

Everything but wheat that the farmer has to sell this fall brings a good price—therefore there should be less wheat to sell on every farm than of any other product.

Joe Koelmel arrived from Wabasha on Sunday morning. He will take charge of the Cleveland house bar, while Rudy still continues to be landlord.

Ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, will speak in Minneapolis once during the campaign about Oct. 26th. It goes without saying that this will be the biggest event yet.

Our next congressman, F. M. Eddy, will speak in this city on Friday evening, Oct. 19th. All who like to hear a good speech should not miss the opportunity.

D. H. Carr left for his home in Minneapolis on Thursday evening's train. He had not been feeling well for several days and was quite ill when he started.

The train from the south on Friday did not arrive until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon owing to the partial wreck of two freight trains near St. Cloud.

Rev. R. H. Battey came up from Barnesville on Monday morning's train and left on the St. Vincent train for Euclid. He returned to his home at Barnesville on Tuesday evening.

Republican principles being the best for the country will prevail and without a shadow of a doubt at the coming election. Faultfinding as a trade will be at discount after the coming election.

Joseph Smith was in from Red Lake Falls Monday wearing a sort of far-away expression in his azure blue eye all the same like the appointment of Dunlavy was not exactly as he would have liked it to be. Mebbe not.

Contrary to general opinion the roads did appeal from the decision of the commissioners in the Stevenson rate case. It is very probable that the commissioners will be sustained, but the new rates will not be operative this fall.

On Monday afternoon a somewhat inebriated individual attempted to go through the doorway at Fred Anderson's restaurant without the formula of opening the door. Fred and his clerk soon convinced him of the utter impossibility of the feat, but not until various and sundry panes of glass were shattered.

There is not one poor stick upon the Republican county ticket—not one person unworthy election to the office for which they have been named. If you wish to have efficiency in your county officials you can not find a better lot than the Republicans present.

No Republican has cause to blush for his party principles and if he be imbued with the proper spirit he has reason to be proud of the record of his party, and he should never neglect an opportunity to speak a good word for the cause he represents.

If the republicans in Polk county are faithful to their trust they can elect their county ticket this fall as well as the balance of the ticket. Republicans represent a principle that is fast becoming universally recognized as the best for the interests of true American citizenship, for that reason deserves to and will win everything in sight if they are but true to the cause.

Party victory is not so much of an object this fall unless it be a victory of that party whose principles are for the best interest of the people. The record of the Republican party shows that its principles, its aims and objects are in the interest of the people, for this reason the Republican party should and doubtless will be victorious at the polls next month.

Speaking of Ignatius Donnelly's services to the People's party, the Minneapolis Penny Press says: "What if the sage should land in the United States senate? There are more unlikely things." But not many more. We have had all sorts of calamities this year, fires, cyclones, a democratic administration, and this would only be one more calamity added to the lot.

The Fisher Bulletin speaks of a well-to-do Norwegian farmer who has sold his farm near that village and will join Rev. Saugstad's colony that is soon to start for a point in British Columbia 500 miles from no where. The colony will consist of 40 or 50 Norwegian families and are to start soon for their new home in the wilderness. We trust that their fondest hopes will all be realized—but we imagine that some at least will be disappointed in the change.

Frank Hawkins will make a specialty of pork packing and is in the market for all the hogs in the county. Before you sell that hog see what Frank will pay you for it. Incidentally also he will be glad of an opportunity to bid on your choice beef cattle and sheep. Remember the place. Beckitt block, Chas. Vine's old place.

O. A. Thorson was over from East Grand Forks on Monday. Speaking of division he said that he believed that a majority in the proposed Nash county was against it, and of the politicl situation he said that the Republican party has made substantial gains and would show up encouragingly at the polls next month. The people are beginning to catch on to the fallacies of the new craze and they will soon be voting in the interest of good government again.

B. C. Jorgenson brought in as fine a sample of potatoes to this office on Thursday as one would wish to see in any year. While the yield per acre was small—only about one hundred bushels per acre, the potatoes are all fair sized and their quality unexcelled, as we know by experience. They are of the Early Ohio variety, which kind seems to do very well under adverse circumstances, such as prevailed during the past summer. It is seldom that so dry a season is encountered.

A threshing crew about three miles out struck for higher wages on Thursday afternoon after threshing about one-half the job the farmer had to do. They had engaged for a stipulated sum for the whole job but flew the track when a little over half done. The farmer promptly came to the city hunted up another crew and the strikers departed without a cent and the most of them had not a thing to do besides laying about town eking out a precarious existence, when they might have had a good job that would have helped them out very materially.

Continually dwelling and harping upon one's private troubles never did remedy the sorrow of the trouble yet and never will. If it was not for the "calamities of the poor farmer," the Populist office-seeker's trade would be gone and he would have to shut up shop. The Farmers' Alliance, had not these demagogues reached in, would have sought to apply a remedy and not kept up a dismal funereal howling that amounts to nothing more than to keep men constantly stirred up. A true man will not be forever humbugged by such driveling idiots.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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Saskatchewan Valley,

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DEPARTMENT STORE,

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That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

HONORED BY FRANCE.

James Stokes, the Second American Made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

James Stokes of New York city, who was recently made a knight of the Legion of Honor of France, is the second American to be thus decorated. Although he is a cousin of Edward S. Stokes, the slayer of Jim Fisk, he has devoted his life to the work of upbuilding the Young Men's Christian association, and France's insignia of distinction was conferred upon him for his

JAMES STOKES.

services as a philanthropist. Mr. Stokes' father left an estate of about $8,000,000, and the sum has devoted a considerable portion of his share to religious and philanthropic work. About a year ago Mr. Stokes finished a quarter of a century of labor as a member of the American industrial committee of the Y. M. C. A., and for many years he has materially assisted the progress of the association's labors in Europe.

In fact, he initiated the work of the Y. M. C. A. in wicked Paris about 28 years ago by mailing such arrangements that the Paris workers were able to meet in rooms of its own. The ambition of his life thenceforth was to see the day when the Paris Y. M. C. A. should have a palatial building of its own in the French metropolis. Two years ago he undertook to carry out this project, and his efforts have at last been crowned with success. The building now stands at 14 Rue Trevise and was erected at a cost of 1,000,000 francs. Of this amount Mr. Stokes and members of his family contributed 400,000 francs, or nearly half.

Among the other contributors were R. C. Morse, Morris K. Jesup, Thomas K. Cree and Franklin Gayford, all well known American residing in Paris, and Alfred Andre, a wealthy Paris banker, who alone furnished 200,000 francs toward the magnificent structure. The building has a gymnasium, swimming tank and baths, bowling alleys, bicycle track, library, parlors, restaurant, music room and sleeping rooms.

The presentation of the order to Mr. Stokes was made on behalf of the French government by M. Andre, and the interesting event occurred in the big Y. M. C. A. building the recipient had been so active in rearing. In accepting the order he said the presentation was a high official compliment to the great work of the Y. M. C. A.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

Moral Sanction a Powerful Factor, but There Are Times When It Fails.

Suppose you are a primary teacher. Do you realize what you must put into your work if you wish to succeed? You must be teacher, mother and nurse to your little charges. You must work with them during hours and for hours after school. You must be ready to catch an idea anywhere and adapt it to the needs of a particular pupil who may be dull, indifferent or disheartened, or even all three, poor little chap!

You must be nurtring in your vigilance over their morals and set them always a good example in manners by being courteous, even if they break your umbrella or spill ink all over your best gown. If you are a boys' teacher, you must be ready at any moment to dress a cut, pick out a splinter, arbitrate in a fight or give a decision on the merits of racers or the ownership of marbles, fish hooks and malodorous bottles of bait. If you can't meet those emergencies, the average small boy will hold you in contempt. If you want to win his love, you must know something about the construction of kites, be interested in the "meriest lookin'" dog that ever invaded a schoolroom and not be too finicky about when he washed his hands last if a pupil should offer you candy.

If you can do all these things and laugh about them afterward, you will probably stand high in favor.

But there is a more serious consideration. You must also have his respect, and this is not always so easily or pleasantly won.

Great stress has been laid upon the efficacy of moral suasion, but there are times when human perversity rises to such a pitch that the most persuasive tongue is powerless to enforce obedience to your will. You may be obliged to pick up a shrieking, fighting scrap of humanity and put him back repeatedly where you wish him to stay till, worn out from the struggle, he succumbs and likes you all the better for having conquered him. There's nothing mean about the small boy.—Mary B. O'Sullivan in Donahoe's Magazine.

TAKEN FOR A GHOST.

An Amusing Experience of a Young Irish Traveler in Ghent.

Many years ago an Irish student, having obtained a traveling scholarship at Oxford, went abroad to see the world, of which he knew little. Crammed with the classics, he had not the slightest knowledge of any modern language save English.

On landing at the sleepy town of Ghent he put up at an old many pagoded hotel and settled down in the evening to see the town. Shortly after 9 o'clock he returned to the hotel through streets ominously silent. He found the doors shut and saw no signs of life within. After making noise enough to rouse the "seven sleepers" he heard the sound of some one moving within.

The door was stealthily unbarred, and some one—whether man or woman he could not tell—holding a dim oil lamp reluctantly gave him admission. Then, barring the door and muttering unintelligible sounds, the figure disappeared. The guest yelled for the waiter and was answered by a mocking echo.

He groped his way up the creaking staircase and felt along the passage till he came to an open door. Thinking it the door of his room, which he had left open to guide him, he entered. A shriek was heard, and a gruff voice called out in French, "Who are you?" He retreated and heard the door angrily shut and bolted.

In a little tinder box he had some cigar fusee and a wax taper. He lighted one of the fusee, but before he could apply the flame to the taper it went out. After exhausting his stock of matches and filling the passage with a strong sulphurous odor he was left in the darkness of despair.

He regained the staircase, descended it and found his way to a subterranean passage. There suddenly he heard a piercing shriek and then a fall like that of a carpetbag. A rushing of many feet was followed by a light.

The feet were those of waiters and chambermaids. The fall was that of a plump English lady's maid. The bearer of the light spoke English, and from him the stranger learned the cause of his rescue.

The frightless attempts to light his taper had covered his fingers with phosphorus from the matches. His gesticulations had rubbed the phosphorus over his clothes, and in the dark passage he glowed with unearthly light. The lady's maid's nerves were upset, and she went into hysterics. Having explained these facts, the waiter showed the guest to his room.—Philadelphia Times.

Postal Red Tape.

The rule of the dead letter office is to make extraordinary effort to return all unsent letters which are found to contain money. But blind obedience to this rule is the basis of an entertaining story. A boy in the Indian school on the Shoshonish reservation, which is about three miles from the postoffice of Union City, Wash., wrote a letter to his brother on Sunday some time ago, inclosing in it a small sum of money.

He also wrote on the envelope that, if it should not be delivered in proper time, was to be returned to the writer. His brother did not call for it, and it was returned to Union City. The postmaster there had not heard of the boy, and on inquiry failed to find him. Accordingly he sent the letter to the dead letter office.

On arrival here it was opened, and it had money in it. It was returned to Union City with a long letter of instructions to find the writer, if possible. After inquiry the boy was at last found and was requested to go in person, claim the letter and receipt for it, and the postmaster had to go through as much red tape as if the letter contained $1,000. The joke becomes evident when it is known that the money in the letter amounted to only a cent postage stamp and a copper cent.—New York Tribune.

How to Be Friendly With Wasps.

A correspondent of the Leeds (England) Mercury bears testimony to the inoffensive behavior of wasps if not molested. He writes: "My favorite garden seat in summer is near an extensive bed of flowers and evergreens. The wasps come to this bed while I am reading, roam over my book or newspaper. My hands and face are at their own pleasure. If I have been eating or drinking anything sweet, they make free with my lips and suck them. They come and go peaceably, and I encourage their companionship by keeping perfectly still. I was never stung by a wasp but once in my life, and then I deserved the punishment, which I provoked. A lengthened experience convinces me that if you remain passive and do not wantonly molest them you may live on the most friendly and sociable terms even with wasps."

Napoleon's Poison.

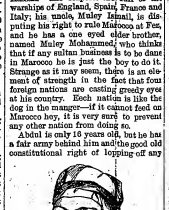
A curious detail of Napoleon Bonaparte's costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reverses of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Corvisart, and after the year 1808 the emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little packet of poison.

A SULTAN AT SIXTEEN.

Abdul Aziz of Morocco, His Remarkable Since Mother and His Many Troubles.

A country staggering under a load of debt, a civil war and four foreign nations watching for an excuse to seize his throne and his territory are a few of the difficulties that confront Abdul Aziz, the boy sultan of Morocco, who was elevated to the office upon the recent death of his father, Sultan Muley Hassan. His suspects are full of the warships of England, Spain, France and Italy; his uncle, Muley Ismail, is disputing his right to rule Mahoom at Fes, and he has a one eyed elder brother, named Muley Mohammed, who thinks that if any sultan business is to be done in Morocco he is just the boy to do it. Strange as it may seem, there is at present strength in the fact that four foreign nations are casting greedy eyes at his country. Each nation is like the dog in the manger—if it cannot feed on Morocco boy, it is very sure to prevent any other nation from doing so.

Abdul is only 16 years old, but he has a fair army behind him and the good old constitutional right of lopping off any



ABDUL AZIZ, BOY SULTAN OF MAROCCO.

heads that do not please his eye, and consequently the situation does not daunt him. His mother was a beautiful Circassian woman named Ayesha, who was a slave, but who gained complete ascendancy over the late sultan. She was educated in Europe, speaks Spanish and French and has cleverly used her great power over Muley Hassan to procure the advancement of her son.

Three years ago, when Abdul was only 13, she cajoled the sultan into appointing Abdul viceroy of the kingdom of Fez, with ample maintenance and a court of his own. This step broke the heart of the one eyed Muley Mohammed, who is the eldest son of the late sultan, for his mother was a legitimate Shereefa and not a slave, like Ayesha, the mother of Abdul. The one eyed Muley's protests were unavailing, however, and the old tartan's act was generally regarded as an indication that he desired Abdul to succeed him.

When the sultan's political testament was opened after his death, it was found that Ayesha had won the fight for the throne, and a council of regents was appointed to serve during the minority of Abdul's reign. With his mother behind him there seems no good reason why Abdul should not overthrow all his local enemies. She must be a remarkable schemer and diplomat, for the late sultan had some 2,000 wives and minor others who were constantly plotting to advance the interests of their favorites, but who were outwitted and outgeneraled by the Circassian slave woman.

THE PYTHIAN UNIVERSITY.

It Will Be Erected In Gallatin, Tenn., and Will Cost $250,000.

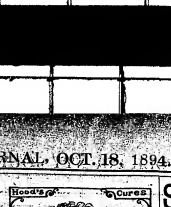
The Pythian University For the Order Universal now being erected at Gallatin, Tenn., will be the only authorized Pythian school in the country, it is said. The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies on May 2 in the presence of the grand lodge of Tennessee and prominent visiting Knights. The building is to be a four story structure surmounted by a picturesque dome. The frontage is to be 200 feet and the width 130 feet. The structure will be constructed of pollshed stone, with the flooring and marble wainscoting, and will be an absolutely fireproof as it is possible for man's ingenuity to make it.

The main entrance will lead to a spacious rotunda, from which a handsome marble stairway is to wind upward to the floors above. The basement will be a large hall, from which easy access may

THE PYTHIAN UNIVERSITY.

be had to the society halls on the first floor. The second and third floors will be partitioned off as recitation rooms, and one room will be used as a library on the second floor. The fourth story will contain the lodgeroom and banquet hall. The site of the structure is particularly attractive. It is on a hill one mile north of Gallatin and commands an excellent view of the town and surrounding country.

There are at present 800,000 Knights of Pythias, and the order is constantly growing. Another big building project they have on hand is a state Pythian home which is to be erected soon by the members of the order in New York state. There are $1,000 members of the order in the Empire State, and this year they are paying a per capita tax of 10 cents each, which will furnish $3,100 toward the project. Many lodges have also given substantial aid toward the enterprise. An act incorporating the institution under the name of the Pythian home was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor last year. The home will be a refuge for the disabled and indigent members of the order.



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Ilion, Wisconsin.

Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I can say with all my heart 'Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly affected my hands and feet, mostly in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I thought I was free from my trouble, but shortly it returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would be apparently well on going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without increased pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended blistering which, though severe treatment, lessened the pain. During all my troubles I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for, what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

pills and take it in earnest that they will get well and be happy. I have taken eleven bottles and also Hood's Vegetable Pills and can now work all day and do not have any rheumatic pains."

Mrs. O. R. Jaquish, Ilion, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.)
(Last publication Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the conditions of a mortgage given by Erik win Neill and Catherine Neill, his wife, mortgagors, to F. T. Dey, mortgagee, dated November 16, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the eighth day of December, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "m" of mortgages, on page 348, which said mortgage has been duly assigned and the debt secured thereby, was duly signed by said F. T. Dey, mortgagee, to William Finnigan, by written assignment, dated the first day of April, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 26th day of August, 1894, at nine o'clock, a. m., in book G, of mortgages, on page 348.

And no action or proceeding to be due upon said mortgage, or any part thereof or the sum of ten hundred fifty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents, ($1054.77) principal and interest, besides the sum of one hundred sixteen and 50-100 dollars, for taxes and interest thereon assessed and paid or said mortgagee, and Fifty ($50) attorneys fees, as stipulated for in said mortgage, having been commenced to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west half of the quarter (w¼) of Section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the second day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day.

Dated September 25th, A. D., 1894.

WILLIAM FINNIGAN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney of Assignee.
Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota, provided by Chapter one of the General Laws of 1893, for the submission to the people of the following proposed amendment to the constitutional section to be held thereby in November of the present year, an amendment to Section One (1) of Article Nine (9) of the State Constitution.

Said section to be amended now reads as follows:

Section 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be equally and uniformly assessed and levy on which taxes are to be levied shall be in cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the state: Provided, that the legislature may by general law or general authority municipal corporations to levy a tax upon property within their limits for improvements, or upon the property bounding or benefited by improvements, or both, without regard to cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of lat ing out, opening and acquiring any city or municipality may by legislature may, if general or special law, be authorized to levy taxes in addition to the limit of fifty thousand ($50,000) or more, to levy an annual tax or assessment upon the land front of all lands fronting on any water main or water pipe laid by the city, municipality making such improvements, and for supplying water to the citizens thereof without regard to the cash value of such property, and to provide for such city to collect any such tax assessments or dues, a penalties for failure to pay the same, or any fee or penalty for any violation of the rules of any city or municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any water rate due for the same.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

It is proposed by the said act of 1893 to amend the above quoted section of the Constitution by adding thereto the following proviso; viz:

"Also, provided further, that there may be by law levied and collected a tax upon all inheritances, devises, etc., in an amount to be determined by the Legislature, shall be subject to taxation.

The law may be graded on progressive, but shall not exceed a maximum tax of five per cent. Exemptions may be made by the law and upon the Legislature may direct that property named subjects by appropriate methods to any related not in excess of five per cent of the amount thereof.

The Legislature may, if such authority is conferred, prescribe a fixed rate not to exceed one per cent per annum to be at once due and collected from the heirs, devisees, etc., regardless of the amount thereof, in all cases where the property that the inheritance, devise, etc., shall not exceed Five Hundred Dollars shall be taxed at the same rate prescribed for an inheritance of Five Thousand Dollars.

It may provide rates of taxation varying with the amount of the inheritance, devise, etc. The rate of taxation may be made to increase, as the same may augment in value by reason of the increase in the amount or value of the property descended or devised to the heirs, devisees, etc., and may provide rates of taxation varying with the degree of the consanguinity.

4. The portion of such a tax is claimed to rest upon the fact that the right to acquire property by devise or descent is the creature of the law and the state may withhold the right altogether, or may impose such conditions upon the same as may justly attach to such subjects a reasonable tax.

7. Similar legislation has been in force for some years in Pennsylvania and several other states.

8. The said amendment is proposed for the reason that doubts exist as to the validity of such legislation in the absence of express constitutional authority.

H. W. CHILDS,
Attorney General.

Dated March 24, 1894.

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Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

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IVORY SOAP

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CIVILIANS AS AGENTS

NO MORE ARMY OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

War Department Says It Makes the Army Unpopular—Indian Contract Schools to Be Abolished as Rapidly as Possible, Public Schools Being Substituted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The war department having become satisfied that the policy of charging officers with duties of Indian agencies has worked to the detriment of the department, has removed the officers already detailed for the services as soon as the Indian bureau is able to furnish civilian agents to fill the places. The objections to the plan are, first, that it tends to make the army unpopular if an officer is zealous in protecting the interests of the government and of the Indians, and, second, that it is bad practice to separate an officer from his command for a long term and impose upon him duties foreign to proper military service. So several of these officers have recently been relieved from duty at Indian agencies and have been sent back to their regiments.

WILL MAKE A CHANGE.

Indian Contract Schools to Be Abolished as Rapidly as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It is the policy of the bureau of Indian affairs to discourage the plan of contract schools, in their general sense of denominational schools, and to abandon them as soon as possible. This will be accomplished by transferring Indian pupils as rapidly as can be done from sectarian to public schools. It probably will require a couple of years to carry out this scheme as there are about 9,000 pupils now enrolled in the contract schools.

The change is outlined in an official communication sent by Acting Commissioner Armstrong to the superintendent of one of the largest of these schools, where material reduction in the enrollment has been made.

"I would suggest," says General Armstrong, "to you as well as to all of the religious orders which have contract schools on the reservation, that you prepare yourselves for still further reductions next year, as the tendency now is to gradually do away with contract schools and to place Indian children as far as possible in public schools, where it can be done, and in state agricultural schools and normal schools in different states. The last congress directed the secretary of the interior to report to the coming congress the best means of abolishing contract schools. The only way it can be done is by gradually reducing, and this, I think, will be the final outcome of all controversy and legislation on the subject.

"It is a matter over which this office has no control as it will be regulated entirely by congress."

Finds Gold for Miles on Rainy Lake.

DULUTH, Oct. 16.—Dr. U. S. Grant of Minneapolis, who has been a month with H. V. Winchell in a geological survey of the Rainy lake gold district on the American side, has returned and says that they found gold for a distance of 20 miles. The American side has plenty of gold, but owing to the difficulty in securing titles settlers are giving out as little information as possible.

Demand For Colombian Half Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The demand for Columbian half dollars is far beyond the expectation of the treasury officials. The indications now are that the supply will fall far short of the demand. At the sub-treasury in New York $50,000 in these coins were exchanged for gold during the first three days they were on sale. The demand in Washington is also unexpectedly heavy.

Attempted to Kill Da Gama.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A special to The World from Montevideo says the police report that an attempt to kill Admiral Da Gama has been frustrated and that his would-be assassins have been arrested, one a Portuguese, the other a Brazilian. Both arrived three days before from Rio de Janeiro.

An "Around the World" Missionary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Miss Jessie Akerman, an "around the world" missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, has arrived in Chicago, after a trip of 150,000 miles, which, she claims, is the longest journey ever made by a woman.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 16.—The annual state convention of the Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor meets at Winona this week. There will be eight sessions of the convention, beginning on Friday afternoon and continuing until Sunday evening, when the convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis.

A New Wheat Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At 1 o'clock wheat on the produce exchange sold at 59 15-16c. This makes a new record price. Local bears are talking 55 cents for December wheat in New York.

Says Queen Li Has Gone Crazy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 16.—Before the Arawa left Honolulu a rumor was in circulation that Queen Liliokolani had gone crazy. The report is not credited although for several days she had not left the house she is occupying.

McKinley to Visit Louisiana.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—Governor McKinley has decided to accept the invitation of the Republican committee of Louisiana and will deliver a speech at New Orleans on Oct. 20.

Will Settle Out of Court.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The long pending dispute between the St. Paul Railroad company and the Pullman Palace Car company, involving perhaps $700,000, is about to be settled out of court.

A STREET CAR INCIDENT.

In Which a Chivalrous Little Man Makes a Big Mistake.

He was a little man, but his firm, quick step and erect head showed that he weighed 16 ounces to the pound and had all the confidence of a man weighing 200 pounds.

He stepped on the corner till a street car came along and stepped aboard.

The car was full, and several people were standing. He took hold of a strap and looked over the crowd and saw that several women were standing while a number of men were occupying comfortable seats.

It riled him to see it, and when his eye fell upon a pale faced little woman holding on to a strap, while a large, lazy looking man sat near by, he could not remain silent.

"See here," said he to the big man, "here is a lady standing while you have a seat."

"Yes," said the big man.

"Well, don't you think you ought to give up your seat to this woman, who has probably been hard at work during the day?"

"No."

"You don't?"

"I do not."

"Well," said the little man as he braced himself, "I do, and I am going to yank you clean out of this car."

He grabbed the big man by the collar and proceeded to drag him off the seat, but was interrupted by the woman, who grabbed him by the hair.

"Hold on!" cried the little man.

"That's what I'm doing," said the woman.

"But I must let up on this. What do you mean by attacking me?"

"Look a-here," said the female, "I didn't ask you to get me a seat. Besides I want you to know that man you have hold of is my husband."

The little man let go of the big man, the woman let go her hold on the hair, and order was restored, but the little man was quiet until, he reached the end of his route, when he left the car, when he was heard to mutter, "And such is life!"—Peck's Sun.

EVOLUTION OF NIAGARA.

The Estimates as to the Age of the World Famous Cataract.

Professor J. W. Spencer says the first conjectures as to the age of Niagara falls was made by Andrew Ellicott in 1760. Ellicott believed the falls to be 55,000 years old. About 1841 Lyle estimated the age of the falls at 35,000 years. All of these early estimates were purely conjecture, but they were correct in assuming that the gorge had been excavated by the river. Professor Spencer, in outlining the progress of the falls, says that a little stream draining the Erie basin once fell about 300 feet above the brow of the Niagara escarpment. This stream was not over one-fourth the volume of the recent cataract and consequently excavated the gorge at a much slower rate than at present.

During the early history of the river the waters of the three upper lakes emptied through the Huron basin by way of the Ottawa river. The height of the falls has increased several times. The first episode, represented by a small river falling 200 feet, lasted about 11,000 years. Then the height of the falls was increased to 400 feet and took the present course. The upper great lakes at the same time there was a series of cascades, three in all, the lower gaining on the upper until finally they were all united in one great cataract much higher than that of today.

Subsequently the waters were raised at the head of Lake Ontario, and the falls approximated to the present condition. This lasted a space of 17,000 years from the end of the first episode. The age of the present falls is put at 1,000 years, and the age of the lower gorge is probably occupied by transitional changes of a very gradual character. It is now 8,000 years since Lake Huron emptied into Lake Erie for the first time. The land has risen about the outlet of Lake Erie, and if the present rate of change continues in 5,000 or 6,000 years the waters of the four upper lakes will be turned into the Mississippi river drainage at Chicago.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Do Trees Require Sleep?

In the larger cities, where shade trees are few and scattering, electric lights seem to have no visible effect upon their foliage. In the towns and villages, however, many of which have their electric light systems, the effect is very noticeable, the leaves appearing as though they had been subjected to the blighting breath of a harmattan. The question was recently discussed at a meeting of the eastern horticulturists, the conclusion being that trees need darkness in order that they may sleep, and that being continually, kept awake and active they have been worn out and made prematurely old by the action of the light. That this is probably the correct solution of the mystery of the drooping leaves may be judged from the fact that similar trees in the neighborhood of those affected, though not exposed to the illumination, still retain their color and seem bright and strong.—St. Louis Republic.

Tolstoi and the Czar.

It is said that after the first incendiary articles of Tolstoi the czar sent for him and advised him to desist. "Will your majesty," Tolstoi is reported to have said, "doff for an instant your imperial mantle and judge my works as a mere man? If a single word of my writings offend your majesty's human sense, I will cut off my right hand." Alexander III became very thoughtful, did not reply, and affably dismissed the greatest living apostle of the social Christian idea.—New York Journal.

The Chase of Good Order.

Wife—Dear me, you can never find a thing without taking me where it is. How did you get along before you were married?

Husband—Things staid where they were put then.—New York Weekly.

PLAYING THE BUNKO.

AN EXAMPLE SHOWING HOW EASILY THE GAME CAN BE WORKED.

Mr. Sparks of Chicago Introduces Himself to Mr. Walker of Binghamville, and They Have a Friendly Chat—Persons and Matters of Mutual Interest.

"It isn't a difficult thing to be a bunko steerer," said the man in the hotel lobby to a reporter. "Do you see that clean looking old man over there on the settee? Well, that's Mr. Walker from Binghamville. I heard a man call him by name and inquire about all the folks down at Binghamville. I don't know whether Binghamville is in this state or Kentucky or Texas. Don't believe I ever heard of it before, but I can go over there and make him think I know the town like a book. That doesn't signify that he's green or that I'm particularly clever, but it's a fact never theless."

"What if he begins to ask you questions?"

"I'll get out the best way I can. Now, you go and sit in that chair just beyond the big settee, and you can hear the conversation."

"All right. I'll do it, but you'll get yourself into trouble."

"Do you think so? I'll simply sit down beside him, and we'll have a nice chat about old times."

"I beg your pardon, but isn't this Mr. Walker?"

"That's my name, but you've got the best of me."

"I thought I couldn't be mistaken. My name is Sparks. I live here in Chicago. It's been a good many years since I was at Binghamville."

"I expect you would hardly know the place. We've made a great many changes in the last two years. We've just built a new schoolhouse."

"You needed one, sure enough. What did they do with the old one?"

"Why, it's down. It wasn't any account. You recollect the hay barn that stood a little ways east from the old schoolhouse? Well, that burned this summer."

"You don't say so! Let's see, who owned that?"

"Old man Martin. He baled a lot of hay in that place."

"That's so. I remember now. The last time I was in Binghamville I stopped over a couple of days with the Smiths."

"Sylvester Smith, that owned the general store?"

"Yes. He was a nice man."

"He is right if you know him. Kind o' queer at times."

"I noticed that. However, I always got along well enough with him."

"He had a nice family."

"Indeed he had. What are the children doing?"

"You know the oldest girl was married?"

"Yes. I received an invitation to her wedding. How about the others?"

"I guess they're all at home but Jim. He's away to school most of the time."

"By the way, I became acquainted there with a mighty nice fellow. He runs a drug store. I guess you know who I mean."

"Homer Temple?"

"That's the man. He liked to hear a good story as well as any man I ever met."

"Yes, Homer will have his fun. I s'pose you heard of the scrape he got in?"

"I heard something about it, but never got the particulars."

"He got chasing around after a widow over in Brampton, and his wife left him for awhile, but she's back now."

"That's good. Are you going to have a pretty good farm down there soon?"

"The fair's over at Millicent."

"Yes, I know. I'll never forget the time I drove over there with Charlie. We started early"——

"You mean Charlie Henderson?"

"Yes."

"Oh, he was a great hand to go to the fairs. He stays at home more since he got married. You know he married one of the Jenkins girls."

"I guess she's a pretty nice girl."

"She is that. You remember the old man's place on the Brampton pike?"

"Sean past it many a time. He owns considerable land out there, doesn't he?"

"About 800 acres. He traded some of it for town property."

"Humph! He's foolish to do that. From what I know of that country I'd keep all the good farm land I could get."

"That's where you're level headed, too," said Mr. Walker, placing his hand confidentially on the other's. "Those land all through there is bound to increase in value, and we can get a crop there when they can't get it anywhere else."

"I told Sylvester Smith the same thing. A man that's got a good farm down in that country is fixed."

"You're right. You're right. I wish you could get down in that country and see it this year."

"I would like to drop down that way, but I'm kept pretty busy up here. However, I want you to give my regards to all my friends down there and tell them I'm behaving myself."

"That's saying a good deal for a man that lives in Chicago."

"That's a fact. Well, I will bid you goodby, Mr. Walker. Glad to have met you again."

"Thank you. Same to you. Drop in and see me whenever you get to Binghamville."

"Same old place?"

"Same old place."

"Good day."

"Good-day."

Mr. Sparks rejoined his friend at the cigar counter. "Don't you see?" said he. "I didn't take any risks, and yet he'd make an affidavit that I knew all about the town. I think I could go over and borrow money of him."—Chicago Record.

It sets people Chewing— Lorillard's Climax Plug.

It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the choicest leaf grown; possessing a flavor and substance that makes it dear to the heart of every tobacco chewer. It is made by the oldest tobacco manufacturers in America, and the largest in the world, and cannot be excelled. Try it. You'll agree with the many thousand discriminating chewers who use it exclusively, and pronounce it much the best. **It's Lorillard's.**

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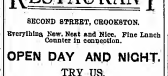
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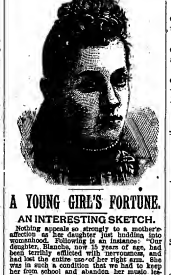
A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.
AN INTERESTING SKETCH.
Pauline Gaza, seemingly a model daughter, affection as her daughter just troubling into womanhood. Following is an extract: "Our daughter, Blanche, now in years of age, had been for the past two years afflicted with a complaint which baffled the skill of the best physicians. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive this for an indefinite period. We would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but also received no benefit from them. The first of last August she began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine. In a short time she had gained 10 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no one could be more delighted over the health that Miles' Nervine has given our child."
When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort, he sent me a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. E. Gaza, Bethlem, N. Y.
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a guarantee first bottle will benefit or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Free book. Sent Prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.
DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE
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NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money back. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
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To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.
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Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.
Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.
A better one for $2.00.
Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.
In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.
Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.
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Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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MORTGAGE SALE.
(First pub. Aug. 16th, 1894)

DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Herman K. Nelson to Ole J. Stad and Nils Haller dated the 28th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety three and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1893 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 67 of mortgages on page 67 and on no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And whereas Mortgagee and the debt thereby secured was by said Ole J. Stad on the 8th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety four duly assigned and transferred to Nils Haller by an instrument of assignment duly made executed and delivered for said mortgage, Ole J. Stad and Nils Haller dated on said date and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on the 9th day of June 1894 at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 67 of mortgages on pages 414-15.

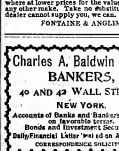
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said county, on Saturday the 20th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety four at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and state of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter (s½ se¼) of section one hundred forty-seven (147) Range number forty-two (42) according to government survey.

Dated August 8th, 1894.

NILS HALLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Attorney of Assignee of Mortgage. [18-21]

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5 CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.25 $2 WORKINGMENS
$1.75 $2 $1.25 FOR BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75
BEST CONGRESS, BUTTON & LACE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute if your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send by Mail or Express. Catalogue free.
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For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:52 p. m.

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Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; **BUT**

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8:00 a. m Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	5:00 p m Daily ex Sun.
9:00 a. m Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p m Sund. Wed. Friday
9:00 a m Tues. Thurs	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh and Forston	5:30 a m Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a m Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	5:30 p m Sat.

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Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

H. B. Brown went up to Euclid on Tuesday.

Supt. Jenks was in the city on Tuesday.

Chas. Teal, Sr., was in from Euclid on Tuesday.

A. S. Elford was over from Grand Forks on Monday.

Arthur Toupin was down from Red Lake Falls on Tuesday.

The Great Northern train was three hours late on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Chapin was down from Euclid, shopping, on Friday.

A. Anderson and Axel Cram came down from Black River on Monday.

Fred Ranch went over into Dakota for a two-days' hunt after the festive wild goose.

Hon. H. Steenerson returned on Monday morning from a speech-making trip.

Conductor A. P. Renuels goes to Pennsylvania this week on a visit to the old home.

A. W. Shaw and wife came down from Warren on Tuesday returning on Wednesday.

The board of county commissioners met in special session on Wednesday morning.

F. E. Hertz returned to civilization on Tuesday morning, glad to get back once more.

M. B. McClellan, representing McClellan Bros., of Minneapolis was in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Adolph Rauch was tending store this week while Fred was away on his wild goose chase.

According to the St. Paul Dispatch Geo. Finlayson is winning laurels as an expert foot ball player.

Engineer Fred Chapin received an elegant new meerschaum pipe by express on Tuesday morning.

T. A. Harris returned from Gary on Saturday, ready for any job that may need his attention here.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mrs J. L. Maxwell and daughter of Larimore N. D., are visiting the family of J. N. Reed in the city.

Mrs. John Crawford, Sr., who has been very ill with typhoid pneumonia is reported to be improving.

H. C. Misner, wife and son and Mrs. A. F. Pitkin and daughter of Euclid, were in the city on Saturday.

A. R. Holston, Gossman and Eli Steenerson went on a missionary tour to enlighten the heathen, last week.

Frank Hertz has gone south to look up a location for a drug store. He is liable to hi-back first thing you know.

The work of grading the court house grounds is nearly completed and they will lie very much improved thereby.

Miss Mary Stosser went to Winnipeg this week with the children of A. J. Stosser, to place them in a convent school.

Dr. M. Legues has his new barn all ready to take care of all the sick horses that may come along needing a horse-pital.

The Republican county ticket is worthy the support of all who desire an honest efficient administration of our county affairs.

Martin Lelly went to Minneapolis this week to see what arrangements are to be made in regard to running the saw mill next summer.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Houston has been very ill with typhoid fever this week. Was somewhat improved at last accounts.

The Commercial hotel changes landlords this week. Geo. Tyron, an experienced landlord from southern Minnesota takes Mr. Clement's place.

John Dalnard, formerly a member of our city police force was in the city this week visiting with old friends before he goes to Canada for the winter.

Lots of teams in from the country on Tuesday bringing the victims to the Rev. C. Saugstad's raid to British Columbia. How many of them will stay there a year?

Class legislation can never find a permanent abiding place in a government of the people for the people by the people. If it could, this would not be that kind of government.

The secessionists are making desperate efforts to fool enough people to secure county division. The voters are beginning to get their eyes open, and their little schemes will fail.

Ole B. Dahl was in from the west side on Monday. He says he is not kicking about hard times, as a farmer can make as much money as anybody these times if he goes at it right.

Dr. Joet was called to Dakota on Tuesday to consult with physicians there in the case of Mrs. W. D. Pinkerton (formerly of this city) who is reported very ill with typhoid fever.

Robert Cochrane brought in some wheat on Monday that Wm. Munch informs the JOURNAL weighed over 62 pounds per bushel. It is as fine a sample as we have seen this fall.

Minneapolis and St. Paul have been shipping potatoes from the state of Washington to supply the needs of the market there. Potatoes retail at 60 cents and are in good demand.

Charles Vlac has sold the Reckitt block meat market to Frank Hawkins and will remain with him a while this fall, but later may conclude to go to California for the winter for the benefit of his health.

W. D. Wilson received a rather unique present one day last week—a live alligator. Wilson thinks all the world of the little pet and proposes to keep it as a companion piece to his long, blue fox-hound.

The walls are up for the first floor of the new hotel and the work is being carried on as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. Four weeks more of good weather would make a vast difference in its appearance.

Except perhaps in a few states the Pops will have no standing at all this fall and in a year or so there will be nothing left of it as a party. This is as it should be; a party that builds upon prejudice has no permanent place as an American institution.

As it was in the time when the greenback party rose, flourished and fell, so it will be later on when the fallacies of the Pops are fully understood. Men will wonder, however, that they could be so hypnotized as to keep it going so long as they have.

Wheat fell off one cent Tuesday morning reaching 44 cents for Hard. More potatoes then wheat were offered last week and were selling at 45 cents. A rumor that they dropped off to 30 could not be traced to its source but there was no warrant for it on the market below.

Sheriff Grandgenet went north on a bit of a missionary tour on Friday evening—loan while this office is in good hands and does not suffer while he is preaching the populist doctrine —for they do say that Deputy-Sheriff Losey is almost, if not quite, as good as the sheriff himself.

County Attorney Houston started south this week to save the country on the stump, from the Populist standpoint. Meantime the business of the office to which the people elected him, is entrusted to the care of a stranger.

Peter Barrette arrived on Saturday morning from Superior on a visit to friends and relatives in the city. He has been away for six years and notes some great changes in our city. Says from what he can see we are better off up here than they are in the part of Wisconsin where he lives.

C. B. Southwell arrived in the city from Grand Forks on Tuesday's freight. Mr. Southwell is the general agent for "Shorey's Treatise on Government," which is, as its name implies, a thorough treatise on this important topic. He sold a great many copies in Grand Forks and is making big sales here. Everybody needs it.

If feeding wheat to hogs for fattening purposes becomes generally adopted it will make some difference in the amount to be thrown upon the market. If it is true that it will net 75 to 80 cents per bushel, even fed to hogs that makes a better market for it than we have just now, and the experience of those who have tried it seems to bear out this view of the case. Farmers should test the matter for themselves and act upon their own judgment.

While the tide of immigration this fall does not particularly set in the nature of a boom, there is a healthy activity in that line, and a few sales each week transpire. There are several land hunters from Iowa and from Nebraska looking about this week with a view to location. As earlier in the season, so it is now that great bargains in choice farms may yet be secured, but if all signs fail not there will be a change by next spring and land will begin to get back to something like its true value.

Everything considered, the prospects this fall are not quite as gloomy as the Populist papers are trying hard to make out. They would have farmers to believe that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, while the fact is that with the exception of wheat, everything the farmer has for sale brings a fairly remunerative price, and had the Republicans remained in power the farmer would have been better off this fall. All he has to do now to bring good times is to see that the Republican party is restored to power next month as far as may be, and complete it in '96.

Bancroft's Treatise on Government is a standard work, valuable alike to the student of political economy and to all who desire to be well posted on the affairs of government. To the busy man who has not much time to spare, it is truly invaluable as a work of reference, and it is a work well worthy a place in every library in the land. It is a work that every statesman in the land will add to his library if he has not already secured it, just as soon as he sees it and comprehends its scope. C. B. Southwell is agent for the city and is taking large orders.

Ed. M. Pederson was up from Nely on Tuesday and dropped in to chat with the JOURNAL man. Says he has got some new ideas on farming from his experience this year. He planted a good patch of yellow dent corn which yielded 60 bushels per acre of fine sound corn. He also planted a good, big patch of potatoes—and dug 150 bushels per acre from it; and he has a fine herd of swine that will soon be in shape to turn off as pork. Ed says if a man can't make money farming in this country he can't make it anywhere in the same line of business.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, restlessness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and a host of ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's, for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 8 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

[26tf]

CEREMONIAL MANNERS IN JAPAN.

Etiquette Has Become Second Nature In the Land of the Mikado.

Given a highly imitative race like the Japanese, and let one entertaining standard be set before them. Then generation after generation will no change be witnessed. The standard will set like that of the French academy on the language of France. Now, at home in America, we have 80 standards of manners—the reserved and reticent New England manners, the slap you on the back far western manners, the demagogue's manner, the drummer's manners, the cut and dried business man's manners—these and dozens of others might be specified. And it must be admitted by even the most patriotic that the man who should try to model his deportment on all these schools at once would come to a somewhat mixed result.

Nothing of this bewildering complexity has ever existed in Japan. From the mikado at the top to coolie at the bottom of the social scale one undeviating standard has always prevailed. Originally an importation from China, it has been elaborated through centuries of study of the most elaborate ceremonial etiquette till at last through constant practice it has become second nature. No one ever saw anything else, ever dreamed of anything else.

There was one way of saluting a superior, one of saluting an equal, one of saluting an inferior, and one's head would have been cut off had he departed from it. No Japanese child ever saw a drummer—saw only prostrate artisans saluting samurai, samurai saluting dignitaries, dignities saluting shoguns. The whole ceremonial became organized into habit as much as their instinctive habits into our setters and pointers, perhaps the best mannered of our population.

Little girls of 10 will ape one here whose finish of breeding would have awakened the envy of a duchess at the court of Louis XIV at Versailles. Female servants one will encounter at a dinner in the house of a Japanese gentleman whose grace, charm and dignity are the quintessence of Jadylike refinement. "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle." The supreme fact is that the young woman of 20 has been doing the thing for a thousand years.—Christian Register.

"Worse Than Four Years of War."

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has plainly and tersely described what the effect of the proposed tariff will be upon the country, as follows:

"In the cost in money, the destruction of property, the ruin of trade, the misery, the starvation of men accustomed to work for the comforts of life, this bill is twofold worse than four years of war."

Every Republican senator who in any way aids by his vote or countenance by his presence the enactment of such a bill will be contributing to a disaster twofold worse than four years of war." The north must prevent such wanton wickedness; the north must desire the south in the forum as well as on the field.

Hindoo Grades.

The four grades of society among the Hindoos are the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class, who are said at the moment of creation to have issued from the mouth of Brahma; the Kshatrya, or Chattsee, or military class, sprung from the arms of Brahma; the Vaisya, or Bais, or mercantile class from the thigh of Brahma, and Sudras, or Coolies, or servile class, from the foot of Brahma. The business of the Sudras is to serve the three superior classes, more especially the Brahmans. Their condition is said to be improved; they are not to accumulate property and are mulcted by any means to approach the dignity of the higher classes. These divisions are hereditary, impassable and indefeasible.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Wanted.

A weber, industrious, trustworthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

I make the wheels turn in your Watch and warrant them to run for one year. Reasonable charges guaranteed. C. H. SAAKE. Practical watchmaker and Jeweller.

Estray.

Came upon my premises, Sept. 24, three spring calves, two heifers and one bull calf. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. [29-27]

H. C. JOHNSON.

There can be no doubt that Haller's Sure Cure Cough syrup is a reliable and efficient remedy for Croup, Coughs, Colds and for throat and lung troubles, for if not druggists would not repeat their orders, and their customers would not use it and give it their endorsement. It must be good or else the Haller company would not and could not guarantee it. F. L. Kermott is authorized to refund money for every bottle proving unsatisfactory.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [26-tf.]

To exchange eight Residence Lots, free of incumbrance, for anything I can use. Cash preferred. C. H. SAAKE.

ROYAL, the Superior Baking Powder.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 17, 1893.

I have, within the last month, purchased at the leading retail stores twenty-five samples of Royal Baking Powder, in original sealed packages, and have submitted each one to a careful chemical analysis as to its character, purity and efficiency.

They have been found to be cream of tartar powders entirely free from ammonia and all forms of adulterations and impurities, and to be of the very highest leavening power.

I have never examined a large line of samples obtained by purchase upon the retail market which have shown anything like the uniformity of composition and the very high degree of leavening power which is shown by these samples.

CHARLES W. DREW, Ph. B., M. D.
Formerly Prof. of Chemistry, Minn. Hospital College, and
Chemist to the Minn. State Dairy and Food Dep't.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. See C. O. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

How's That!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

I have several first-class Sewing machines, which I will close out cheap for cash. Come quick.

C. H. SAAKE.

Thos. Gibbon, a stockman, writes from Rockport, Utah, under date May 25, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment, and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy declaring it the best I ever used for wire cuts, sores and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of ruleing stock without it." F. L. Kermott, druggist, sells and guarantees it.

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $149 to $800. Including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $8 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [26tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Closing out sale of Sewing machines and musical instrument at SAAKE'S Jewelry Store.

J. H. Rothwell, druggist at Trumbell, Neb., writes Jun. 8, 1894: "Gents:—I have sold your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, your Corn Cure, Barb Wire Liniment and your Pain Paralyzer on the warrant to do as represented or refund the money, and be it said to the great credit and reliability of your preparations, I have none have been returned—all had given good satisfaction." These superior remedies are sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

[1-tf] A. F. GEONGE,
Opera Block.

A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Fonkalsa & Anglin's store, Main St. Crookston.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

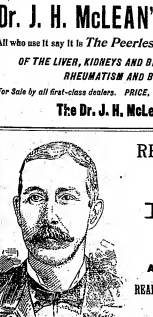
Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.



RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894. No. 28.

Another Canard.

The rumor having reached us that the Hon. Geo. R. Roberts, of Stephen, was in the field as an independent candidate for state senator, we addressed a letter to him on the subject and soon received a reply that knocks the "independent" story silly. We were confident that Mr. Roberts was altogether too good a Republican to do any such foolish thing, and this letter fully justifies our opinion. Mr. Roberts says he is doing his best for the election of the Republican ticket straight. Speaking of Judge Collins he said: "If every person knew Judge Collins as well as I do he would get every vote up here. Judge Collins is by far the better man of the two for the best interests of the people, and unless he is elected the great cities get the lion's share of the representation upon the bench to the utter exclusion of the country, which is far from being a fair deal. I shall do all I can for Judge Collins."

It Reads Funny.

And this is what Frank Barnum, in his Sauk Centre Avalanche, has to say on the situation. It sounds funny from such an astute politician as Frank is supposed to be.

"The Republicans are not a little alarmed as to the success of their candidate for governor, since nearly all the leading Scandinavian papers of the state have deserted Gov. Nelson and are urging their readers and friends to vote for S. M. Owen, the Populist nominee. Not only have they repudiated Nelson, but they have also gone back on Bob Dunn, and are doing yeoman work for A. Bierman. The cause of Democracy grows brighter as the day of election approaches, and it is not now a question of who will be the next governor, but the question is, how large will Geo. Becker's plurality be?"

Don't Like It.

Speaking of the address of the "Denver Business Men's Club" the Minneapolis Journal says: "The Pops are trying to belittle the document sent out by the Denver Business Men's League on the blighting effects of Populism in Colorado, but when 5,000 men engaged in every kind of business pursuit, and members of all parties, send out such a report it can't be belittled. It simply reflects the rapidly growing conviction through the country that where Populism has its chance to show what it is and what it can do, it determinedly impairs the public credit by legislation hostile to the investment of capital and arrests industrial progress and state development. A party is known by its fruits, and people who have tasted the fruits of Populist rule don't want any more of it."

Advertised Letters.

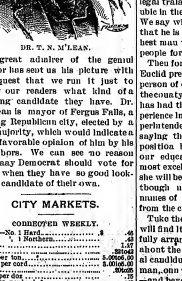
List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 20th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Berg, Arne	Davis, Mary E.
Legreid, Bruno	Thompson, Mrs. A. G.
Aldrich, Jay	Nesbom, Minnie
Mallard, Spencer	Erickson, Maude
Hoover, Elias	
Fitzpatrick, J. E.	
Ellis, S. V.	
Chrisson, Opely	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Fergus Falls' Mayor.



DR. T. N. M'LEAN.

A great admirer of the genial doctor has sent us his picture with a request that we run it just to show our readers what kind of a looking candidate they have. Dr. McLean is mayor of Fergus Falls, a strong Republican city, elected by a big majority, which would indicate a very favorable opinion of him by his neighbors. We can see no reason why any Democrat should vote for Boss when there is no good looking candidate of their own.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.46
" 1 Northern	.43
Flax	1.07
Barley	2[illegible].00
Oats	8,000.00
Wood, per cord	3,000.00
Butter	20@25
Eggs, per doz	.12
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

If you really enjoy peace and prosperity in America, vote the Republican ticket.

WHO TO VOTE FOR.

An Array of Candidates Who Need No Recommendation where Known.

Men of Ability and Integrity, in whom you will not be Deceived.

The greatest fault that has been found with the Republican party of late years has been that they were getting a little too negligent in the matter of the make-up of their ticket —sometimes putting on some notorious sticks for the sake of the influence they were supposed to carry in certain quarters. Whatever of truth there may have been in that in the past it cannot be said that they have not consulted the best interests of the people in every essential particular in the make-up of their ticket this year. Take the county ticket, scan it closely and you will not find one solitary stick in its make-up, every nomination was made with a view solely to efficiency and the nominations scattered about the county in such a way that almost every section has a representative—and a good one too. Then we find that St. Hilaire has the candidate for sheriff. In Sam Dalnard we have a representative business man who, if he is elected will fill the office with great ability and creditably alike to himself and to the county. Sam amply deserves the hearty support of every one who wishes to see honesty and ability in that office. Then we have for auditor one of the leading farmers of Polk county, a man of quiet, reserved manners, but a good, level-headed business man, H. B. Davis, of Red Lake Falls, a man than whom no better could be found for the position in Polk county and who should have the vote of every farmer in the county. H. B. Davis will receive a large vote—will probably be elected, and if so the affairs of that office will be in most excellent hands.

For treasurer, Fertile furnishes the candidate, in the person of Kaute Opheim, one of her most successful business men, a man who, having made a success of his own business, knows how the affairs of the county should be managed and he would take a pride in instituting the good opinions of his friends and neighbors who were instrumental in securing his nomination.

For clerk of court, Gentilly comes to the front with a prominent young man, whom she delights to honor, the only French Canadian, by the way, on the ticket, Fay Lanctot, who is peculiarly fitted, by temperament and education for the duties of that office. Mr. Lanctot is one of the best men for that position that could be found anywhere in the county and his election is a foregone conclusion if the voters want efficiency in office. Garden furnishes the candidate for register of deeds in the person of Frank W. Hansen, a prominent young business man. The postoffice address of Attorney J. Walseth, we believe, is Lambert. Mr. Walseth combines qualifications that are needed in that office. While we have nothing to say against Judge Benson—this is not a mudslinging campaign—the people not many years since declared in favor of not over two terms of official life and Mr. Walseth has not had one yet. He would bring to the office a legal training that would be invaluable in the discharge of its duties. We say without fear of contradiction that he is well and beyond the very best man whose name is before the people for the position.

Theo for superintendent of schools Euclid presents a fair aspirant in the person of one of the best teachers in the county, Miss Ida K. Hancock, who has had the benefit of one term's experience in the office of assistant superintendent, and it goes without saying that if she is selected for the position by the vote of the people, our educational interests will be in most excellent hands; and we believe she will be elected. All of the balance, though minor offices, contain the names of leading business men, all from the city of Crookston.

Take the legislative ticket and you will find its make-up equally as carefully arranged and well distributed about the district. The congressional candidate is an exceptionally able man, one who, if sent to Washington —and beyond a shadow of a doubt he will be—will have something of an idea what he is there for, and the ability to know how to accomplish getting what is to be sent there for. In Frank M. Eddy the district has a man of marked ability and he will be elected by a good majority.

The Rally.

On Friday evening of last week the Opera House was filled to listen to addresses by R. J. Montagee, Esq., and our next congressman, Frank M. Eddy. Mr. Montague gave an eloquent address that was attentively listened to, after which Miss Ida K. Hancock was introduced, who gave a brief address, and then Mr. Eddy occupied the time until closing in a speech that was at once a surprise and a pleasure to all who had never heard him speak before.

Mr. Eddy proved conclusively that he is a man whom you do not want to size up when you first set eyes on him, as you will fool yourself, sure as you're born, for there is infinitely more in him than appears at first glance. Mr. Eddy has been constantly on the go ever since he was nominated, making two and three speeches a day and traveling about in the district, and although very much fatigued with his great labors, he at once enchained the attention of the audience and held it until he had finished his talk, and even then they were not eager to go but would have liked to hear him talk more.

Mr. Eddy will make a worthy successor to Knute Nelson and S. G. Comstock in congress, and we shall again have a member from the district can well be proud of.

Campaigning Under Difficulties.

On Saturday evening a squad of Republican speakers started out for the town of Hammond for to speak words of good cheer to the dwellers in that vicinity, but it seems that the elements had conspired against them, and they were obliged to give up and beat a retreat for home. There was H. Steenerson, Lewis Ellington, G. H. Palmer, and Will Lanctot, and Steenerson's trotter, J. L. C. They were along all right until about half way out when the flood gates were opened and the rain descended by the bucketful. When the first bucketful struck Ellington he turned a mournful countenance upon his suffering fellow-conspirators and remarked: "There must be some mistake about this program, boys, this is not a prohibitionist crowd," and the boys responded "not by a jing-dalfalsie aint"—and they all smiled faintly, and the elements got no better very fast. Just then a happy thought struck Steenerson—it was the Pop maxim to "keep in the middle of the road." No sooner was the idea suggested than it was tried, but it would not work; and the only thing to do was what they did do, turn around and trust to luck and the horses to reach home, which after a while they did, the wettest crowd of Republican campaign speakers that the canvass has thus far developed.

Can't Go Populism.

Speaking of W. W. Erwin's attitude, the Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

"The very emphatic denial by "Bill" Erwin, that he has indentified himself with Populism and his statement that he has never been in sympathy with a movement which "proposes to surrender the fields of enterprise and business to thestate," cannot give much comfort to the retrogressive Populist party in the state.

"Mr. Erwin's position is the only one a progressive and public spirited citizen can take. The Populist party proposes just such a surrender as Mr. Erwin indicates. Concurrently it proposes to rob the people of half the purchasing power of their money and enact legislation which will turn the investors of money to states which furnish some protection to capital and enable it to perform its beneficent work for the public. The doctrine which S. M. Owen and his colleagues are promulgating is practically the dogma of extreme socialism, such as was set forth a few days ago by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, who propose the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution. Under this arrangement not only would all the railways be handed over to the government, but mills, factories, mines, workshops—everything would be held under the management of the government at Washington. That is what the Populist dogma really means and reflection must by any one of ordinary intelligence will unquestionably show him that "collective ownership by the people," as they call it, means simply the paralysis of industrial enterprise, industry and the erection of one of the darkest tyrannies which ever blighted the earth. The Populist program is retrogrede. It proposes to bring the people of this country back to intolerable medieval tyrannies."

On the Journal job rooms for first-class work promptly done.

$100 REWARD FOR FRAUD.

Farm, Stock and Home, Hon. S. M. Owen's Paper, a Party to the Affair.

Checks for $100 are being handed around as though they were of no more account than the proposed Populist money, and in fact they are not, as they are merely copies, the original having been cashed about the middle of July last by W. T. Cole, of Minneapolis, now foreman of the Journal; and thereby hangs a tale, which is in part as follows:

The firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, of New York City, who drew the check, are too well known to newspaper men to need any introduction, but for the benefit of those of our readers who do not know, we will state that their business is to solicit advertising from large concerns, and then place it in a number of newspapers and periodicals with which they do business. In this connection they issue annually the American Newspaper Directory, in which is given the name, address, and amount of circulation of every publication in the United States. These circulation ratings are furnished by the publishers of the various publications at the request of Rowell & Co., and are accepted by Rowell & Co. to their patrons, which guarantee is given by a reward of $100 to anyone proving that they have been imposed upon by an untruthful circulation rating.

In their issue for this year Farm, Stock and Home is given a rating of 30,000 copies, whereas it has been proved beyond a doubt that they issued only 16,800 copies when they were claiming the 30,000.

The object of the fraudulent rating furnished Rowell & Co. by Farm, Stock and Home is probably the greater price they are able to obtain for advertising space, as they could get more than double the price for a circulation of 30,000 copies which they could for 16,800.

It is like a grocery man selling a customer 30 pounds of sugar and only delivering about 16 pounds.

The man in charge of the fraudulent dealings is he likely to be more honest as a public office?

It is reasonable to presume that Mr. Owen knew approximately the number of copies he issued at the time the rating for Rowell was made and if he did it is certainly a matter of interest to the voters who are asked to help to make him governor of Minnesota.

Mr. Owen has always been considered honest, the JOURNAL at least always so considered him, and we confess to a feeling of disappointment at this revelation.

NELSON COUNTY.

How Crookston People Regard the Proposition to Set Off Nelson County.

There has been a growing feeling in favor of letting Nelson county off at the coming election ever since the proposition was made, until, as near as we can size it up, there seems to be a majority favorable to it. The argument is that this territory is bound to go off sometime, sooner or later, and as long as the people more directly affected by the change are so desirous to have it done this fall why not concede the point and allow them to do so, and thus avoid the expense of another election on the question? If it is true that the county is in danger of being divided if the votes in the proposed new county vote for the quadruple proposition, and that it will not be supported, in a city of this size, that we could be wholly united upon any question, but how any person living here could vote upon the question of the county, surpasses our guess. We think a majority will, however, favor letting Nelson county go.

Extensive prairie fires were raging north of the city on Friday night. They came our way have made much headway Saturday night.

WHO'S HIS FRIEND?

A Few Instances of Laws in Favor of Workingmen, and By Whom Passed.

Laws for Recovery of Wages, Protection Against Accidents, &c., &c.

Three parties ask the suffrage of the workingman this fall, in Minnesota. One, the Republican, has passed nearly every law of benefit to the workingman, while another, the Democratic, has opposed nearly all such laws. Then comes the Populists. Their record is not so extensive as the two old parties, but in the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and South Dakota, where they have had a chance to show what they would do when they had the power we look in vain for any legislation intended to benefit the workingman.

The following facts, culled from the Pioneer Press, speak for themselves. volumes for the Republican party in the matter of labor legislation.

Certain employments of children were prohibited in 1890 in nineteen states, of which fourteen were Republican at the time of the enactment of the laws referred to.

In the same year the hours of labor for children were regulated in twenty-three states, of which fifteen were Republican at the passage of the laws. Of nine-nine acts in force in the same year relating in various ways to the employment of children, seventy-four were enacted by Republican legislatures.

Before 1890 twenty-nine distinct acts had been passed relating to the health of employes in factories, of which twenty-one were Republican legislatures. Forty-eight acts had been passed relating to the employment of women, of which thirty-three had been by Republican legislatures.

A system of inspection of factories to enforce the laws for the protection of women and children had been created in 1890 in fifteen states, of which only four had been at the hands of Democrats.

Republican legislatures in New York and Minnesota made it lawful for men in labor unions to unite to advance wages. A Democratic legislature in Texas made that same act criminal.

Laws for the inspection of steam boilers had been passed before 1890 in eighteen states, of which only Maryland and Missouri had Democratic legislatures at the time of their passage.

The blocking of the frogs and guard rails on railroads and in 1890 been secured by laws in seven states, all Republican.

Two states in 1894 had inspectors to look after safety devices on railroads. They were Republican Minnesota and Michigan.

The recognition of Labor as a legal holiday was first made by a Republican legislature. Of the first ten states to make Labor day a holiday seven were Republican and three Democratic. Of the large number found to go off somewhere, sooner or later, and as long as the people more directly affected by the change are so desirous to have it done this fall why not concede the point and allow them to do so, and thus avoid the expense of another election on the question? If it is true that the county is in danger of being divided if the votes in the proposed new county vote for the quadruple proposition, and that it will not be supported, in a city of this size, that we could be wholly united upon any question, but how any person living here could vote upon the question of the county, surpasses our guess. We think a majority will, however, favor letting Nelson county go.

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Three states, all Republican, before 1890, had made railway companies responsible for the wages due laborers from contractors on their railroads.

Some may object to the foregoing by saying that we must not go back to ancient history. Let us review recent labor legislation that of the last years, 1893, 1891, 1892 and 1893. In those four years in the United States sixty-two acts have been passed relating to the health and safety of employes, of which twenty-three were by legislatures wholly under the control of the Democratic party. Fifty-three acts were passed relating to the hours of work, making Labor day a holiday, etc., of which eighteen were enacted by Democratic legislatures.

Sixty-two acts were passed relating to organization of the labor, boycotts and lockouts. Twenty-seven of these were by Democratic legislatures. Of this last list quite a number were very hostile to labor and should be counted as black marks instead of credit marks. Thirty-eight acts relating to labor of women and children were passed, of which sixteen were by Democratic legislatures.

Eighty-one acts relating to laborers' wages were passed in four years, of which twenty-seven were Democratic. Of Republican laws, all are in the interest of employes, and of the Democratic a number are for the distinct protection of employes. This is especially the case of labor bills in Southern states.

From the preceding summary it can be seen to whom the workingmen are indebted for the great body of the laws in the United States protecting their interests.

COME OFF!

The Times Man Again Indulges in His Pastime of Taking Thro' His Hat.

The Times is jumping on to John F. Knudson's neck in great shape, calling him a dishonest schemer, and classing him with W. G. Hunt. The Times man figured with the Democratic members of the board of county commissioners, putting up a job by which the Times received the county printing at a figure far above what the county could have procured the work for if no job had been put up. We can imagine that W. G. Hunt would have entered into a scheme of this kind with avidity, and in fact would have entered into it, but we don't believe that John D. Knudson would have done so, because we believe he is too essentially honest to do a thing of that kind that would bring big money to himself at the expense of the rest of the taxpayers—he is naturally too honest for that. The chief difficulty with John is that he regards the People's party as the Moses that is to lead the children of Israel out of bondage, and his mind is too lymphatic for him to catch onto ideas rapidly enough to enable him to be the best legislative material that we have. Herein lies the danger of sending him to the legislature, and not, as the Times assumer, on account of natural dishonesty. This fact was clearly shown in his attitude upon the reapportionment question. His action was clearly against the most vital interests of his constituents, but it is perfectly plain that it was not money that influenced John in that matter. He simply followed the idea of party, fealty believing that in some mysterious way or other it would all work out for the best interests of his constituents. Now if he had been composed of the proper material to make a good legislator, of his mind would have been quick to grasp the situation and he would have realized his opportunity to do something that would have been in the real interests of his constituents. If John has not already realized his mistake we believe that he will some day, and when he does we believe he will regret his action in that matter as much if not more than those who had to suffer from his lack of ability to grasp situations promptly. While he is not the best calculated for the position, as are some who are candidates, yet he is entitled to all there is in him—which is honesty. There are some people, built upon the one idea plan, who have acquired the idea that the rights of farmers are the only thing that need any serious attention in the legislature. These people mean well, are honest. They would not steal, they would not lie, they would not cheat, yet they are not broad-gauged enough to be sent to St. Paul to legislate in the interests of all the people. They are honest, yet they can be easily made the pliant tools of designing men and their action, to their constituency, is as dangerous as though they were positively dishonest—but don't forget that they are honest.

Boen Must be Defeated.

The Fergus Falls Journal has this to say of the Populist candidate for congress Halbor E. Boen:

There is no man running for an office in this tate to-day whose defeat is so important to the interests and prosperity of the state as that of H. E. Boen, the Populist candidate for congress. Mr. Boen should be defeated not because he is a democrat, not because he rides on a railroad pass, not because his religious views are at variance with the people of the district, but because he stands for and advocates ideas and propositions which are injurious and hostile to the business welfare and prosperity of the whole Seventh congressional district. The Journal does not believe in the personal warfare which is being made upon Mr. Boen by men within his own party. We have known him personally and intimately for ten years. He is not a drunkard. He is a temperate man, at least he whs before he went to Washington. He is not a mean loafer. He always has been and is a busy man—busy running politics if nothing else. It is undoubtedly true that he rides on railroad passes. All officials do and it is a shame, an outrage upon the people who elect them that they do. It has evil which ought to be remedied ere so long for railroads find this an easy and lawful way of influencing officials it will be done, so in this respect Mr. Boen is no worse than Republican and Democratic politicans, except that he is a representative of a party which has made the abolition of the railroad pass one of its corner stones. If Mr. Boen does not believe in a God, personal or otherwise, in a hell or heaven, that is his right. Religious theory is one of the foundation stones of our federal constitution. It was a desire for religious liberty that drove the Pilgrim fathers to these shores. Mr. Boen is not in congress to legislate on doctrines of religion. Our church conferences and conventions attend to those matters, and of course Mr. Boen would have no place there. Congress is the place where business matters are legislated upon, and we have a perfect right to criticise and praise, attack and defend, the ideas, bills and propositions put forward by him. It is safe to say that no man ever in congress in one session has introduced more absurd, ridiculous, pernicious measures than he, and the worst feature of the whole business is that Boen is too intelligent to take any stock in the measures which he has proposed. He has introduced them simply for buncombe, to hoodwink and deceive unintelligent and unthinking people, and the result has been that in the east, where we have people to think well of us, we have been subjected to ridicule, and the impression left that the Seventh congressional district of Minnesota is filled with idiots and an asylum place to invest money. Hishill to print $2,000,000,000 irredeemable paper money is sure to scare capital out of the district as long as he sits in congress. His resolution to give government tents and government rations to all tramps who may come to Washington, as Coxeyites, is enough to startle any country infested by tramps as the east has been the past year. Enough are begging without inducing more. His bill instructing the secretary of the treasury to withdraw all funds from all national banks and turn them over to man who has stuck in or owes a bank, for the people to use when banks would have to pay what they owed. Hoskins in the height of his glory never advanced anything ranker than this. Such propositions as these are calculated to make people wonder what kind of a country, what sort of people inhabit the great Seventh congressional district. Heaven knows that with half crops and the present price of wheat, times are hard enough. It is difficult enough to get an eastern man to loan money on a Park Region and Red River Valley farm with for three years in succession has raised but a small crop of 45 cent wheat. What can we expect when in addition to these things we have a man representing us in congress proposing measures which will return to investors cheap money instead of good, in case any was returned at all. We need capital to make the great transition which must occur in our methods of farming. We need capital with which to buy stock and to build creameries and factories. We want money to build mills and factories to manufacture our raw materials and the markets which we need to buy. How can we expect people with inve ted to send it here, while, by electing a man like Boen to congress, we are proclaiming to the entire country that we endorse the ideas on business questions. McLean, the Democratic candidate would let the duty on tariff wool so that the Canadian and English friends could bring in all their products free of duty. Knox would legislate on what a man should drink, but thank heaven, like Knox, they will not advocate financial ideas which are ruinous to the communities in which they live.

Bancroft's Treatise on Government.

What is it? It is a large volume written by that renowned historian, Geo. M. Bancroft, upon every conceivable subject that a politician wants to know, in fact a man has no business to pretend to be a politician unless he has a copy of it in his library for reference. The average man wants it in order to know whether the political speakers that he hears are giving him the straight tip—in fact no library is complete without it. It is an invaluable book for the youth of our land, and every parent of a growing family of boys should have it. Call on or address the agent for the work in this city and will call on you. You will miss it if you fail to look it over carefully. [27-28]

I have several first-class Sewing machines, which I will close out cheap for cash. Come quick—first come, first served. H. HANSON.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Benson had decided to bond for a power system.

Illegal registration is charged in one of the St. Paul precincts.

Winona Knights of Pythias will dedicate their new building Nov. 1.

Twenty cars of wheat, flour and timber were ditched in a wreck at St. Cloud.

Three parties are now engaged in surveying routes for the Mississippi-Superior canal.

The Theater Comique at Minneapolis has been closed by order of the superintendent of police.

Ignatius Donnelly, in his newspaper, prophesies the election of Owens and seven congressmen.

A. St. James, treasurer of the Duluth longshoremen's union, is short $1,700. He has been arrested.

A hive of the order of Ladies of the Maccabees, the second in the state, has been instituted at Minneapolis.

St. Paul physicians have recently made teste which show that the new remedy, anti-toxine is of great value in the treatment of diphtheria.

The body of Prod Molander has been found at Brook Park, Pokegama, in a well. This completes the list of missing at Pokegama from the recent fires.

The Duluth, Mesabe and Northern will build at once to Evaleth from Iron Junction, a distance of 10 miles. The iron Range has already built to that place.

Kristian Kortgaard, the Minneapolis banker, has been convicted of grand larceny. The penalty is not less than five nor more than ten years. An appeal will be taken.

Anton Peffer, a St. Cloud shoe dealer, was robbed of $2,400 in cash which he had drawn from the bank to cash railroad checks. Thieves entered the back window while the proprietor waited on customers.

Calvin J. Christie, who received his criminal training in St. Paul as a member of the notorious Rice street gang some years ago, will be hanged at Kingsbpell, Mon., next Friday. He is only 23 years old.

The Duluth Elevator company, which has storage capacity at West Superior of 2,000,000 bushels of grain, has announced that hereafter it will charge for the use of its elevator. The Globe Elevator company, the second largest, will remain in Duluth.

The members of the fish and game commission have presented Governor Nelson with a large and handsome badge in solid gold belt, which gives place to a larger one of silver, and embellished with a silver plate bearing the names of the donors.

Two hundred and fifty patents were received at Duluth last week from Washington. Among them were several for lands in the sawdy gold belt, which gives hope that the country up there may be developed without long delays caused by red tape.

Hypnotism and its value in dentist y was the theme of the Minneapolis Dental association Wednesday evening, when Dr. Goldsmith of the state university, placed several patients in a hypnotic sleep, after which they were operated upon painlessly.

Public Examiner Kenyon has completed his report on the condition of the state banks of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth at the close of business Oct. 2. The per cent of reserve in St. Paul is 29.70, in Minneapolis 30.10, and in Duluth 45.24, an excess for St. Paul of 9.70; for Minneapolis, 10.10, and Duluth, 24.24.

At a meeting of Hinckley citizens for the purpose of taking some steps to recognize brayery of train crews on the Eastern Minnesota and St. Paul and Duluth roads, it was decided to give a medal to each trainman. Committees were also appointed to draw up resolutions extending to all the world sincere feeling of thankfulness for kindly interests.

The Minnesota National Guard association held a meeting Wednesday at the capitol, to consider matters to be brought to the attention of the state legislature in the interest of the state militia. The meeting was emoutless, but it was learned that one feature of their discussion was in regard to the necessity for better supplies and equipment for the various militia companies.

MINNESOTA CAPITOL PLANS.

They Will Be Open to the Examination of the Public For Two Weeks.

St. Paul, Oct. 20.—Messrs. Cohh and Wheelwright, the experts appointed as advisors to the capitol commission, have completed their examination of the plans for the new capitol. They submitted to the commissioners an outline of what their report will be, containing a number of suggestions with regard to the plans. Their full report, which will be early Saturday, will be sent to the commissioners from the East in about two weeks.

The plans are to be arranged in the rooms at the corner of Third and Cedar streets, and the room will be thrown open to the public on Monday. It will be kept open for two weeks to give the citizens an ample opportunity to fully examine the plans before the final decision is made by the commission.

J. Y. P. S. C. E. Convention Ended.

WINONA, Oct. 22.—The state Y. P. S. C. E. convention was closed this evening in session three days. It was decided at a business session to hold the next convention at Duluth. The old officers were re-elected.

Stilled While Tumbling.

WATERVILLE, Minn., Oct. 18.—The 15-year-old son of C. G. Hanke, while hunting with his father three miles from town, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of both barrels of a shotgun, which the boy drew toward him by the muzzle.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Ore dockmen at Escanaba, Mich., have struck for $1.60 a day.

The American Street Railway association is in annual session at Atlanta, Ga.

General Edgar B. Dewett has been nominated by the Republicans for mayor of Buffalo.

A dispatch from Tangier reports that Morocco city has been in a state of rebellion for the past week.

Adelbert Hoffmann, councillor of the ministry of agriculture, committed suicide in a railway carriage at Vienna.

Joseph Leland Little, for many years a steamboat captain and known all along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as "Uncle Joe," died suddenly at Pitsburg of paralysis of the heart.

Rev. E. Benard Smedley, the oldest Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania, died at his home in Wilkesbarre, aged 93 years and 4 months. He was the oldest living graduate of Princeton theological seminary.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

Stockholders at Colon have ordered a strike for higher wages.

Kansas bankers are in annual convention at Paducah. ".

The Manhattan Athletic club of New York is to be reorganized.

The French-Eversole fend has broken out afresh in Perry county, Ky.

John L. Sullivan says he wants to fight the winner in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill.

People of Labrador will suffer from lack of food unless they are assisted by the government.

Mrs. Warren Springer, the wife of the Chicago millionaire, has been indicted for attempted jury bribing.

At Turners Station, Ky., C. B. James, a cousin of Jesse James, fatally shot Jack Berry, in a discussion over Colonel Breckinridge.

On her outward trip from Vancouver the steamer Empress of India carried 410 Chinese passengers, most of whom were from the United States.

Friday, Oct. 19.

The first snow of the season fell in several districts of Germany Wednesday.

A riot occurred at a primary election in St. Louis and several persons were injured.

Fire destroyed $35,000 worth of property at Ironton, the county seat of Ashtabula county, O.

The 22nd annual meeting of the American Bankers association was held in Washington Wednesday.

Secretary Herbert, after consultation with the state department, has decided to relieve the United States naval vessels which have been lying at Pensacola, Pensacola, Nicaragua, uniform tropical suit for the unhealthy season.

Henry O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles, president and secretary of the American Refining company, were arraigned before Judge Dill, on the district supreme court. Bail was given.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

The duchess of Montrose is reported to be dying.

A. Conan Doyle delivered an address before the Century club.

The boiler of an illicit still in a New York tenement basement exploded, scalding three persons.

Mrs. George Eddy and Mrs. Painter were killed by a passing train at a grade crossing near Byron, Ill.

Everett P. Wheeler has formally accepted the nomination for governor of the state of New York on the prohibition ticket.

The Psi Upsilon club of New York inaugurated its season of monthly dinners by an "arotic dinner." Representatives of various arctic parties were present.

Justice Ingraham of New York has confirmed the report of the referee naming Mrs. Daisy May Emmett an absolute divorce from the actor, Joseph K. Emmett.

Monday, Oct. 22.

Eugene Onlin, the English singer, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy.

Near Hornick, Iowa, a territory of 800 acres of land has been on fire for three days. The land is burned to a depth of five feet.

The striking of a match by a careless bystander caused a panic at a gas well near Greenfield, Ind. Five children were dangerously burned.

While staggering across the stage, impersonating a drunken person, De Wolf Hopper fell, injuring his left arm and sustaining severe internal injuries.

Several hundred natives of Chollada, Korea, have been against the Japanese at that place. A force of Japanese has been dispatched to the scene of the trouble.

A dispatch to The Fall Mall Gazette from Johannesburg says that the excitement at Lourenez Marquez, Delagoa bay, is quieting down. It is added, however, that the town is surrounded by a large number of Kaffirs.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Ex-Prime Minister Baron Bilit of Sweden is dead.

The Ohio grand lodge of Masons is in session at Columbus.

The cash balances in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $112,795,193, of which $89,461,586 was gold reserve.

Interviews with the leading men of Illinois show a majority in favor of state control of the Lincoln monument at Springfield.

The 19th annual meeting of the Woman's Syndodical Society of Pennsylvania is in session in the First Presbyterian church at Pittsburg.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 46,594 tons against 47,888 for the preceding week and 58,284 for the corresponding week of last year.

O'Donovan Rossa has sent a letter to President Cleveland protesting against the action of Edwin F. Uhl, assistant secretary of state, in refusing to issue a passport to him.

Forty-bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Aniza, Hungary, where the explosion of fire damp occurred on Saturday. 164 persons are missing and probably dead.

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated and executed on the fifteenth (15th) day of September, A. D. 1887, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1887, and was duly recorded in book 42 of mortgages, on page 428-9, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by a written instrument dated October 3d, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 428-9.

And whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage and note at the date of this notice the sum of $1,200 principal and $360 interest, and $21.60 attorney's fee as provided in said mortgage and note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter described, viz: Lot number Eight (8) in Block number Seventy-three (73) in Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, including the attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated October 8th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

AUGUS G. BRADEN,
and CHAS. N. HAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 849

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Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 850

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with largest, house in the west. Pay is established. Work for facilities we can make a good salesman of you. Reference from any material. Money back if not as represented. Don't waste time write, stating age.

P. O. BOX 1, MAY 20, Chicago.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Rate. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States. Local and county agents wanted. Address The Bankers' Loan and Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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And whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage and note at the date of this notice the sum of $1,200 principal and $360 interest thereon to the date of sale, and $21.60 attorney's fee as provided in said mortgage and note, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and hereinafter described, viz: Lot number Eight (8) in Block number Seventy-three (73) in Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, to pay said debt and interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, including the attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated October 8th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

AUGUS G. BRADEN,
and CHAS. N. HAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 850

[First publication, October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated and executed on the fifteenth (15th) day of September, A. D. 1887, by Lee Guthrie, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as mortgagees, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of Minneapolis, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of September, A. D. 1887, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 42 of mortgages, on page 428-9, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by a written instrument dated October 3d, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages, on page 428-9.

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Assignee of Mortgagee.

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Attorneys for Assignee,
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 849

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Minneapolis, Minnesota. 850

INVESTED THEIR ALL.

The Pittsburg Public Stock and Produce Exchange Numbered Many Victims.

WOULD LIVE ON DIVIDENDS.

Many Poor People Had Put Their Last Dollar Into the Concern.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—The news of the closing up by the police of the Public Stock and Produce Exchange, a discretionary pool concern on Saturday brought great crowds of investors from the country into town. Their presence reveals how widespread had been the operations of these concerns and fully confirms the previously published estimate of the number of persons who had invested money in these schemes. The Delayneys, who operated the Public Stock and Produce Exchange, secured their release on bail for a hearing this evening. At the office this morning they announced to their clients that as their books were in the hands of the police they would be unable to pay out any money or transact business except to receive notice of withdrawals of contracts. All the discretionary pools have a clause in their agreement by which they can insist upon a thirty day notice of withdrawal at the option of the managers.

Another One Suspends.

The Consolidated Stock and Produce company, another discretionary pool, did not open its doors Monday morning. Hundreds of investors, who went to the office to withdraw their deposits, were confronted with a notice that the firm had suspended temporarily. Washington Payne, the manager, was not there and no one appeared able to give any information as to his present whereabouts.

Other pools are expected to suspend at any moment, and excitement among the investors is running high. By the books of the Delayneys it is shown that over half of the investors were women, most of them domestics and washerwomen, who fancied that they found and easy road to wealth, and who placed

All Their Little Savings

in these concerns. Another class of investors who will suffer severely is composed of men who were thrown out of work by the late financial depression, and who, with their families were living upon the money saved in more prosperous times. They thought by investing in these pools that they could live upon the dividends and thus keep their little capital intact. Many of them find themselves at the approach of winter without a dollar. A warrant is out for the arrest of Washington Force.

TIES AND ROCKS ON TRACKS.

An Attempt to Wreck a Great Northern Train Near Garretson.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 23.—It has just become known that an attempt was made last Monday night to wreck the southbound freight on the Great Northern railroad, between this city and Garretson. Ties and rocks were so arranged that the engine would run up onto the obstruction and cause a wreck. It so happened that the train for the south did not leave Garretson until the train from the south had arrived. The engine on this train struck the obstruction, tearing away part of the pilot, but did not derail the engine. The railroad's detective has been working on the case for a week, but failing to find any clew to the would-be wreckers has notified the police, and in this way the story of the attempted wreck became known.

Called a Halt on the Standard.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—The supreme court of this state has halted the Standard in its process of absorbing the Independent Oil refineries in the country. A deal had been made to buy out the Producers and Refiners Oil company. John J. Carter of Franklin, Pa., a stockholder, objected and secured an injunction in the Venango county court by which the deal was stopped. The supreme court, without dissuing the questions involved, has made the injunction permanent.

Answer Has the Goun.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla, India, says that the doctors there believe that the symptoms displayed by the Ameer of Afghanistan are due to gouty complications, which may disappear. The correspondent adds that the ameer has instructed his notables and generals to support his eldest son, Prince Habibullah, in the succession to the throne.

Killed by Coal Gas.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 23.—Merlyn A. Church, superintendent of the Fond Chester Electric Light and Gas company, was found dead in bed at the residence of Mrs. Charles Wentworth, where he boarded. His wife was in an unconscious condition and up to a late hour had not regained consciousness. An investigation showed that they had been overcome by coal gas.

Biscuit Factory Burned.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—A fire started early in the morning in a warehouse of the American Paper company on West Larned street, destroying in all about $50,000 worth of property.

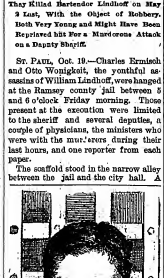
A DOUBLE HANGING.

ERMISCH AND WONIGKEIT EXECUTED AT ST. PAUL.

They Killed Bartender Lindhoff on May 9 Last, With the Object of Robbery. Both Very Young and Might Have Been Reprieved but For a Murderous Attack on a Deputy Sheriff.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.—Charles Ermisch and Otto Wonigkeit, the youthful assassins of William Lindhoff, were hanged at the Ramsey county jail between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. Those present at the execution were limited to the sheriff and several deputies, a couple of physicians, the ministers who were with the murderers during their last hours, and one reporter from each paper.

The scaffold stood in the narrow alley between the jail and the city hall. A



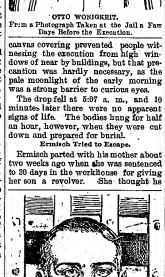
OTTO WONIGKEIT.
From a Photograph Taken at the Jail a Few Days Before the Execution.

canvas covering prevented people witnessing the execution from high windows of near by buildings, but that precaution was hardly necessary, as the pale moonlight of the early morning was a strong barrier to curious eyes.

The drop fell at 8:07 a. m., and 10 minutes later there were no apparent signs of life. The bodies hung for half an hour, however, that they were cut down and prepared for burial.

Ermisch Tried to Escape.

Ermisch parted with his mother about two weeks ago when she was sentenced to 20 days in the work house for giving her son a revolver. She thought he



CHARLES ERMISCH.
From a Photograph Taken at the Jail a Few Days Before the Execution.

wanted to kill himself, but he used the weapon trying to liberate himself and companion. He succeeded in getting to the jail corridor, and then met with such resistance by the deputies that his attempted escape failed, but not until he had dangerously wounded Deputy Horst, who is still suffering from a badly injured hand.

The attempt of Ermisch to escape, and the shooting of Deputy Horst created a great sensation, and no doubt was the means of deciding Governor Nelson to let the death sentence be executed. Up to that time the date of hanging had not been fixed, and there was a belief that the governor might place the youth in prison for life.

Wonigkeit Repented and Cried.

Wonigkeit parted with his mother Wednesday morning. The woman could hardly push her hands through the specs in the cell door, but they were eagerly accessed by the boy, while he cried quietly, and said a few words that could not possibly afford the mother the slightest solace.

Were Old in Crime.

The crime for which Ermisch and Wonigkeit were hanged was the murder of William Lindhoff, a bartender. Those two young desperadoes, wearing masks, at about 9 o'clock on the evening of May 2, entered the saloon of L. R. Kohlman, at the corner of Wabasha street and College avenue, commanded everybody in the room to throw up hands and demanded the cash at the bar. Lindhoff refused and started to get his weapon, but was shot and mortally wounded by one of the highwaymen.

Though Ermisch was but 19 and Wonigkeit but 18 it was shown to the court and public that from childhood they had been criminals. They were sent to the reformatory for burglary, and after two years they came back to St. Paul, armed themselves with revolvers and amused themselves on the highways leading to St. Paul by holding up farmers in broad daylight and robbing them of their watches and cash. After a few days of this spree they murdered Lindhoff.

KILLED BY MILITIA.

MOB AT WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., REPULSED.

They Were Trying to Lynch a Negro Rapist Who Was Guarded by Troops—Several Killed and Many Wounded by the Volley Fired.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Oct. 18.—William Dolby, colored, who last week ago criminally assaulted Mrs. C. Boyd, aged 55, at Parrotts station station, near here, was captured at Delaware, O., and brought into court at 3 p. m. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

An angry mob gathered about the jail Tuesday noon, after Dolby had been identified by his victim, and Sheriff Cook called to his assistance the local militia company. This action increased the fury against Dolby and Governor McKinley was appealed to for additional assistance and troops from Columbus were sent here Wednesday morning, Colonel Coyt in command.

The mob surrounding the jail and courthouse attempted to take Dolby from the officers when removed from jail for trial but were kept at bay by the free use of

Bayonets and Clubbed Guns.

After the trial the prisoner was taken to the grand jury room. A mob gathered about the courthouse and it was impossible to get the prisoner through to take him to the train. Sheriff Cook wired the governor to send more troops. The mob grew rapidly in numbers and desperation. Colonel Coyt made a speech asking the crowd to disperse, but it was received with jeers. The mob kept Dolby and his guards prisoners in the courthouse until 8 p. m. and then made an attack. The militia repelled them without firing at first, but as the south door was forced open Dolby and his guards made a run for the south door. This door opens upon the street, which was filled with men, women and children. The guards finally

Fired On the Attacking Party.

None of the latter were hurt, but a dozen or more persons in the crowd were struck. Two were killed outright and four more fatally wounded, causing many to flee. The killed are Smith Welsh, aged 16; Jesse Judy and Mack Johnson. William Samms was shot through the bowels and fatally wounded. George Keating, shot through both legs and groin, will die. F. L. Witherhorne, an old and prominent citizen, was shot through both ankles. A fall list of the wounded cannot be had, as they were taken away promptly.

The people are frenzied and threaten to dynamite the courthouse. Additional troops have been ordered from Cincinnati, Columbus, Chillicothe and other points.

BEDE HAS RESIGNED.

The United States Marshal For Minnesota Gives Up His Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The attorney general has received a letter from J. Adam Bede, United States marshal, at St. Paul, tendering his resignation, on the ground that he cannot consistently comply with the president's letter of 1888, in regard to federal office holders taking part in political campaigns. His resignation has been accepted.

On a Stumping Tour.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—The Dispatch says: For the past two weeks J. Adam Bede, United States marshal for Minnesota, has been stump speaking for Major Baldwin. After the president issued his letter notifying all office holders to keep out of active service Bede became more aggressive than ever, and he was finally notified to return to his post. He refused and sent in his resignation, and to his great surprise, it has been accepted as stated.

Marshal Bede is at present on a political tour, stumping the state for the Democracy. His subordinates have admitted the fact of his resignation, and the reasons assigned when interviewed, but declined to discuss the matter in the absence of their chief.

CHILDREN CREMATED.

Four of the Family of the Rev. Ross Taylor Burned to Death.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Four grand children of Rev. William Taylor, Methodist missionary bishop of Africa, perished in the elegant home of their father, Ross Taylor, in South Nyack. In addition one man was so badly burned that he can scarcely recover, and two others were seriously injured.

POISONED BY CHEESE.

One Dead and Two Others Ill at Black River Falls.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—A special to The Wisconsin from Black River Falls says the family of Andrew Anderson was poisoned by eating cheese that had been cooked in a brass kettle. One of the victims is dead, and two others are not expected to live.

To Move South Dakota's Capital.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 23.—A secret movement has been inaugurated to secure the removal of the capital of South Dakota by the next legislature from Pierre to Huron. The Black Hills members, it is alleged, are supporting the move, expecting thus to secure support for their senatorial candidate to succeed Senator Pettigrew. A special from Huron denies the story, while another from Pierre affirms it.

Big Elevator Destroyed.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 20.—The Northern Elevator company's elevator at Portage la Prairie, on the Manitoba Pacific, was destroyed, together with 50,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is $85,000.

Road Withdraws.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 17.—Capitalist H. Road, Indianapolis, Ind., has withdrawn his name as candidate for congress in the third district, and will support Hicks.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ingvald Gunderson and Ingeborg, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, of the same place, bearing date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1892, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 42 of mortgages, on page 422.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000.00, with five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to Geo. Wm. Boyd by a certain assignment dated February 6th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book 46 of mortgages, on page 500.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1000, and interest thereon since November 17th, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of $1090.00, besides the costs, charges and expenses of this foreclosure, including a reasonable attorney's fee as provided by statute, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises thereby described, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) of section number eleven (11) in township number one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range number forty-one (41) west, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 36-100 (159 36-100) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the village of Crookston, in said Polk County, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgages and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, including the attorney's fee in this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in case a foreclosure thereof should be made.

Dated October 16th, A. D. 1894.

GEO. WM. BOYD,
Assignee of Mortgages.

ANGUS D. BRADEN,
and CHAS. N. HAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 402

O1446

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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Assignee of Mortgages.

ANGUS D. BRADEN,
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Minneapolis, Minnesota. 406

O1705

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. - - - O. R. MIRNER, Prop

Razors, razor paperings. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Razor Honed call and leave it with me. Will be ready in 24 hours. Razors ground and honed, $1.00. Work guaranteed.

RAZORS HONED

O. R. MIRNER.

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GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
25 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
1 gallon can Maple Syrup	65
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	12½
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only natural uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

50c uncolored Japan Tea, reduced to.....40c
40c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....35c
35c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to.....25c

COFFEES.

We handle Chase & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for.....$1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for.....1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

We have a few of the well-known

Rushford Wagons

left that we are selling on very liberal terms to close out for the fall. They are made of

Good Timber,

and it is "Bone Dry," too. The dry weather of the past season has demonstrated this fact. We also have a few **Walking Plows** and some **Flying Dutchman Gangs** left that we want to close out, and will make liberal terms on them to do so. Our stock of **Diamond Feed Mills, Fanning Mills, Etc.,** is complete and the goods are each the best of the kind. We also make a specialty of **COAL AND WOOD** in car loads. Shall be pleased to make prices.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON

Normal School & Business College.

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 24, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

Eng. P. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, scouring and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty, Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If collected of Polk county it will be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOUGH
For Auditor.....H. C. BOSE
For Treasurer.....A. T. KOERNER
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORIN W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....BARTLE REESE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....S. M. DAHRAS
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LANCTOT
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WALDEN
For Supt. of Schools.....IRA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. H. PALMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioners:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....K. K. ANDERSON

Congressional.

For Member of Congress.....F. M. ELLIS

Legislative.

For Senator.....BERNHARD SAMPSON
For Representatives.....C. S. WARE, JOHN WRIGHT, J. J. RUE.

If you want a reliable judge upon the supreme bench see that you vote for Judge Collins. If true worth counts for anything, Judge Collins should succeed himself upon the bench.

The Democrats and the demi-(agnoze)-Pops are trying very hard to show how bad Governor Nelson is abusing the farmers in his speeches this fall. Just as though the farmers could not understand the English language!

Six weeks ago appearances indicated that the Pops would carry North Dakotu, but now everything points to an overwhelming Republican victory; overwhelming when the great change necessary to give them a victory is taken into consideration.

The policy of the Republican party has proven safe and s nure guide in all of the affairs of government. Is not the sure experience of years a better safeguard than the wild, untried theories of visionary demagogues? Of course every body is tired of Democratic misrule.

If there is yet remaining one old soldier who has an idea that he will vote the Democratic ticket next month he ought to read up on the Democratic pension record. If the Democratic party is not a sworn enemy of the old soldier they have every symptom of it.

The people have very ardently made up their minds to take a hand in the coming election—judging by interest manifested in registration. If we may accept the results of the October elections as a criterion to go by, it is easy to figure out which way the wind blows.

The election of S. M. Owen means Populistic supremacy. Populistic supremacy means financial ruin for very many of the people of Minnesota, especially farmers, who have not sufficient capital with which to carry on their business. Are the farmers ready to take that fatal leap?

Since the Democrats came into power the Grand Army has had to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to care for the sick and infirm members—money that the government owes to the old soldiers and that they would have received had the Republican party remained in power. The old soldiers will again have to take up arms in defense of their rights—this time with the ballot instead of the bullet.

If the people have become sufficiently tired with political jugglery they will strike in their might on the 6th day of next month and engulf the whole gang of political scalawags out of existence. To change from Democratic lack of policy to Populistic incompetency and confusion would be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, and would not bring the desired peace to any remarkable extent. The only practical thing to do is to return to a solid, substantial Republican basis.

The Democrats profess great love for the old veteran, at the same time they are planning and plotting to deprive him of all the benefits of all the pension legislation that the Republicans had left on record. Years ago these men cheerfully gave some of the best years of their lives to save the country, and now the Democrats begrudge him a paltry $8.00 or $12.00 per month to keep soul and body together for the few years he has to stay on earth. But that is true to Democratic history.

THE COMING ELECTION.

We devote a good deal of space to political matters, because until election there is no more important subject to our readers. The JOURNAL believes that the welfare of the people is puramount to every other consideration, and it is clearly to their interest to elect the best men who belong to the best party. The JOURNAL sincerely believes that the principles of the Republican party are by far the best for the people. The Republican party believes in promoting the greatest good to the greatest number, and its history since it was founded proves its theories sound and reliable, therefore, the JOURNAL is extremely anxious to see that party victorious and expects to see it, because we believe in the sound undercurrent of public opinion that flows beneath all the froth that scoundrels use upon the surface. The American people are an impressionable people, and for that reason liable to be temporarily carried away with the glittering schemes of some law fad or doctrine, but they seek the best good for the greatest number—they are all right at heart and they cannot be fooled for long at a time, and sooner or later get back on the right track. At last presidential election the people were fooled, sadly fooled, but they have taken their medicine heroically and are only patiently awaiting a chance to give public expression to their opinion. Some of them have been carried away by the syren song of the Populist, but they are coming to their senses, and that political fad will be relegated to the shades where it belongs.

POPULISM AND THE FARMER.

We can see a reason for all Populist candidates sticking to their party—because if they get elected that's where they get their reward, but what earthly good the success of the Populist party will do the average people of the country, we confess puzzles us to figure out. Their wild and visionary schemes would paralyze the business interests of the country and when that state of things exist the farmers and the laboring men feel the evil effects in as great a degree as any other business interest. If indeed not a greater. The Populist seeks to have the government take control of every business interest, the entering wedge of this millennial condition of things being government control of railroads. Manufacturing would be next in turn, then mercantile business and it would never stop until farming was included. And why not? It is just as competent for the government to run all the farms as needed as it is to do all the other kinds of business, and this would be the legitimate result if the Populist leaders could carry out their wild and visionary schemes. Some farmers blindly engage in the cause with an idea that every other interest must give way to that of their particular vocations. They have a sort of a vague, indefinite idea that in some way the Populist party will help the former, but it is simply a blind trust in promises because there is not one single farmer who can give an intelligent explanation of the method or manner in which that party can benefit his business. Experience in the states where that party has obtained control has proved as disastrous to farmers that they are to laboring men, each other in their haste to get back in line with the only true party of progress in the field—the Republican party. Almost every idea invented by the Populist party has been proven fallacious by the wrecks of parties that lie strewn upon the political shores of time, and this party is being fast dashed to pieces upon the hard rocks of experience and practical common sense, and its days are numbered. It will soon follow the Prohibition party that had but one idea, although that idea was founded upon a great truth and sprang from the existence of a great evil.

ITS USEFULNESS GONE.

That the farmers of the country have suffered evils which could be remedied has long been proved by banding themselves together in a mutual organization—the Farmers' Alliance. That this organization righted many wrongs could never have been righted except by organized effort, is also a matter beyond dispute. That the Farmers' Alliance was a beneficent institution history has demonstrated.

But like many other mutual associations, the control got into the hands of men who saw in it a chance to further their own ends, and by fine speeches and a goodly amount of sophistry succeeded in converting a purely mutual organization into a political party. Then the evil days came. No longer were their efforts directed to the betterment of the farmer, but were concentrated on the one object of political supremacy. In some states this has been achieved, but look at those states to-day, and what do you find? The answer is dark and gloomy—taxation increased, public funds squandered and misappropriated, riot and bloodshed, men in high public office who are wholly unequal to the duties thereof. However, incompetence is one of the least of their failings.

As to the "reform" legislation of this new party—what has done? Their principal efforts have been directed against the men of wealth, contemptuously called "aristocrats." They have legislated money out of Kansas, and what is the result? The Kansas farmer to-day who happens to be in need of money, and there is always a goodly number of this class in a new country, is unable to obtain it, or if he does get any, is obliged to pay far greater interest, in one way or another, than he was before the advent of this blessed reform party. Their legislation has pretty much all been of the nature of a boomerang—and has hit the very parties it was thrown to succor.

Were it not for this hostile attitude capital would readily find its way to the farmer, and thereby afford him a competition in the money-loaning business, and consequently cheaper rates. Instead of a few "sharks," there would be many honorable men in the money-loaning business, and borrowers would not only obtain better rates, but would be treated with a great deal more leniency in the matter of extensions, overdue interest, etc. In fact, there would be so many "white men" in the money-loaning business that the "sharks" would be obliged to toe the mark or lose the business entirely. This is not theory, but experience.

One great fault with the Populist leaders is that there are too many playing out professional politicians from the other parties in control. They see a chance in this new party to get some position they could not get in one of the old parties, probably on account of dishonesty or incompetency, and declare themselves the only friends of the farmer and workingman. Beware of such men. They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and would rend you as soon as they got the power they are striving for.

How the intelligent farmer can continue on this suicidal course is more than we can conceive, and we feel assured that enough of them will speak at the coming election in such a manner as will forever send the demagogues and tricksters to the oblivion they so richly deserve.

Mr. Owen, the Populist candidate for governor, raves and wails his hate in his denunciation of corporations for watering their stocks, and then proceeds to water the editorial of his paper in a manner that would cause the aforesaid corporations to blush. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

The Times is doing its level best to elect a Populist governor of Minnesota. Meanwhile 5,000 ballots men of Colorado have issued an address to the American people that is a protest against the condition of affairs brought about by Populistic supremacy. These men know from experience what are the actual fruits of Populism, and they are saying that "next to a Democratic victory the success of Populism is the best thing."

Capt. A. H. Reed has withdrawn from his independent candidacy for congress in the third district. In this action the captain follows the bravery of a true soldier in daring to retreat from a false position into which he had been betrayed, before his action had cost the country the loss of a republican congressman. The captain knows too well that there are too many southern bigots in the saddle already for the interests of the old soldier, and his action will meet with the approval of every old soldier in Minnesota.

The secessionists have about given up the idea that Polk county can be cut into four parts and with the exception of McIntosh and vicinity have about given up the effort. From all over the county the reports come that people have convinced that this is not a very good year to think of increasing theft taxes, which they realize they would certainly do by division. It is possible that a majority favorable to division could be found in the proposed Columbia county—no where else.

The Times assumes that Governor Nelson calls S. M. Owen "a long-haired, wild-eyed populist," and then heroically rushes to the defense of Owen. Well, Gov. Nelson never said that of Mr. Owen, nay more he said that ALL farmers were in the habit of wasting their substance in saloons. Governor Nelson is a rattling good, solid, substantial speech, and he cannot be blamed if the Times young man didn't understand it. A speaker is not supposed to furnish brain-food to an audience and also furnish them the necessary brains to understand it with. The average American audience is supposed to have common sense enough to understand good plain English.

Only a few days more before the verdict of the people will be given at the polls. The Democrats ask vindication for plunging the country into the. hitherto unknown convulsions that have tried the financial institutions of the country and affected the laboring man us well as the capitalist. They ask vindication for trying to thwart the intentions of the government toward the veteran soldier, and they ask vindication for the broken promises they made to the people before the last presidential election. If all signs fail not they will get the kind they richly deserve —and enough of it to last twenty-five years at least.

City Council.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the City Council of the City of Crookston, held in the City Hall October 23rd, 1894.

Meeting called to order by president Morrisey.

Roll Call: Aldermen present, Jennings, Bahn, Wheeler, Kirsch, McGregor, Stone, Watts, Gervais, Hall, Morrisey; absent, Norrie.

C. O. Christianson presented his report of Justice record while in office, which was referred to the City Attorney.

The appointment by the Fire Department, of A. C. Schmidt as Chief, was read before the council, and on a motion same was duly confirmed.

A communication from the township of Woodside this county, relative to patients from said town placed in the county hospital, was read, and on motion same was placed on file.

Ald. Gervais was appointed a committee of one with power to act, to get building removed from Steenerson street.

On motion the pay-roll for Sept. was ordered paid.

On motion report of Finance committee relative to the issuing of bonds by the city taken up from the table. The vote being on the amendment, stood as follows: Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Jennings, Bahn, Wheeler, McGregor, Stone, Gervais, Hall. Aldermen voting the negative, Kirsch, Watts. Theamendment being declared carried, vote on the original motion stood as follows: Aldermen voting in the affirmative, Jennings, Bahn, Wheeler, Kirsch, McGregor, Stone, Gervais, Hall. Aldermen voting in the negative, Watts.

On motion the sewer tax levied against the county hospital property was abated.

A report from the City Engineer, relative of the condition of the Carman bridge was read; and on motion same was referred to the county commissioner from the Fifth district.

Finance Committee reported for payment following bills:

Wm. A. Lanctot, posting list of voters for the City.....$ 10.00,
J. O. Sargent, work on sidewalk in Forth Ward.....28.80,
T. H. Bjelo, hardware.....14.65,

Bill of L. E. Gossman for justice fees was referred to the city attorney.

On motion the council authorized the grading of the following streets: Main Street from Fifth to Eighth and from Fifth to Eighth streets on Main street. Also Broadway street from Third to Fifth street. The following committee was appointed to appraise the benefits, and damages to be assessed against owners of property affected by the grading of said streets, to-wit: C. F. Mix, W. G. Lytle and August George.

The following resolutions were acted on by the council:

On motion the delinquent tax was abated on lots 8 and 9, block 2, Fletcher & Honston addition to Crookston, property belonging to I. U. Benning, the sidewalks were repaired by owner.

On motion adjourned.

W. A. Lanctot, City Clerk.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [24-tf]

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. Send C. O. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on piabos, organs, guitars, banjos, mundolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one half price. Address

Kohs Bros., 316 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser if sold it required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham, or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. P. Geonor, Opera Block.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

Chas. S. Fee,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn
[28tf]

THREE DAYS ONLY!
—AT THE—
Commercial Hotel.
SPIRITS OF THE AIR
Do They Whisper to PROF. TYNDALL of Hidden and Occult Things?
LEARN YOUR FATE.
Crowds Visit the Famous Seer.

Who foretold the death of Carter Harrison, late mayor of Chicago? Who stood on the docks at Liverpool and called the turns in the city of Boston before she sunk in the Atlantic ocean? Who gave advice to President Cleaveland's death before his term expired? It is Prof. Tyndall, who is accompanied by the press, pupils, medical faculty and scientists generally, as the most distinguished psychologist of modern times. If you are in doubt that he can and will perform all he claims, feel yourself invited to call and he will give you more substantial proof of his marvelous power than you have ever before received from mortal. Don't fail to see him if you are interested in the affairs of life, if marriages, sickness, deaths, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business questions, wills, deeds and mortgages lost or stolen property, hidden treasure, lost or absent friends interest you. If you care to know what you should do to be more successful, where you should go, and whom you should see to buy and sell stocks etc. If you desire to have your domestic troubles removed, your love restored, your bitter enemies converted and called to time by a wand, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions or desires, call on the gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser and better than before.

What is your vocation in life? How have you prospered? What are your hopes for the future? Every person is especially adapted to some particular business, profession or trade, which may justly be termed the true vocation, and yet more than half of you are fighting against an unknown fate for your fortune and position, which you do not and cannot obtain until you find your true vocation.

If you are contented with your present vocation, you have found your true vocation and success will attend you, but if dissatisfied and all is going against you, it is an evidence that you have not found your true vocation. A visit to Prof. Tyndall will soon settle this all important questions and your true vocation will be pointed out to you, and if possessed of only a moderate degree of brains and energy success will be sure to attend you. His advices you with a certainty by a higher than human power as in the proper course to pursue in life. His discriptions of your friends and enemies are as real as though they stood before you. Call and test the doctor to your heart's content, and you will expect thoroughly satisfied that there is at least one reliable psychologist and clairvoyant now in your midst.

Office hours—to a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by mail. Letters with one dollar answered.

All business sacred and confidential. Failure to be arranged that you meet no strangers. Sickness, losses, deaths, etc., etc., will be answered from these and all other questions of interest. Remember this is the only visit Prof. Tyndall Lake, has established to the voters of said County, at the said general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894.

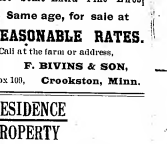
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Minnesota to be hereto affixed, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1894.

(Great Seal) KNUTE NELSON.
Attest: S. P. Brown, Secretary of State.
[26-29.

Good Blood Is Essential to Health.
You cannot hope to be well if your BLOOD IS IMPURE.
If you are troubled with BOILS, ULCERS OR SORES PIMPLES, SORES
your blood is bad. A few bottles of B. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, give clear and healthy complexion and build you up. All manner of blood troubles are
CLEARED AWAY
by S. S. S. It is the best blood remedy on earth. Thousands say so. Why not you?
My blood was terribly poisoned last year, with sores on my legs from one part of body—thought at a certain time I would die. Physicians could do me no good. S. S. S. cured me entirely, and I have had no return of the trouble. I cheerfully recommend S. S. S. to any one suffering from bad blood.
MRS. M. A. HOLLOWAY, Atlanta, Ga.
S. S. S. is the only remedy for blood diseases guaranteed entirely vegetable. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY
Roller Mills
CROOKSTON, MINN.,
Manufacturers of
FINE
FLOURS,
MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.
BRAN, SHORTS
AND SCREENINGS
Always on hand.

THOROUGHBRED



SHROPSHIRE RAMS,
IS old, ready for service in the spring.
Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,
Same age, for sale at
REASONABLE RATES.
Call at the farm or address,
F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have 50 and 100 feet frontage, and are situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an unbundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet. Jerome's addition is the healthiest and pleasantest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc., inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [10-35]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Executive Department.

Whereas, pursuant to Chapter one hundred and forty-three (143) of the General Laws of 1893, "An Act to provide for the creation and organization of new counties and the government of the same," a petition was filed with the secretary of State, on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1894, praying for the creation of a new county out of territory now upon the north county, said state, to be named Red Lake county, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of township No. 156, of range 45, running thence south along the township line between range 45 and 46 to the southwest corner of township No. 156 of range 45; thence east along the township line between township No. 155 and township No. 156 to range 44; thence south along the range line to the southwest corner of township No. 154 of range 44; thence east along the township line of said township No. 154, range 43, to the southwest corner of township No. 154, range 42; thence south along the township line between township No. 153 and township No. 154 to the southwest corner of township No. 153, range 42; thence west along the township line between township No. 153 and township No. 154 to the northwest corner of township No. 153, range 43; thence north along the township line between township No. 154 and township No. 155 to the northwest corner of township No. 155, range 43; thence running west along the township line between township No. 155 and No. 156 to the eastern boundary line of Polk county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary line of said Polk county to the place of beginning.

And, whereas, said petition has been duly considered, and found sufficient and in accordance, in all respects to the provisions of said act.

Now, therefore, I, Knute Nelson, Governor of the State of Minnesota, pursuant to the authority vested in me, by the law aforesaid, do hereby direct that the question and question of the creation of said county of Red Lake, be submitted to the voters of said Polk county, at the said general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1894.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Minnesota to be hereto affixed, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1894.

(Great Seal) KNUTE NELSON.
Attest: S. P. Brown, Secretary of State.
[26-29.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

The above TRADE MARK sewed in your coat is the C. O. D.'s guarantee for quality.
If you want Flowers of Pictures, Souvenirs or Damaged Goods don't come here, but if you want

SUPERIOR VALUES IN FINE CLOTHING

AT MODERATE COST

That find favor with well dressed people, the C. O. D. is your spot.
Genuine bargains we are always offering.
We are ready for business and so are you when you see our PRICES.

Suits and Overcoats, good quality, - - - - - - $ 2.50 to $ 7.00
Suits and Overcoats, for business, - - - - - - - 7.50 to 10.00
Suits and Overcoats, for dress use, fine quality, - 12.00 to 18.00
Largest line of Men's Woolen Underwear in the cty, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Fur Coats, $7.00 and upwards.

MAIN STREET. C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

'Round Home.

If you want to buy a farm call at the JOURNAL office.

If you want to rent a farm call at the JOURNAL office.

Mayor Stadervold was down from Fosston over Sunday.

Firemen's annual ball in the McKinnon block this evening.

A number of sheep were killed at the stock yards by dogs on Saturday night.

H. C. Brudick was up from Fertile on Saturday on his way to Grand Forks.

Wheat opened up on Monday at 46 cents—two cents above last week's average price.

Miner Rood was in from Mentor last week trying to dispose of a carload of pickles.

Andrew Steenerson, the Populist candidate for sheriff, spent the Sabbath in the city.

Ole J. Vaule, returned last week from a long absence from the city on a trip to Norway.

Wm. Rox, Jr., was in the city last week. He seems to have escaped from McIntosh somehow.

At the meeting of the fire department last Thursday evening, A. C. Schmidt was elected chief.

The aldermen of the different wards are custodians of the sidewalks since the resignation of the street commissioner.

Sam Furan came up from Austin last week and spent a few days out at the old home at Dugdale, returning on Friday.

Charles P. Hathaway, who has been confined to the house by illness for a fortnight was able to get out again on Monday.

McKinnon Bros. moved out of the block this week, and the room they occupied for machinery will be used by the firemen this evening for their annual ball.

Atty. J. Walseth is meeting with good encouragement in his canvass. He will, with his legal knowledge, fit into the judge of probate office like an old shoe.

What few pops there are left in the state are making a great stir just now. They are clubbing the earth but will be satisfied with a small portion of it—after election.

Jim Creighton tendered his resignation as street commissioner to the council at last meeting and it was accepted. No appointment to fill the vacancy was made.

Hon. R. Sampson went out to Fosston last week to look after his fences. It looks as though he would be the next senator in the 31st district. He is a worker from way back.

All who can spare the time this week have gone to Minneapolis to hear big Tom Reed, of Maine, give his views on the living issues of the day. Tom Reed is a giant physically and intellectually.

The Hallock Enterprise says that J. E. Glidden shipped a carload of turnips to the markets below recently, and they netted him 25 cents a bushel. That's better than potatoes at 50 cents a bushel.

Comrade A. Burnam says that he has got his fall plowing all completed and is now ready for the winter. He has plowed over 320 acres, which, with all the other fall work is a pretty good showing.

Attorney J. Walseth is making friends wherever he goes, and he is getting about the county rightitively. As he is an experienced attorney, he will work into the office of probate judge right handy.

When you come to size up the various county tickets in the field you will find that the Republican party furnishes a square-toed business ticket. It deserves to be elected on its merits—and we believe it will be.

The Democrats seem in high feather because a Scandinavian paper in Minneapolis has sold out to the Pops and comes out for Gwen. One swallow don't make a spring, no they will he able to perceive—after the votes are counted.

The Democratic leaders are amusing themselves at various places throughout the state making speeches. They flatter themselves that they are running a campaign. After November 6th they will find that they were not in it.

Monday morning opened out bright and pleasant after the rain—instead—as many predicted—cold and stormy. The prospects are good for a month or so of open weather—which makes it for more convenient than heretofore.

On Monday morning the Great Northern train arrived from the south at six o'clock sharp—on her new time. The leaving time at night is changed from 10:50 to 8:40, arriving in St. Paul at 7:15 in the morning, which makes it far more convenient than heretofore.

Dr. Danley, Will Hich, John Bergquist, Jim Creighton, Markman and others are preparing for a big hunt out in eastern Polk and Beltrami counties, and expect to start to-morrow. They think they can just about get all the bears killed and get back in time to vote.

It is amusing to see the efforts put forth by the Globe to elect Gen. Becker and S. M. Owen, the democratic and populist candidate for governor. How the Globe can figure two men into one office is a mystery to all unacquainted with the Globe's peculiar methods.

A dead body was found near Maloney on Saturday morning and the coroner notified. W. F. Arnold went down, Coroner Shepard being unable to go. It is said to be a man who was stealing a ride east from Grand Forks on the passenger train on Friday night. In his pocket was a bill of sale for some wood made out to a Mr Cunningham, which is supposed to be his name.

To a man up a tree it would seem as though P. E. Lynne's candidacy for judge of probate was simply for the purpose of re-electing Benson. Of course no one pretends to say but that Lynne, if he could be elected would make a competent official enough, but it is just as plain that he can as soon graft wings and fly as that he can be elected on the Democratic ticket. All he can do is to draw votes that Benson would not get.

Seldom so late in the season is such a severe thunder storm seen as visited this section on Saturday evening. The lightning was almost continuous and the rain fell in torrents for an hour, beginning at 7 o'clock followed by a lull of a few minutes. Rain fell at intervals during the entire night, in vast quantities and must have gone a long way toward filling the ground with water, something that was much needed to supply the wells and streams.

E. T. Atwood was up from Stearns county last Thursday, calling on friends in this city. Mr. Atwood was at one time president of the Farmers' Alliance, when that institution was simply a business organization and he fully believes that if the farmers would maintain the Alliance as a social and business organization great good would come of it. He is one of the most progressive farmers in Minnesota, a man who has made farming pay and a man who believes in his profession. In speaking of Judge Collins, of St. Cloud, will whom, by the way, he is well acquainted and has been for years, Mr. Atwood said that in every farmer in Minnesota knew Judge Collins intimately, the judge would get every one of the farmers' votes, as he is and always has been one of the best friends the farmers of Minnesota have ever had, either in or out of official position. He has been of inestimable benefit to them since he has been on the bench and any farmer who votes for John W. Willis instead of Judge Collins simply don't know Judge Collins. Mr. Atwood said: "I wish I could personally talk with every farmer in the state before election that I might convince them of the great importance to them of this question."

The flooring at the Red River Valley elevator broke down Saturday evening, dropping about 4,000 bushels of wheat to the ground. It was not discovered until Monday. Carpenters were at once put to work to fix it up, and the whole structure will be braced up and strengthened. The damage will not exceed $150.

Capt. M. B. Brown is doing yeoman service for the Republican party on the stump. While the Capt. does not attempt any great flights of oratory, he gets right at the meat of the matter in a plain, straight-forward, practical manner that cannot be misunderstood. Incidentally, he is talking county division on the side, showing that it is not to the best interests of the average taxpayer to have the county cut in four parts. He says if you must have division, content yourselves with cutting off the east side and call it Nelson county.

Authorities differ as to the best results obtained from feeding wheat. Some advocate grinding or crushing it; others say the best results are obtained by soaking it until it sours while others insist that there is nothing like boiling it. It strikes me that it is owing somewhat to the way the individual farmer is situated. If a farmer has facilities for cracking it that method would be all right, but if he has to pay four cents per bushel for grinding, it would seem the better way to boil it. When he has no mill in which to crush it and has no facilities to boil it, soaking may answer every purpose—it would seem to be preferable to feeding it dry and whole. It is a question that every farmer can best determine for himself, governed by the circumstances by which he is surrounded, we should think. It is probable that a great deal of wheat will be fed to hogs and of course every man desires to obtain the best results from it.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completly derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION
As to how to secure
A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,
In and to the
Saskatchewan Valley,
Address
WM. RITCHIE,
Gratton, N. D.
Or L. A. HAMILTON,
Winnipeg.

The People's
DEPARTMENT STORE,
Right across from the Post Office, is called
THE PEOPLE'S STORE
BECAUSE
That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,
Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving
BARGAINS.
THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.
Respectfully yours,
A. HOLMBOE.

MANY PAPERS READ.

Forest Fires Conference Listened to a Number of Addresses.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—The conference on forest fires spent the day in listening to papers and addresses and discussions of the best methods of preventing fires.

Mr. Barrett explained the provisions of a proposed law that will come before the next Minnesota legislature. It provides for state fire commissioners, requires the co-operation of sheriffs and supervisors, provides funds for fighting fires and for indemnity to property owners for loss by fire, places due responsibility on railroad companies in preventing fires, requires lumbermen

To Dispose of All Rubbish

every year, directs that campers or tourists must clear a 10-foot circle before starting a fire, and put out every spark on leaving, prohibits smoking pipes or cigars in the woods during danger periods, requires hunters to use non-combustible wads when shooting, and directs that meadows or slashings shall not be burned over during the dry seasons.

Botanist McMillan contributed some valuable statistics bearing on the subject under consideration and five minute talks were made by John Cooper of St. Cloud, F. S. Chittenden, C. S. Cairns, Colonel J. H. Stevens, Colonel C. H. Graves and others.

Resolutions Adopted.

A resolution was passed, introduced by Colonel J. H. Stevens, memorializing President Cleveland and requesting him to recommend to congress some measure to protect forests on the lands of the federal government.

Mr. Chittenden introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the governor of Minnesota be requested to call the attention of the next legislature of this state in his message to the great importance of the enactment of a proper law for the prevention and suppression of forest fires, and the protection and preservation of our valuable timber interests.

M'KINLEY AT ST. PAUL.

Ohio's Governor Addresses an Immense Audience.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—Governor William McKinley arrived in this city at 7:10 p. m. from Des Moines. He was accompanied by the reception committee, headed by ex-Governor Merriam, which met the McKinley train at Mason City Junction. Early in the evening there was a torchlight procession in which the governor himself participated. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in St. Paul, over 5,000 people being in line, and extending over a mile and a half. After traversing the principal streets ranks were broken at the Auditorium. Here an audience of 10,000 people were assembled to listen to the apostle of protection. At the close of the address at the Auditorium the governor addressed an overflow meeting at Market hall, after which an informal reception was given at the residence of ex-Governor Merriam. Governor McKinley was the guest of the evening, and the good men of the city and the visiting Republicans were afforded an opportunity to meet him informally.

AID FIRE SUFFERERS.

Recommendations in the Annual Report of Land Commissioner Lamoreaux.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—S. W. Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, makes several suggestions for the relief of the sufferers by forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He says:

"The timber affected by these fires on public lands has been left in such a condition that if not cut and disposed of in a short time, it will become worm eaten and worthless, thus depriving the land of the great portion of its value to the settler seeking title thereto. Numerous applications have been made by the sufferers by these fires for permission to cut the timber at once and sell it."

He therefore recommends that congress be asked to give the permission necessary to allow the cutting of this timber and thus prevent the total loss of millions of feet. He also suggests that congress take other necessary steps for the relief of the fire sufferers, following the precedents set in similar cases.

Did the Republicans or Democrats Bankrupt the Treasury?

The statement prepared in the treasury department and introduced into The Congressional Record by the Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa shows the following facts concerning the amount of money in the treasury at the beginning of the last four administrations:

President Garfield found a cash balance at the beginning of his term, March 4, 1881, of.....$170,917,439
Grover Cleveland, at the beginning of his first term, March 4, 1885, found.....189,164,000
President Harrison on March 4, 1889, found.....179,827,190
Grover Cleveland, for his second term, March 4, 1893, found.....104,139,287

These figures do not sound very much like a bankrupt treasury. If President Cleveland had, as a cautious man, looked to the foreign sources of revenue by which to have maintained the balances in the treasury, he would not have been wrestling with a deficiency or a bankrupt treasury.

GAVE AND RECEIVED REBATES.

Nelson Morris, J. W. Reinhart and Others Indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The federal grand jury has made a final report of the investigation of the rebates alleged to have been paid by the Santa Fe railroad in violation of the interstate commerce law and returned six indictments against officials of the road and shippers, who, it is claimed, received rebates. One of the men indicted was Joseph W. Reinhart, ex-president of the company and until recently one of the receivers of the road, and one of the shippers against whom a true bill was returned was Nelson Morris, the well known Chicago packer. Joined in the same indictment with Mr. Reinhart was John A. Hanley, general freight traffic manager of the road, who resigned his position about two weeks ago and is now connected with the company. The names of the other persons included in the indictments were not disclosed by the federal officials and will not be until warrants have been served. It is generally believed, however, that the other indictments are against Isaac Thompson, a shipper of Kansas City; G. H. Hammond of Hammond, Ind., another shipper, and a clerk in the employ of the Atchison road, who, it is alleged, made out the rebates.

The maximum penalty imposed on a shipper for unjustly illegal rates is a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed two years or both in the discretion of the court.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE

Said to Have Been Fought Between Chinese and Japanese Armies.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says that according to Chinese advices, a severe battle has been fought on the lower portion of the Yalu river. The Japanese are said to have crossed the river and to have attacked the Chinese, but, it is reported, after fierce fighting the Japanese were repulsed. Both sides are said to have had heavy loss. The Chinese do not claim a conclusive victory, but they declare that they still maintain their position. The full circumstances of this dispatch is obtainable, but it is thought probable that fighting has actually occurred.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

Work at Headquarters of Both Parties at Washington Practically Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The work of the Democratic and Republican congressional headquarters, so far as the promulgation of literature is concerned, is practically closed this week. Millions of documents have been sent out from the headquarters, but the managers now consider that the time for literary proselyting is past. At both headquarters apparent confidence is manifested in the result in November, and each side claims a majority of the house. The Democratic managers assert that the situation has improved perceptibly from their point of view with the settling of business uncertainty and the revival of trade, while the Republicans with equal emphasis claim a great reaction everywhere against the Democratic party as a result of the tariff and other legislation of the last congress.

THAT $5,000,000 ISSUE.

Judge Jenkins Refuses to Let a Berlin Bank Have It.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Colonel Pettit, counsel for Blayton Lyon, informed Judge Jenkins that the Deutsche bank of Berlin would take the entire $5,000,000 issue of Atlantic Pacific receivers' certificates if the court would turn the control of the whole matter over to the Adams reorganization committee. The attorneys for the receivers argued against the proposition. Judge Jenkins refused to permit it and ordered the receivers to dispose of the certificates at the best possible rate.

Ex-Mayor Grant Nominated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—High J. Grant was nominated as Tammany's candidate for mayor vice Nathan Straus, withdrawn, at the meeting of the executive committee in Tammany hall during the afternoon. The mayor said in the morning that he would not accept a nomination, but changed his mind after a long conference.

Colorado Registration.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 24.—The registration of women in this city is almost as large as that of the men. The total number of names entered on the books, which are now closed, is 61,400. The registration in this county will exceed 70,000.

Reed Not Going to Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—A telegram from Speaker Thomas B. Reed informs the Republican committee that he will not be able to speak in Kansas this campaign. He had been booked for speeches at half a dozen points in the state.

Sanborn Will Rulify.

OMAHA, Oct. 23.—Judge Sanborn of the Eighth United States district, to whom was referred the traffic agreement between the Northern Pacific and Burlington systems, has indicated that he will ratify the agreement within a day or two.

CZAR LINGERS.

Condition of the Russian Ruler Practically Unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The day has produced practically nothing to the point in regard to the condition of the czar. In all the continental capitals and in London there have been streams of callers—officials, dignitaries, ecclesiasts and humble people—at the Russian embassy. To-day, however, little information was vouchsafed and that little consisted of forebodings.

Prayers and masses are incessantly offered from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock and from Rome to Buenos Ayres. The wild rumors reported Sunday from St. Petersburg were repeated Monday in still wilder forms. From Moscow comes a report that there are people there who insist that the czarewitch has

Refused to Ascend the Throne

and that the czar, in order to compel him to do so, has ordered his immediate marriage to Princess Alix. The Moscowites fear that should the rumors prove true they will have to face the gravest peril possible. That the people crowd the churches to pray for the czar, the fears that the rumor may be true give fervor to the petitions.

The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a telegram from Livadia asserting that the marriage of the czarewitch and Princess Alix will be celebrated Wednesday. This hastening of the ceremony is said to be due to the wish of the Romanoff family heir apparent to marry before ascending the throne and to proclaim his successor.

Princess Alix Arrives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—Princess Alix arrived at Livadia last night. The czarina accompanied her to the chapel of the castle, where both prayed earnestly that the life of the czar be spared. The czarina looked careworn, her eyes walked without assistance.

IRON HALL RECEIVERSHIP.

Within the Next Ten Days, Judge Winter Says, It Will Be Wound Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—The first general report and account current of James A. Fulley as permanent receiver of the property of the Iron Hall was filed in the superior court this morning. The statements of the receiver are very long. Judge Winter made an order directing that the report and accompanying documents to referred to John H. Holliday and George C. Hitt as commissioners, to report as to the method and accuracy of accounting. The court of this report is the first step of several that will be taken immediately by Judge Winters to wind up the affairs of the trust.

Judge Winter says that within the next 10 days the receivership will be practically wound up. There remains in litigation only two phases of the trust. One is the life division, and the other is the payment of mistrued certificates that were issued when the receiver was appointed. To meet these claims $300,000 will be held. A great portion of the remaining balance in the hands of the receiver, probably $250,000, will be held to protect unperfected claims. Of these there are 1,100, and the receiver is now receiving evidence to perfect the claims.

Morton's Coachy Must Go Back.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John James Howard, Levi P. Morton's English coachman. Under this ruling, Howard must go back to England.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Dull; cash, 56c; No. 1 Northern 61½c; May, 66½c.
CORN—Steady; No. 3, 32c.
OATS—Steady; No. 2 white, 21½c; No. 3 white, 20@21c.
BARLEY—Easy. No. 2, 48c; sample, 42 @ 46c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 21, 1894.

HOGS—Market steady. Range of sales, 4.44@4.55.
CATTLE—Market firm on good butcher stuff. Good demand for stockers; common slow.
Prime steers, $3.50@3.65; good steers, $3.00 @3.25; prime cows, $2.50@2.65; good cows, $2.00 @2.30; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; light veal calves, $3@4.50; heavy calves, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.50; feeders, $2@3; bulls, $1.25 @1.75.
SHEEP—Good demand for good muttons others dull.
Receipts: 21,853; 24,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1894.

CHICAGO PRICES.
WHEAT—October, 56¼c; December, 57½c; May, 61¾c.
CORN—October, 35c; November, 40½c; December, 40½c; May, 39¾c.
OATS—Firmer; October, 18c; December, 20½c; May, 23¾c.
PORK—Nominal.
LARD—Nominal; October, $7.35; January, $6.17½.
RIBS—Nominal.
FLAXSEED—Dull; October, $1.04½; January, $1.02½.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1894.

HOGS—Market active and firm; prices 5@ 10c higher. Quality not very good. Sales range at $4.05@4.55 for light; $4.30@4.55 for rough packing; $4.45@4.65 for fair to good; $4.50 @5.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots; $3.00@4.45 for pigs.
CATTLE—Quiet, unchanged.
SHEEP—Market steady at Saturday's prices.
Receipts: Cattle, 21,000; hogs, 30,000; sheep, 16,000.

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1894.

WHEAT—October, 56¼@56¾c; December, 57½@57¾c; May, 61¾@62c.
CORN—October, 35c; November, 40½@40¾c; December, 40½@40¾c; May, 39¾@40c.
OATS—Firmer; October, 18c; December, 20½c; May, 23¾c.
PORK—Nominal.
LARD—Nominal; October, $7.35; January, $6.17½.
RIBS—Nominal.
FLAXSEED—Dull; October, $1.04½; January, $1.02½.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21, 1894.

WHEAT—October, closed at 56c; December opening, 56½c; highest, 56¾c; lowest, 56c; close, 56¾c. May opening, 61½c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61½c; close, 62c. No. 1 hard, 57½c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1894.

HOGS—Market active and firm; prices 5@ 10c higher. Quality not very good. Sales range at $4.05@4.55 for light; $4.30@4.55 for rough packing; $4.45@4.65 for fair to good; $4.50 @5.20 for heavy packing and shipping lots; $3.00@4.45 for pigs.
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Prpfoundly Grateful

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured

A Chicago Clergyman's Faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer, and the agreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was spreading go my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age and X work like a tigress. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as also with female weakness. In two years we have sold three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and today, and for the last six months, she seems like a new lady. Yours

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do what we can to make Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained. Wm. Ayshford, schoolshipmaster to C. I. Hood & Co." Rev. O. H. Power, 203 Hanover Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per box.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO—

HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave for St. Paul, Minneapolis Crookston, Duluth and West Superior.....7:35 a.m.
Daily for Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg.....3:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

VIGORINE acts powerfully and quickly. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Impotency, and all wasting diseases. Wards of insanity, consumption and grave. Don't buy worthless imitations. Vigorine is the greatest known tonic. Insist on having VIGORINE, or no other. Vigorine is sold by druggists, or sent by mail, prepaid, for $1 per package, or six packages for $5. Pamphlet free. Address VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., 1032 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by W. L. Darnell.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.)

Last publication Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Edwin Ward and Carrie Ward, his wife, mortgagors, to F. W. Day, mortgagee, dated November 29, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of December, 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book "M" of mortgages, on page 532. Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly sicned by said F. W. Day, mortgagee, to William Plankinton, Legislature, shall be subject to taxation.

Chicago, Illinois. And the said mortgage was duly assigned by said William Plankinton to C. A. Nye, Attorney of Crookston, Minnesota, by assignment dated the 15th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day. Dated September 5th, A. D., 1894.

WILLIAM PLANKINTON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney of Assignee.
Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You can get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.

CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota be provided by the constitution of the State of Minnesota, for the submission to the people of the State, for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held therein in November of the present year, an amendment to section 1 of Article Nine (IX) of the State constitution.

Proposed section to be amended now reads as follows:

Section 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the state: Provided, that the legislature may by general law or special act authorize municipal corporations to levy a graduated tax on real estate based upon the benefits conferred upon such improvements or upon the property thereof by reason of such improvements, or both, without regard to cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of lay ing out, constructing and acquiring any city or village park, boulevard or parkway, the legislature may, by general or special law, authorize any such city or village having a population of not less than 10,000 nor more than 50,000 to assess and collect taxes on property within the limits of such city or village, and to issue certificates therefor as the legislature may prescribe, and may provide for the payment of the same by special assessments upon property benefited thereby, without regard to cash valuation, and may also provide that the payment of such certificates may be enforced against such city or village, and may authorize such city to collect any such tax necessary to pay such certificates, and may provide for the levy of taxes or penalty for any violation of the rules of such park, boulevard or parkway in regard to the use, water, or for any water rate for the same."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

It is proposed by the said act of 1893 to amend the constitution of the State of Minnesota by adding thereto the following provision to-wit:

"And, provided further, that the legislature may by law levied and collected a tax upon all personal property, including moneys, bonds and credits of every kind and description above a fixed and specified sum, and may provide for the assessment and collection of such tax and such exemption and may be uniform, or it may be graduated and progressive, but shall not exceed the maximum tax of five per cent."

The purpose of the proposed amendments to the constitution of Minnesota with authority to tax the following subjects, to-wit:

1. Inheritances.
2. Bequests.
3. Legacies.
4. Gifts.

5. The said proposed amendments to the constitution of Minnesota further provides that all inheritances, devises, etc. to or for the use of such persons as to be determined by the Legislature, shall be subject to taxation.

6. It may provide rates of taxation varying with the degree of consanguinity of the testator and the amount thereof. In other words it is proposed that the rate of taxation may be made progressive, beginning at one rate of per cent and increasing to another rate of per cent." In other words it is proposed that the Legislature may be authorized to tax the above named subjects by appropriate methods to any degree of per cent, and may make the rate progressive, beginning at one rate of per cent and increasing to another rate of per cent, according to the amount thereof. In other words it is proposed that the Legislature may be authorized to tax the above named subjects by appropriate methods to any degree of per cent, and may make the rate progressive, beginning at one rate of per cent and increasing to another rate of per cent, according to the amount thereof.

7. The Legislature may, if such authority is granted, prescribe a rate not to exceed five per cent, applicable to any inheritance, devise, bequest, gift, legacy or grant in excess of the amount thereof. In other words it is proposed that the Legislature may, if such authority is granted, prescribe a rate not to exceed five per cent, applicable to any inheritance, devise, bequest, gift, legacy or grant in excess of the amount thereof.

8. It may provide rates of taxation varying with the degree of consanguinity of the testator. The rate of taxation may be made to vary according to any particular degree of consanguinity. For illustration, an inheritance of One Hundred Thousand Dollars may be taxed at a rate of per cent for the first Two Thousand Dollars, a different rate for the next Two Thousand Dollars, and a different rate for each Two Thousand Dollars, and so on, according to the degree which shall be prescribed by the Legislature.

9. The tax contemplated by the proposed amendment is designed to be a tax upon the estate imposed by government upon all gifts, legacies, inheritances, successions and grants of any personal property, whether of real or of any interest therein, passing by will or by the intestate laws, or any part thereof, made or intended to take effect after the death of the grantor.

10. The justice of such a tax is claimed to rest upon the ground that the right of succession to property or the exercise of the privilege to receive such property is the creature of the law and secured and protected by the government, and therefore the state may justly exact such tax subject a reasonable tax.

11. The proposed amendment has been in some years in Pennsylvania and several other states.

12. The said amendment is proposed for the reason that it is not provided in the valuation of property and in the absence of express constitutional authority.

H. W. OLSON,
Attorney General.

Dated March 24, 1894.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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E. EGELAND.....Vice President
J. W. WARREN.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Paid in Capital, $100,00
Surplus, - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. ERSKINE, President.
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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota be provided by the constitution of the State of Minnesota, for the submission to the people of the State, for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held therein in November of the present year, an amendment to section 1 of Article Nine (IX) of the State constitution.

Proposed section to be amended now reads as follows:

Section 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the state: Provided, that the legislature may by general law or special act authorize municipal corporations to levy a graduated tax on real estate based upon the benefits conferred upon such improvements or upon the property thereof by reason of such improvements, or both, without regard to cash valuation, and in such manner as the legislature may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of laying out, constructing and acquiring any city or village park, boulevard or parkway, the legislature may, by general or special act, authorize any such city or village having a population of not less than 10,000 nor more than 50,000 to assess and collect taxes on property within the limits of such city or village, and to issue certificates therefor as the legislature may prescribe, and may provide for the payment of the same by special assessments upon property benefited thereby, without regard to cash valuation, and may also provide that the payment of such certificates may be enforced against such city or village, and may authorize such city to collect any such tax necessary to pay such certificates, and may provide for the levy of taxes or penalty for any violation of the rules of such park, boulevard or parkway in regard to the use, water, or for any water rate for the same."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

It is proposed by the said act of 1893 to amend the constitution of the State of Minnesota by adding thereto the following provision to-wit:

"And, provided further, that the legislature may by law levied and collected a tax upon all personal property, including moneys, bonds and credits of every kind and description above a fixed and specified sum, and may provide for the assessment and collection of such tax and such exemption and may be uniform, or it may be graduated and progressive, but shall not exceed the maximum tax of five per cent."

The purpose of the proposed amendments to the constitution of Minnesota with authority to tax the following subjects, to-wit:

1. Inheritances.
2. Bequests.
3. Legacies.
4. Gifts.

5. The said proposed amendments to the constitution of Minnesota further provides that all inheritances, devises, etc. to or for the use of such persons as to be determined by the Legislature, shall be subject to taxation.

6. It may provide rates of taxation varying with the degree of consanguinity of the testator and the amount thereof. In other words it is proposed that the rate of taxation may be made to vary according to any particular degree of consanguinity. For illustration, an inheritance of One Hundred Thousand Dollars may be taxed at a rate of per cent for the first Two Thousand Dollars, a different rate for the next Two Thousand Dollars, and a different rate for each Two Thousand Dollars, and so on, according to the degree which shall be prescribed by the Legislature.

9. The tax contemplated by the proposed amendment is designed to be a tax upon the estate imposed by government upon all gifts, legacies, inheritances, successions and grants of any personal property, whether of real or of any interest therein, passing by will or by the intestate laws, or any part thereof, made or intended to take effect after the death of the grantor.

10. The justice of such a tax is claimed to rest upon the ground that the right of succession to property or the exercise of the privilege to receive such property is the creature of the law and secured and protected by the government, and therefore the state may justly exact such tax subject a reasonable tax.

11. The proposed amendment has been in some years in Pennsylvania and several other states.

12. The said amendment is proposed for the reason that it is not provided in the valuation of property and in the absence of express constitutional authority.

H. W. OLSON,
Attorney General.

Dated March 24, 1894.

TRAVELING BY WIRE.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE ELECTRIC TROLLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Can Soon Go by Trolley From the Hub to the Capital—Through Electric Lines Projected—Trolley Mail Cars, Relative Cost of Horses and the Trolley.

The revolution that has been wrought by the introduction of the trolley cars is already counted among the most important overturnings in all the history of material development. Yet it has apparently only just begun.

The first successful trolley railroad was operated by Maurice Flynn, the same who was once so well known the

MAURICE FLYNN.

country over because of his relations in New York with Rollin Squire. The city in which Mr. Flynn's railroad was built is one that, so far as I have been able to learn, has not been foremost in any other material advance, Richmond. The pioneer in any line has to overcome obstacles that are as nothing to subsequent travelers along the same road. So it was in the case of Flynn and his trolley. He had to learn how to do many things that have been considered very simple ever since and many devices now "standard" had to be invented, ever which he and his colleagues and his subordinates had many a hot discussion before adoption. For these and other reasons the building of the Richmond trolley line took much longer than was expected, and there were not wanting those who could see clearly from the first that the whole scheme was doomed to dismal failure. In the face of everything, however, the time came at last when experiment were no longer necessary, and the current was permanently turned on to the food wires of the Richmond trolley roads. Ever since that glad day the merry hum of the magic motive power has been heard in the streets of the Old Dominion's capital.

The growth of the trolley elsewhere began on a large scale just as soon as the street railroad magnates began to understand what the new system would do. For a few months Richmond was a mecca for those faithful to the street railroad as a means of getting and keeping riches, and during that time it is likely that the town saw more very wealthy men than it ever did before in a similar period. Here are a few figures that will give some inklings of how the trolley has since seized the "surface roads" everywhere. In 1889 there were in the United States 11,034 miles of street railroad, of which 5,839 were electric, nearly all trolley, and 4,460 miles of steam and horse lines. It will be observed that electricity had already won more than half the field. A year later, in 1890, the proportion was still more striking, for of the 12,197 total miles 7,460 were electric and 8,497 horse and steam. The extension of the trolley has been quite as rapid this year as either of the two previous years, perhaps more so, but the figures are not yet made up, of course.

The slow death of an industry of great importance has come along with this marvelous growth of the trolley—namely, the breeding of the "plain" or railroad horse, otherwise known as the "streeter." Figures concerning this matter cannot be collected with the same ease, of course, as can those showing the growth of a new industry, but here are some facts from the latitude of New York that will serve to give a notion of the general situation. First, it should be understood that the trolley has made less progress in the great towns of New York than in any other large city in the United States. There are cable railroads in Manhattan island, but no trolleys have yet been allowed south of the Harlem river. In Brooklyn, however, the trolley is supreme. In the old days the cities of New York and Brooklyn kept 28,000 horses in constant

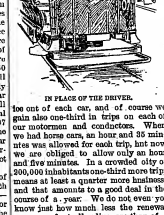
PROPANELY DRIVING HIS TEAM.

use, hauling street cars. As the average life of a street car horse is but four years, there was a demand for about 7,000 horses of this grade every 12 months. Now, there is practically no demand, at least for fresh horses from the west, for as fast as the New York lines call for more animals some line in the vicinity is ready to discard its horses and at rates that the breeder cannot resist. I attended a sale of thirty-five horses a short time ago, and the average offerings were no more than $40 apiece, whereas the same grade of horse a few years since would have brought from $150 to $175. The warmoit animals and were disposed of in a lump, for $7 or $8—just what the hides, hoofs, etc., would bring.

The struggle made, when the electric motive power was being introduced, by the storage battery advocates was not very long continued, but it was one of the most expensive contests of the sort on record. It is stated by men who are well posted that the storage battery people spent at least $10,000,000 in the attempt to introduce their plan. It has till lately been supported by the trolley men and most electricians of all sorts indeed that the storage battery fight had been fought to a finish and to the disconfiture of its friends. But only the other day it was announced that a scientific society of Philadelphia had awarded a prize of great value to the inventor of a new battery, which has stood the most severe tests that could be devised. A street railroad man who is interested in several lines told me the other day that the cost of the old storage systems was so much greater than the trolley that it had never been thought worth while to compute the difference with any degree of accuracy. He also gave me some figures showing the comparative cost of building horse and trolley lines, which are here reproduced. The line from the projected corporations, of which these tables were made is five miles long, double tracked and suitably stocked with cars, viz., for operation in a city of 200,000:

HORSE CAR LINE.	
Ten miles of track at $5,000	$50,000
Thirty cars at $800	24,000
Three hundred and fifty horses at $100	35,000
Carhouse and barns	60,000
	$169,000
TROLLEY LINE.	
Ten miles of track at $12,000	$120,000
Thirty cars at $3,000	90,000
Engines, dynamos, power house, carhouse	180,000
	$390,000

"These tables show that the horse car line required about $150,000 capital, while the trolley needs about $400,000," said the railroad magnate, "so that there must be either a great saving in the operating expenses of the trolley over those of the horse line or a greater earning capacity. The facts show that both these ends are attained. The coal to run our engines does not cost more than half as much as the provender to feed our horses used to amount to, the wages of the motor, engineers, power and carhouse laborers, linemen, etc., are much less than the wages of our horsers and stablemen used to be, and the renewal expenses do not compare with what we had to pay out for more horses every year when they were in use. Besides we get quite one-third more serv-



IN PLACE OF THE DRIVER.

ice out of each car, and of course we fifth of the commuting passengers of our motormen and conductors. When we had horse cars, an hour and 35 minutes was allowed for each trip, but now we are obliged to allow only an hour and five minutes. In a crowded city of 200,000 inhabitants one-third more trips means at least a quarter more business, and that amounts to a good deal in the course of a year. We do not even yet know just how much less the renewal expenses of a trolley line are than of a horse car line, but we know the difference is considerable."

It seems to be within bounds to say that the extension of the new power has not begun, and yet the revolution already accomplished in the methods of the country is almost past belief. In every middle class city, in nearly every village between New York being, as already pointed out, the most notable exception—in many of the smaller cities and towns, and even some of the villages, the sweating, knockkneed, trolling car horse and the jolting, overcrowded, one story dog have given place to steadily moving, smoothly riding trolley cars. In place of the driver, profanely urging along a wornout team, there is a self possessed motorman, who shows by his bearing that he knows he can control with the turn of a lever an almost irresistible force and with far greater ease than his yelling predecessor could manage one scraggling team. The streets are cleaner than ever before, for the trolley makes no litter.

But the revolution, though great in the cities, is and will be greater in the suburbs of those great towns and between the smaller ones. Travel in suburban regions, once an intolerable burden, is fast becoming as pleasant as any travel can be. From every great center of population a network of trolley tracks has been begun which will soon extend so far as to intersect with that of the next great center, and so the trolley is destined to rule the whole land after awhile. It will not be long now before the time that is straggling out from Boston will join that about Providence; that will meet New Haven's; New Haven's will meet New York's; New York's will meet Philadelphia's; it will join Baltimore's, and Baltimore's Washington's. Then you may go from the Hub to the capital by wire if you choose, so to do, though, as no through line has yet built, journey will be slow.

NEW YORK'S OPINION.

HER CONGRESSMEN REVIEW THE "SPLENDID NOTHING" TARIFF.

Payne, Ray and Sherman Score the Democratic Legislation—A Surplus of Labor Must Result in Lower Wages—The Prices of Farm Products Must Be Lower.

The advocates of the new tariff bill have made two claims in its behalf. They have asserted that it would greatly facilitate importations, and that this would result in reducing the cost of goods to the consumer. It does not require a prophetic eye to discern that their claims are the strongest indictments that can be brought against the "splendid nothing." Here is the logic in the case: The greater the importation, the less the demand for home products. The less the demand for goods produced at home, the smaller the amount manufactured. The smaller the amount manufactured, the fewer workingmen required or the less the aggregate paid by manufacturers.

The more workingmen out of employment the harder the times, and the harder the times the less money is circulated. Therefore what will it profit the man out of work in this country if England and France and Germany are the more prosperous by reason of increased exportations, even if as the result there is a decrease in the cost of goods at home?

JAMES S. SHERMAN, M. C.,
Twenty-fifth District, New York.

It is difficult to forecast the farreaching effects of the new tariff law. It is certainly to be hoped that some of its disastrous results have been discounted in the past 18 months. Ever since Democratic control of the situation in both of the house and the executive became apparent the universal prosperity then existing has given place to universal disaster and distress such as no pen can describe. This was largely due to the threatened assault upon American industries. Now that we can see the extent of those attacks under the new law we may at least hope that for the next 18 months distress and disaster will not be so universal.

Under the new law it is painfully evident that wages in many branches of industry must be cut down from 10 to 50 per cent, while in other branches the framers of the bill have blundered into fair protection. That this cutting down will be attended with widespread strikes is a matter of the most serious apprehension. Strikes are disastrous enough the striking workmen are in the right. They are doubly disastrous when, as sometimes happens, the whole regimen is in the wrong. There is abundant reason for the fear that the strikes in the cotton and woolen industries will be followed by still others.

The mischief of the reduction in a few industries is that wages will go down in sympathy in other branches of labor.

For example, if wages are higher in one industry, those following a less remunerative calling will offer their services at a lower rate, and so the rates reach a common level. Under the census of 1890 the total wage earnings of all people reach about $10,000,000,000 a year. An average reduction of 10 per cent means a loss of $1,000,000,000 annually.

Taking into account the reductions made in the last 18 months and the further reductions manufacturers will be compelled to make under the new bill, 30 per cent is a low estimate of the reduction of wage earnings sure to follow. Such a reduction would take away one-

The commuting passengers of our people, would destroy one-fifth of our own markets and one-fifteenth the markets of the world. We cannot estimate the loss of our own markets under this bill. It has opened the door for foreign importations. Foreign goods will crowd out the American from our own markets. We cannot see the end, but of one thing we may rest assured—prosperity will return again only through Republican success and Republican legislation.

SERENO B. PAYNE.
Washington.

The effect of the Gorman-Wilson bill cannot be otherwise than injurious to all industries in the land. The reason for this is that of sugar refining and most harmful to all workingmen and women and their families. The new trolley bill aimed to protect all our industries, including the agricultural interests, and all our laboring people. It so operated and gave a new impetus to manufacturing, increased the value of agriculture and gave employment to all who desired it at good wages. The entire country was prosperous, and the people generally were contented.

The Gorman-Wilson bill puts at defiance all principles of tariff for revenue only as well as the true principles of protection. It throws wide open the doors for foreign competition in many directions, while it gives protection to a few favored industries, and will increase and intensify all the evils of class and monopolistic legislation. It is a shameful surrender to trusts and a most shameful abandonment of the rights and interests of the country as a whole.

When this bill comes into operation, our markets will be flooded with foreign made articles, and our mills and factories will be compelled to close or reduce their output. The effect will be disaster to many of our producers and great and lasting injury to the people. The purchasing power of the people will be largely diminished and in this possible way millions will be thrown from profitable employment. The evil will not stop with the reduction in the wages of those who work formerly done here, but hereafter to be done in Europe. If there shall be a great agricultural product by reason of men flocking to the farms, the market prices will fall and the farmer be injured, while the merchants and workmen in the large towns will reap no benefit, for the purchasing power of the farmers will be destroyed.

Sales of goods and of all manufactured articles will fall off, prices must go down, and the workingman out of employment will be unable to purchase at all. It will be a cold day for this country when the president permits this bill to become a law, while trade in Europe will pick up. Her mills and factories will increase their production; her ships will find active employment, bringing back profits to our shores. Foreign prospects are bright indeed, while the clouds of despondency are gradually but surely settling about the American hearthstone.

GEORGE W. RAY, M. C.,
Twenty-sixth District, New York.

Tariff Reform.

Down With the Trusts!

The German tariff bill is the law of the land, and it is to be enforced. It will be remembered that immediately prior to its passage in the senate Senator Morgan introduced a series of resolutions determining the illegality of every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract between two or more persons that would restrain lawful trade or free competition or increase the price of any marketable commodity. The penalty is fixed at a fine ranging from $100 to $5,000 and imprisonment for a term varying from three to twelve months. The attorney general is directed to institute proceedings through the several district attorneys of the United States. Let him begin. Let him begin with the sugar trust. Let him follow this up with the Whisky trust.

Dan Lamont's Economy.

Notwithstanding all we have heard about the economy in the war department, Secretary Lamont managed to spend $5,000,000 more money in 1894 than his predecessor did during the previous fiscal year.

Historian Froude Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—James Anthony Froude, the historian, died at 6:40 p. m.

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RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
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STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
ss. Special term.
County of Polk. } Oct. 17, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Oliver O. Blues, deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Oliver O. Bloss, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court.

And Whereas Ingolf Ongaard has filed herein his petition praying among other things, that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that letters testamentary be issued to him as executor thereof.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in the city of Crookston, on the 7th day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and all persons interested may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, That notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Polk County Journal, a newspaper printed and published in Crookston, for three weeks successively previous to the 7th day of October, 1894.

By the Court.
C. M. BERDIE,
Judge of Probate.

[38-50]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication September 27th, 1894.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage given by James Moore, dated May 2, 1893, to Wm. Fox, to secure the sum of $1,000, and recorded May 12th, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 12th day of November, 1893, at 2:40 o'clock P. M. in book "F" of Mortgages, on pages 583 to 584.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of sale is the sum of six hundred and four dollars, principal and interest, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section twenty-four (24), township one hundred forty-nine (149) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, at public sale by the sheriff of said Polk county, at his depot in the village of Fisher, in the county of Polk, Minnesota in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the 22nd day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

JOHN H. VAN DUZEE,
Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
[39-54] Moorhead, Minn.

$25 $10 and $20 Gouulds Confederate Bills can be had at this office. Every bill we have is genuine and in good condition. $25 and $20 bills are scarce and $10 bills are getting scarce each. We have a few $5 bills left. Send $25 and $20 bills. Send money by registered letter. Send securely sealed and receipt of price. Address, P. O. BAKER, Box 1, Cairo, Ga. [40-51]

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Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits, and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c. and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

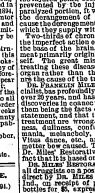
Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you want to buy a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, Minn

MYSTERIES!
The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.



No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the study of the profoundest research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in a small part of the brain, and a nerve fluid or motive power is the force which operates the nerves which supply each part with power. If the needle will not work the needle will not work. Disease and death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these centers are weakened or destroyed, the nerve force is partially or entirely cut off. The weakened will cause paralysis. Only the inner nerves of the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers, and the basis of the Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is the discovery originating in the organ located. The great success of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the nerves rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. FLORENCE MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied these nerve centers, and has discovered the most important facts relating to them, and has published them being the facts contained in the above pamphlet, that their derangement and their treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, nausea, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, fits, St. Vitus dance, etc., are symptoms of nerve disease. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Rifles, Rebreak Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Hartley's Store.
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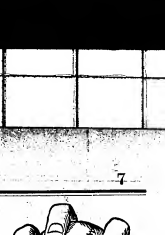

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From every tobacco chewer is wanted as to the merits of
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All good judges of chewing tobacco have thus far been unanimous in pronouncing it the best in quality, the most delicious in flavor, the best in every way. It's Lorillard's.
Ask the dealer for it.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

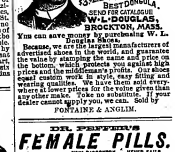
W. A. ROBERTSON,
D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical
DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT,
PRACTICAL DENTIST
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.
All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

H. STEENERSON.
Attorney-at-Law.
Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL.
Attorney-at-Law
Rockit B'ck, - Crookston, Minn

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHANNELED CALF.
$4 $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2 WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2, $1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75
BEST FOR MISSES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.



You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.
Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by
FONTAINE & ANGLIN.

DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
Prompt and effectual. A certain relief for suppressed or painful menstruation. Especially recommended to married ladies, especially those of sedentary habits. Beware of counterfeits. Many worthless imitations are offered. Genuine sold in plain wrapper. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.00.
PEFFER MEDICINE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.
BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers Solicited.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and east, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, Coast and Pacific Coast Points.....
Leaves Crookston Daily	6:42 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....
	7:00 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Buffet Car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:00 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fargo, Fairmont, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	10:35 p. m. Daily
7:35 a. m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Tacoma and Pacific Coast Points	7:25 a. m. Daily
8:00 a. m. Daily ex Sun.	Going south to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	8:00 p. m. Daily ex Sun.
9:00 a. m. Mond. Wed., Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p. m. Mond. Wed., Friday
9:00 a. m. Tues Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Melmont and Fosston	6:00 p. m. Tues., Thurs.
8:35 a. m. Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7:00 p. m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked in all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., of Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A. F. George has moved into the Fournet block.

R. G. Hoy has moved into the McKinnon block.

John R. McKinnon went out to Fosston last week.

S. M. Owen speaks this evening at the opera house.

Mrs. Ed. Gates went to Minneapolis on a visit Monday night.

Hicks prediets snow any time after the 25th of October.

Mrs. John Crawford is reported somewhat better this week.

J. S. Schelstad went over to Grand Forks this week to visit friends.

D. S. Horwitz was over from Grand Forks this week selling pianos.

Andrew Schmol returned Tuesday morning from his visit in St. Paul.

Allen McCollough, of Stephen, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Tim Blever and Miss Maggie Blever were in from Euclid Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach and daughter, of Wylie, were in the city Tuesday.

Supt. A. A. Lommen has been out visiting schools in the Thirteen Towns.

Robert Teal, Jr., came down on Monday night to attend the business college.

Henry Scheutzen was in the city this week visiting old friends and acquaintances.

The Pop candidates are in the saddle day and night and will be until after election.

G. Gilbertson and Ed. Lura and wife, of Stephen, spent Sunday with friends in the city.

O. L. Lamon was down from Fosston over Sunday looking up the division business.

Fred Townley who has a school near Fertile spent the Sabbath with his parents in the city.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A. M. Childs goes into the office of E. D. Childs & Co as book-keeper.

On Thursday afternoon the common expression of everyone was: "Oh, what a lovely afternoon."

George Ayers came in from Euclid on Tuesday, having finished the season's work for Robert Barney.

A big dinner at the Catholic church in Gentilly is advertised for next Sunday, to which the public generally is invited.

Prof. Strawbridge: "Call that an Eddy? If you call that an eddy I wonder how a whirlpool could spell?"

Brakeman Ed. VanDyke took the train west on Monday morning, his first run since he returned from his vacation.

Mrs. Ole Hanson has rented the cottage adjoining the Northern Pacific depot and will take possession this week.

It is getting about that time of year when you begin to think of those storm windows and storm doors and such.

Charlie Misner feels too proud for anything—all owing to a strip of sidewalk about two feet wide in front of him.

Miss Lillie Losey came in from her school, about seven miles east, and spent the Sabbath with her brother-Dep. Sheriff Losey.

The train on the St. Hilaire branch on Monday encountered a land-slide when near Red Lake Falls. The passengers had to be transferred by teams.

Willie Davidson went home to Keystone from the business college last week, sick, and later on the news was received here that it was a case of typhoid fever.

A delegation of Odd-Fellows went up to Thief River Falls on Friday to install a lodge up there. Grand Master Ford Lamkester was the chief installing officer.

Be sure to register. Oct 30th is the last chance you get before election morning. If you register then you don't take any chances. See that your name is on the list.

Wm. Musseuf, a German farmer living near St. Thomas N. D., was over last week looking for a good farm to buy. He found one and intends to come over to Polk county to live.

F. E. Scribner left last week for Boston, Mass., his future home. Mr. S. leaves many friends in Polk county who will wish him abundant success in his new home.

A. L. Sparby came up from Watson last week to visit relatives and friends in the city. He has purchased a building in Fertile and his wife has engaged in the millinery business there.

Missionary Strelsrud, from India, will give two lectures at the opera house next Sunday, Oct 28, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. No admission will be charged.

Prof. Speechmund, whose ad. appears elsewhere will give an exhibition in mind reading at the Opera house on Friday evening Oct. 26th. He will give an exhibition drive through the streets blindfolded this (Thursday) noon.

Competing for the office should have a great deal of weight if the best interests of the community is the object, but it does not seem to be the case. "He's on the ticket" is all they seek to know of a man's qualifications.

Frank Skinner was not feeling extra well himself last week and soon the trouble developed into a genuine case of typhoid fever. We learn that the doctor succeeded in breaking it up, however, and Frank is now doing nicely.

Aside from Northern Minnesota, Populism is a thing of the past practically, and here it is not as vigorous as it was by half. There are, however, self-deceived victimes enough left to make up quite a vote. We are slow to act up here.

L. J. Carlson was in from Hill River on Wednesday. Says there is too much land in the thirteen towns as yet not proved up on to make division profitable. Mr. C. gives it as his opinion that Hill River will give a majority against division.

Osmoud K. Knudson was over from the westside last week and dropped in to assure the JOURNAL that everything was not as dead set on division as the East Grand Forks people would have us to think. He don't think division will win.

So far as we know Miss Hancock has not announced who her assistant will be in case she is elected superintendent of schools. It is an open secret, however, that Lew Gooler has the promise of that position if Prof. O. McCrillis is elected.

Rudy Bankhardt informs the JOURNAL that his brother Henry was married at Wahpeton last week. Henry has lots of friends in this neck of the woods who are patiently waiting to have a box of Brown's selects tapped at the Cleveland house or somewhere. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

A much needed improvement is being made at Mentor. The company last week put men on to work to build a new depot, and the Mentorites are getting to feel too nice for anything. Well, they have waited long and patiently, and deserve a good building.

F. M. Eddy was about the city on Friday interviewing our people and getting acquainted. Says he finds matters in the district in a very encouraging condition and thinks the Republican ticket will make great gains, and will win by a good majority.

Mrs. A. M. Ham moved into the house adjoining the Episcopal church, the rectory, last week. Mr. Ham is so busy on the road these days that he scarcely finds time to be home long enough to get acquainted with his family, much less to make acquaintances.

Knute Tedmanson was in from Minnkota Bay on Thursday, shaking handswith his old friends. Says he has made more money from his cows this year than from his wheat and thinks next year he will pay more attention to flax and barley than to wheat.

Prof. McCrillis was in the city over Sunday trying to find out how many votes Miss Hancock will get in this city. He find a very discouraged expression on him when he went away on Monday morning, and seemed to get the idea that he is not in it wherever the lady is known.

Henry Rodman was in from Lambert on Monday on his way to Grand Forks with beef cattle and stopped in the city to chat with old friends awhile. He says that the town of Lambert is utmost solid for Nelson county, but against all other divisions.

Dr. A. A. Just wishes us to say that the report that was circulated that Mrs. H. D. Pinkerton was very low with typhoid fever is erroneous. He was called to LaKota to consult with local physicians in the case of the wife of H. D. Pinkerton's brother. We learn that she died later on.

Halvor G. Dale was up from Nelsville last Thursday. Says they are overwhelmingly against division along the west side and the vote will be almost solid against it. They have an idea that their taxes are high enough already, and do not care to take any such chances of making them larger.

If elected clerk of the court W. A. Linstot will be one of the best in that line Polk county has ever had. Young, thoroughly competent and ambitious, he would strive hard and make such a record as would be creditable and a stepping stone to something better. His prospects of election are good.

What the country needs today more than it needs a single party victory is a stable, settled policy on the part of the government that will ensure a return to the conditions that prevailed before the government changed hands. This condition the Republican party offers and the people of the country will accept it—if they are wise.

Miss Marie Gjertson, who has lately been added to the faculty of the Crookston Normal School and business College, will give an elocutionary recital at College Hall, on Friday evening Nov. 2d. Some of the best musical talent in the city will assist. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of books for the college reading room. Program will appear next week.

The elements seem to be conspiring against so much political chinning. It is getting so it rains every Sunday now, which is bad for the flights of oratory that nightly invade the crowded precincts of the average country school house—or would if it was not for the rain. Monday evening's rain did not deter the spielers very much, however; they got there just the same.

A private letter from Sam Godfrey, Oregon City, Oregon, assures his friends of his good health, but gives a rather dismal picture of affairs. From the tone of the letter we are satisfied that the average dweller of Polk county is better off here than he would be in the tinted Oregon country. Sam talks as though, if he was back in Polk county he would not try very hard to get away again.

Shunered along to a fine point the Populist orator employs means "leading-strings for the people, especially the farmers and working men." The Pops act on the theory that farmers and laboring men ought to be under a guardian in order to enable them to do business and they propose to place them under the guardianship of the government. This thinking men in these classes are beginning to resent this espionage over their rights.

As the days pass by the fact that county division is dead beyond all hope becomes more and more apparent. At Mentor, where at one time there was said to be quite a division sentiment growing up, it is now that very few favor it, unless, perhaps, there are some who favor letting off Nelson county, and this is probable. The sentiment all along the west side, except at East Grand Forks, is becoming almost solid against division.

The potato crop, the barley crop, the oats crop and the little flax that was raised this season has helped the shortage on wheat to such an extent that farmers hardly realize that wheat is actually ten cents a bushel less this year than last, in this market. Besides this, more farmers have found a good profit in hunter during the year; those who mads butter in the winter time made more money out of it than those who depended upon summer butter-making, and did not have proper facilities for keeping it during the time when the price was so low last summer. A little ice would have kept it until it reached 20 cents again. In all probability very much less wheat will be sown next spring than last and there will no doubt be a good demand for seed flax and for seed barley as well as wheat, too. Everything a farmer raises promises better than wheat in the immediate future.

Everywhere that F. M. Eddy goes he makes friends, and when he addresses an audience it becomes perfectly plain to his hearers that the Republican party made no mistake when he was nominated. If Mr. Eddy is not elected this district deserves to suffer all the evils that would naturally fall to its share caused by incompetent legislation. Great Scott! it does seem as though we had had enough of the Kittle style to suit the most fastidious taste.

George Berthiaume rather stole a march upon the boys last week when he went over to Grand Forks a bright, promising young bachelor and returned a benedict, having been married to Miss May Peterson, and none there knew that he contemplated such a step. The young lady is well known in this city where she has resided for several years and made many friends. George has grown from boyhood in this city and the young couple start in life under very favorable auspices, with the best wishes of hosts of friends.

Irn McDaniels who has a fine farm about three miles from this city in the town of Lowell, brought the finest sample of corn to title office last week that we have seen yet. It is of the white dent variety, great loug, well-filled ears with as many kernels on each and every cob as can be stuck on, even growing down to the very ends of the ears. He had 300 bushels of that kind of corn and will save plenty for seed to supply all who want good seed corn. To be sure to get some it is better that you apply right now while he is sure to have it.

John Peterson was in from Hill River last week looking up division in the interest of the proposed Columbia county. He thinks Columbia county stands no show and unless Columbia county is allowed to go there is no use in this division question will continue for all time. Says only for that question there would be a regular land slide back to the Republican ranks this fall. Speaking of the Saugstad colony Mr. Peterson says that one of his neighbors, who joined it, came to Hill River a few years ago with nothing and now has a half section of eligible farm land, well improved with a good supply of stock and machinery and intends it all in a very short time in Polk county. He predicts many very sadly disappointed colonists up there ere long and expects to see many of them back again.

Sheriff Grundyseen had an experience down the line last week such as the average itinerant political speaker doth often encounter. He got off the train late one night and was directed to a great barn-like building which he was assured was "the best hall in the town," and in due time he was conducted to bed with a lantern. Next morning, ha avers, as soon as he awoke he observed a great big overgrown gray-back trying to drill a squad of buckwheats, a sort of a dress-parade—so he piled out and dressed. At breakfast, Holston averred that there were 16 flies in his coffee and the Sheriff could not convince him that there were no flies on him. When the sheriff came to pay his bill he was astounded to be assessed one dollar for said accommodations but the landlord gravely assured him it was all right—only 25 cents each for bed and breakfast, as the populist silver dollar was only worth 50 cents and the sheriff went off to ponder, and catch the first freight out, in doing which he sprained his ankle and had to come home for repairs. Ha says patriotism comes high but we must have it.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. J. K. Mertz came up from Minneapolis on the great Northern road on Saturday morning and went out to Fosston, where he organized a post. He returned in the evening and went with a few of the members of Col. Cobham Post and of the W. R. C., for whom he gave a very instructive talk on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Grand Army, after which all present sat down to a fine little banquet provided by the ladies of the W. R. C. The commade outlined a plan that he has formulated for organizing picket posts, composed of members of the post who live remote from the post. For instance Col. Cobham Post has some members living at Mentor, at Fisher and other points too remote to be easily accessible. There are also old soldiers at those outlying points who would join could they receive the full benefits of the Post but who think it is not worth while as it is, and these could join a picket-post and receive the full benefits. The idea is an excellent one and will without doubt be adopted. Notwithstanding the weather was so inclement everybody who made the necessary effort to get out enjoyed it, and it was a pity that every member of the Post could not have been out. Commade Mertz remained in the city until Sunday evening then took the train for Fergus Falls.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous life and appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trustworthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

There can be no doubt that Haller's Sure Cure Cough syrup is a reliable and efficient remedy for Croup, Hoarseness, Sore throat and lung troubles, for if not druggists would not repeat their orders, and their customers would not use it and give it their endorsement. It must be good or else the Haller company would not and could not guarantee it. F. L. Kermott is authorized to refund money for every bottle proving unsatisfactory.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Estray.

Came upon my premises, Sept. three spring calves, two heifers and one bull calf. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

[25-27] H. C. JOHNSON.

Thos. Gibson, a stockman, writes from Rockport, Utah, under date May 12, 1893. "Gents:—I have used your Haller's Barb Wire Liniment and am so well pleased with it that I have no hesitancy declaring it to be the best I ever used for wire cuts, sore and wounds. It is truly a wonderful healer, and I would not think of raising stock without it." F. L. Kermott, druggist, sells and guarantees it.

Frank Hawkins will make a specialty of pork packing and is in the market for all the hogs in the country. Before you sell them hog see what Frank will pay you for it. Incidentally also he will be glad of an opportunity to bid on your choice beef cattle and sheep. Remember the place. Reckitt block, Chas. Vine's old place.

Found.

On the evening of Wednesday, Oct 17th, in the town of Andover, one package of notes. Owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses.

[25-30] WESLEY A. BURNAM

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new planos from $140 to $800, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $30 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

KOHN BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

[21-37]

J. H. Rothwell, druggists at Trumbell, Neb., writes Jan. 8, 1894: "Gents:—I have sold your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup, your Corn Cure, Barb Wire Liniment and your Pain Paralyzer on the warrant to do as represented or refund the money, and he it said to the great credit and reliability of your preparations, that none have been returned—all had given good satisfaction." These superior remedies are sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

A. C. WILKINSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Fosdick & Angelin's store, Main St. Crookston.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894. NO. 29.

Historical Society

A Deliberate Suicide.

On Monday evening a well-known character about town known as Larry Dugan, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid, lying in about three-quarters of an hour. He was in the barroom at about 7:30 and invited them up to have something with him. He mixed whisky as his, and when a small glass was set up he called for a larger one and turning round went into the sitting-room and sat down in a chair just at the left of the door entering it from the hall. His actions soon attracted attention and when the boys crowded around him he began to tell them good bye, saying that he had taken a dose that would fix him and that he would soon be cold and stiff. A couple of the bystanders run for a doctor and soon returned with Dr. Farley, who arrived when the man was almost dead and he expired in a few moments. An ounce phial was found in his pocket and it is supposed that he took an ounce—enough to kill a regiment. The coroner was summoned who ordered the body removed to the morgue where an inquest was held Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Dugan had appeared to be in very low spirits for several days but aside from this no cause for his rash act can be assigned.

Wonders of Mind-Reading

During last week a score of instances of one mind being able to read another by the simple contact of the hands were given by Prof. Tyndall. On Thursday at noon, a committee of citizens took a pin and made a hole in the wall in the Masonic lodge room, then put the pin in a telephone pole at the corner of the Rickett block The Professor, blindfolded, was accompanied by Frank Herts who acted as medium. They shot down the street like mad, until they reached the corner, when the Professor put his hand on the pin immediately, and then rushed off in the direction of the lodge room, where he succeeded at once in putting the pin in the hole referred to. Of course there were a number of skeptics, but at the entertainment at the opera house the following evening a number of these had the satisfaction of personal contact with the Professor, and have since drawn in their horns, and acknowledged that, in fact, so far as they were concerned everything was "straight." A number of tests were given, all resulting in the same satisfactory way.

Does it Pay to Keep Good Stock?

The JOURNAL has always claimed that it does, and has given plenty of home instances to prove it, and here is another. A Polk county farmer who has acted upon this theory last week sold a cow for $35 spot cash, and cows can be had in droves, if you want them, at from $15 to $20 a head. And even that was not a big price for this cow because the animal is a Jersey, capable of making a pound and one-half of butter a day. The man who raises good stock is wise and the man who buys nothing else is equally so.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Oct. 29th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Haspel, Frank — Anderson, Ida 2
Budd, George — Larson, Kelene
Gaugh, E. Peter — Sinclair, 2

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.43
" No. 1 Northern	.41
Flax	1.07
Barley	30@37
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Wood, per cord	3.00@4.00
Butter	20@24
Eggs, per doz	.12
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

"The Big Bee" Of Railway trains in the Northwest and without a speedier is America in the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

SAYINGS POLITICAL.

Comments by the State Press on Policies and Men of All Parties.

Items of Interest Concerning Local Candidates—Mass Meetings, Etc.

'TWAS A ROUSER.

Enthusiastic Meeting of French-Canadians, Addressed by F. R. Leroux, of Minneapolis.

A large audience of French Canadians listened Friday evening at the City Hall to a public address delivered in French, by F. R. Leroux, of Minneapolis, state organizer of Franco-American clubs and editor of Echo de l'Ouest.

After having insisted upon the necessity of being organized, if they wanted to be recognized, the speaker dealt with the Democratic party, pointing out its failure to fulfill its platform adopted at Chicago, and showing clearly and forcibly the difference between the two tariffs.

But the hardest blows he struck were on the Populist party.

Having heard S. M. Owen the day before, Mr. Leroux had fully appreciated the wonderful weakness of this windy effort, and said among other things: "What do you think, gentlemen, of a so-called statesman, a candidate for governor of our great state of Minnesota, who, before an intelligent audience, exclaims childishly, 'Who among you are not willing to-day to receive a few silver dollars?' What do you think of a politician who comes before an intelligent audience and pitifully says, 'If a Republican speaker comes to you and says that free coinage of silver would make the sune owners rich, 'nuver'mine I don't care?' Is it not keeping people in ignorance?"

Mr. Leroux showed plainly the tendencies of the Populist party to socialism and anarchy, and finished his speech by relating the insult made to the French-Canadians by Kyle, the Populist United States senator.

Mr. Leroux's speech is considered by all who heard him, irrespective of party, as one of the ablest, clearest and strongest made in this part of Minnesota during this campaign.

Pops Get Together.

The Pops had a gathering at the opera house here on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by E. E. Loumen, Haldor E. Boen and S. M. Owen. Mr. Loumen acted as a fillibuster, saying until the great lights should arrive from McIntosh, and stated he did not intend to say anything, which role he carried out to perfection. He was followed by Mr. Boen, who, although in a somewhat roundabout way, advocated the idea that circulating needles must be based on something more substantial than wind. Mr. Boen's friends should take him aside and properly instruct him before he is allowed to appear in public. It sounds odd to hear a Populist advance this idea. Mr. Owen's speech was much the same as a small boy who struts about and tells his playmates what an will do when he gets to be a man. No arguments were advanced, no records of his party stated, and only the bare assertion made that he would put everything to rights when he became governor. A greater instance of presumption and supreme gall we have never witnessed. And still he seemed to believe that his hearers were a lot of fools who would vote for him simply on his assertion that he would do this and so.

A feature of the evening which was deservedly applauded was the performance of the Fisher Quartet, composed of girls in their teens down to little tots of four or five years. They gave a couple of campaign songs in excellent style, of which the Fisherites might well be proud.

Vote for Bob Dunn.

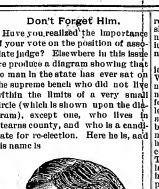
On this subject the Little Falls Transcript says:

"Any voter who appreciates the necessity of having an honest and competent officer in the position of state auditor will vote for R. C. Dunn. Every citizen is interested in preserving the state school lands from fraudulent sale, and Bierman has shown that he is not a safe man for the place. One of the most important results in the state election is to redeem the state auditor's office from the man who now controls it."

Tonight occurs a big meeting at the opera house to consider county division.

Don't Forget Him.

Have you realized the importance of your vote on the position of associate judge? Elsewhere in this issue we produce a diagram showing that no man in the state has ever sat on the supreme bench who did not live within the limits of a very small circle (which is shown upon the diagram), except one, who lives in Stearns county, and who is a candidate for re-election. Here he is, and his name is



LOREN W. COLLINS.

He is not only one of the ablest judges who ever sat upon the bench, but he represents a section of the state that never had a representative on the bench until Judge Collins. We do not believe in discriminating against a city simply because it is a city, but when the country offers a candidate who is by far the best one for the position, we do believe in supporting the country candidate every time. Vote for Judge Collins. who represents the country.

The Democratic Pow-Wow.

A corporal's guard or so gathered at the opera house on Monday evening to listen to a few remniding samples of the great unterrified trying to convince people that the Democrats have done enough to entitle them to continuance in power awhile longer. The first upon the carpet was E. M. Stanton, Democratic candidate for county attorney, who proceeded to administer a rich brown roast to McKenzie, of the Times, for the attacks that sheet has lately made upon him personally and also for his course in the present campaign—supporting the Populist candidate for governor, the Republican candidate for state auditor, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, and the dickens knows what all. He then launched forth in an eloquent talk on Democracy, calling it the party of the people and dealing in platitudes and generalities, but saying nothing in particular that would cause anybody to enthuse to a remarkable degree. He then introduced the Hon. Rufus Hoyt, of New York, who gave a talk upon various things and not much of anything in particular. He was followed by the Democratic candidate for attorney-general, Logan Breckenridge, who thought it would be a grand good idea if the Democrats would all hang together this fall—and we believe they will next Tuesday (or separately). Taken as a whole it was a sort of a cold-blooded affair without much to enliven the general gloom and showed plainly that the Democrats are fearfully and wonderfully at sea this fall—even the Pops had a bigger crowd last week.

County Division.

On county division the Fisher Bulletin says:

"Here are four propositions before the people of Polk county to divide the county. Each one is separate from the other, so far as voting goes, but Nelson county is the only county that stands independent of the others before the people. The propositions to form Nash, Red Lake and Columbia all go together, though on the ballots they will be voted separately, and should be voted thus:

Red Lake county—No.	X
Columbia—No.	X
Nash—No.	X
Nelson—Yes.	X

The reasons for thus voting, to the people of Fisher and its adjoining towns, are plain and simple. The county of Polk is too large, has not large enough or rich enough to be cut up into four. It can lose the thirteen towns that will make a new county without much hurt or harm to the two remaining townships.

But besides those reasons there are many others that should influence the readers of this paper. There is no mistaking the fact that the towns around this village, such as Fisher, Nesbit, Eyeland, Keystone and part of Huntsville do not desire to go to a county with East Grand Forks as the seat of government. And the better will be found for residents up to the limits of the city. This is reason enough why those towns should vote against Nash county, and also against Red Lake and Columbia, with whom Nash is in partnership.

The people of the towns of Eyeland, Andover, Roome, Tyrsil, Vineland, Hubbard and Lowell do not desire to be left in a Polk county no larger than twenty towns, as the four counties partnership would leave them. They will therefore vote against Nash, Red Lake and Columbia. But these towns must also remember that unless Nelson county had been kept in the field, the four counties scheme would have carried. They must also remember that so large a county cannot always be held together, and that to let a small portion like the thirteen towns go is the best way out of a bad job. The people of the southeastern part of the county now want to go as Nelson county. Fosston, for instance, stand, stands pledged to give grounds and build a court house for the new county free of cost. The people down there are for division of some kind, and if they can't have Nelson county, Fosston and the whole batch of them will go for Nash, Red Lake and Columbia, and take 2,000 votes that way. We cannot afford to have that. So the people of Fisher and all the towns named had better work and vote for Nelson county, and thus do what is perhaps fair, anyway, to a number of the farmers who are a long ways from the county seat, and who want a closer association with their county officials.

PINE LAND FRAUDS.

Auditor Biermann, R. C. Dunn and Governor Nelson Posted by the Duluth Herald.

Speaking of the efforts being made to defeat Gov. Nelson and R. C. Daun for auditor, the Herald says:

"The timber thieves are working hard to defeat Governor Nelson and Robert C. Dunn, the republican candidate for state auditor. They know that Governor Nelson will mean the protection of the state timber from their depredations and the collection of other fines for the stolen timber that has been stolen in past years. To prevent this, they are endeavoring with the aid of every device known to political fine workers to secure the re-election of Mr. Bierman, under whose administration of the state land department they have been enabled to rob the state of millions of feet of valuable pine.

Auditor Bierman, if he has been proven, has sold valuable timber at private sale instead of at public sale disposed of it at half the price which other purchasers were willing to pay; has accepted estimates that stated the amount of pine at one-eighth of what it was, and has regularly allowed hard wood timber to be cut under the pine timber rule, and has never taken a single step to protect state lands being robbed and despoiled of valuable pine. The timber thieves are anxious to continue in power the men who have allowed them to fatten and grown rich from their depredations, and have every fever to re-elect Auditor Bierman and defeat Mr. Dunn.

While he was in the legislature Mr. Dunn began a warfare upon these timber thieves which has borne rich fruit. As a result of the inquiries started by Mr. Dunn, the state has thus far recovered $37,500 in cash and a large quantity of timber which has been appraised, while many sales are still pending and others are to be initiated as soon as the data on which to base them is completed. Mr. Dunn's election to the auditorship would undoubtedly result in his being able to ferret out many other cases of pine robberies. He has declared that the scoundrels must be brought to justice and he will spare no effort to see that they are compelled to disgorge the amounts of their stealings. If this good work in behalf of the state, Mr. Dunn has been well seconded by Governor Nelson, who has set in motion the machinery of the law to bring the thieves to justice.

The best interests of the state will be advanced by the election of Governor Nelson and Mr. Dunn. The fact that they are being so bitterly fought by the pine land ring and their agents and satellites should cause every honest man to cast his vote in their favor. We need honest men on guard at the state house."

Of Steenerson's work in Kittson county, the News, of Hallock, says:

"The Hon. H. Steenerson addressed a very able address to a crowded house here Thursday evening. His remarks were well to the point and were well received by the people. Mr. Steenerson addressed the people at Kennedy Monday evening and at St. Vincent Wednesday evening, and was greeted by a large audience. His address at this place was to a packed house and deserves a lengthy write-up, but time and space will not permit. Sufficient is to say that he pulled every Populist argument brought out by Donnelly in the adjoining counties, and has done some wiant personal with Mr. Steenerson and was paid back in full with interest in the evening. Mr. Steenerson was enthusiastically cheered to the finish."

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Glarkey. [26-tf]

THAT $100 CHECK.

It Bobs Up Serenly, and Like Banquo's Ghost, it Will Not Down.

Other Methods Pursued by the Publishers of Farm, Stock and Home.

Which go to Prove That S. M. Owen Lacks More Than Wings of Being an Angel.

In our last issue we gave a short account of some of Mr. Owen's business methods, showing that he had been systematically obtaining business by fraudulent representations. We then failed to state that S. M. Owen lays all the blame on his brother, H. R. Owen, and disclaims any knowledge of wrong-doing on his part, so he is concerned, and contends that he is not responsible for his brother's misdeeds. In the first place, this is sheer nonsense. S. M. Owen is the head of the Farm, Stock and Home Co., and undoubtedly knows what the company is doing; and if he does not, is much less of a business man than we took him for.

If he does not know how his own business is conducted, what could be expected of him as governor of the state of Minnesota? ?

If he does know how his business is conducted, what can be expected of him as governor?

He is either dishonest or incompetent, and we are of opinion, from the evidence before us, that he is both.

The following appeared in Printers' Ink, of July 11 last, a weekly paper published in New York City, devoted to advertising, and popularly called "the little schoolmaster of advertising:"

"COMMON SLEEVES.

"The publishers of the American Newspaper Directory, under date of Tuesday, July 3, remitted a check for $100 to Mr. V. T. Cole of Minneapolis. This is the eleventh payment of the reward offered by them for the discovery of a circulation rating in their book shown to be not in accordance with facts, although based on a statement emanating from the office of the paper. A facsimile of the report, proved by Mr. Cole to be false, and the falsity of which is not denied by the paper, is here given.

To the Publishers of the American Newspaper Directory:

No issue of this paper for the period of a full year preceding the date of this certificate has been less than 18,000 complete copies. Today we print 48,000.

Name of paper—Farm Stock & Home.
Town and State—Minneapolis, Minn.
Signature—Farm, Stock & Home Company,
H. R. OWEN, Manager.

Date Oct. 3, 1893.

It is interesting to be told that Mr. Owen is the Populist candidate for governor of Minnesota. In seven years only ten other instances of false circulation reports furnished to the Directory have been reported, although the reward of $100 for every such case is promptly paid as soon as the facts are made to appear."

Printers Ink is in error in stating that H. R. Owen, who signed the above, is the candidate for governor, which correction they made in the issue of July 18.

Another instance of Mr. Owen's philanthropy and desire to relieve the distressed and down-trodden workingman is given in the St. Paul Call of Monday, Oct. 29, where it is shown that Mr. Owen advanced money to the pressmen who printed his paper and was so liberal as to charge him only 28 per cent interest for such accommodation. It would seem from this that he is something of a Shylock himself, and only wants the opportunity to grind the poor, even to the extent of 28 per cent interest.

An Able, Honest Man.

While it is beyond doubt that W. A. Lauctot will be elected to the position of clerk of court, it should not follow that his friends neglect on that account. Over-confidence has defeated many an able man for office, and it is not beyond the possibilities that it might so result in this case. Mr. Lauctot is an able young man, who has won his way in this community, and deservedly stands high. He is an honor to his French-Canadian friends, and a good example of what ability, integrity and perseverance can accomplish. We can assure any who do not know him that they will never have cause to regret having cast their vote for W. A. Lauctot for clerk of court.

Chas. Misner: "There was a three-ring circus at Warren same day I was there, with me and Owen and Boen in the ring. Next week Boen will be Owen in the soup and I will be the only attraction in the combination still in the ring. Watch my smoke."

MATTHEW MARSHALL'S PREDICTION.

The Democratic Policy Must Kill Some of Our American Industries.

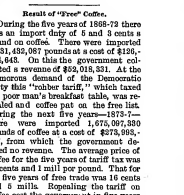
It has generally been supposed that Matthew Marshall, the commercial writer of The Sun, was a man of judgment, but people are beginning to doubt this, and with reason. In a recent issue of that paper we find the following:

"Although the protection afforded under the German tariff bill "is sufficient to keep alive most of them" (the manufacturers). He acknowledges that some must die, but this is a matter of little concern because in his opinion "the loss to trade by the stoppage of the rest will be compensated by an increase of activity in the importation of foreign goods." It is fortunate that Matthew Marshall did not attempt to explain, because he couldn't, how the stoppage of any of our manufacturing industries, which means idle people with no purchasing power, can "be compensated by an increased activity in the importation of foreign goods," which simply means sending so much money out of the country to pay foreign wages and to check the distribution of wages here and the purchasing power of our people.

Matthew Marshall then went on to denounce those Democrats who urged the president to let the German bill become a law. He must have had in view The Sun's France-American contemporary, the New York Herald, when he said, "They exhibit the groveling spirit of the Parisian shopkeepers." Further on he stated, "They forget that the advantage which they gain will be temporary, while the injury to the country will be lasting." How can this be if "the stoppage of the rest" of our manufactures "will be compensated by an increased activity in the importation of foreign goods?"

This deliberate contradiction in one paragraph of what was written in a previous paragraph not only makes people wonder if Matthew Marshall is sane, but also if the commercial columns of The Sun are becoming as attorney-at-law and editorial predictions of a wheat famine. The latter never go head hungry. There will always be ample wheat in the world to supply him with a crust. But he should not persistently advocate in his paper a policy for the United States that will make the people go hungry and become dependent upon charities and free soup-houses. It is un-American.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn the Vilest Sinner May Return."



Result of "Free" Coffee.

During the five years of 1868-72 there was an import duty of 5 and 3 cents a pound on coffee. There were imported 1,231,455,087 pounds at a cost of $126,-294,643. On this the government collected a revenue of $55,518,331. At the clamorous demand of the Democratic party this "robber tariff," which taxed the poor man's breakfast cup, was repealed and coffee put on the free list. During the next five years—1873-7—1,676,997,320 pounds of coffee at a cost of $273,982,-977, from which the government derived no revenue. The average price of coffee for the five years of tariff tax was 16 cents and 1 mill per pound. For the five years of free trade was 16 cents and 5 mills. Repealing the tariff on coffee cost the government in five years $55,016,331 in loss of revenue and cost the people $107,105,220 in increased price of coffee. And such is the price of Democratic statesmanship! But you ask, How could this be? When we repealed our tariff Brazil levied an export tax and transferred the $53,000,-000 to her coffers, and the importers formed a "syndicate" and transferred the $107,000,000 to their pockets. No wonder New York importers want free coffee.—See Dewey, Export Duties, 1897 to 1888, page 127.

Get Wages if You Can.

"It is a good thing to have money and a good thing to work for it, but you must be careful not to pay too large a price for it. It is your right to labor for it and your right to get it if you can."

This from the New York Herald's Sunday sermon, Aug. 26, is tolerably amusing when we consider how that sheet has been clamoring for the importation of foreign goods in the interests of its French clients. "Get it if you can" means come down to French wages.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Olivia is enjoying a building boom.

Duluth has voted by a majority of 197 to purchase the waterworks and gas plants.

A child of Henry Hartman near Sleepy Eye, fell out of bed and fractured its skull.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus Rohweder of Winona celebrated their 80th wedding anniversary a few days ago.

Insurance men have petitioned the fire board for larger water mains in the business district of St. Paul.

Ex-United States Marshal Campbell is suing in United States court to recover his expenses while in office.

Minnesota postmasters: Adrian, J. B. King; Appleton, J. S. Ewer; Kasson, George B. Besley; Waterville, Patrick O'Leary.

University of Minnesota football team defeated the Purdue university eleven on the Minneapolis grounds Saturday.

The Southern Minnesota Teachers' association held a three days session at Mankato last week. One hundred and fifty teachers were present.

The Northern Pacific line of elevators was sold at auction at Moorhead to R. W. Peet of St. Paul, for a reorganization committee. The price was $500,000.

At Caledonia in the case of Eagle vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,400. The suit was for personal injuries.

Benjamin D. Williams, Indian commissioner of the White Earth agency, was in St. Paul Friday. Mr. Williams says the White Earth Indians are contented, and are in good condition.

Calvin Christie, the St. Paul boy sentenced to be hanged last Friday at Kalispel, Mon., has been respited until Nov. 23 to give the supreme court time to review the motion for a new trial.

Rev. Simon Saagstadt, a former prominent minister of Minnesota, will establish a new Norway in British Columbia. The colony will number about 3,000, and has assets of half a million to start on.

The attendance at the state school of agriculture is now 123, as compared with 60 for the second week last year. Efforts are being made to secure additional dormitory accommodations at St. Anthony Park.

The state auditor is in receipt of a list of selections of Salt Springs indemnity lands, approved by the secretary of the interior, amounting to 1,000.53 acres. This makes the quantity of lands certified under this grant 11,447.83 acres.

Dr. Reynolds, the veterinary surgeon at the state agricultural farm, is investigating the reported disease among the hogs in the vicinity of Cottage Grove, Washington county. He believes it is the swine plague, and has established a rigid quarantine.

The abstract of the condition of national banks of Minnesota, exclusive of St. Paul and Minneapolis, at the close of business on Oct. 2, shows the average reserve to have been 21.02 per cent, against 23.39 on June 29 last. Loans and discounts increased from $14,836,793 to $15,445,812.

A new company has been formed for the purpose of operating the Winona and Southwestern, which was sold a few months ago by Receiver Salmon to H. W. Lamberton, V. Simpson and M. G. Norton. The road extends from Winona to Osage, Ia., a distance of 117 miles, and was bought for $400,000. The new organization is to be known as the Winona and Western and is to have a capital stock of $3,000,000, with the limit of liability at $6,000,000.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

What a Fair Average Will Give the People Next Month.

St. Paul, Oct. 30.—Forecast Official Lyons of the government weather bureau at St. Paul, has compiled from the records some data of interest regarding November weather for the past 25 years in this city. He finds that the mean or normal temperature of the month is 30 deg., the warmest November being in 1876, when the temperature averaged 38 deg., and the coldest November in 1889, with a mean of 22 deg. Great extremes of temperature are found. On Nov. 1, 1886, the thermometer climbed up to 70 deg. and came down again, while on Nov. 26, 1876, the lowest temperature was 24 deg. below zero.

The greatest snowfall recorded in any consecutive 24 hours (record extending to winter of 1872-73) was 6.3 inches fell on the 16th and 17th, 1886. The prevailing winds have been from the southwest. The mean velocity of the wind was 10 miles from the southwest on the 7th, 1874.

Reception to Colonel Hiles.

St. Paul, Oct. 30.—At the rooms of the State Historical society in the state capitol a reception was tendered to Colonel John H. Hiles of Erie, Pa. Colonel Hiles is a son of Major John Hiles, who was the commandant at Fort Snelling from 1838 to 1857, and he has written for publication by the Historical society a series of interesting reminiscences.

Tapped Foot Room Wires.

St. Paul, Oct. 30.—Wire tappers have beaten the South St. Paul pool rooms out of an unknown amount. According to best advices they had been at work for about two weeks without suspicion, and it was only discovered by accident that any tapping had been done. The apparatus was found in a vacant house.

Tried to Burn an Elevator.

Morris, Minn., Oct. 29.—During Senator Davis' speech an incendiary attempt was made to burn the elevator of S. Stewart. The fire was extinguished with small damage. No clue to the perpetrators.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Ex-Prime Minister Baron Bille of Sweden is dead.

The Ohio grand lodge of Masons is in session at Columbus.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $112,193,486, of which $69,461,885 was gold reserve.

Interviews with the leading men of Philadelphia are in favor of the state control of the Lincoln monument at Springfield.

The 12th annual meeting of the Women's Temperance Society of Pennsylvania is in session in the First Presbyterian church at Pittsburg.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 46,604 tons against 47,888 for the preceding week and 63,384 for the corresponding week of last year.

O'Donovan Rossa has sent a letter to Archbishop Corrigan protesting against the action of Edwin F. Uhl, assistant secretary of state, in refusing to issue a passport to him.

Forty bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Anina, Hungary, where the explosion of fire damp occurred on Saturday last. In addition, thirty persons have been seriously injured by the explosion.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The cash balance in the treasury is $112,247,241, of which $69,518,432 is gold reserve.

E. G. Yeatman of Washington has succeeded in breaking the American bicycle 24-hour road record, the new mark being 302¾ miles.

Julian Pannesfote, British ambassador to the United States, who is now on leave of absence, will not return to Washington until December.

The two greatest pacers of the age, Robert J and John R. Gentry, have been matched for a race on the Buffalo driving park course Thursday, Nov. 1.

Augustin Lopez and Macon Crese, the murderers of McSweeney and Hoppe, the Americans murdered near Oaxaca, Mex., have been sentenced to death.

Portugal has accepted the invitation of the United States and has signified the fact in the agreement to be arranged by the Paris arbitration of the seals in the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

The cash balance in the treasury is $111,407,391, gold reserve, $69,030,035.

The Marchioness of Queensbury has obtained a decree nullifying her marriage to the marquis.

Capt. Robert B. Pegram, formerly in the United States and Confederate navies, died at Norfolk, Va., aged 84 years.

Rutherford P. Hayes, son of the ex-president, and Lucy H. Watts of Columbus, O., were married in that city Wednesday.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for September 1894, shows an increase over the same month in 1893.

Many of the Connecticut savings banks have given notice to depositors having more than $10,000 to draw down their deposits so as to relieve the banks from the operation of the income tax law.

Friday, Oct. 26.

The Christian Workers of the United States and Canada are in session at Toronto.

Justice Stephen J. Field has resigned as trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, national and world's secretary of the W. C. T. U., was stricken with apoplexy at Chicago and is not expected to recover.

The effects of the late Jean Bonciseault, actor and playwright, which for four years have been in a storage warehouse in New York, have been disposed of at auction.

Captain R. H. Pratt's annual report of the Carlisle Indian school, shows a successful year with advances in all departments. There are now on the farms 493 boys and 328 girls.

Commodore William Evelyn Hopkins died at San Francisco, aged 73. He was appointed to the naval academy from New Virginia. He had command on the receiving ship Independence, stationed at Mare Island.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

Mrs. Langtry has sailed for New York on the Paris.

The assignment of Banker Day of Milwaukee has been postponed until the November term.

The London Times says that Johan Strauss, the composer, who is suffering with a cold, is seriously ill.

Philadelphia is celebrating the landing of the "Good Ship Welcome," on the shores of the Delaware, Oct. 27, 1682.

The war department has issued a general order fixing the annual allotment of ammunition for target practice at 80 for target practice at $6 for cavalry and $4.50 for infantry.

Mrs. Cleveland has consented to christen the steamship St. Louis of the International Navigation company, which will be launched from Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

Monday, Oct. 29.

Prince Ministre Nicolaievicz of Roumania has resigned.

At Leon Palustre, the famous archeologist, died Sunday at Tours, France.

The steamship Falcon is still unheard from and hope for her safety has been abandoned.

The John Street Methodist church of New York city celebrated its 125th anniversary Sunday.

The Cherokee Nation has offered a reward of $200 on the heads of the Cook gang of outlaws, and there are now about 400 well armed men in pursuit of the desperadoes.

The London Globe revives the report that Lord William Beresford is shortly to be married to the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York.

The Jamison Glass company, Pittsburg, has resumed work in its green and amber bottle factories, giving employment to a large number of men and boys.

TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

FORTY DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN A WEEK.

Reported From Cassville, Ills.—The Community Is Greatly Alarmed and Physicians From Outside Have Been Called to Help Combat the Disease.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—A special to The Times from Sturgis county says a fearful and death dealing plague of diphtheria is raging opposite Cassville, in Illinois, and coffins can hardly be furnished fast enough with which to bury the dead. Not fewer than 40 deaths have occurred within one week, and it is not uncommon to bury two children in a single coffin. The plague has now crossed the Ohio and is epidemic at Cassyville and Milfordtown, having been brought thither by families from Illinois fleeing from its ravages. A number of cases are also developing there and all the schools have closed. The community is in a general state of alarm. Among the few recoveries noted the victims have been left blind or paralyzed. A number of physicians elsewhere have been called to assist in combatting the disease, the local doctors thus far having been powerless to arrest the epidemic.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CLOSED.

Every Branch of Smith's Bureau Shut Up on Account of Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The smallpox scare at the interior department for from shutting, gathered force during the forenoon and by the time the clerks came back to work from their lunch at noon, a state of panic prevailed. The case of Owens, a messenger, when it became known, was the most serious of all the smallpox attacks. Owens is messenger to the chief clerk, and it was part of his duty to distribute documents to the several bureaus of the department. In this way he came into contact with about every branch of the service under Secretary Hoke Smith, and may have been the cause of the spread of the disease. Dr. Woodward, the health officer of the district, on the appointment of Secretary Smith to close the entire interior department in the interest of public health, and in accordance with the request an order was issued during the afternoon closing every bureau of the department.

A Mysterious Plague.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 24.—A mysterious plague has suddenly broken out in and about Wardner, Ida., in the Coeur d'Alene mining country and within the last few days several hundred people have been stricken, many of whom are miners. The local physicians are baffled as to the nature or origin of the epidemic, and local palsydrugs have been called to go to Wardner for consultation. The people are greatly alarmed and surrounding towns are afraid that the plague will spread. No deaths are as yet reported.

CHINESE AGAIN REPULSED.

Another Defeat Reported at Yi Chow With Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Tien Tsin says that the Chinese officials report that the battle occurred near Yi Chow Monday and that the Chinese were repulsed southward with a loss of 3,000 men on each side.

Have Orders to Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Tien Tsin defies that Japanese squadron is now cruising off the Shan Tung promontory to the south of it, the intention being to waylay Chinese reports from the Yalu, nine fleet left Wei-Hai-Wei Monday with orders to attack the Japanese squadron.

Japs Gained Another Victory.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.—The Japanese have gained a decisive victory at Kiuren over 17,000 Chinese. They fled towards An Tung. The Japanese captured a quantity of booty, 30 guns and 300 tents, as well as a quantity of provisions. The Chinese lost 200 killed, a number were wounded and many were taken prisoners.

Japs After Port Arthur.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 24.—It is reported that the second Japanese army has begun operations for the capture of Port Arthur.

RESCUED WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

All the Entombed Miners at Iron Mountain Taken Out in Good Order.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—A special to The Evening Wisconsin from Iron Mountain, Mich., says: The work of rescuing the imprisoned miners from the Pewabic was accomplished between 8 and 7 o'clock a. m. when they were hoisted to the surface as found at a dollar and without a scratch. There is great rejoicing in the community.

Indians Registered.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 29.—It is alleged that several hundred Indians who have been allotted lands in Kern county have been registering as voters in this county. The authorities are divided in opinion as to the constitutionality of the procedure.

Lost the Savings of Years.

YNTON, In., Oct. 29.—Albert Spaulding and mother, living two miles and a half east of here, were bound and gagged and the house robbed of $1,000. Old Mrs. Spaulding has been hoarding this money for years.

Czar's Condition Unchanged.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—An official bulletin issued from Livadia at 10 a. m. bearing the signatures of the five physicians in attendance on the czar says: The case during the night was fair. His appetite is good. His condition is unchanged.

Bicyclers Go Ashore.

Stony City, Ia., Oct. 29.—The ninth annual convention of the Iowa Society of the Christian Endeavors has closed.

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with large wages in the east, 30 days established. With or without capital. We have a good salesman in two weeks from any territory. Nursery stock is staple, sells everywhere. Pay weekly. Write at once stating in the world, etc. If you want money, write, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists, St. Paul, Minn.

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Ole Hanson, of Crookston, Minnesota, to Ole Hanson, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to Ole Hanson, as mortgagee, and Ole Hanson, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of September, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1893, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book 61 of mortgages on page 65.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600. payable five (5) years from date with interest at ten per cent (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of (11) coupon interest notes and the said mortgage contains a power of sale.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, and doing business in the State of Minnesota, by its certain instrument in writing duly executed, acknowledged and delivered on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 424, duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby to Ole Hanson, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, as assignee, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 424.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, and doing business in the State of Minnesota, by its certain instrument in writing duly executed, acknowledged and delivered on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. duly assigned said mortgage and the debt secured thereby to Ole Hanson, of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, as assignee, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 424.

And whereas the said Ole Hanson, assignee of said mortgage, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole of said principal sum of $600. payable five (5) years from date with interest at ten per cent (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the conditions of (11) coupon interest notes and the said mortgage contains a power of sale, immediately due and payable

DOWN EAST FARMERS

FEAR CANADIAN COMPETITION WILL GLUT THE MARKETS.

Garden Truck, Hay and Sheep Must Sell For Less Money—A Lone Democrat: Politician Who Still Clings to Grover—Everything For the Tyrats.

I have been spending my vacation in a little country town way down in Maine. The old farmer with whom I boarded was an active politician, and as and I had many discussions. One day I rode over with him to the country store, a mile or two away, and while we were there another farmer came in and greeted my host with, "Well, Miller, ars they going to pass this tariff bill?"

"I dunno," said Miller. "Looks like it."

"Well sir," said the newcomer, "if they do, I've voted the Democratic tickets for the last time."

"Why?" asked Miller.

"Because," was the reply, "it it passes I'll have to sell my flock of sheep. I've been gettiug 38 and 80 cents a pound for wool, but if this bill passes I won't get more'n 15 or 16 cents, and I can't afford to raise wool for that. And that ain't all," he went on. "I can't get so much for my produce if they let the Canadians bring their stuff in here free or at a lower duty than they pay now."

"Do you think that no duty or a lower duty on Canadian farm products would affect you very much?" I asked.

"Well, I should think it would," was the reply. "Some things won't interfere with, but it will make a big difference in the price of my eggs and potatoes and turnips and hay and such stuff. They ought to put up the duty on hay if anything. There's too much Canadian hay comes in here now. And as for turnips, you see, St. Andrew's down there, just across the line, is a great place for turnips, and if them turnips didn't have to pay a duty it wouldn't pay me to raise any."

"Do you get a pretty good price for your produce now?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "there hasn't been as good a market for them as usual the last year, the times are so hard. A good many milk folks here shut down for a longer or shorter time, and that's made money pretty tight."

"Well, then," I said, "you farmers have as much to fear from the shutting down of the mills as from the coming in of Canadian products, haven't you?"

"More. We couldn't sell anything if the mills didn't run. Who'd we sell to?"

"That's just it," I said. "You see, you get just as much benefit from the tariff on manufactures as the manufacturer does. If there weren't any factories, you wouldn't have any market for your produce, so you profit by the tariff on manufactures as well as by the tariff on farm products. You need a tariff on both to protect you."

"Well, that's so," he replied, "though I hadn't thought of it before. I dunno but I'll vote for protection anyhow, even if they don't put wool on the free list and make me sell my sheep."

"There's no doubt that they'll make wool free," I said, "though I didn't know before that free wool would affect Maine much. Is de say enough to see the danger from the coming in of Canadian produce under a low duty, but I didn't suppose they raised wool here."

"They don't much," he said, "though I've got a small flock of sheep. The wool hasn't started on my sheep yet this year, though, and my wife says it's because I voted for Cleveland and free wool."

"Shouldn't wonder," I said.

"I don't think them western fellers who raise wool would kick more'n we do, though," the old farmer continued.

"I guess they do," I said. "You see, politicins against free wool have been sent to congress from 35 states and territories, but you people out in the east are in with this congress. Thetruists have the inside track with the administration."

Just here there entered a man with a Cleveland figure, who, I afterward learned, was a Democratic politician of local fame. Catching my last words, this politician asked in loud, impressive tones, "What is the loss to a few thousand woolgrowers compared to the gain to 70,000,000 of consumers?"

"Ah," I said, "but you must remember that those 70,000,000 consumers are also producers. They produce the articles which the woolgrowers consume. The benefits are mutual, and all have employment and money with which to buy the products of the others. To see the effect as a whole you must apply the same argument to everything. You be consistent, if not wise, you would have to make everything free. Then all your 70,000,000 consumers would soon find that they are producers also. Foreign goods would take the place of home products in our markets until our people, thrown out of work by the ruin of all our industries, would be too poor to buy even the products of European labor."

"We're not talking about 'free everything,'" returned he of Cleveland stature. "We don't want everything free, so we don't have to apply it to everything. We're talkin about free wool."

"Pardon me," I said, "for assuming for a moment that the Democratic party had any use for the level of consistency. There is chance for a whole day's discussion in finding out what raw materials are, as your senate has learned."

"Well, I'm for tariff reform and Grover Cleveland every time," said the politician as, pleading an engagement, he hurried out.

"Tariff reform and Grover Cleveland every time," I mused. "Never the nation or the people." And I, too, went on, followed by the two farmers.

GAIL H. LAUGHLIN.

Portland, Me.

Will Stick Like Molasses.

"Communism of 'pelf' is good. Let it stick where it belongs—to the sugar barrel party of free trade.

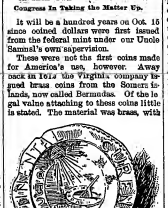
THE SILVER DOLLAR.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST COINAGE OF THE PIECE WAS 100 YEARS AGO.

Before That Time, However, the Colonies and the States Had Made Metal Money on Their Own Hook—Historians of Congress In Taking the Matter Up.

It will be a hundred years on Oct. 15 since colined dollars were first issued from the federal mint under our Uncle Samuel's own supervision.

These were not the first coins made for America's use, however. Away back in 1652 the Virginia company issued brass coins from the Somers Islands, now called Bermudas. Of the legal values attaching to these coins little is stated. The material was brass, with



CONTINENTAL SILVER DOLLAR.

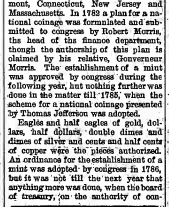
the legend, "Somer Island," and "s hogge on one side, in memory of the numerous droves of hogges which were found on their landing." On the reverse was a ship under sail, from which a gun was being fired. In 1646 the assembly of Virginia, whose inhabitants had therefore been obliged to depend wholly upon tobacco as a circulating medium, "having maturely weighed and considered how advantageous a good coin current would be to this colony," decided to issue copper coins of varying values from pennies to sixpence, and for some reason the coins never appeared. Seven years later, in 1653, the colony of Massachusetts did actually issue a coinage, the "mint howes," at which the pieces were made, being established at Boston by an order of the general court promulgated on May 27 of that year. The details of the specifications for this coinage were very quaint, 15 being provided that the "pecess" should be of "XII d, VI d and III d," which should be "of forme flats and stamped on one side with N. E."—for New England—and on the other with the proper notation showing the value of the coin.

They were to be like now starting English money in fineness, each shilling piece "to weigh threepeuny, troy weight, and lesser pieces proportionably." For some reason these coins were not at all satisfactory, and on Oct. 19 of the same year provision was made for the famous "Pine Tree coinage," each piece of which was to bear "a double ring on each side, with the inscription, 'Massachusetts,' and a tree in the center on one side and New England and the date of the coin on the other side." Ten years later a twopenny piece was added to the series, which lasted for 34 years, though none of the coins bore any date save 1563 and 1663, only two sets of dies appearing to have been made.

In 1652 Maryland provided for "the getting up of a mint within the province," but the mint never materialized, and the same is true as to the colonial mint of New Hampshire, which was authorized in 1776. During much of this time coinage for the colonies was issued in the old country. One series of coins so put forth was made by a man named William Wood, who secured a royal patent for coining small money "for the plantations" out of the combinations of metals known as "pinchbeck." One old time chronicler records indignantly that Wood had "the consciences to make 18 shillings out of a pound of brass." This money was so little liked by the colonists that it had to be withdrawn.

Subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, and especially during the nine years from 1778 to 1787 inclusive, when the control of the purse strings of the confederal congress and several of the individual states, including Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In 1783 a plan for a national coinage was formulated and submitted to congress by Robert Morris, the head of the finance department, though the authorship of this plan is claimed by his relative, Gouverneur Morris. The establishment of a mint was approved by congress during the following year, but nothing further was done in the matter till 1785, when the scheme for a national coinage presented by Thomas Jefferson was adopted.

Eagles and half eagles of gold, dollars, half dollars, double dimes and dimes of silver and cents and half cents of copper were the pieces authorized. An ordinance for the establishment of a mint was adopted by congress in 1786, but it was not till the next year that anything definite was done, when the board of treasury, on the authority of con-



"BOSHERAD" COIN OF NEW JERSEY.

gress, made a contract with Mr. James Jarvis for 800 tons of federal copper coins. As the federal mint was not yet built, these coins were struck at the Connecticut mint at New Haven and the Vermont mint at Rupert. They were singular looking pieces. One side of each bore 13 circles linked together, inclosing a circle in the middle of the coin, while in turn contained the words, "United States" and "We Are One." The other side bore a sundial, with the sun above it, and the inscription, "Fugio" "Mind Your Own Business" and "1787."

In 1792 a code of laws for the establishment and regulation of the mint was adopted, and under this code, with slight changes, the coinage of the United States was struck for 43 years. Eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles of gold, dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of silver and cents and half cents of copper were the coins minted. It was also enacted that the dollar should be considered the unit of federal money, and all accounts were ordered to be kept in accordance with the decimal system on which the coinage was based. In conformity with the provisions of the mint laws, the Land of Maryland, on July 18, 1794, deposited the mint $30,715 worth of Pendleton coinage to be recoined into federal money, and on Oct. 15 of the same year the first lot of dollars was finished and delivered. There were 1,758 coins in the lot. The ratio established between gold and silver by the early mint regulations, under which these coins were struck, was 15 to 1. The silver dollar was of 892.4 thousandths fineness and weighed 416 grains.

It will be observed that it took the federal government a long time to get down to the notional coinage of money. The question was one that vexed not merely a languid interest in congress, and it was urged against the project that the maintenance of a mint would be a serious drain upon the resources of the federal treasury. Had it not incurred that those unusually powerful political enemies, Hamilton and Jefferson, joined forces in favor of the mint it is likely that its establishment would have been even longer delayed. The first gold pieces were struck in 1795, and gold was coined from that time on continuously for years. For some reason, however, the silver dollar failed to circulate freely, and in 1804 their coinage was suspended until 1840, when 1,000 were struck. Nearly a century after that till 1826, when 300 were issued. After that silver dollars were coined every year, but it was not until 1869 that the number minted any one year exceeded 400,000, and it was not until 1874 that more than 1,000,000 were turned out in 12 months.

In 1817 gold quite disappeared from circulation, and no gold dollars whatever were struck till 1849, after the discovery of the precious metal in California. The money question was found to be quite as troublesome during the early years of the republic's life as it has ever since been. It was frequently up

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

for discussion in congress, and the discussions were quite as bitter and often along these very similar to those of the present day. It was the question of out-of place to enter into details concerning them in such an article as this. The mint at Philadelphia, where the first federal money mint was established, has always been the main coining place of the government as to number of pieces, though not as to value thereof. The gold coinage has been done principally at San Francisco since the opening of the mint there, which followed the discovery of gold. The Philadelphia mint is an extremely interesting institution, especially to the numismatist, for there is to be seen the largest collection of coins in the United States, including specimens of the continental dollars coined by the colonies before the establishments of the federal mint and figured here; of the "broshead" coins of New Jersey, and also there will be and of almost every series of coins ever struck in this country, either by the federal government, the colonies and states, or by private individuals.

To the general public it is likely that the actual making of the coins is more interesting than are the old pieces. The machinery and methods employed at Uncle Sam's mint are of the latest and most approved pattern, and although the processes applied in the making of stamps, presses and dies every time a piece is turned out is something enormous the machinery is perfectly and adapted to its work, and all its parts are so delicately adjusted that the operations seem to go on without any display of power. An orderly, who has been employed about the mint formany years, explained the process by which a shell ona day to a lady visitor, and the explanation was so simple and so characteristic that she printed it. Here is a repetition here may be excused on the same grounds:

"Making money," said the officer, "is just like making cake. You mix the dough. We mix the metal. You roll out the dough into sheets. We roll out the metal into bars. You cut the dough into shape. We cut the metal into coins. Then we stamp them. The metal that is left over is melted up and used again, just as the cook gathers up the cake overs, rolls them again and cuts more cakes."

Could anything be simpler?

M. I. DEXTER.

How Hindoos Use Their Feet.

Strangers in India are usually a good deal surprised at the curious ability possessed by the Hindoos to use their feet and toes in various industrial occupations. In the native quarters of the towns it is no uncommon sight to see a hatchet seize a piece of meat in his hands and cut it in two with a stroke of his knife held between the first and second toes of his foot. The shoemaker holds the board he is working with his great toe, and the wood turner uses his feet as well with his toes as his hands.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated January 1st, 1892, executed by Peter Anderson and Josephine Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Mortgage Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 68 of mortgages, on page 439, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) promissory note described in said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township number one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range number forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, which will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the taxes, assessments and insurance, if any, on said premises, with interest thereon from the date hereof, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in foreclosure thereof.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus D. Bruce,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 408

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Daniel Grant and Adelia Goudet, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Mortgage Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 15th day of November, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 68 of mortgages, on page 426-427.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $600, payable five (5) years from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) promissory note described in said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township number one hundred and forty-six (146) north of range number forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, which will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the taxes, assessments and insurance, if any, on said premises, with interest thereon from the date hereof, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated and agreed to be paid in foreclosure thereof.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus D. Bruce,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 402

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated January 1st, 1892, executed by Peter Anderson and Josephine Anderson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Mortgage Loan Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 68 of mortgages, on page 439, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) promissory note described in said mortgage, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus D. Bruce,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 402

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Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

If you desire your Hair Dyed any cannon bring it, send it to me with directions and your name and address and I will have and return it.

Yours, Respectfully,

C. E. MISNER.

RADGER'S HONED.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	1 00
24 lbs. Good Rice for	1 00
25 lbs. Pearl Barley for	1 00
30 lbs. Best English Currants for	1 00
20 lbs. Cooking Raisins (choice) for	1 00
12 lbs. Extra Choice California Prunes for	1 00
30 bars Handy soap for	1 00
28 bars Victor Soap for	1 00
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	1 00
Best White Vinegar, per gal	25
Fine Table Syrup, worth 50 cts. per gal	35
Golden Drip Syrup	25
Best Canned Corn, extra quality, per can	10
Best Canned Tomatoes, extra quality, per can	1 25
California canned fruit, Egg Plums, Green Gages, Gold Drop Plums and Muscat Grapes, you can find none better, per can	12½
2 gallon pails Syrup	60
Best Patent Flour per 98 pounds, lowest price	

TEAS.

You all like a good cup of tea; of course you do—we all do. That's just why we can recommend the Seal Brand Teas, the only uniform, uncolored Japan Tea you ever bought. Ask to see it when you visit us. Note prices:

60c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 40c
50c uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 35c
3 lbs. uncolored Japan Tea reduced to 1.00
4 lbs. Guatamala Rio for 1.00
5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

COFFEES.

We handle Clusse & Sanborn's celebrated line of Coffees. They were served to 21,000,000 people at the World's Fair, and are known far and wide as the best Coffees in the United States.

NOTE PRICES.

3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00
3½ lbs. Golden Santos Coffee for 1.00
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5 lbs. Crushed Java for 1.00

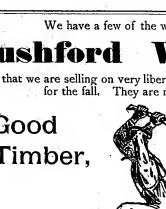
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

We have a few of the well-known

Rushford Wagons

left that we are selling on very liberal terms to close out for the fall. They are made of

Good Timber,



and it is "Bone Dry," too. The dry weather of the past season has demonstrated this fact. We also have a few **Walking Plows** and some **Flying Dutchman Cangs** left that we want to close out, and will make liberal terms on them to do so. Our stock of **Diamond Feed Mills, Spanning Mills, Harnesses, etc.,** is complete and the goods are each the best of the kind. We also make a specialty of **COAL AND WOOD** in car loads. Shall be pleased to make prices.

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Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston,

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Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term Begins October 2d, 1894. For Catalogue address

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or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

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Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, horses and shoes. We pay good prices for Black sear, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers n all the leading— **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**

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BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of Interest, payable annually at our office.

CROSS FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

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Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County it costs much be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....KNUTE NELSON.
For Lieut. Governor.....DAVID M. CLOSON
For Auditor.....H. C. DUNN
For Treasurer.....A. T. ROBINSON
For Secretary of State.....ALBERT BERG
For Chief Justice.....CHAS. M. START
For Associate Justice.....LORENZ W. COLLINS
For Clerk of Supreme Court.....DARIUS REESE

County Ticket.

For Auditor.....H. B. DAVIS
For Treasurer.....KNUTE OPHEIM
For Sheriff.....S. M. DARRAH
For Clerk of Court.....W. A. LAUGHEY
For Register of Deeds.....FRANK HANSON
For Judge of Probate.....J. WILHOTT
For Supt. of Schools.....IRA HANCOCK
For County Surveyor.....W. F. ARNOLD
For Court Commissioner.....G. R. FLAMER
For Coroner.....G. S. CHESTERMAN
For County Commissioner:
Second District.....J. J. ELLINGSON
Fourth District.....N. K. ANDERSON

Congressional.

For Member of Congress.....P. M. EMEY

Legislative.

For Senator.....BERNHARD SAMSON
For Representatives.....{P. S. WARK, JOHN WRIGHT, J. J. ROE.

THE vagaries of the leaders among the Pops are becoming more fully realized among the rank and file and the chances of Populistic success are lessening in like ratio. Our common everyday American people are not quite ready to embrace socialism and anarchy.

NEVER since the war has there been a more important election to to the country than next Tuesday will bring. It will fix the destiny of this country for several years at least, and will decide whether we shall run the country in the interest of England or whether we shall run it in the interest of America. Democrats represent England, Republicans, America. Which do you prefer?

THE political situation is full of promise to the Republican party and the outlook today is that it will win a decisive victory. But it will not be for the many and varied interests at stake for Republicans to sit idly down and rest assured and confident because the opposition, driven into a hole is active and desperate and will resort to any and all kinds of schemes to carry their point. What the country needs today to restore confidence is a Republican victory next Tuesday.

IF every farmer in Polk county could appreciate the importance of having the right kind of men on the supreme bench, there would be no farmer votes cast for John W. Willis. The same holds true with other lines of business, and the fact is if every voter would stop and consider the matter, Judge Lorenz W. Collins would get every vote in Polk county. Collins represents the country and the country should stand by Collins in this contest. Vote for Lorenz W. Collins for associate justice.

BEFORE another issue of the Journal the great political battle will have been fought and the victory won—or lost as the people have been sufficiently educated or not. If the lessons of the past eighteen months have been learned aright the result is not a matter of doubt. In that time the utter incompetency of the Democrats to rule has been shown as well as the fallacies of the Populist theory. We believe that the good common sense of the American people will come to the front next Tuesday, and in that case a Republican victory is assured.

THE Democratic policy in the matter of pensions is also on trial before the people of the country. If the country believes in a niggardly policy toward old soldier pensions the Democrats will win. The Democratic party, controlled by the South, occupies a position of open hostility toward the nation's defenders but we do not believe the nation will endure it. Every old soldier should once again buckle on his armor in defense of his rights and we will be sure to win. Simple justice to the old soldier is the watchword of the Republican party.

AS the days pass and the fact becomes more and more impressed upon the Pops and Dems that the people have decided to restore the Republican party to power and that they are not in it a little bit, they are getting desperate and the sir is becoming filled with all kinds of roorbacks. This is the kind of a year when such things don't go. People are tired of democratic incompetency and Populistic dreams and want something more substantial, so they will restore the party to power that gives them that, the Republican party.

THAT GREAT RALLY.

If Populism is not quite dead in Polk county, it will require but a very short time to kill it. Two years ago if the announcement had been made that as many of the good knights of Populism would speak in the opera house as did on Thursday night of last week, a prospective governor, a would-be lieutenant governor, a live congressman, and a would-be congressman, the house would not be half big enough to hold the number of Pops that would have gathered to hear them, to say nothing of Dems and Republicans that would have been curious enough to have dropped in, but as it was there was room enough and to spare. Hon. E. E. Lommen introduced the rocket and tried to show why Polk county should have the honor of making him lieutenant-governor, he appeared well satisfied with his efforts. Then Hon. Haldor E. Boen arose and tried to explain how hard he worked while in congress to make a law compelling water to run up hill and succeeded admirably in convincing people of how much he didn't know about legislature. S. M. Owen then gave his views upon the situation and told what he would do when he is made governor—but that event is so far off that voters present all felt as though they could not afford to wait so they, the majority of them, resolved that as they already had a governor and a kind of a government under Gov. Nelson, they would not forsaken sure thing for a remote possibility, but would cast a good, solid vote for Knute Nelson and the Republican ticket. As a whole, the "rally" which was intended to show the greath growth of Populism in Polk county was a dismal failure. It showed all too plainly that Populism is on the wane if not wholly played out and that the few who really do believe in it (if there are any such) have some other reason aside from the good of the country as the main spring of their actions. The singing by the little girls and Misses in their teens was an agreeable feature of the evening and very favorably commented upon, was in fact the feature of the evening.

THIS has not been much of a lurah boys campaign so far as torch light processions and all such demonstrations are concerned but it has been none the less an earnest one, a campaign full of argument rather than an appeal to enthusiasm. The republicans rely for success upon the good sense of the public.

THE Globe seems to have dropped the idea of electing Owen and is now making desperate efforts to whip Democrats into line for Gen. Becker. The Globe claims Becker's election by a comfortable majority if the Democrats will only stand by him. The Globe seems to have only just dropped onto the fact that its party has a gubernatorial candidate, and last week for the first time, gave Gen. Becker a good and complete write-up. Gen. Becker is a good man all right enough, but every good man can't always be governor.

THE only serious objection to the election of Miss Hancock that we have heard is no objection at all, when we consider the fact that in the discharge of her duties as county superintendent she has fully met and overcome this objection. It is said that a lady cannot attend to the duties of superintendent of schools in the winter time as well as a man could. Miss Hancock has fully disproved this by attending to those duties far better than some men in that position have done, and what she has already done she can do again. Vote for Miss Ida K. Hancock for superintendent of schools.

As long as the world stands there will be, without doubt, men who will make politics a trade, a business, a means of making a living. This class of beings is very liable to be tricky, scheming and full of guile and will be found invariably with the wheels in motion. We remember a few years ago to have heard farmers complain of the republican party that it contained too many of that class of people, and they joined themselves to the Populists to get rid of the "corruption in the republican party" and to the Populist party "corruption" straight came in and followed them—but we don't hear them complainnow. We do not believe in corruption in politics, but the way to get rid of it is not by giving up the party to it but by purifying the whole party. Attend the primaries and select only reliable men to conventions. Nominate only such men as are qualified for office—in fact control the party yourselves and not be controlled by the schemers in it.

THE Democratic and Populist papers are just now howling in great glee because the Scandinavian papers in Minneapolis have sold out to the Pops; and argue from that that every Scandinavian will vote against Knute Nelson. We don't see why that should necessarily follow, because, as a rule, the readers of those papers are intelligent enough to form opinions of their own, and before the flop those papers were profuse in their encomiums of the governor, who must be all right now if he was at the time they praised him. The readers of those papers are well aware of the fact that Knute Nelson is one of the best governors that Minnesota ever had, and the simple fact that one or two newspapers have dropped down to Pops or the fact that Knute Nelson will run is just as good a governor in the future as he has in the past. The fact that they have dropped suggests that some other influence has been brought to bear upon those papers than a sincere desire for the good of the country, and their readers are capable of understanding that as well as anybody. Scandinavians as well as others need a reliable man for governor, and they well know that Nelson is reliable.

R. C. DUNN is being opposed by every pine-land man in the state who is interested in making money out of the pine yet remaining. He must Bob, if elected, (and he will be if the people care a continental about protecting their own interests) will certainly look after the best interests of the people, and of this fact they are pretty well convinced. The pine ringsters know it and they know that it will not be healthy for their plans to have Bob elected, which is the reason that they are using every means to defeat him. They have opposed him all the way through, opposed his nomination in convention, but the will of the people was too strong for them there and Bob was nominated. They have continued to fight him, but again the will of the people will prove too strong and Bob will be elected by a good majority.

EVERY voter who has allied himself with the Populist party has done so with an object in view. With the farmer this object was to obtain relief from the condition of things that seem to bear down harder on the agriculation than up on any other. In this upper country the price of wheat went down below the cost of production, and wheat being the staple production the farmers found themselves in a bad box. The attitude of the Alliance legislature also caused capital to become timid and withdraw from the state, which pinched the farmers. Cunning demagogues took advantage of circumstances to charge all these evils up to the Republican party and actually persuaded many farmers to believe it and in this belief have joined the Populist party in hopes to find in an unlimited amount of paper money the panacea for all the ills that did afflict them. But they begin to see that Populism does not afford the relief they seek, but rather intensifies the evils they complain of and as a natural result they will drop Populism.

Every where that F. M. Eddy goes he leaves a good impression. This is what the Democratic Courier of East Grand Forks has to say of him:

F. M. Eddy, the Republican nominee for congress from this district, spoke at the opera house Tuesday evening to an unusually large gathering of both Republicans and Democrats, with a Populist thrown sandwiched in. Mr. Eddy is a good talker, very forcible in his statements and arguments and to our way of thinking is just the kind of a man this district needs for a representative in congress. He made many friends while here, even a number of Democrats paying much attention.

Of Stevenson's speech at St. Vincent the New Era says: Hon. Adelbert Stevenson spoke at the Republican rally at Reid Hall on Wednesday evening was well attended and turned out very satisfactory to the managers. Capt. Donaldson was the very efficient chairman and made an excellent speech. He named Norton, of Duluth, is the greatest bluffer we ever listened to, he was an engine running with, and feels about everything else did well to clear the track. Judge Cahill and, finally, for senator, was the next to speak; he is a handsome young man, is an excellent speaker and the party did not send a boy to mill when they selected him. Hon. Halvor Steenerson was the last to address the meeting, several times the great Crookston advocate soared into a bunch of history and at other times his speech was on line of deep thought, he spoke strongly in favor of Judge Collins for the supreme court. The greatest applause was in fact Steenerson would have carried the district had he run for congress. It should not be omitted that Mr. H. A. Helmeier, attended strictly and quietly to the business of mixing with the crowd and in picturesque language describing the virtues of Gov. Nelson, Capt. Donaldson should feel proud of his St. Vincent meeting. Rev. N. F. J. Wharton, A. and Mayor Cameron had seats on the platform.

"Furlow Blessed With good traveling accommodations, is the Klud to-day. But good is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They want the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The North-Western Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

COMMUNICATIONS.

County School Superintendent.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 31, 1894.
EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL:

As it appears that my motives for supporting Miss Ida K. Hancock for superintendent of schools have been misunderstood by those that do not know, I beg leave to offer a brief explanation.

Mr. McGillis told me three weeks before the P. P. convention, that he intended to try to secure the nomination, that in case he failed he would try for the Democratic nomination, with the Republican endorsement. He said that politics should cut no figure in selecting a county superintendent of schools; that the person best qualified should be elected. He has modified his ideas since, but has failed to change mine. He is a new man in the county, has offered no evidence that he is actually qualified, and has had no experience in the work.

Miss Hancock is far better qualified in every way, and has the enthusiastic support of the teachers of Polk county. The rumor that I am to be assistant superintendent in case she is elected is false. I claim the privilege to cast my support and vote as my best judgment dictates.

Yours Respectfully,
A. A. LOMMEN.

M. R. Brown met with quite a severe accident one evening last week. He was driving along from Mallory toward East Grand Forks when he met a team with a load of wheat. The Captain gave as much of the road as he could without going into the ditch, but it seems the man had no driver and was blind, so kept right along "in the middle of the road," (a populist team, likely,) and the result was an upset for Capt. Brown. His buggy was wrecked and he was considerably bruised up, and such as that he has been obliged to keep pretty quiet, so far. He was on his way to East Grand Forks to talk against division when the accident happened.

There is a phase of this Populistic fever that is a peculiar feature of human nature, to say the least. For instance we know of men who are thoroughly convinced of the shallowness of Populist professions, who know that their success would be the worst thing that could happen the country and yet they will vote that ticket next Tuesday. As a rule these men are men who, while they make great pretenses, are really men of no great depth of character, men who really lead aimless lives, men whom it would never to do to entrust with any great undertaking requiring strict honesty to successfully carry out. You may well look out for a man who will not be honest with himself in politics.

"There is No Royal Road To public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The North-Western Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our judgment the St. Paul Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, such apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination. To have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address
KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave.,
[24-3t] Chicago.

An Indian Story,

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Northern Pacific Railroad,
[28tf] St. Paul, Minn.

SENATORS SPEAK.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS AS SEEN BY REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.

Obstacles to Be Faced by the American Producer and Manufacturer—No Indulgence In Luxuries For the Laborer. American Goods Must Be Displaced.

There can be no reasonable doubt what the effect of the new tariff law will be upon both the manufacture and the purchasing power of the American people. While there may be a temporary revival of business and an apparent increase of production, the level will soon be reached, and then the evil effects of the legislation will become apparent. The American producer is to face the problem of free wool and free lumber and a tremendous cut on agricultural products and manufactured goods of almost every description. It will not take long for the American sheep raiser to discover that he cannot compete with the climatic advantages and cheap labor of Australia and South America, and wool growing in the United States will practically cease. The men engaged in the lumber business will transfer their capital to Canada, and that country will get the benefit of free lumber. Our farmers and manufacturers will be compelled to engage in sharper competition than ever before with the Dominion of Canada and the countries of Europe and Asia.

Reduced duties on foreign goods will inevitably result in increased imports, and a lessening of the product of American mills and American workshops. As a consequence wages will be reduced in the endeavor to compete with foreign cheap labor, and the purchasing capacity of our people will be correspondingly curtailed.

The workingman who has been receiving $3 per day and indulging in some of the luxuries of life will on $1.50 per day be able to only buy the "common necessaries for his family, and thus merchant and manufacturer both will feel the effects of reduced wages in the inability of the masses to purchase as heretofore.

It seems to me that this will be the inevitable result, and that all classes of our people, whether connected with protected or unprotected industries, will be made to suffer through the enactment of this act of "perfidy" and "dishonor." It cannot result otherwise than detrimentally to American interests, and in due time the Wilson-Gorman bill will be overthrown by the aroused indignation and awakened conscience of the American people. Faithfully yours,

J. H. GALLINGER,
United States Senator From New Hampshire.

The theory of the tariff reformers and of the free traders, whose views are but partially carried out in the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, is that American production must be decreased. The low wages and manufacturers who have been putting their hands in the pockets of the people must be stricken down, which means that the production of American manufactures must be decreased by the admission through lower duties of foreign goods.

Too many millions of dollars' worth of manufactures in the custom house are awaiting such lower rates. It may be, under the ruling of Secretary Carlisle in the construction of this bill, that such goods will have to be re-exported and reimported in order to secure the lower rate, but to whatever extent these lower duties permit of larger importations to the same extent will American production be displaced. Two hundred and 100 feet frontage, and area situated on high land, where good dry cellars can be got, and an abundance of pure water can be procured at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet. Jerome's addition is one of the most desirable and latest portion of the city. Not a single case of typhoid fever has ever been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc., inquire or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Executive Department.

Whereas, pursuant to Chapter one hundred and forty-three (143) of the Laws of 1893, "An act to provide for the creation and organization of new counties out of the territory of the unorganized counties now existing," and to secure a State, on the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1894, praying for the creation of a new county out of territory now lying in Polk county, said state, to be named Red Lake county, and described as follows, lewit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of township No. 154, of range 43, running thence south along the township line between ranges 43 and 44 to the southwest corner of township 150 of range 43; thence east along the township line to the northwest corner of township No. 150, range 42; thence south along the township line between ranges 42 and 43 to the southwest corner of township No. 148, range 42; thence running east along the south lines of said township No. 148, range 42, to the northwest corner of section number 3, in township number 147, range 42; thence south to the southwest corner of said section 3; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 147, range 42; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 147, range 42; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 147, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 146, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 145, range 41; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 145, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 145, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 145, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 145, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 144, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 144, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 144, range 40; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 144, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 143, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 142, range 39; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 142, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 142, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 142, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 142, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 141, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 141, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 141, range 38; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 141, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 140, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 139, range 37; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 139, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 139, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 139, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 139, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 138, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 138, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 138, range 36; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 138, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 137, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 136, range 35; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 136, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 136, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 136, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 136, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 135, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 135, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 135, range 34; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 135, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 134, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 133, range 33; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 133, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 133, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 133, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 133, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 132, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 132, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 132, range 32; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 132, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 131, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 130, range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 130, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 130, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 130, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 130, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 129, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 129, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 129, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 129, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 128, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 127, range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 127, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 127, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 127, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 127, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 126, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 126, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 126, range 28; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 126, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 125, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 124, range 27; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 124, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 124, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 124, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 124, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 123, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 123, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 123, range 26; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 123, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 122, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 121, range 25; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 121, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 121, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 121, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 121, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 120, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 120, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 120, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 120, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 119, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 118, range 23; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 118, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 118, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 118, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 118, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 117, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 117, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 117, range 22; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 117, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 116, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 115, range 21; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 115, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 115, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 115, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 115, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 114, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 114, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 114, range 20; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 114, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 113, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 112, range 19; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 112, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 112, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 112, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 112, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 111, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 111, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 111, range 18; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 111, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 9; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 15, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 15; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 23, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 23; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 27, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 35, in township number 110, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 35; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 1, in township number 109, range 17; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 1; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 7, in township number 109, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 7; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 19, in township number 109, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 29, in township number 109, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 29; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 33, in township number 109, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 33; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 3, in township number 108, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 11, in township number 108, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 11; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 25, in township number 108, range 16; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 25; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 31, in township number 108, range 15; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 5, in township number 107, range 15; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section number 9, in township number 107, range 15; thence east to the southeast corner of said section

SUPPLEMENT.

POPULISM MEANS DISASTER

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET.

THEY WANT BIERMANN.

PINE LAND ROBBERS THINK HE IS A GOOD STATE AUDITOR.

They Have No Use for Gov. Nelson and Had Done Because They Put a Stop to the Crooked Work of the Lumbermen and Compelled Them to Pay Back to the School Fund of the State Thousands of Dollars of Which It Had Been Defrauded.

Every timber thief in the State of Minnesota, every man and every corporation that hopes in the future to get state timber that hopes in the future to get state timber from the state's lands without paying for it its full market value is honestly in favor of the election of Mr. A. Biermann state auditor and Mr. S. M. Owen as governor.

This rather remarkable condition of things requires some explanation, and the explanation also affords us an investigation of timber frauds in the past and by the evidence produced in the suits which have compelled restitution to the state forms an interesting and instructive chapter of political history. These facts are now laid before the people of Minnesota in their entirety for the first time, and every voter is asked to study them carefully and to consider well the bearing they have on the coming election.

The subject of illegal appropriation of pine timber belonging to the state was first brought to the public notice a year ago this spring by the state auditor in his report. Auditor Biermann had advertised for some time of the excellent quality of its timber, were indicators at title, and proceeded to investigate into the facts.

Biermann's Deal With Smith & Co.

It was found that Mr. Biermann had been approached by parties desirous of purchasing timber and had been informed that they were willing to pay the minimum price, $1.50 per thousand feet, for pine timber on the Swinging section, that there was not sufficient of it to make a full season's work, and that they would like to purchase the timber on 36 in order to fill out. In his letter of reply accepting the offer the following significant sentences:

"While the estimate is not large, I have no doubt but it will cut double the amount estimated. I do not make it a rule to sell timber except at private sale. As you are willing to cut on 36, now or 16, and it will be to your interest to cut as soon as possible, I will sell you the timber on 36 at $1.50 per thousand and give you until June 1, 1895, to cut and remove the same."

This is a good sample of Auditor Biermann's generous and accommodating disposition. He had no doubt it would cut double the estimate. He did not make it a rule to sell at private sale. He had an idea that this particular section would burn by the following spring if C. A. Smith & Co. did not get it, and they really did get it, not at $1.50 per thousand, as contemplated, but afterward testified it to be worth, not even at $2.50 per thousand and price fixed to June 1, 1895, to cut and remove the same."

This is a good sample of Auditor Biermann's generous and accommodating disposition. He had no doubt it would cut double the estimate. He did not make it a rule to sell at private sale. He had an idea that this particular section would burn by the following spring if C. A. Smith & Co. did not get it, and they really did get it, not at $1.50 per thousand, as contemplated, but afterward testified it to be worth, not even at $2.50, as Mr. Biermann had written, but at $3.

It was the knowledge of these facts that prompted the legislative investigation of 1891, a legislative committee, the appointment of which was suggested by Mr. Biermann himself, consisting of one Democrat, one Republican, at the last moment one Republican, reported in favor of letting the matter drop. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Fleming filed a minority report containing the facts above mentioned. Not satisfied with that, Mr. Dunn then introduced the following resolution, which passed by a vote of 93 to 3 on April 17, 1891:

"Resolved, That the committee of representatives, the governor to take such prompt action as he may deem necessary to secure a full and further investigation in the courts of the said of section 36."

Why Leatherman Hate Gov. Nelson.

These facts speak for themselves. No comment is necessary of hringing to justice the depredations on the pine lands of the state. It is by his faithful discharge of that duty that he has won their active opposition and undying enmity. The governor at once set on foot an investigation which soon became convinced that the transaction was a fraud and a cash value of $100,000 was recovered. Indictments followed, and in connection with the matter, Mr. Biermann's defense was that he had done it right, under the law, to do what he had done.

On the trial of the case it appeared that Mr. Biermann had stated to Mr. Smith, as appeared that there were 700,000 feet of timber, whereupon Mr. Smith replied that there was not that much, and while Mr. Biermann was in Duluth on the 25th and 26th of Dec. 26, 1892, at private sale, set them to work and had the timber cut during it back to Dec. 1, 1893. This was because there had been a legal sale upon that date, and one who did not look into the matter too carefully would have supposed the first of the private sale.

Mr. Biermann's testimony and the timber had been approved and appraised, the state would found that no estimate or appraisal had ever been made.

The court, after hearing the case, canceled the permit, thereby giving back to the state 3,000,000 feet of timber, and fined Smith and the timber which had been cut, worth 34 per thousand, although Mr. Biermann had sold it for $1.50. The case was taken from in favor of the state, and the amount paid over to the state as a result of which suit was $20,000.

The Frauds Were Run Down.

As a result of the investigation instituted by Mr. Dunn, the legislature passed a joint resolution appointed a general pine land investigation committee, which commenced its work at once.

They walked until they saw the extreme of the Smith case.

On the strength of this decision they have since brought a large number of suits. The first were two actions against the H. C. Akeley Lumber company. That involved two different sections of land. The first was one in which the timber had been cut and the trees under a permit issued by the Akeley company. The latter had not been cut but it cancel this permit.

These suits were brought at St. Paul and the lumber companies filed stereotyped demurrer them to Hasen county, where the land in question is situated, and when in the business favorable to themselves right in the county where the company had its home and where the timber was to be cut.

After the motion for change of venue had been decided against the companies the Hasen company offered to settle by paying $20,000 on account of timber already cut on its sections.

This does not cover all the cutting done by the company, but says that on the two sections referred to.

The Akeley company, which held a permit to cut on 36, refused to settle, and the second that was brought was against the state recovered, in addition to the $20,000 paid on account, $30,000 more.

In the meantime the state had brought two actions against the Shevlin-Carpenter company, but to recover the value of 40 logs unlawfully taken, and the second for the cutting of timber on 36. The value of the 40 logs was $200, but had not yet reached $100 timber. The case was tried in Duluth and has not yet been brought to trial.

The Proceedings Against Foley.

About the same time a suit was brought against Cushman K. Foley of Aitkin. The state claimed that, although Foley had a right to take timber from 36 in Aitkin county, described by Auditor Biermann, that he had taken 40 same willful depredation, and refused to himself, had attempted to revive the old permit that had been canceled, and had made no objection to Foley's cutting under it.

Foley put upon the section a stereotyped form of demurrer, but reported to the state that he would not file it, and the case was tried at $2.75 per thousand.

It was claimed by the state that he had stolen a million feet, and sought to recover it on the basis of what the logs would have been worth. He also tried to remove the case to Hasen county, but the court decided that the trial should be held at St. Paul.

On the day before the trial he agreed to pay $7,000 to settle the case, and agreed to pay $7,000 more on the second day, after which he had taken and failed to report.

The cut was 2,000,000 feet, and he claimed the logs and put them in the boom, so that the price for which he settled actually was less than $11.00 per thousand. He sold them by written contract to W. P. Clark of St. Cloud for $6.50 per thousand in the boom.

This is a financial measure of his anxiety to close up the deal without the help of the courts.

Other Cases Are Awaiting Trial.

These cases have been commenced against the Hasen Lumber company, and are now pending, awaiting trial. There are also pending suits against Stephen Nelson, Jr., for 40 and one against Nelson Lumber Co., one against Stephen B. Reynolds and another against F. G. Weller.

The last two cases are small, as far as amounts are concerned.

The state, however, is endeavoring to secure the full value of the timber cut, and the Weller case involves the value of 1,000,000 timber from the cutting lands.

The Nelson case is one in which proof permits the auditor to sell hardwood stumpage, and the sale was made it is contended specifics to sell in whenever opportunity offered, and that the timber was cut by the Nelson Lumber company. Nelson's report has been sold and reported from the land, for the value of the land for future timber is greatly diminished, if not destroyed, when all the hardwood timber has been cut.

The theory of the law is that the hardwood timber belongs to the land, and that the land and the timber will bring a much higher price with the timber than without it, and therefore requires the purchase of the land and will pay to have it.

Large Returns to the State.

The state has already recovered, through the action of Governor Nelson, $37,000 in cash, besides the timber reclaimed. There is an indictment against Nelson, and the two Reynolds, for the supply of cases seems to be inexhaustible.

It is by no wonder that those who are interested in these frauds are bitterly opposed to Governor Nelson's re-election, and that they should leave no stone unturned to defeat him and his associates on the ticket.

Mr. Biermann has justly earned the title of friend of the lumbermen. He has always pursued and are still pursuing and bringing them to justice for their depredations. The Republican Governor and candidate for re-election.

Mr. Owen is the Republican candidate for auditor of state.

It is a small matter, but it is a most startling and shameful story of facts in which every man should be interested. It is a dishonest appropriation of the pine land of the state by men like Weyerhaeuser & Dunn, and devoting himself night and day to their interests, in opposition to the state who he finds that he has least to fear, Adolph Biermann and Edward M. Owen.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE RECORD OF THE FUSION LEGISLATURE OF 1891,

When the Populists Scored Control by Fusing With the Democrats—It Was a Reign of Extravagance, Action on Record, and Cost the Taxpayers of Minnesota $162,053.52 Legislative Expenses Alone—Compare It With the Expense of Republican Legislatures—Do the People of Minnesota Want Another Dose of It?

The Democrats and Populists are predicting that they will control the next state legislature. They controlled the legislature of 1891, and the legislative expenses of the session were $162,053.52, or $13,000 in excess of the appropriation made by law, not including a deficiency appropriation of $15,000, in 1893, with the Republicans in control, the legislative expenses were $140,777.54, leaving $222.47 of the appropriation unexpended. In the session of 1893, with the Republicans again in control, the legislative expenses were $139,777.54, or $60.20 of the appropriation unexpended.

Do the people—the taxpayers of Minnesota—want another fusion legislature? If they do not they will have to expect from past experience. The record of the last three legislatures is one to cause serious and well worth the deep and earnest consideration of every voter in the state.

In 1893 the legislative expenses reached $162,777.54, nearly $23,000 over the $140,000 appropriation. The legislature that session was composed of the Republicans in both branches.

The Extravagance of 1891.

During the session of 1891 the Alliance and Democratic members of the legislature formed a combination, and in both the house and senate they had control, electing their own officers and their own committees to suit themselves. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Republican minority and the governor, the most wasteful extravagance prevailed in both houses. Under the reported pecuniary, superfluous waste besides scandalous wrongs and stationery by the bundle and all manner of trappings and brica-brac were purchased for the members. Under the cover of the session of 1891 at St. Cloud trip and sundry others. Employes were hired by the dozen, committees were formed and the session came to a close, a session marked by all manner of extravagance, by all manner of waste and willful waste and winding up in a grand carnival of extravagance, the appropriation of $162,053.52, about $13,000 in excess of the appropriation, and a deficiency appropriation of $15,000 was made.

Populism Investigation.

When the session of 1891 opened, with the Republicans in control of both branches, Governor Nelson let it be understood that such extravagance as [illegible] of 1891 would be prevented, and his [illegible] adopted by every [illegible] men of both the house and senate. [illegible] important one, and [illegible] legislature was the investigation of the [illegible] being inaugurated by the Republicans. For perhaps the most important one was the investigation by a committee of the house of the illegal sale of pine lands of a section of school land in Mille Lacs county. This was inaugurated and carried out by Representative H. C. Dunn of Princeton, now the Republican candidate for state auditor, and through the subsequent legislative action of Governor Nelson, in accordance with a resolution presented by Mr. Dunn, and passed by the house, it resulted in the school fund being made richer by $23,000.

This Was True Economy.

The legislature, however, was not cost the state one cent, except a few dollars in the case in witness fees, and the work of investigation was done by Messrs. Dunn and Fleming, gentlemen of the highest reputation who put preliminary to the work of investigation, and the result was a saving to the state of many times the amount of the appropriation.

The Akeley company, which held a permit to cut on 36, refused to settle, and the second that was brought was against the state recovered, in addition to the $20,000 paid on account, $30,000 more.

Wealth Greater and Debt Smaller.

The assessed valuation of all property in the United States, excluding railroad property, increased from $10,002,926,565 in 1880, to $22,084,657,665 in 1890, or 98.86 per cent. Taking the same property in 1880 and 1890 the wealth of the United States in 1880 was put at a little less than $44,000,000,000 or more than $1,000 per capita. In 1890 it was $65,000 capita in 1880, $250 per capita in 1890, and $260 per capita in 1892. And in addition to increase every class and every occupation has made a large gain. The debt in 1880 was $2,090,909 in 1890, and $2,227,462 in 1892, while the population in 1880 was 50,155,783, 62,622,250 in 1890, and 64,934 to 81,722 or 25 per cent.

What It Means to Taxpayers.

The election of Gov. Nelson and S. C. Dunn means the protection of the state school lands and the people from fraud by them. It means that in a few years Minnesota will have a million dollar school fund of any state in the Union. It means that a school tax will not be required, and that schooling outstanding, free. It means that a school tax will not be required.

DISASTERS OF POPULISM.

HOW FOUR STATES HAVE BEEN ALMOST RUINED.

The Disastrous Experiences of South Carolina, North Dakota, Kansas and Colorado—Populist Governors—Bloodshed and Broils, Citizens Shot Down, Riot and Disorder, Business Paralyzed and Credit Ruined—These Are the Consequences of Populist Rule—A Warning Upon Four Fair States—Does Minnesota Want It?

If the voters of the State of Minnesota wish to invite ruin and disaster to lay waste this state; if they want to see riot and bloodshed; if they want to see business stagnation, capital withdrawn by Eastern investors and our credit destroyed, they will vote for Hon. Sam E. Rea for state auditor.

Mr. Rea is the Populist candidate for governor.

Mr. Rea is the Populist candidate for governor.

It is a small matter, but it is a most startling and shameful story of facts in which every man should be interested. It is a dishonest appropriation of the pine land of the state by men like Weyerhaeuser & Dunn, and devoting himself night and day to their interests, in opposition to the state who he finds that he has least to fear, Adolph Biermann and Edward M. Owen.

THE MOST SERIOUS DANGER.

THAT POPULISTS MAY CAPTURE THE SUPREME COURT.

Every Citizen Should Guard Against Such a Calamity—The Election of John W. Willis Would Make the Supreme Court a Populist Machine—Its Decisions Would Be Dictated by Populist Politicians—The Election of John W. Willis Would Make the Stability of Our Contracts and the Safety of Investments Doubtful.

The business men of Denver have issued a circular showing what it has cost the state of Colorado to elect a Populist governor. It is there shown that $500,000,000 of capital has been withdrawn, $200,000,000 of which has been taken from savings banks, while its credit, as well as the borrowing power of the state, has been cut down enormously. It has been reduced to actual bankruptcy. The fear of hostile legislation, capital refuses to enter the state, or to remain there, when already invested, one business man after another failing or going by compulsion. This was the price that had to be paid for the election of Populist governor, of the executive and legislative powers of the state, and the crimes of time legislature he is willing to pay it.

Gentlemen, this is no danger, however; there is a greater which menaces Minnesota than that which has come to the state of Colorado. The Populists have not the power or authority secure control of the governor's office or the legislature, it is rare to have it master of the courts. Against that danger every intelligent voter in the state should be warned and armed. For such crises are remediable. A governor is elected for four years, and he can only be succeeded by another after the same lapse of time. A legislature is elected for two legendes of power in the space of intervening between the elections. In that time, both are restrained from their worst excesses by the constitution and by the friendship of the courts. In two years after the Populists experiment, would be the existence can sweep the worst of its consequences away.

Not so if Populism should capture the Supreme Court of the state. That is the worst fate that can befall an unhappy community. If the Populist candidate for associate justice should be elected this year, he would, with the two members of the court chosen on the fusion ticket by the aid of Populist votes two years ago, control the decisions of the supreme bench in Minnesota. And this means that every one of our contracts would be exchanged for from five to six years to come. It is the most dangerous thing, the most perilous thing that could happen to Minnesota. It is the most dangerous thing that could happen to Minnesota. It is the most dangerous thing that could happen to Minnesota. It is the most danger

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

The above TRADE MARK sewed in your coat is the C. O. D.'s guarantee for quality.
If you want Flowers of Pictures, Souvenirs or Damaged Goods don't come here, but if you want

SUPERIOR VALUES IN FINE CLOTHING

AT MODERATE COST

That find favor with well dressed people, the C. O. D. is your spot.
Genuine bargains we are always offering.
We are ready for business and so are you when you see our PRICES.

Suits and Overcoats, good quality, - - - - - - - $ 2.50 to $ 7.00
Suits and Overcoats, for business, - - - - - - - 7.50 to 10.00
Suits and Overcoats, for dress use, fine quality, - 12.00 to 18.00
Largest line of Men's Woolen Underwear in the city, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Fur Coats, $7.00 and upwards.

MAIN STREET. C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

'Round Home.

E. D. Childs visited St. Paul last week. Had to go to hear Tom Reed.

M. G. Peterson was up from Garden last week. M. G. seems to be much improved in health since he last visited our city.

Mrs. John Crawford died at the family residence last Wednesday, of typhoid-pneumonia after a severe illness of several weeks duration.

Comrade S. Snedicker was in from Meutor on Saturday of last week, enjoying the fine weather chatting with old comrades and friends.

One great stock argument of the Pops is to sneer at the old parties. That is the last resort of a man who has no argument left to stand on.

If the election goes right next week the North west may look for a return of prosperity such as we have not seen for the past eighteen months.

Lots of wheat goes into the Valley Roller mills every week. So far this fall they seem to have gotten the lion's share of the wheat in this market.

Lots of wheat found a market in this city last week. Conservative estimates put the amount yet remaining in farmers hands at 50 per cent.

The brick work on the new hotel seems to be making wonderfully slow progress. At this rate there is no telling when the structure will be completed.

Whatever else you do neglect don't neglect to go out Tuesday and cast a ballot for your country, "for God, for home and for native land!" Vote the Republican ticket straight.

Sunday was—as usual of late—rainy and disagreeable. The rain that farmers earlier in the season was hoping for to fill up the wells seems to be coming all right.

It is amusing to see the child-like innocence with which the Globe predicts the election of Becker and the Democratic ticket. "It's the same thing over again" and will have the same result.

The work of replacing the dam is progressing finely and will soon be completed. Some uneasiness is felt on account of a disposition of the bank, opposite the power house, to cave badly.

De Forest Buckles and A. Braley went to Church's ferry last week to hunt geese. Were one day in the field and got 38 geese and lots of ducks. Buckles says the game is not so plentiful as formerly.

Frank Hawkins went over to Grand Forks on his wheel on Saturday. It would not have been so funny on Monday.

Sunday's rain turned to snow toward evening, thus verifying Hicks' predictions and giving Charlie Misner renewed hope and a new lease of life.

A vote for Owen is a vote to establish Populism in Minnesota. Are the people of this state ready to repeat the experiment of Kansas and Nebraska?

On Wednesday night of last week Sam Bearse' stable was set on fire and destroyed together with nearly all its contents. Two horses and a colt were burned up. The loss reaches pretty close to $600 with no insurance to help out.

The Dems paint a dismal picture of the "gloom that prevails at Republican headquarters" in St. Paul. Chairman Hixby seems to be getting fat on "gloom" and next week the other fellows will see where the "gloom" comes in. They will be in the soup.

County division is a dead duck, at least on the quadruple plan. The Nelson county idea may prevail, but that will be the utmost limit that can obtain. The people have caught on to the idea in time to head off the wily schemers and their name is Dennis.

The Minneapolis Journal published a cartoon last week that so incensed Col. Glenn that he went down to the Journal office and made a reidiculous row about it. He threatened to bring suit for criminal libel, but will probably think better of it when the cools off a little.

A. T. Koerner, Republican candidate for treasurer, was in the city last week interviewing his friends. Mr. Koerner has been over the state a good bit and reports a very satisfactory condition prevailing in regard to a rousing republican victory next week.

The Fertile Journal (a Populist paper) says that Knute Opheim will make one of the best treasurers Polk county ever had, even if he is a Garfield farmer instead of a Fertile business man. We have said all along that Knute would make a good treasurer. The Republican county ticket as a whole is the best one in the field any way you take it.

Ignatius Donnelly is a man with brilliant accomplishments, so learned that he is universally called "the sage." He has for many years advocated the cause of "the downtrodden laboring man" and it is quite natural to expect that such a man in that length of time should have accomplished some good for the cause he has appeared to champion. But what is it? What good has he ever done? This is not a conundrum but a pertinent question sincerely asked.

J. S. Nichols came up to attend the rally last week, but somehow did not enthuse as heartily as he did once. We have hopes of J. S., because we believe at heart he is a man of good, practical common-sense, and that kind of men cannot be fooled always.

Farmers can do more toward restoring peace and prosperity to the country by voting the Republican ticket next Tuesday than in any other way—and as a rule they will do it. Possibly not all of them in Polk county, but the majority in the United States will, and it won't be long before we will up here.

John J. Ellingson, who is the candidate on the Republican ticket for commissioner in the second district, has been for years chairman of the board of supervisors in his town and is one of the prominent men in the town. The second district would make no mistake if they send John to represent them on the county board.

Business is lively at the stock yards and it is a dull day when no stock train shows up. On Friday one of the men in charge of a train was severely hooked by a wild steer and had to be taken to a hotel for surgical treatment. Dr. Farley attended him and fixed him up in good shape so that he was able to continue his trip.

The change of time on the Great Northern road makes it more convenient for business. It does not seem, however, to help out matters at the post-office much as we don't get our mail any earlier. It does should see that somebody begins to wrestle with the sacks as soon as brought in, a little after six o'clock, and he would find that the post-office patrons would very highly appreciate it.

Not long ago Doc Warninger put a grip containing veterinary tools into his buggy, when he had completed a job in the country, and when he arrived at his stables in this city he drove the buggy into his barn and neglected to take the grip out and care for it. When he went to get the grip it was gone, having either been lost or stolen out of the buggy meantime. One day last week Dick O'Brien came to Ed. Schreader's barn and told Ed. that he had a grip containing veterinary tools that his wife had found in the road on Robert street, and asked Ed. if they were his. Ed. said no, but that he thought he knew whose they were, so Dick brought them to Ed. and they proved to be the lost property of Dr. Warninger. Dick felt quite put out at some insinuations that have been made and says that at the time the grip was found by his wife he was not in the city.

If you think it the part of wisdom to drive capital out of the state and render it impossible for a man to borrow money if he wants to then vote for S. M. Owen. If elected he must carry out the policy of his party, and one of its chief planks is that a farmer don't know enough to know whether it is best for him to have money or not, and they propose to so arrange matters that he cannot get money at any rate of interest.

At this writing the outlook is favorable for many candidates on the Republican county ticket. If not for all of them. About convention time, any man who would have talked like this would have been considered a fit subject for the lunatic asylum but it is not wild today. The Pops made some serious errors in the make-up of their ticket that now they begin to realize, and as a rule they do not confuse over it to a very great degree.

J. J. Roe is the only man on the Republican legislative ticket with whom the JOURNAL man is not personally acquainted. In fact we never have met the gentleman, but we are told that he is one of the brainiest of Norman county's citizens, an old soldier and a man every way worthy to fill the position for which he has been nominated. John Wright, the other Norman county man is all right, an old soldier and an upright citizen. Vote the ticket solid.

Donnelly and Steenerson spoke at Hallock one day last week, Donnelly in the afternoon and Steenerson in the evening. It is said that Steenerson gave Donnelly cards and spades and won the game hands down. Donnelly is one of the most eloquent of men, but even his magnetic eloquence can no longer persuade men to vote against their own best interests. The Populistic policy, if carried out, could bring nothing but ruin and desolation, and the Democrats have given the country a big enough dose of that to last twenty-five years.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

The People's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving

BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. In the coming election a Chief Justice and one Associate will be elected. With a single exception every member of the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota has been a resident of the territory enclosed by a heavy black line in the above map. Also every man who has been nominated by any party for a place in that Court. The exception referred to is Associate Justice L. W. Collins, now a candidate for re-election, whose residence has been St. Cloud for 28 years. If the voters in the North and West believe in taking some members of the Supreme Court from outside the big cities and their influence, they should vote for Judge Collins at the coming election.

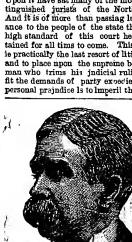
BEWARE OF WILLIS!

He Should Not Be Placed in the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

Obscure and Cheap Politicians Are Dangerous in High Places.

JOHN W. WILLIS IS NOT COMPETENT.

The supreme court of Minnesota is second to no court in the United States. Upon it have sat many of the most distinguished jurists of the Northwest. And it is of more than passing importance to the people of the state that the high standard of this court be maintained for all time to come. This court is practically the last resort of litigants, and to place upon the supreme bench a man who trims his judicial rulings to fit the demands of party expediency or personal prejudice is to imperil the most sacred interests of humanity. A man who has no higher conception of the judicial function than to prostitute his high place to the uses of political mountebanks would be more dangerous on the supreme bench than he would be as governor of the state, for in many possible instances the Supreme Court may set aside the acts of the chief executive.



L. W. COLLINS,
Candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Such a man is John W. Willis, the Populist candidate for associate justice of the supreme court. Finding himself without a practice in the fall of 1893, Mr. Willis allied himself with the most objectionable political element of Ramsey county, and through its aid secured a nomination for judge of the district court. By the same means which encompassed his nomination, he was elected. He has served his masters well, for upon the first occasion in which his services were demanded he laid his honor, his integrity and his good name upon the altar of the gang, and rendered a decision which has made him the laughing stock of the state. It was to the effect that a man might come into court as a witness, swear that he had not voted, but that he wanted to vote, and if he had, he would have voted for a certain candidate, and have this statement checked up as a vote for such candidate.

This decision resulted in the seating of a man who was defeated at the polls, and Judge Willis became still more popular with a certain class of voters. It is a matter of record that Judge Willis' decisions have been overruled in the supreme court in nearly every case where an appeal has been taken. He is so thoroughly repudiated by the bar of his own judicial district, that nearly every lawyer therein is appealing to the people of the state to avert the calamity of his election. Judge Charles E. Flandreau, one of the most prominent Democrats of the state, one of the brightest lights of the legal profession, and a man who was himself an honor and an ornament to the supreme bench, has stated upon a public platform in the presence of candidates for state offices, that no self respecting Democrat can vote to degrade the supreme bench by the election of John W. Willis.

Mr. Willis embarked to the platform and principles of the Populist party, which he promptly repudiated when he found it was likely to defeat him for the Democratic endorsement, and when he declared that he had not expended one dollar to any campaign fund, his check for $100 turned up with the endorsement of the Populist committee.

The legislative department of the state government may be corrupt and no fatal consequences need follow. The executive department may be weak, and the state could survive it. But once permit the judicial department to fall into the hands of political demagogues, and no single industry in the state could prosper. The supreme rights of man would at once become subservient to the demands of political expediency.

There is no question of party involved in this matter, for John W. Willis stands no party, except the party of the first part, to wit, John W. Willis. He repudiated his Democracy at the behest of the Populists, and as readily repudiated his pledges to the Populists. It is simply a matter that involves the honor and credit of a state, and upon which that state if the rights of the people are to be rightly weighed in the balance against the demands of demagogues, will find John W. Willis a weighty master.

In conclusion, we urge upon the voters of the state not to overlook the importance of casting their ballots for associate justice of the supreme court in the right direction at the coming election. The ballot is a long one, and voters should be careful to mark the candidates of their choice clear to the last man.

AND VOTE FOR L. W. COLLINS FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TWELVE CREMATED.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF A SEATTLE HOTEL FIRE.

The Building Was an Old Wooden Structure and Burned Like Tinder—Guests That Escaped Lost All Their Effects. Caused by a Lamp Explosion.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27.—A fire which resulted certainly in 16 deaths and the injury of three more, broke out in the West Street Hotel, at Columbia and West streets, about 1 o'clock a. m. All the dead are burned beyond recognition, and the coroner declines to allow the dead to remain where they are in hopes that the proprietor could identify the bodies by the location of the remains, the hotel register being saved. The flames broke out so suddenly and so fiercely that the occupants were taken by surprise and

There Was a Wild Panic,

men and women jumping from windows in all manner of attire. A sharp explosion was heard in the kitchen in the rear of the second story by S. F. Butler, a son of the proprietor, and immediately the flames began to spread rapidly through the dry inner timber of the corrugated iron building, which is one of a range of 2-story structures. Butler raised a cry of fire which aroused the guests with whom the house was crowded, and a rush for life followed. It was not any too soon, for the flames were rushing through the long narrow halls like invading soldiers attacking a city. In the meantime Officer E. E. Bryant had discovered the flames and turned in an alarm, which brought the fire department to the scene. Then he turned his attention to saving the people who appeared at every window with the flames fast creeping upon them from behind. He found Mrs. Susie Allen and her 2-year-old child at a window on the West street side, the woman crying for some one to save the child.

"Drop the child," shouted the officer. She did so and he caught it safely in his arms. Depositing it on the ground, he snatched a plank and set it against a window. The woman slid down it and suffered no further injury than a few scratches.

W. F. Butler, proprietor of the hotel, was in bed when the fire was discovered, and escaped in scanty attire.

Probably a Kerosene Explosion.

His son, S. F. Butler, was night clerk. He says the fire undoubtedly originated from a kerosene lamp in the kitchen, which was located on the upper floor, near the rear wall. The flames made such a rapid progress that before all the inmates could possibly be aroused, the fire was upon them. Then the people began to drop from the windows on both sides of the building, the flames closely following them. One poor fellow, whose identity is not known, was caught in the rush of the conflagration near the top of the West street stairway and sank down, overcome with smoke and flames. The firemen fought to keep the fire away from the halls, but were driven back and when last seen, the victim's right arm had been burned to a crisp. Two women after water were kept trained on this place and the water fell in torrents on the stairway and was hot enough almost to scald. It was only after the fire department had gotten well to work that the full horror of the affair began to show itself, and by that time the building was a mere shell.

The arrangement of the halls of the hotel made such a labyrinth that in the daytime one unfamiliar with the place would have had difficulty in finding his way about. Many of the lodgers were asleep and overcome in bed, while others rushed into the halls and were suffocated and burned.

FIVE ARE DEAD.

Wagonload of Merrymakers Struck by a Big Four Train.

LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 28.—A wagon containing a party returning from a dance was struck by a Big Four train and five of the merrymakers were killed. The dead are: Gertrude and Grace Davis, Tessie George, Carl Gowans, May McDaniel.

FIVE TONS OF DYNAMITE.

Terrible Explosion at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 26.—City and vicinity was terribly shaken by an explosion which occurred in a small building on the bank of a lake at a mile from town, where was stored five tons of dynamite. The stuff had been sent here on consignment from a Chicago house to a local hardware merchant. It is presumed that a rifle bullet, fired by a hunter from the lake, lodged in some powder and that the person lost his life. The ground was torn up to a depth for some distance, while trees and fences for many rods were torn and twisted, and numerous trees were pulled out by the roots. The glass in every farmhouse for miles around was shattered. In this city the effect was disastrous to plate glass fronts and windows in a number of dwellings. The shock came while people were on their way to church and threw women and children down and caused several women to faint.

The village of Bloomer, 12 miles distant from the scene, appears to have felt the force more severely than here. The scene of the disaster was visited by thousands.

A handkerchief and piece of a coat sleeve were found about 50 rods away, and they are thought to be part of the clothing of Paul Brohar, an Austrian, who was seen going in the direction of the magazine a short time before the explosion.

Statue to McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The bronze equestrian statue of General George B. McClellan was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies at the northwest corner of the city hall yesterday.

Miraculous Change

Intense Suffering From Salt Rheum—Given Up as Hopeless

A Permanent CURE by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Blanche Clark
Duluth, Minn.

"Seven years ago our daughter Blanche, then four years of age, had a tumor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. She seemed to derive no benefit at all and if the scab reached her face or hands, they would swell up at once and look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, discharging a watery substance and

The Burning and Itching

that attended it would drive the child nearly wild. Unless we encased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. The itching was intense. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave up the case as hopeless, but in the summer of '91 our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a scrofulous lump near the left

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

breast, which caused her much pain and difficulty at times in breathing. After taking four bottles it **entirely disappeared.** Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She commenced the middle of June to take the medicine and at the writing has started on her fifth bottle. Her face is smooth and soft as baby's.

The Color of a Rose Petal

Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and almost nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by words. It seems a miracle and old friends are surprised." Mrs. ANNA L. CLARK, 424 6th St., Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

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St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO—	
HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE.

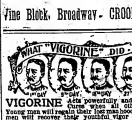
Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and Superior, 7:05 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 6:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway - CROOKSTON



VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Those who have used it say it is the best. Young men will find that one bottle will do more to restore their youthful vigor by using VIGORINE than anything else. Read what it has done for others. Mr. Jos. Bergeron, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was troubled with nervousness, lame back, and impotency. Wasting diseases. Want of energy, etc. Vigorine has done me more good than anything I ever took. I feel like a new man." Mr. Jos. Bergeron, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was troubled with nervousness, lame back, and impotency. Wasting diseases. Want of energy, etc. Vigorine has done me more good than anything I ever took. I feel like a new man." Sold by all druggists. Address PEERLESS MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by P. L. Durand.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything first class and nobby. Feeding a specialty.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.)
(Last Publication Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Estelle Fuller, a single woman, to Wm. Cargill, Jr., C. F. Darling and Wm. Cargill, 3rd, dated November 1st, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the eighteenth day of December, 1890, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in book "34" of mortgages, on pages 540 to 542, which said mortgage together with the note secured thereby, was duly signed by said Estelle Fuller, and C. F. Darling, and assigned by written instrument, dated the 2nd day of April, 1890, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 26th day of August, 1891, at nine o'clock, a. m., in book 52, of mortgages, on pages 50 to 52.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, ($177.77) principal and interest, and the sum of one hundred sixteen and 85-100 dollars, for taxes and interest thereon incorrectly paid by said mortgagee, and Fifty ($50) attorney fees as stipulated for in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west one-half (w½) of Section thirty-four (34), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), in Range forty-five (45) west. Containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, on the seventeenth day of November, 1894, at two o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated September 30th, A. D., 1894.

WILLIAM FLANNIGAN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney of Assignee.
[39-51] Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon

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McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

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$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota has provided by Chapter one of the General Laws of 1895, for the submission to the people of the State, for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held therein in November of the present year, an amendment to Section 1, Article 9, of Article Nine (9) of the State Constitution.

The section to be amended now reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be; and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation, and be equalized and uniform throughout the state. Provided, that the legislature may by general laws or special acts authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements, upon the property benefited, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or otherwise, without regard to a cash valuation, and to make such regulations as they may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expense of improving water pipes and supplying any city or municipality with water, the legislature may, by general or special law, authorize any such city or municipality having a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, to levy an annual tax or assessment, not to exceed in any one year two mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation, levied by such city or municipality within corporate limits of said city for water, for which the citizens thereof without regard to the cash value of such property, and to whatever such city or municipality may be entitled, subject to such penalties for failure to pay assessments or fine, or penalty for any violation of the rules of any such city or municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any other rate due for the same."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

It is proposed by the said act of 1895 to amend the said section number one (1) of Article Nine (9) of the Constitution by adding thereto the following proviso, viz:—

"And provided further, that taxes may be levied and collected, actions, and suits instituted, archives bequests, legacies and gifts of every kind and description shown by and specified sum, of any and all natural persons and corporations. Provided, however, such amount so sum may be millions, or it may be graded or progressive, as to the value of the whole or any part of the estate."

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to confer the Legislature power to enact laws in the following subjects:

1. Inheritances. 2. Devises. 3. Bequests. 4. Legacies. 5. Gifts.

1. The proposed amendment confers upon the state all inheritances, devises, and bequests of a certain amount to be determined by the Legislature, and also collects a tax thereon.

2. The tax "may be graded or progressive, as to the value of the whole or any part of the estate."

3. In other words, it is proposed to confer upon the Legislature power to enact laws whereby it may collect appropriate methods to any extent and in arrears for the whole or any amount thereof.

4. The Legislature may, if such authority is conferred, provide a fixed rate not to exceed forever rate, applicable to all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies and gifts of every kind and description.

5. It may provide rates of taxation varying with the degree of consanguinity, and also with the size of the estate, and may exempt, as absolute to any particular inheritance, legacy or gift. For instance, it may provide that Fifty Thousand Dollars may be taxed at a certain rate for the use of the state, and that all inheritances, at such rate for the next Two Thousand Dollars, and a still different rate on the next Fifty Thousand Dollars, and so on, according to a rule which shall be uniform throughout the state.

6. The tax would probably be void unless the amendment is defeat generally "to be a burden imposed by governmental authority upon the right of inheritance and successions, whether of real or personal property, and also upon the interest therein, passing to certain persons by will, by deed, grant, or gift made or intended to take effect in case of the death of the grantor."

7. The taking of property for the purpose of taxation is not to be considered as taking property for devise or descent in the meaning of the second and protected by the authority; wherefore, the validity of the law could not be attacked on that ground.

8. Similar legislation has been in force for some years in Pennsylvania and several other states.

9. The said amendment is proposed for the reason that doubt prevails as to the validity of such inheritance tax under the present constitutional authority.

H. W. CHILDS,
Attorney General.

Dated March 24, 1894.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, 625,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDERSON.....President
C. ELLINGTON.....Vice President
H. WYKOFF.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital,	$100,00
Surplus,	15,500

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. CRSKINE, President.
WM. ANGLIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglin, C. E. Chase, F. D. Childs
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In Exchange for 50 LARGE LION HEAD cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and one cent stamp.
Write for list of our Other Fine Premiums. We have many valuable Premiums, also Rings, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card in every package of Lion Coffee.
WOOLSON SPICE CO. Toledo, Ohio.

POPULIST PROFESSIONS

AND PERFORMANCES,

OR

POPULISM

PRACTICALLY

PRESENTED.

FOR ALL OUR WORKINGMEN

No political party has arisen in the United States that has made so many and so great professions of interest in the working people as the so-called People's Party. That party in the winter of 1891 had practical control of the legislature of Minnesota, and in the winter of 1893 controlled the legislatures of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and North Dakota. Would we know the real attitude of Populism to the interests of working people we must study the legislation by this party when and-where it has been in power. We should ask, what did that party accomplish for labor in these states in the legislative sessions controlled by it? What important bills in the interest of the toilers did its representatives enact? How do the party's great professions appear in the light of legislative enactments?

National questions are involved in the selection of congressmen, but in voting for state and legislative officers men should consider alone the legislative power which or in connection with which those officers can exert an influence or for which they can cast a vote. Hence in the pending state contest the importance of the question: What have Populistic legislatures done within state lines for the benefit of working people? This is a critical question, since it is only by a party's past actions that an intelligent judgment can be formed concerning its future. That a fair test may be applied, a comparison is presented of the most important labor bills enacted by the Republican legislature of Minnesota of 1893, with the corresponding ones enacted by the Populistic legislature in the same state two years before, and the similar body of legislation in the four Populistic states named, in 1893.

1. Personal Liberty Bills.—For many years organized labor in the United States has led the way in agitating for legislation in the interests of working people. It has also in other ways fought for the interests and for the benefit of the greater army of unorganized toilers. For this and kindred causes organized labor has incurred the enmity of a certain class of employers who have sought to prevent their employes from forming or joining unions or associations for mutual benefit and protection. To protect themselves and their fellows against these employers organized laborers have asked in many states for Personal Liberty Bills, or Anti-Ironclad Contract Laws,—laws protecting men in the rights to belong to labor unions. The lead was taken in the passage of such laws by the two Republican states of Ohio and Massachusetts. Such a law was presented to the Populistic legislature of Minnesota in 1891. It was defeated. The same law was introduced in the Republican legislature of 1893 and became a law (Chapter 53). Here is the contrast for this state. Many Republican states have enacted similar statutes since the first one passed by Ohio. A few Democratic states have also passed such laws.

But not a single Populistic state has thus recognized and protected the workingman's right to unite for mutual benefit and protection.

2. Union Label Laws.—It is the aim of organized labor to produce only the best class of work and to secure therefor the best of wages. They wish their work to stand or fall upon its merits. To separate their good work from and to distinguish it from cheap and inferior goods they have devised labels to be affixed to the same. Dishonorable dealers wishing to palm off inferior goods in place of the union made began in all parts of the Union to counterfeit these labels. To prevent these wrongs the unions have asked for laws protecting their trade marks as well as those of corporations. It was to grant to a reasonable and just request and protect laboring men in their just property rights, that the Minnesota Republican legislature of 1893 enacted Chapter 24.

No Populistic legislature in 1893 enacted a similar law.

3. Laws Protecting the Health and Safety of Employes.—For over a century all interested in improving the condition of labor have, in European countries, given much attention to measures for protecting the health and safety of employes in factories. The Republican legislature of Minnesota in 1893 enacted one of the most comprehensive and complete factory acts ever enacted in the United States (Chapter 7). It also passed an act (Chapter 69) requiring all street railway companies to protect their employes against the inclemency of our winters by vestibuling all cars used after December 1. By a clause in Chapter 6 the legislature provided for the inspection of railway switches, and so protect switchmen from many of the dangers incident to their occupation. Other clauses in this same chapter authorize the bureau of labor to investigate the mines of the state and report concerning their provisions for the health and safety of their employes. Corresponding legislation was asked of the Populist party in 1892.

But that party or its representatives that year failed to enact any of this body of statutes. Further, no corresponding legislation was enacted by any Populist legislature in 1893.

4. Laws for the Protection of Women and Children.—These are laws which, next to those for the protection of health and safety of employes have ever engaged the friends of the workingmen and all interested in philanthropic efforts for the betterment of their fellows. In recognition of the wisdom and philanthropy of such laws the Republican legislature of 1893 enacted Chapter 66, forbidding minors under 16 years to work in factories or mercantile establishments more than ten hours a day or before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock at night.

We look in vain through the proceedings of Populist legislatures for the same year for any allied legislation.

5. Labor Day a Legal Holiday.—Republican Minnesota in 1893 made, by Chapter 89, Labor Day a legal holiday.

No Populistic legislature in 1893 enacted a similar law or gave like practical recognition to the cause of the toilers.

6. Municipal Ownership and Control of Gas, Water Works, Etc.—The Populist party in all their recent platforms have expressed a faith or belief in the advisability of state and municipal control of all enterprises which in their nature are monopolistic in their tendency. The Republican party has made no professions upon that point. It, however, trusts that all of these social questions from a common sense point of view as occasion arise. They see the wisdom of the principle within certain lines. Within those lines they have always been ready to pass laws and have the state or municipality become the owner of water works and other great properties. It was in this spirit of practical application of common-sense ideas to the ownership of water and gas plants that the Republican legislature of 1893 enacted Chapter 196, authorizing cities and villages in Minnesota to purchase, at their discretion, the plants of private water and gas companies operating within their borders.

No similar law was enacted by a Populist legislature in 1893.

7. Laws Prohibiting Trusts and Similar Combinations of Capitalists.—This is a subject of vital importance, in which the Populists of the United States have expressed great interest. How little legislation they have enacted to carry out that professed interest. The only national law upon the subject was secured by a Republican congress. Minnesota in addition to previous laws bearing upon that question, in the session of 1893 passed Chapter 93. The only Populist law of similar character was Chapter 49 of Nebraska.

The Populists of Kansas, Colorado and North Dakota did not think trusts were of enough importance to require legislating, although they furnish a vast amount of campaign material.

Here are seven lines of legislation, six of which at least are universally conceded to be of great importance, not only to organized labor, but to the welfare and interest of all classes. The Republicans of Minnesota in 1893 recognized the importance of all these vital questions relating to labor and enacted one or more laws relating each subject. The Populists of Minnesota in 1891 practically legislated or passed laws relating to none of these great issues so vitally affecting the rights, interests and welfare of the millions of our nation's toilers. The Populists of Nebraska passed one law relating to one of these seven great subjects.

With that exception it can be said that the Populists of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and North Dakota have not passed a single law relating to trusts, municipal ownership of gas, water, etc., laws protecting the health or safety of employes in factories, protecting women and children in factories, giving labor the benefit of Labor Day, protecting trades unions in the property use of their labels, or throwing around them the legal right to join labor unions that would as they deemed wise or expedient.

In addition to the foregoing important and long recognized vital acts of legislation the Republicans of Minnesota in 1893 passed a number of other though minor measures. They make up a body of laws which will be found in all the so-called labor laws passed in 1893 by either of the four Populist states to which reference has been made. The Republican party of Minnesota may not have done all for labor that it ought or might. But by what state in the Union has any political party on the whole better record? With these laws before them, which, when allowance is made for their importance, equal all passed by the four Populist states of the West, the toilers of Minnesota will not expect with reason to secure more in the future by elevating the Populist party to the supreme control of the state. Whatever it may have been or done upon other issues, the Populist party with reference to labor legislation, to the bettering of laws in the interest of the working thousands in their own states, has in Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska been a party of Empty Promises and Small Performances. It is an alleged movement for the working people, having in reality no interest in the wool.*

The foregoing statement is based upon the acts of Populist legislatures above passed in review. Those legislatures we find have done much along the lights of men to form labor unions, but making no laws protecting the rights to form them when and as they deem best. That party has shown similar consistency and wonderful judgment and good sense, or rather discrimination, in the choice of its standard bearer, its candidate for governor, Mr. D. M. Owen. He is a gentleman who has for years been running a paper opposing either non-union help while talking about the right of workingmen to form unions. As an agitator he has advocated labor organizations. In his practice, where he had everything under his control, he has done nothing to make his preaching practical. This is exactly on a par with Populistic legislatures of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and North Dakota have been doing. Does the workingman the choice of the standard bearer of this party of Great Professions and Small Performances. Here is the party for whom and of whom and to whom the workingman considering its legislation can say, as did the Indian of old: "It is all talkee, and no do."

This is Populism practically presented for workingmen. How does it look in detail?

Constables and Miners Fought.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 20.—In a fight which took place between police constables, and a picket of 6,000 men above the Loggan pit, near Motherwell, Lanarkshire, the Britishers marched upon the work with more than a half hearted interest. Their ships spent the greater part of the time at Stirka and

Letter Carriers' Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers of the United States began at Arcanum hall with bont 276 delegates present, representing all parts of the country. Mayor Bice delivered a speech of welcome.

Bloom In Broom Corn.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—As a result of the drouth, there has been a sensational advance in the price of broom corn. It is stated that prices are 100 per cent above last year's figures. Brooms cost 60 cents a dozen more than formerly.

North Dakota Wants Nelson.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 20.—Colonel W. H. Robinson of Mayville, chairmail of the North Dakota Republican committee, is in the city and will probably endeavor to arrange some dates for Governor Nelson to speak in that state.

WHEELMEN'S RIGHTS.

Minnesota Supreme Court Says Bicycles Have Some Privileges.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 27.—Among the decisions handed down by the supreme court was one of special interest to wheelmen, involving the rights of the road. The syllabus of the decision is as follows:

1. A highway is intended for public use, and a person driving a horse there on has no right superior to those of a person riding a bicycle.

2. A bicycle is a vehicle, and riding one in the usual manner, as is now done upon the public highway, for convenience, recreation, pleasure or business, is not unlawful.

3. A person cannot be made to pay damages for his acts unless they were done in such manner, and at a time which show that he was acting in disregard of the rights of others. Judgment affirmed. BUCK, J.

CATTLE PERISH.

Nebraska Stockmen Lose Heavily as a Result of Prairie Fires.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—A special to The Bee from Gordon, Neb., says the prairie fire now sweeping over the sand hills in that vicinity are doing immense damage. The flames are traveling with almost lightning rapidity, consuming everything in their tracks. During the night the fire was driven by the wind through the Central portion of Sheridan and Cherry counties. In the track of the flames were the Big Osborne and Spade ranches, and numerous smaller ones. In the morning not a vestige of these ranches remained, except the bare and scorched ground.

At noon the fire is reported to have reached Pullman and the whole country in that neighborhood is a raging furnace. It is not known whether any lives were lost, but thousands of head of cattle have perished. People in the path of the fire are fleeing for their lives, leaving all their property to the mercy of the flames.

Paid a $4,000,000 Claim.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway company has paid to R. P. Flower & Co., as fiscal agents of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company, $4,000,000, being the amount due the latter company for equipment bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis company held by the Rock Island. This payment was provided for under the Minneapolis and St. Louis reorganization plan, and settles a claim of long standing.

Lucania Makes a New Record.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania has arrived at Queenstown, having broken her previous and fastest passage on record by 35 minutes. She made the run from Queenstown in 5 days, 7 hrs. and 123 mins., covering a distance of 2,779 knots.

$20,000 for the Fight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A letter has been forwarded by a businessman prohibiting company to James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons offering a purse of $20,000 for the fight, in which they want to take place in Mexico, where there will be no danger of official interference. They want the fight to take place before Nov. 1, 1895.

To Succeed Capriri.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Post From Berlin says that Emperor William has telegraphed to Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, stathalter of Alsace-Lorraine, requesting him to resume the chancellorship. His majesty also invited Dr. Miquel to succeed Caloneburg as president of the Prussian ministerial council.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27, 1894.

FLOUR—Quiet.
WHEAT—Quiet. No. 2 Spring 60c; No. 1 Northern 60¾c; May, 67½c.
CORN—Firmer. No. 3, 35½c.
OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 25½@25½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 27, 1894.

HOGS—Market opened about steady with yesterday but a little slow. A fair trade. packer was on the market and bid up a few loads, but the market weakened later and trading was slow.

Range of prices at $4.30@4.45.

CATTLE—Markets steady on good butcher stuff. Good demand for stockers and feeders slow.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $3.00 @3.25; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00 @2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; prime veal calves, $3.25@3.50; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $2.25@2.50; feeders, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $1.25 @1.75.

SHEEP—25@30c lower. Excessive receipts have glutte i the market sgal i and prices will be weak until supplies is worked off. No sale for corn can stuff.

Quotations $3.25@3.40 lambs $1.50@3.00 common $1.25.

Receipts: 1,200 hogs, 23 cattle; calves, 1; sheep, 29.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Oct. 27, 1894.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 57½c; No. 1 Northern, 56c; No. 2 Northern, 55c; December, No. 1 Northern, 55c; May, No. 1 Northern, 60c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1894.

WHEAT—October, closed 1 at 54⅞; December (spelling, 56¾c; highest, 56¾; lowest, 56¼; closed, 56¾c; May (spelling, 60¾c; highest, 60¾; lowest, 60¼; closed, 60¾c. No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55¾c; No. 2 Northern, 54c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1894.

HOGS—Market active but firm; prices no lower. Quality not good, but few choice left. Sales range at $4.30@4.45 for light and mixed; for rough packing $4.20@4.30 for mixed; $4.35 @4.45 for heavy packing and shipping; bulk, $4.37½@4.40 for pigs.

CATTLE—Fairly active to extent of supply of fair grades.

SHEEP—Market moderately active, firm. Receipts: Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 14,000; sheep, 3,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1894.

WHEAT—October, 47½c; December, 50¾; May, 56¾c.
CORN—October, 29½c; November, 29½c; December, 29½c; May, 32½c.
OATS—Easy. October, 17½c; December, 20½c; May, 23½c.
PORK—Higher. October, $11.95; January, $12.50.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
County of Polk. } Oct. 17, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Oliver G. Bouse, deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Oliver G. Bouse, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court.

And Whereas Ingolf Ostgaard has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things, that said Oliver G. Bouse died in said county on the second day of October, 1894, testate, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said will, and praying that said instrument may be allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased to probate and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to Ingolf Ostgaard.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, on Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be given by publication for ordered of publication.

And It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Polk County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Crookston, in said county and state.

Dated at Crookston, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1894.

C. M. BENSON,
Judge of Probate.

(38-45)

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.)

(Last publication Thursday, Dec. 6th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by James Hoover, mortgagor, to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated November 19th, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk county, Minn., on the 19th day of November, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., and duly assigned by said mortgagee to Ole Gunderson, on the 17th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 17th day of October, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, and no proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the whole sum of $1,000 principal and interest now being claimed to be due thereon, the undersigned will foreclose said mortgage by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty-four (34) in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in the county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 6th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

Dated October 25th, A. D. 1894.

OLE GUNDERSON,
JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
(38-34) Moorhead, Minn.

$25. $10 and $20 Gasoline Cookstoves Bills only five cents each; $100 and $50 bills ten cents each. $2 and $5 bills, twenty-five cents each. Send money order or register letter. Address CHAS E HARKER, West Atlanta, Ga. (38-3)

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with unusual interest: "I caught cold one month, creepy sensation that existed in my back, and I thought it would go away, but the pains until they were more to overcome. I was nervous, could not sleep, had a bad appetite, and was losing in flesh rapidly. I had a racking cough and a pain in my back and around my heart. I was treated with a number of doctors, but continued to languish in misery. I read of Dr. Miles' Nervine, and purchased some. Soon was my prospect. I had been doctoring for a year and a half steadily, but with no perceptible benefit. When I saw advertisements of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Before I got to my room, half a dose had passed before my eyes. I was astonished. I had not had a night's sleep for months, and the nightmare indigestion of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 175 to 127. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in each case. Dr. Miles' Nervine Restorative Nervine is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Indiana, at prices of price, $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

THE CLIMAX

of enjoyment is found by every lover of good chewing tobacco in LORILLARD'S famous

Climax Plug

This tobacco represents the result of 134 year's experience in blending and preparing tobacco to suit a universal taste. A delicious flavor has been imparted to it without the addition of any harmful element. In substance it is unequalled by any chewing tobacco ever prepared. When you want a delicious satisfying chew, try CLIMAX PLUG.

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Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.

Henry Weigel Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

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MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Gans Revolvers, Clock boring Rifles, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Moe's Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Relayed and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

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A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

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Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

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OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

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All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law.

Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Rockit B ock, - Crookston, Minn

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF $4. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE. $2.25 $2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.50 $2.25 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

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DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new and reliable remedy for suppressed or painful menstruation. Relieves in 24 hours. Prevents ladies monthly. Instructions. Dose small. Cures in a few days. Avoid dangerous drugs and worthless imitations. Never sold in bulk; always in sealed boxes. Send 4c in stamps for sample box, with testimonials and full particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by P. L. Durrad, Crookston.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS,

40 AND 42 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific Coast at.....	6:00 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....	7:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure you go over Great Northern Railway.

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:40 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Ulysses, Shelly, St. Vergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	8:00 p.m. Daily
6:10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	6:00 p.m. Daily
8:00 a.m. Except Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	3:00 p.m. Daily except Sun.
9:30 a.m. Except Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m. Except Wed. Friday
9:30 a.m. Tues Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Melntosh and Fosston	6:30 p.m. Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a.m. Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7:30 p.m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Sleeping and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc. Passage Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Polk county is returning to the republican camp.

The McKinnon block is being nicely painted and calcimined inside.

Jim Waring has been at work oiling up Miss. Helen Halvorson's millinery shop.

Monday morning opened sour and bewery, clearing away, however in the afternoon.

The gospel car, "Glad Tidings," has been at the N. P. depot this week and leaves today.

A division meeting will be held in the school house on Sampson's addition tomorrow evening.

City Engineer Ralph is busy with a force of men setting in the guide stones at the principal corners.

But it will not do to put off too long preparing for winter because nice weather holds out so long.

Rev. S. Currie was in from Euclid last week trying to extract a little cold comfort from the Owen rally.

Mat Cornelius went out to hisfarm near Marin on Tuesday morning to put things in ship shape for winter.

W. W. Fegnu has been appointed agent at Grand Forks in the place of Jack Ward, who goes back to his train.

Chief Schmidt has appointed Tom Morris assistant chief; Hmk Castle foreman and Chris Hoch, assistant foreman.

Vote for G. S. Chesterman the only candidate for Coroner, living at the County Seat and save the expenses of a deputy.

Frank Skinner was out on Monday for the first time since he was confined to his room with typhoid fever. Frank looks as fat as a match.

Hans Peterson and Mr. Knutson were up from Fertile on Tuesday talking in the interests of the republican party and against county division.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

H. C. Misner and A. H. Pitkin, of Euclid, W. Lemen and Mr. Montgomery of Angus and L. Lambertson and G. C. Wiechester, of Warren came down on Friday of last week to attend Masonic lodge.

Ye olde folkes concert at ye Methodist meeting house, situated a stone's throw from ye reare doore of ye JOURNAL prynytynge house no ye 22nd dale of ye month of October, (which is Tuesday.) Alle ye people of ye city be invited. [29-32]

A hunting party consisting of T. G. Thompson, F. C. Davis, Gus Schmidt and Martin Bergstrand left Thief Lake on Thursday morning to rustle for geese, bear and other big game. Expect to be gone a week or ten days. With Peterson clerks for T. G. Thompson during his absence.

Henry Peterson and bride returned on Sunday from their wedding tour in the South. Henry says the southern people are howling over the low price of cotton more than we are over the low price of wheat up here, and times are fearfully dull down there.

The inquest in the Dugan case held at Chesterman's undertaking rooms on Tuesday afternoon developed the fact that Dugan took a big dose of carbolic acid with suicidal intent and the jury found a verdict in accordance. The body was interred at the expense of the county.

A social good time is provided for Friday evening in the S. S. room of the M. E. church. Young people are expected to bring lend pencils and put on their thinking caps. A choice literary program will add to the interest. Everybody invited. Good music.

The Republican party presents a thoroughly business ticket for the consideration of the voters—one well worthy to be elected. Not only so but the principles of the Republican party are for the best interests of the people and on these claims should win.

Miss. Marie R. Gjertsen, of the Crookston Normal School and Business College will give an elocutionary recital at College hall, Friday evening, Nov. 2. Some of the best musical talent in the city will assist. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of books for the college library.

During the last campaign the Pops laid great stress on the fact that W. W. Erwin, the great criminal lawyer of St. Paul, was identified with them. Mr. Erwin now says he cannot endorse the socialistic and anarchistic views which the Pops are advocating—and sensible men are fast coming to that view.

That popular bargain store, the C. O. D., offers a great drive on boys and children's suits, all new styles, no old shelf-worn goods. They guarantee to sell boys' and children's suits and overcoats at 25 per cent less than any other store in the city and ask a comparison of prices. Call and be convinced. The C. O. D. Clothing house. Main street.

Next Tuesday the American people will decide whether in the immediate future all classes will again be prosperous and happy or otherwise. The Republican party has the true interests of the country at heart and will without a doubt be again called to the front and in '96 will take full control.

The object of every true American citizen is, or should be, to secure the best kind of government for the American people. The history of the Republican party shows clearly that that form that ensures the greatest good to the greatest number is the best form yet devised. Under that form of government the country had peace and prosperity.

For the position of clerk of the court there would seem to be but two candidates in the field, the Democratic candidate having failed to qualify. The Republican candidate, W. A. Lambert is one of the brightest young men of our county, thoroughly well qualified, a man who will be a credit to the judgment of the voters if they see fit to put him into the office.

Of all the confounded ridiculous lies that were ever invented those of the Dems and Pops in their desperation are circulating in regard to Governor Nelson take the cake. They try to make him out everything but a common thief and murderer—would do that if they dared probably. It is singular that in all of his public record some of these awful vicious things did not get out before the heat of a campaign.

John Wright, republican candidate for the legislature is up from Ada this week looking after his fences a bit. John is one of the boys who went forth at his country's call to serve her in her hour of need and again he is ready to answer that call to the best of his ability. He is a man who is fully capable of discharging the duties of a legislator and should he be elected the affairs of this district will be well looked after. Vote for John Wright for the legislature and you will make no common error.

F. R. LeRoux spent some time among his fellow-countrymen in the eastern part of the county last week holding political meetings. He had large and interested audiences—something by the way that no republican speaker could accomplish during the past two campaigns. Mr. Le Roux is confident that there will be a goodly number of republican votes cast there this fall.

Veterans of the late war should remember that to the Republican party they owe all of pension legislation they ever got. This is quite natural when you consider that the South, that produced the Johnnies to be whipped, controls and dominates the Democratic party, and of course are not very anxious to see the boys in blue draw pensions. Remember your friends, boys.

One of the rare treats in store for Crookston people is an old folk's concert, to be given Tuesday evening Nov. 27th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A large chorus under the direction of Mrs. VanArnam will be the leading feature of the concert, although arrangements are being named for solo numbers and other special features. The complete program will appear later.

The effect of the Democratic tariff upon the business interests of America, is illustrated by the following report of its effect upon English industries: "The shares of the two English iron companies have advanced $750,000 in value since the Democratic tariff was promulgated. These Englishmen regard the tariff as immensely valuable to their trade. Wilson told them his party would do better than that for Englishmen if it was kept in power.

R. C. Dunn, the next state auditor, was in the city on Saturday, calling on his friends. Bob is making a gallant fight and will win, because his public record is such as will commend the people that he is the right man for the position, honest, capable, true and upright, a man who can neither be bribed, bulldozed nor lulled into doing a dishonest action. "Honest Bob" will be the next state auditor and don't you forget it.

Next Tuesday will tell the story for weal or woe, and if every patriotic Republican will but do his whole duty, the victory that will be won will be for the benefit of every citizen of the United States for years to come. If the attempt that has been made to destroy the manufacturing interest of the country is elected the county will at once recover from its present paralyzed condition.

It does not require a very deep mind to arrive at a just decision in the matter of voting next week. All he has to do is to consider the present state of things—the Democracy. Consider the desperate conditions that prevail in Kansas and Nebraska—that's Populism. Reflect upon the conditions that have existed for the past thirty years—that's Republicanism. Then vote for his own best interests. Republicans believe in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Nels M. Johnson came down from Wylie on Monday's train. He says that the town of Black River seems to have been strangely neglected by Republican speakers this year, while the other parties have been very busy holding public meetings and visiting people at their homes. The Divisionists have been especially busy up there but he thinks the town will go almost solid against all divisions except for Nelson county, which he thinks will get a majority. Farmers are becoming tired of raising all wheat and will try something else next year.

The office of county coroner, while not a very desirable nor lucrative one, is quite an important one after all, and should be filled by a capable, efficient careful man, and a man also who resides at the county seat thus avoiding the necessity of paying for a deputy upon every occasion. Such a man is G. S. Chesterman, who is engaged in the undertaking business at J. Y. E. Wyatt's old stand. He is one of our leading citizen prominent in business enterprises, in several societies, notably the Odd Fellows, and just the man in every way fitted for the exacting duties of coroner. Vote for G. S. Chesterman for coroner.

Ignatius Donnelly came up last week to exhibit his corporosity to his admiring dupes, in the hope, no doubt, to make some converts to Populism—some votes to wait upon into the United States senate at Washington. The cheek of that man is truly admirable; after dealing the farmers the dastardly blow that he did, for him now to blandly ask them to send him to the senate! He found the Farmers' Alliance a prosperous business organization of farmers, brought to bear upon it the power of his brilliant mind—and, wrecked it. It has lost all the power for good it ever had since he was placed in the lead. He deliberately boasted once, in a wrathful moment, that he was "a prominent man long before the Alliance was born and would be after it was dead"—and proceeded straight-way to throttle it to death. If he had let it alone it would have kept on in pursuance of the object for which it was formed and would have been a power for good; but Donnelly needed a political machine and in an evil moment he cast his eye upon the alliance—and it withered, drooped and died—but what cares Ignatius Donnelly, if he can only reach the goal of his ambition, a seat in the United States senate?

Deacon R. Bain was up from Fisher on Tuesday calling on old-time friends and enjoying life as hugely as though he was a young man in his prime instead of a man 76 years old. Talking on the political situation the deacon said he had voted the Republican ticket ever since there had been a Republican party, and he sincerely hoped and expected to see it win next Tuesday. "It always has been and is yet the party of the people and while it is possible that Polk county may not have come to its senses yet that is a very small portion of the United States and will cut no figure in general results. I am confident that Minnesota will go Republican."

Ed. Strader, one of the old-timers, showed up last week after an absence of several years, and at once proceeded to make business for the police force and justice court. It seems he was out with the boys celebrating the arrival on his first evening and later one of the boys was reminded "how speedily time passes away in good company" when he looked for his watch and didn't have it. He was also ramluded of that other old saying that "time is money" when he discovered that his money had gone with his time. Ed. coughed up the timepiece, but drew the line on money, as he "didn't know anything about that." The case came before Justice Leslie Holt on Monday but the other fellow failed to make a case and Ed. was dismissed.

The McIntosh Tribune has made a discovery. It now blandly assures its readers that "any votes cast for Nelson county are illegal and void" and then goes on to spin out a long article trying to dissuade people from voting for Nelson county. The Tribune is right and such votes are illegal why should the Tribune worry? It is trying very hard to defeat Nelson county, but if votes for Nelson county are illegal the Tribune would be the very last paper to discover and announce the fact because it is against its interests to do so. It should be plain to voters that if the Tribune will be so giddy on one point it will on others and this should convince them how thoroughly unreliable that sheet is. In that case its columns may well ask themselves what they can believe that they see in that sheet? The Tribune sees that its pet scheme to divide Polk county is doomed to inevitable defeat and is getting desperate.

"I Think Very Hard That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution for travel on railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to be up and down. That Coach must be a solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Hodge's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the instant cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50 cts. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

Bancroft's Treatise on Government.

What is it? It is a large volume written by that renowned historian, Geo. M. Bancroft, upon every conceivable subject that a politician wants to know, in fact a man has no business to pretend to be a politician unless he has a copy of it in his library for reference. The average man wants it in order to know whether the political speakers that he hears are giving him the straight-up—in fact no library is complete without it. It is an invaluable book for the youth of our land, old every parent of a growing family of boys should have it. C. B. Southwell is the agent for the work in this city and will call on you. You will miss it if you fail to look it over carefully. [27-28]

"I Never Never Smoke With more genuine "comfort," said an old smoker, "I ride, night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' every thing is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Autumn Wraps For Ladies.

What promises to be the favorite autumn wrap is a double cape of cloth, very broad and reaching to the waist. The trimming is an inch band of the cloth stitched on the edges with fanciful ornaments in the corners and a turnedover collar of velvet. This, together with the gold cape, are the most general and stylish outside garments for wearing with autumn dresses. Very full capes reaching to the hips are of Astrakhan or moire, with deep revers over the shoulders. Fancy capes for evening wear are made with Van Dykes of the new perforated cloth, eerise or binet. Black velvet capes have satin revers lined with velvet or baby lamb. The McDowell Fashion Magazines contain many points of interest on this important subject. They are the safest guides on all questions of fashion. The price of "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" is $3.50 each for 1 year's subscription, or 35 cents per copy. "The French Dressmaker" costs $3.00 per annum, or 30 cents per copy. "Lamode" with its low price, $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy is an admirable home magazine. For the accommodation of customers they contain coupon patterns, which as regards styles and prices are unequaled. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer, do not take any substitutes from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. McDowell & Co., 44 West 14th street, New York.

The Haller Proprietary Co. challenge the world to produce a better remedy for barb wire cuts, sores galls and wounds of all kinds, than their Barb Wire Liniment. It heals quickly, leaves no scar, does not irritate and keeps away the flies. Their faith in this truly wonderful liniment is so great, and its endorsements from thousands who have used it are so strong, that they absolutely guarantee it Sold by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

I have several first-class Sewing machines, which I will close out cheap for cash. Come quick.

C. H. SAAKE.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournat Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

A. C. WILKINSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Fosnlie & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894. NO. 30.

Hillside Historical Society

ALL OURS.

Grand Republican Victory Everywhere.

A Solid North and a Divided South.

MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

Minnesota Will Add Seven to It--Every Northern State Right in Line.

Greatest Victory Ever Heard of in American Politics--Dem's Not in it.

Every northern state and several southern states gave glorious majorities to the Grand Old Party on Tuesday, thus endorsing the doctrine of protection to American industries. Even Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, the leading Populist states have fallen in to line.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, the notorious, has been snowed under so far that even his friends can't find him.

New York city elects a Republican mayor, while Morton is elected governor of the state by 150,000 majority.

Kentucky and Maryland, two solid south states, each elect two Republican congressmen, and even Delaware went solidly Republican.

There seems to have been a universal "landslide"--a political upheaval--which has swept the country from Maine to Texas, and from Oregon to Georgia, with similar results to the following:

New York, Republican by		150,000
Pennsylvania,	"	200,000
Ohio,	"	125,000
Michigan,	"	25,000
Illinois,	"	80,000
Colorado,	"	20,000
Wisconsin,	"	35,000

While Polk county does not seem to have contributed very largely to the glorious result, the state of Minnesota is again redeemed, giving a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000 for the Republican ticket. Even Judge Collins, who had the combined opposition of the Dems and Pops, seems to have been elected by a safe majority. The Seventh district sends Eddy to congress, and the only district where there is yet any doubt is the Third, and there Heatwole, Republican, seems to be elected by a good majority.

The JOURNAL has insisted that it is always safe to trust to the practical common sense of the American people, and this result justifies our faith. Later returns will but swell the Republican majorities.

Diversified Farming Pays.

While in the city last week and talking with the JOURNAL man Nels M. Johnson said that while he had not made much money on his wheat crop this year his farming operations had been very satisfactory--far better than any year when he had nothing but wheat to depend on. He has now in the field, raised vegetables, and speaking of that reminds us that he told us he had ventured his potatoes several times freely during the drouth, the result being an enhanced yield, and good-sized potatoes. He raises lots of poultry, and manages to find means to sell in the winter time when they are high, and now has poultry to sell in the markets. Said that he should start up with hogs and sheep and grow into those lines, as he believed they would help out. He is very economical, does his work himself without having a hire, uses oxen till he can buy a team of horses, and in that way he will be an independent farmer one of these days. One remark that he made struck us as very significant when he said that he planned to keep out of debt as far as possible, he avoided it as he would a pestilence and there was a whole sermon in that remark. Very many of our farmers would now be all right had they practiced the same plan.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat--No. 1 Hard	.61
" 1 Northern	.57
Flax	1.27
Barley	.35@40
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
" per cord	3.00@5.00
Butter, per lb	.15@16
Eggs, per doz	.15
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

"The King Bee" Of Railway trains is the Northwest and without a superior is America is the North Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and the Luxurious Enough for a King!"--The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

Canadian Excursions.

On Nov. 20th and 27th, Dec. 4th and daily from Dec. 10th to 31st inclusive the Great Northern Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Crookston to Eastern Canada on basis of $40.00 to Montreal and intermediate points. For full information apply to J. H. Griffin agent at Crookston or F. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

[30-32]

The Barnesville Good Templars are doing some valuable work in the city. Some new members and one rousing Sunday night temperance service are now among the results.

County Auditor--

Davis	378
Gleason	206

Treasurer--

Ophelim	226
Benedry	434

Sheriff--

Dalnard	176
Brenner	337
Steenerson	231

Register of Deeds--

Hanson	376
Wickstrom	271

Judge of Probate--

Walseth	294
Lyane	220
Benson	200

County Attorney--

Stanton	442
Gossman	260

Clerk of Court--

Lunetot	316
Tig	185

Supt. of Schools--

Miss Hancock	780
McCrillis	406

In 1892 the vote stood:

For Governor--

Nelson, Rep	294
Lawler, Dem	246
Donnelly, Pop	153
Dean, Pro	23

A gain of 42 for Nelson over his vote of two years ago. Owen gets 172 more votes than Donnelly did, while Beeler gets 238 less than Lawdid.

Human Nature.

Not many weeks ago, in this city a little circumstance happened, that had a merchant, a banker, a money lender, a miller or an elevator man, or any other business man accept a farmer been guilty of perpetrating upon a farmer, no end of a howl would have gone up. The man in question, (we will not insult the respectable farmers of the county by calling him a farmer,) brought a load of vegetables to this city, among which he had a lot of cotton that had been frost-bitten while green, were bitter, small and worthless and these he succeeded in disposing of at the market price, upon assuring his patrons that they were all right, when in fact they were totally unfit for use and he very well knew that fact. What does this prove? Simply that human nature is very much the same in every calling in life, and if a man has a disposition to cheat and steal it does not matter what calling he pursues, he gets there just the same. This man was one of the most bitter Populists in the county, who is loud in his denunciations of millers, of elevators, of railroads, of money loaners, of bankers and of all business men except farmers. He wants to go to the legislature in order that he may regulate every business interest on earth--except farming. It is true the time was when elevator men could take advantage of a deal and make big money--but they never could make a clear 100 per cent. The same is true of other lines of business, but none of them has made a cool 100 per cent on their deals, all of which goes to show that however poor, weak human nature needs something more than legislation to bruce it up and induce it to deal squarely and honestly. The moral side of this question seems by many to be overlooked entirely when looking over the field to find a remedy for such dishonest actions.

The Last Rally.

On Monday night the opera house was filled with an enthusiastic audience to listen to the last speeches of the campaign by Hon. Halvor Steenerson. Mr. Steenerson was in fine form and voice and struck some sledge-hammer blows for Republicanism, which were found to have their effect on the following day. The opera house was well filled with enthusiastic Republicans, Democrats and Populists, and even the boys went wild with enthusiasm, parading the streets and having a regular jubilee. Thus the Republican campaign closed in a blaze of glory, the stalwart Republicans holding high the banner of true progress and marching confidently forward to a victory on the morrow.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining uncalimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov 3, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Kemper, G. W.	Kerr, Dollie
Mahle, Otto G.	
Eaton, O. J.	
Magill, Alonzo	
Fisher Davit	
Saverio, Al Signor	

Persons calling, for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

STOOD BACK TO BACK.

HOW EARLY TENNESSEEANS ALWAYS FACED THE FOE.

Interesting Reminiscences Recalled by the Approaching Centennial of Tennessee's Admission to the Union--The Home of Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson.

June 1, 1796, Tennessee was formally declared a state, and already preparations are in rapid progress for a vast centennial display and exposition at Nashville, to last from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, 1896. She was the third state admitted after the federal constitution was adopted, and familiar as we are with the desire of rapid growths in the new world it is hard to realize that there is a commonwealth of some 1,000,000 people in an area dominated by the fierce Indians 120 years ago and a magnificent city of 100,000 people on the spot, where, according to Felix Grundy, the pioneers did not stand face to face when they met, but back to back, in never ceasing vigilance against the lurking foe.

"If I am asked," said Grundy in a speech in the United States senate, "to name my first indelible impression, it would be the sight of my oldest brother bleeding and dying under the tomahawk and scalping knife. Another and still another brother went in the same way. A widowed mother, robbed of her all in a night, reduced from affluence to poverty in a moment, rolled to rear and educate her last son--him who now addresses you."

THE HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE.

Between 1790 and 1794 the Indians killed in the area now included in Nashville and its suburbs one citizen every ten days on an average. In 1787 38 were killed. The next year Andrew Jackson and party arrived. He was a leader in Indian warfare, and then a leading lawyer and judge. In January, 1796, he represented his people in the state constitutional convention at Knoxville, and in the following December he entered congress as the first representative from Tennessee.

The state has given three presidents to the nation--all natives of North Carolina, though Thomas Jefferson, who thought he was a native of South Carolina. Other heroes of whom the state is proud are Sevier, who fought at the Alamo; Thomas H. Benton, Sam Houston, Bell, Coffee and many more, not to mention those of our own day. Now the state purposes to celebrate all these as well as her wonderful achievements in material things. An organization has been completed similar to that for the centennial of the famous Belle Meade stock farm. The director general is Major A. W. Willis, a native of Pennsylvania who came to Nashville as a Federal officer during the war, married a Nashville lady, was postmaster of the city during the Harrison administration and made a record in the office of which all Nashville is proud. Ex-Congressman H. Clay Evans of Chattanooga, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, and all the other officials are men of like standing, experience and energy. The women also have an organization, and the ladies who have The Hermitage in charge expect to take an important part.

The Hermitage, known to all Americans as the home of Andrew Jackson, is 12 miles east of Nashville and is preserved as he left it, save that it is well filled with memories of the old hero and other historic relics. The house is a square red brick standing some distance back from the road, and nearly a broad avenue so densely shaded by heavy cedars and other trees that it seems dark even at midday. This leads to a broad and beautiful lawn in front of the house. Within plain sight and not far away is the tomb holding the mortal remains of Jackson and his Rachel, above whose grave is a slab, bearing the affecting tribute written by her husband and containing this reference to attacks made on her in partisan campaigns:

"A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor."

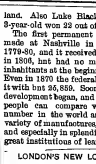
Belle Meade, the most noted stock farm in America, if not in the world, is a few miles northwest of Nashville. It consists of 5,300 acres of splendid land and is the property of General W. H. Jackson and his brother, the ex-senator and present United States circuit judge. There is Iroquois, who won the Epsom Derby, Prince of Wales' stakes and Doncaster over everything in England. Also Luke Blackburn, who as a 3-year-old won 32 out of 34 races.

The first permanent settlement was made at Nashville in the winter of 1779-80, and it received a city charter in 1806, but had no more than 20,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the war. Even in 1870 the federal census credited it with but 26,850. Soon after the great development began, and now its 100,000 people can compare with any equal number in the world as to extent and variety of manufactures, active capital, and especially in splendid buildings and great institutions of learning.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

Promoter of Nine Enterprises, Capitalized at $15,000,000, Which Pay No Dividends.

Sir Joseph Renals, the new lord mayor of London, receives a salary of



SIR JOSEPH RENALS.

$50,000 a year--a sum equal to that paid the president of the United States. On Nov. 8 and 9 he takes the oath of office and the pageant known as the lord mayor's show is held. Like the comic opera character with the great brain and the eagle eye, Sir Joseph was born and educated at Nottingham, where he was for years engaged in the blanching business. He was born in 1843, and 32 years later retired from business with a fortune and removed to London, where he was elected alderman in 1888. During the past year he has been senior sheriff of London and as such was conditionally mentioned as the next lord mayor.

When the aldermen met to choose a lord mayor, however, Renals' candidacy was opposed on the ground that he was not a fit man for the place, it being urged against him that he was the promoter and director of nine big corporations with an aggregate capitals of over $15,000,000, not one of which was paying dividends. Inasmuch as London's lord mayor's office has recently been mixed up in several unsavory financial scandals, the charge against Renals had considerable weight, but at a ballot of the entire guilds the senior sheriff's great brain and eagle eye won the day.

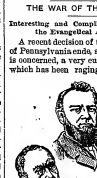
Sir Joseph Whitehead, who was elected lord mayor in 1888 and held the office two years, engaged in disgraceful company promotions and caused a great scandal. Another lord mayor, Sir Henry Aaron Isaac, also assisted in floating five gigantic swindles while he occupied the high position, and Sir Joseph Savory, who was elected in 1890, provided almost as unsavory as his predecessor. Lord Mayor Whitehead. He pledged himself not to join any big corporation during his term as lord mayor, but within a very few weeks after he was installed in office he became a director in a company which, not strange to relate, obtained the contract for lighting London by electricity.

Lord Mayor Renals has been worshipful master of a Freemason's lodge and is an active magistrate and governor of the royal hospitals. In 1891 London's metropolitan and city police had a population of 5,633,328 to look after.

THE WAR OF THE BISHOPS.

Interesting and Complicated Contest In the Evangelical Association.

A recent decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania ends, so far as that state is concerned, a very curious church war which has been raging for many years



BISHOP DUBS. BISHOP BOWMAN.

with a variety of incidents both disgusting and amusing. The Evangelical Association of German Protestants was started by Jacob Albrecht, a German Lutheran preacher, in 1800 and now has about 150,000 members, with 2,000 churches and 1,100 ministers. It has a publishing house in Cleveland and a theological institution at Napierville, Ills., and colleges at other places, and the titles to all these and all the churches are more or less involved in the many suits in various states.

There were three bishops--Thomas Bowman, J. J. Esher and Randolph Dubs, and the fight stood two against one, with Dubs the one. The Dubsites say the fight began 22 years ago in a personal quarrel between Bishop Esher of the Chicago see and Presiding Elder Hostetler of the Elgin district. The Bowmanites declare that it began in Japan in a quarrel between their associations. Bishop Esher went there, investigated and recommended the recall of Superintendent Hartzler. The latter's friends at home denounced the bishop, and he "talked back." His son was son-in-law of Bishop Bowman, and so things were in good shape for a first class row.

Bishop Bowman was finally condemned by a conference and deposed. He denied the validity of such action and attempted to preside at the Des Moines conference. The trustees locked the door in his face, and he and those who supported him organized another conference in the open air amid falling snow. Bishop Esher was also condemned and deposed, but denied the authority of the tried body. Then the other side took a hand, and Bishop Dubs was condemned and deposed for "immoral and unbecoming conduct," so the church was bishopless. The conference, which should have cured the defect, split, and then lawsuits began for the church property. It has dragged on for many years, but the court has ruled for the Esher and Bowman party, and the Dubsites are organizing another church.

AN ENGLISH DAIRY SHORTHORN.

Here Is a British Bull Decorated For a Creamery Fete.

Four miles from Regent's park, London, at Finchley, the Express Dairy company--English, quite English, you know--has a farm. Its business is chiefly milk dairying. Unlike American milkmen, this company does not pin its faith and practice to any one breed of cattle, though the Guernseys are more largely represented among the milk producers than any other breed.

But an odd fact about College farm (Finchley dairy farm) is the Shorthorne figure prominently as dairy cattle there. The head of the herd is a great Shorthorn bull 5 years old, weighing a ton. His picture is shown in our illustration. Fairy King was bred by the queen on her farm at Windsor and is considered something great. How our British cousins

FAIRY KING.

ins fix a ball up for a show day will be seen from the picture. Fairy King is garlanded and adorned like one of the sacred bulls in the ancient religious processions.

The Express Dairy company gave not long since what was called a creamery fete. Seven thousand persons were present. They went all over the premises, into every part of the stables, milkhouses, etc. The creamery people just wanted the visitors to see how sweet and spotless everything about their dairy and creamery was. They knew people would buy their milk and butter before any other if they did this. It is to be hinted that our American creameries understood better this kind of advertisement. It would be big money in their pockets. An afternoon might be set apart for the picnic. The creamery and adjacent grounds should be decorated like a lawn for a millionaire's garden party. The visitors should be allowed to see that the creamery which furnishes their milk, cheese and butter is cleanes and sweeter than any of their kitchens at home. The day might conclude with music and games. At the British creamery fete there was a mayoress placed by fifth girls.

Besides the Shorthorn Fairy King there are at College farm a Jersey, a Kerry and an Ayrshire bull. The dairy was especially proud of its Irish Kerry cows.

Dividends at Cheese Factories.

W. M., Hartford, would like to know how to determine cheese dividends by Babcock test. In making the dividend ignore the cheese altogether. There is a certain amount of money to be divided among patrons of the factory who have furnished the fat that went into the cheese. Dividing this amount of money by the number of pounds of fat will give the price or amount to be paid for each pound. Multiply amount delivered by each patron by this price, and the products will be the amount to be paid for each.

This process gives a close approximation to justice, but it is nevertheless true that it is not absolutely exact, for the casein does not vary in exact proportion with the fat--that is to say, 100 pounds of 6 per cent milk will not make twice as much cheese as 100 pounds of 3 per cent milk, nor will 4 per cent milk make one-seventh more cheese than 3.5 per cent milk. They have found in Canada that adding one to the actual per cent--that is, reading 3.5 per cent milk as 4.5 per cent milk and other tests in a similar manner--overcomes this discrepancy to a great extent.--Hoard's Dairyman.

Big Rings For Women.

The latest fashionable freak among women who are blessed with pretty hands is to wear an immense ring, like a Roman Catholic bishop's, on the first finger of the right hand. It need to be considered the height of vulgarity to place a ring on the index finger, but now this decoration is the dernier cri.

Energy and Content.

Energy and content are not opposite terms. It is the lazy man usually who is discontented. When a person really wants to do something in the world and goes about it resolutely, the effort gives a satisfaction that nothing else will. True content is found only with busy people.--Womankind.

EASY FOR JAPS.

More Fighting Near Port Arthur in Which the Chinese Are Defeated.

MANY TRIBESMEN KILLED.

Hundreds of Wazirls Meet Death in a Battle With the British.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 5.—Advices received here from the front show that there has been heavy fighting in the country just north of Port Arthur.

The dispatches received are brief and are silent on some important points. It appears that Field Marshal Oyama divided his forces. While one division landed on the east coast of the peninsula north of Talienwan, another division was detached with orders to effect a landing near Kin-Chow and to proceed thence and join the main body of the army. This operation was a complete success. The Japanese encountered no Chinese warships, and the transports reached Kayesko and disembarked troops, horses and ammunitions in safety. Kin-Chow, which is a walled town, and which was believed to be held by a large garrison,

Was Immediately Attacked.

The outer defences were carried by the Japanese after a few hours' fighting. The Chinese made little further resistance and the Japanese were soon masters of the place. In the meantime the Japanese fleet which had convoyed the transport opened a heavy fire on Talienwan and Kayesko. The Chinese scarcely ceased for many hours. Covered by this fire the ships of the land force attacked and captured Talienwan in a brilliant fashion. The dispatches state that the losses were heavy. They also mention that an important naval engagement occurred Saturday, but give no details.

Up to the time of sending this dispatch there has been no confirmation of the report of the capture of Port Arthur.

BURNED A CITY.

Fung-Wong-Ching Destroyed by the Chinese—Winter Sets In.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Tien Tsin says that Fung-Wong-Ching was burned by the Chinese. The defense of the road to Moukden, has collapsed. General Sung, with the remnant of his army, is in the Mathieuling pass, between Fung-Wong-Ching and Linoyany. Winter has set in. Snow has fallen in Manchuria.

The dispatch adds that the Japanese cleverly effected a landing at Pitswo (Kin-Chow) while making a demonstration against the opposite coast of Shantung. They cut the telegraph, thus preventing the news from reaching the Chinese admiral. A Chinese fleet, consisting of 14 warships and a torpedo flotilla, was then started to attack the Japanese, but was recalled. It is believed that the government is reserving the fleet for more important service.

The Japanese entered Fung-Wong-Ching on Oct. 31. A Shanghai dispatch to The Times says that Li-Hung Chang will go to take command of the first Chinese army. Viceroy Liuh of Nankin becomes viceroy of Tien Tsin.

The viceroy of Wu Chang has been appointed to a similar position in Nankin. Judge Huyuff and Major Von Hanneken have been ordered to raise a new army on German lines as the nucleus of a grand army of China.

Seized a British Steamer.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 5.—The British steamer Gaelic, bound for Corea, which sailed from San Francisco Oct. 19 and which was due to leave for Hong Kong at noon, has been seized by the Japanese authorities. It is supposed that the seizure is due to the charge that she is charged with carrying contraband articles of war.

BATTLE WITH WAZIRIS.

British Troops Defeat Natives, But Many Are Killed on Both Sides.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Quetff gives details of an attack Sunday morning by Waziri tribesmen upon the camp of the escort of the political officer, who is engaged in the delimitation of the Waziristan-Punjaub frontier. The escort, which was under command of Colonel A. H. Turner, had been awaiting the onset for an hour and a half when it came. The weather was bitterly cold. The Waziris crept up the ravines past the pickets and a fierce hand-to-hand encounter followed. The Goorkhas, who comprised the escort, behaved splendidly against the superior force. Within a quarter of an hour the enemy broke and retired. The cavalry was then able to charge, not, however, before a heavy fire was poured into the camp by a body of Waziris, supporting the attacking party. The tribesmen were pursued several miles and 350 of them were killed. The British loss was Lieutenant Maudkes, 31 soldiers and 23 followers killed, including two native officers, and a few officers and 32 men wounded. It is believed that the punishment inflicted was severe enough to deter the Waziris from further fighting.

Bravo Denver Woman.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—Mrs. James D. Scott, wife of the proprietor of the Capital Turf Exchange, vanquished three burglars who broke into her home after a desperate fight, in which she was seriously injured. The battle lasted nearly 10 minutes, but Mrs. Scott did not faint until her assailants had gone. An hour elapsed before she received sufficiently to give an account of the affair.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Wells has let a contract for waterworks.

Winona county has 8,359 pupils in its public schools.

The Traver House and barn at Mapleton were burned.

It will cost $2,000 to complete the Minneapolis courthouse.

Heavy snow fell in the northern part of the state Saturday morning.

Knights of Pythias of Winona dedicated their new building Thursday.

Chicago Germans will aid Minnesota fire sufferers of their own nationality.

The new St. Barnabas hospital at Minneapolis has been formally dedicated.

The state treasurer's monthly report shows cash on hand amounting to $1,494,695.44.

Ex-Senator Alonzo J. Whiteman has gone to Europe. His latest escapade was the swindling of three Chicago banks out of $9,000 by means of forged checks.

The contract for stripping the Mahoning Ore Company's mine at Hibbing, on the West Mesaba, has been let to Winston Bros. of Minneapolis for $60,000.

Albert Sullivan, employed as a switchman by the Missabe road, and who has been missing since Sunday, was found in a deep pit of the Norman mine, near Virginia, dead.

Commissioner Browning's visit to the reservations of the Northwest has convinced him that all the Indians will soon be selfsupporting, many of them being already well-to-do.

Plans for an irrigating ditch between Little Falls and the Minnesota state agricultural farm between St. Paul and Minneapolis, are being discussed by Twin City boards of trade.

News has been received from Omaha of the death in that city of Frank Morrissey, who for many years was a resident of St. Paul. Mr. Morrissey was at one time managing editor of the St. Paul Dispatch.

Rufus Cook has been authorized by the United States government agent representative to begin work on the proposed lock in the Mississippi river at Minneapolis for the construction of which congress has appropriated $100,000.

Total grain receipts at Duluth and Superior for September and October are 14,000,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 ahead of last year for the corresponding time, and the mills have ground 400,000 barrels against 280,000 in the same time in 1893.

Coal receipts at the head of the lakes for the season to Nov. 1 were 1,585,000 tons. The total for the season will be about 1,700,000. Of this the coal miners' and coal handlers' strike the receipts will be less than a year ago by 500,000 tons.

E. H. Nowell, of the United States geological survey, who is in the North-west, has interested himself in the proposed irrigation canal for the country north and west of Minneapolis, and wrote the hydrographic report of the department extended over the section in question.

Colonel Goodsell of Butternut Lake, Wis., who has been searching for over a month among the graves of those who were killed in the Hinckley fire for an only son, has at last been rewarded, having identified the remains by a watch and some buttons. In the search he exhumed a great many bodies.

A team attached to a fire engine started from the Mackubin street engine house at St. Paul without a driver. They ran over the Selby avenue hill and dashed the engine into a wall near the foot. The Selby hill is exceedingly steep and paved with granite. The wonder is that the horses were not instantly killed. They escaped with a few scratches.

The property of the Lake Superior and Union Improvement Elevator companies was sold at Duluth at public auction by Sheriff Stenson. The receiver. It was hid in by E. W. Post of St. Paul for $61,000, representing the creditors. The sale was in accordance with a plan for reorganization adopted by the creditors and stockholders of the old companies.

NEW BUG IN MINNESOTA.

The Leptocoristrivittatus Is Overrunning the State.

At Lincoln Park, Chicago, a beautiful female Wapiti elk was killed in a fight with her mate, who crushed in her ribs.

In a prehistoric cemetery, recently uncovered at Moundsville, West Virginia, skulls were found measuring 26.01 and 32 inches in circumference. Savants say they belonged to a race between 6 and 15 feet in height.

Monday, Nov. 5.

The pope has decided to refuse Emile Zola, the French author, an audience under any conditions.

Frederick Lovejoy, vice president of the Adams Express company, died at his home in New York.

Emperor William has ordered the German army and navy to go into mourning for the dead ruler of Russia.

It is rumored that General Doe of Janesville, Wis., may be appointed judge advocate general of the United States army.

A monument to General Grant in granite and bronze is to be erected in Golden Gate park, San Francisco. Sufficient funds have been raised.

A split is threatened in the Irish parliamentary party. Healy and his followers have definitely cut loose from the McCarthyites.

Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore Sunday for New Orleans to visit his brother. He was accompanied by Rev. W. A. Reardon, chancellor of the archdiocese.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Johnson the bicyclist rode an unpaced mile in 1:37 2-5, at Buffalo, breaking all records.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $157,706,027, of which $91,404,686 was gold reserve.

Secretary Morton has returned to Washington from the European trip and resumed his duties at the department of agriculture.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, formerly viceroy of India and governor general of Canada, has been created a knight of the Order of the Garter.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 47,526 tons against 46,594 for the preceding week and 62,332 for the corresponding week of last year.

All of the inmates of the White House were vaccinated by Dr. O'Reilly, the president's physician, as a necessary precaution, in view of the appearance of smallpox.

"Kid" Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., and Johnnie Griffin of Brimfield, Mass., fought 15 rounds at the Pacific Athletic club, Coney Island. Lavigne was declared the winner.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Sugar dropped one-eighth of a cent per pound at Philadelphia Tuesday.

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior is holding a conference at Chicago.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Lake Shore railroad D. W. Caldwell was elected president.

Lord Rosebery received the freedom of the city of Bristol, where he afterwards unveiled a statue of Edmund Burke.

Polish papers announce the arrest of an Austrian general on the charge of selling to Russia plans of Austrian fortifications.

Stanton Abbott of England defeated Charles Gelring, ex-amateur champion of the United States, in three rounds at the Academy of Music, Baltimore.

The annual report of Dr. W. T. Harris, commissioner of education, says that 25 per cent of the population attends school during some period of the year.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

Fire did $80,000 damage in the car factory at Newburyport, Mass.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, has been proclaimed by the president as Thanksgiving day.

The cash balance in the treasury is $113,209,199, of which $61,485,134 is gold reserve.

The second annual convention of the Daughters of the King, a charitable organization of the Episcopal church, is in session at Baltimore.

Thomas Flinn, a brakeman on the Chicago and North western, was instantly killed at Ahleman, Wis. He leaves a family.

A series of interesting tests of shells that will penetrate ships having thin armor and then burst inside is underway at the Indian Head proving ground Tuesday.

E. G. Waite, California's secretary of state, died at his home in Alameda, after a brief illness brought on by worry over political matters. He was an Independent candidate for governor.

At Vancouver, Wash., the long deferred trial of Major Whalen, paymaster in the United States army, has been resumed, after an interval of nearly a month.

Friday, Nov. 2.

The Chicago Academy of Science has opened the new building at Lincoln park.

The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent each.

The death of Russia's czar was not followed by any hostile demonstrations on the New York stock market.

It is rumored that the archbishop of Santiago will be made a cardinal, but that so he will be the first in South America.

Burglars entered the bank at Winfield, N. Y., and blew the door of the vault off with dynamite. They secured about $1,000 in money.

The commission appointed to select a route for the proposed Delaware and Chesapeake canal has fixed its first meeting in the office of General Casey, chief of engineers, at Washington.

Ambassador Bayard will be tendered a dinner on Nov 9 by Secretary of State Gresham, to which the members of the cabinet and other distinguished guests have been invited.

Saturday, Nov. 3.

A Lackawanna express train plunged into a freight at Forster, Pa., and three persons were killed.

For refusing to betray Outlaw Bill Goode, Eddy Martin was hanged by a mob in Orlando county, Florida.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, has been for the 17th time elected president of the Indiana Equal Suffrage association.

At Lincoln Park, Chicago, a beautiful female Wapiti elk was killed in a fight with her mate, who crushed in her ribs.

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Food For Growing Girls.

Cracked wheat, with milk, honey or stewed fruit, is the best kind of breakfast or supper for girls who wish to grow strong and beautiful. There is an immense amount of mineral material in the grain which will strengthen the bones, and also accelerate the action of the bowels, purify the blood, beautify the complexion and impart vigor to the brain and body and energy to the muscles. Corn in the form of hominy is also productive of strength and physical beauty. Not being flesh forming, it is recommended to overwomen for daily consumption in place of potatoes. Hominy croquettes, with macaroniales; hominy cakes, with sweet butter; and hominy with cream, and boiled hominy, with cut peaches, cooked fruit or cream, are all good, cheap and wholesome.

To Reduce the Waist Line.

A man can no forgiven for losing his waist line, but one hates to see his female form divine muffled up in fat. An authority as superfluous flesh says that any one minute can be got rid of by giving 20 minutes a day to the following calisthenic exercise. Hold the legs and upper part of the body rigid as possible, place the hands on the hips and bend forward until the trunk and limbs are at right angles. Do this five times at first, then, when 20 consecutive times. Repeat the movement with the hands at the sides. This exercise will in a few months convert the fat into muscle. It is difficult to get rid of a jowl or shoulder fat, but laziness is the only bar to the reduction of hip and abdominal flesh.

Beauty of Neatness.

The skin is a grand respiratory organ. By absorbing oxygen from the air and secreting carbonic acid it gives the blood its valuable assistance in its purifying work. The same is done in this assistance in the less strain on the lungs. The beauty of texture and the vigorous action of the glances of the skin depend largely upon the care it receives. A woman was, is or can be beautiful without a skin as clean as

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Angus G. Breden and Nicholas Gandette to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was dated the 10th day of September, A. D. 1889, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1890, at 10:40 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on pages 150-1.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date thereof, and the interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date of coupons (3) certain promissory note, and the interest coupons (6) certain promissory note, for the sum of $1,000 each, bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by written assignment dated March 6th, A. D. 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1890, at 10:40 o'clock a. m. in book 64 of mortgages on page 151

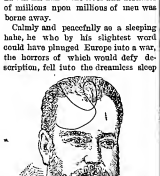
THE CZAR IS DEAD.

RUSSIA'S RULER PASSES QUIETLY AWAY AT LIVADIA,

And Grand Duke Nicholas II Reigns In His Stead—The End Peaceful in the Extreme—Brief Biography of the Distinguished Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The angel of death, in the shadow of whose pinions the autocrat of all the Russias has been lying for so many days, has beckoned, and the soul of the man who had in his hands the lives and destinies of millions upon millions of men was borne away.

Calmly and peacefully as a sleeping babe, he who by his slightest word could have plunged Europe into a war, the horrors of which would defy description, fell into the dreamless sleep



ALEXANDER III.

which he feared not. At 2:15 in the afternoon the summons came and a few hours later the thunderous booming of cannon at Livadia and St. Petersburg

announced That the Czar Was Dead,

and that he who had been the Grand Duke Nicholas reigned in his stead. On lightning wings the news of Russia's loss spread throughout the world, and it is safe to say that everywhere the intelligence created sympathy for the family.

THE CZAR'S LIFE.

Brief Biography of the Distinguished Ruler of Russia.

Less is known of the real personality of Alexander III., the deceased czar of Russia, than of any of his contemporaries among the monarchs of Europe. He has been described as a man of marked intelligence and of stupid dullness, as a man of great kindness and of ferocious cruelty; it has been stated that he personally read the newspapers every day, and that he rarely if ever, glanced at a newspaper; it has been declared that the real facts regarding the condition of his unhappy subjects were sedulously kept from him, and then he was personally well acquainted with their troubles; the cruelties of Siberia, it has been claimed repeatedly, were perpetrated entirely without his knowledge and it has also been said that he has not only been cognizant of these cruelties, but that he has rejoiced in them.

All this being true, it must be obvious to the reader that anything like an accurate picture of Alexander III as he really existed is out of the question. He was the second son of Czar Alexander II. He was born March 10, 1845. His mother was the Princess Marie, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Nicholas, the oldest son, died April 24, 1865, aged 20, and Alexander became heir apparent. Nicholas was engaged to marry the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the Princess of Wales, and it was the wish of Alexander II., after the death of Nicholas, that Alexander III should take her for a wife. This was done and the marriage has proved a very happy one, notwithstanding the unusual circumstances which led to their union. Czar Alexander II was killed by a nihilist bomb March 13, 1881, and his son ascended the throne immediately as Czar Alexander III.

Physical Strength and Courage.

Alexander III was a man of remarkable physical force. He stood 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, and it is told of him that he could take a silver coin of the size of a dollar and double it between his thumb and forefinger.

He kept himself in good condition by the most severe manual labor. Like Gladstone, he was fond of chopping down trees, and in the winter time he came to shovel snow paths in his palace grounds.

During the war between Russia and Turkey he showed that he had plenty of personal courage as well as physical strength, and although during his entire reign he was in constant expectation of being murdered he never hesitated to show himself to his people when he thought the occasion demanded it, and he oftentimes was accosted even on the streets while so doing this.

All authorities agree that Alexander III was a very hard worker. He rose as 7 in the morning, and after a quiet stroll through the grounds of the palace partook of an early breakfast, which was followed immediately by seven hours of toil. As soon as this task was finished he plunged into the official business of the day with energy and dogged persistence. His work consisted principally of the examination of edicts, ukases, laws and all sorts of reports on all sorts of subjects, on the margins of which he would write decisions or suggestions with a frankness and an abandon that were refreshing.

These duties were usually finished by 1 o'clock and luncheon followed. After this came recreation in the park and the newspapers. The evenings were frequently given up to the theater or opera.

There were five children and the czar was very fond of them, devising many ways for their entertainment and amusement.

The czar was intensely religious and bicoted, but was accounted strictly honest and sincere. He believed implicitly that he ruled by divine right.

Funeral of the Czar.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to The Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says that rings were exchanged between the Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. The same dispatch says that the funeral of the late czar has been fixed to occur between Nov. 16 and Nov. 20, and that the wedding of the czar and Princess Alix will take place a few days afterwards.

UNDER TONS OF BRICK.

Two Omaha Firemen Meet Death in the Discharge of Duty.

OMAHA, Nov. 3.—Just as the men were going to work in the big beef house of the Hammond packing company at South Omaha, at 7 a. m., flames were discovered in the second story and quickly spread to the third and fourth floors. As soon as the fire was discovered, the private fire department of the Hammonds started to fight the flames, but it was discovered that the pressure was so light that it was impossible to accomplish anything. Word was at once sent to Omaha and all the available apparatus was hurried to the scene for, as a high wind prevailed, the fire threatened to spread to the houses of Swift & Co., and to the stock yards. All the efforts of the firemen were confined to keeping the fire from spreading as there was no possible show of saving the big beef house, a 6-story structure, 200x200 feet, which originally cost $200,000 and was filled with valuable machinery and a large amount of beef.

Buried Under Tons of Timber.

The efforts of the firemen to confine the flames to this house proved successful, but only at the cost of two lives. At 11 o'clock one of the walls of the burning building fell, and 4 workmen belonging to the private department of the packing company were buried under tons of timber and red hot bricks. Immediately after the wall fell, efforts at recovering the bodies of the two men were begun, but it was two hours before their remains were found. When taken from the debris it was discovered that both men were still grasping the hose nozzle they were holding when their lives were crushed out. Steele was married only last Wednesday.

The loss on the house property destroyed amounts to $250,000. The loss will be utmost double that amount.

CAMPBELL REAPPOINTED.

The Ex-United States Marshal Named to Succeed Beds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The president has appointed William M. Campbell of St. Paul United States marshal for Minnesota in place of J. A. Beds, resigned.

The Robert J.-Gentry Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The race at Point Breeze between Robert J and John R. Gentry was a disappointment to the 8,000 spectators. The track was in excellent shape and the weather favorable, but the time was relatively slow, as Gentry was not in form to force out Robert J, and after the second heat was drawn at the request of his owner.

Two-Sticks Sentenced to Hang.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 3.—Judge Dundy sentenced the following Indians at Deadwood: Kills Two pleed guilty to manslaughter of cowboys at Hamphrey's camp, five years in the Sioux Falls penitentiary; White Face Horse, same charge and piece, 5 years; Two Sticks, for murder of cowboys, was sentenced to death; time set, Dec. 26, 1894.

Heavy Cattle Shipments.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 5.—Over 1,700 car loads of cattle have been shipped this season over this division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and nearly as many more are yet under contract. They came mostly from points north and west. On Monday 60 car loads will be shipped from the Sioux City and Forest City branch.

As Bad as the Russian Thistle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The noxious weed is growing to be quite as much of an infliction in the South as the Russian thistle is to the Northwest. For that reason the agricultural department will soon issue a special bulletin urging a general campaign against this grass before it gets too firm a hold.

Says the Czar Was Poisoned.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Vienna says that the Russian nihilists, Prince Peter Alisoff, residing at Lugato, avers that the czar was gradually poisoned with the small doses of phosphorus administered to him by nihilists until March 1, until his disease was established.

John Walter Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, is dead. Mr. Walter was born in 1818 and has been M member of parliament. He grandfather published the first number of The Times Jan. 1, 1788.

Hogs Dying by Hundreds.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 5.—Hogs are dying in large numbers throughout this part of the state. John Gentry of this county lost 250 head on Friday and Saturday and his neighbors are faring as badly.

Commissioner Hayne Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—United States Commissioner Phil A. Hoyne, one of the best known and most widely respected citizens of Chicago died at his home here. He had been in ill health for some time.

To Aid German Fire Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Fifty German societies, representing a total membership of 6,000, met the Lorch Side Turner hall to organize a plan for furnishing relief to Germans in Minnesota who have suffered by the recent forest fires in the Northwest.

Train Wreckers Round Over.

MERRILL, Wis., Nov. 2.—The examination of Hazelton and Williams, the Soo train wreckers, was concluded in Judge Helms' court. Hazelton's testimony compared closely with his confession, and both men were bound over to the January term of the circuit court.

Mrs. Wickes Alleged Cruelty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Thomas H. Wickes, wife of the second vice president of the Pullman Palace Car company, has filed a bill for divorce, alleging cruelty.

WAIRAIPA WRECKED.

PASSENGER STEAMER WENT ON GREAT BARRIER ISLAND,

In the South Pacific—Few in Boats Escaped—Including Passengers and Crew 134 Persons Are Reported to Have Perished.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 1.—The Union line steamer Wairaipa, bound for this port from Auckland, N.Z., was wrecked Sunday night on Great Barrier Island, off the northeast coast of New Zealand. The steamer had a large number of passengers and 111 of them drowned. The number of the crew saved is not positively known, but among the rescued are some of the passengers.

The night was very dark and the officers and lookout on the steamer were ignorant of the proximity of land until the steamer struck on the rocks. Captain McIntosh, the master, was on the bridge at the time. He, together with most of the crew, was lost. The sea was rough when the steamer went aground. Attempts were made to lower some of the boats, but several of these were either smashed against the side of the steamer before the lines were cast off, or capsized before they could be laid head on to the sea.

Everybody in the Boats Perished.

Those remaining on board refused to attempt to escape this way. In the meantime the people on shore had gone to the assistance of the shipwrecked people. The steamer had two or three life rafts, and these were thrown overboard, but attached to the vessel by stout lines. Then some of the passengers scrambled down the side and dropped upon the rafts, which were then cut loose. They drifted rapidly in shore and the people on them were taken off by men who went out in the water as far as possible to meet them. A line was finally thrown across the steamer and the breeches buoy rigged. A number of lives were saved by this means. Altogether 111 of the passengers and 23 of the crew were drowned. The survivors have arrived at Auckland.

Passengers Were Asleep.

The Wairaipa struck at midnight when most of the passengers were asleep. They were aroused by the shock of the steamer striking and rushed on deck in great excitement. Life belts were rapidly served out. The steamer, after the shock, settled rapidly and was partly unbhergerd, and this added to the danger and difficulty in getting the lifebpats away. Most of the boats were capsized and their occupants thrown into the water. Many took refuge in the rigging, where they remained until daylight, when two of the crew were lowered with lines, by means of which a cort of breeches buoy was rigged and a number of persons landed ashore. All who reached the shore were attired in the scantiest clothing.

TWENTY-ONE DROWNED.

Steamer Turns Turtle Near Hilford Haven—Rescued.

MILFORD HAVEN, Nov. 1.—The steamer Termoe struck Over rock near Milford Haven during the night. Twenty-one men, including the captain and officers, were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved.

Fifteen Insane Persons Cremated.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1.—An asylum for the insane at Jeonkeoping, has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen of the inmates were burned to death.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

Residence in Park Lane Badly Damaged, but No One Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A bomb exploded during the evening outside a house in Tilney street, Park Lane, two doors from the residence of the Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the justices of the Queen's bench division of her majesty's high court of justice. The front of the house was much damaged and the windows of houses on the opposite side of the street were smashed. The explosion occurred shortly after 11 o'clock. The house was occupied, but nobody was hurt. The force of the explosion must have been great as the door of the house was blown in and the stone steps shattered.

Justice Hawkins is the judge who sentenced Frederick Guy Deeming, Callen, Joseph Thomas Duncan and Jean Battolls, the Wallaan anarchists, to various terms of imprisonment. He also presided at the trials of other anarchists and imposed sentences of various degrees upon them. It is thought in some quarters that the explosion was an attempt to secure revenge against the judge, but that the author of it made a mistake in the number of the judge's house.

The Cook Gang Again.

PERRY, O. T., Nov. 5.—News comes here by courier from Stillwater that S. J. Dunlap, postmaster at Retford, T., 50 miles east of here, was shot to pieces by the Cook gang. Dunlap owned a store and the gang ordered him to unlock the postoffice safe which he refused to do and they shot him full of holes.

Wisconsin Pioneer Dead.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Lucius S. Blake, one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, died suddenly at 5 a. m. of heart disease, aged 80 years. Deceased was one of Racine's millionaire manufacturers and business men.

Secretary Gresham's Health.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Gresham continues to improve, although he still suffers from a disagreeable cold. His physician has advised him against going to Chicago to-day Tuesday, saying the trip would be dangerous. It is not likely, therefore, that the secretary will make the trip.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed executed and delivered by Joseph Leopold Bergeron, mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., and was given to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and the coupon interest notes thereto attached, and

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 42 of mortgages, on page 185, and

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 42 of mortgages, on page 187, and

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000 and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1892, and there is now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage for principal and interest the sum of $1,067.35 besides the sum of $1000, and $67.50 interest thereon and mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the said sums or any part thereof, and

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereon recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described therein and the whole thereof, to-wit: The south half (S½) of the southwest quarter (S½ of sw¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage at the time of such sale, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

AGNES G. BRODIN,
Att'y for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Q1704-G 408

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Damase Gosset and Mary Gosset, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1892, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1892, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book 39 of mortgages on pages 429 and 430.

Said mortgage is given to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest thereon from date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly executed a mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 42 of mortgages, on page 187, and

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1000 and interest thereon since May 1st, A. D. 1892, and there is now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage for principal and interest the sum of $1,067.35 besides the sum of $1000, and $67.50 interest thereon and mortgage indebtedness, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the said sums or any part thereof, and

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and thereon recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described therein and the whole thereof, to-wit: The south half (S½) of the southwest quarter (S½ of sw¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-two (42) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage at the time of such sale, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, and the sum of fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Q1706-G 408

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER. Prop
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your HAIR DRESSED and CAREFULLY DONE, call in to my shop. 50 cents and your name and address and I will DRESS and return it.
Yours Respectfully, C. E. MISNER.
RAZORS HONED.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.25
16 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Apricots	.25
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.55	16 lbs. Large, Fine Cooking Raisins for	.25
28 bars Victor Soap for	.55	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.20
16 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.25	16 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.25
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.25		

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Extra Plums, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can	15c
Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can	18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. This Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	15c
1 lb " " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	20c
1 lb " " "	30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	25c
1 lb " " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	30c
1 lb " " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	35c

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

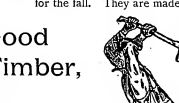
Grocery Department.

We have a few of the well-known

Rushford Wagons

left that we are selling on very liberal terms to close out for the fall. They are made of

Good Timber,



and it is "Bone Dry," too. The dry weather of the past season has demonstrated this fact. We also have a few **Walking Plows** and some **Flying Dutchman Gangs** left that we want to close out, and will make liberal terms on them to do so. Our stock of **Diamond Feed Mills, Fanning Mills, Harnesses, etc.,** is complete and the goods are each the best of the kind. We also make a specialty of **COAL AND WOOD** in car loads. Shall be pleased to make prices.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON
Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's,

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Full Term begins October 30, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes.
We pay good price for black sheep, raw and cull hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Office over Crooke Farm Lands for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office over Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

DID you do your whole duty as an American citizen on Tuesday? If so, you have no cause to kick, whatever the result.

TWO years ago the country thought it wanted a change, this fall it was sure it did, and "wanted it bad."

LET'S see, last week the Pops claimed the earth—or the state, anyhow; this week they are trying to figure out "where are we at?"

AT noon on Tuesday the Penny Press said: "The Norwegians are going for Knute Nelson and at this writing it looks like Owen will be elected." The next day the Press discovered the significance of the prophecy, the Norwegians "went for Nelson" and so did everybody else.

MEN may be elected, or they may be defeated, and that simple fact does not injure the people. But the defeat of a party whose principles are for the best interests of the people is what hurts. The party that advocates the greatest good to the greatest number is the one the people should support.

OUR space was so fully occupied last week that we failed to notice the fine boom edition gotten out by the Moorhead News. It was a daisy and no mistake, replete with items of interest, cuts of prominent business men and buildings and ought to have netted Bro. Lamphere enough to tide over a long and severe winter—if we got one.

THE Globe will now insist that the reason why Gen. Becker was not elected was because there was not enough democrats to vote for him. Just before the election, a few days, the Globe began to boom Becker and said he would be elected if the democrats stayed by him. The Globe knew very well that he did not stand a ghost of a show.

IF you did not get all you wanted Tuesday don't get blue and mope—in some way it was all for the best though it is sometimes very hard to realize this fact. If you voted as your conscience dictated with a full determination to discharge a sacred duty to your country, you have no need to regret. You may have had a mistaken idea—most of men do at least once in their lives, but that is no killing offence, and you will in time learn the right way if you have an earnest, sincere desire to do so. No true patriot need regret any action performed with a sincere sense of duty.

THE JOURNAL goes to press too soon to obtain anything like full and complete returns from the county, but the indications are strong that the Republicans elect W. A. Lanctot and Miss Ida Hancock. The indications are that the Pops carry everything else. In the congressional district F. M. Eddy is elected by a good safe majority, while the Pops carry the legislative district. Gov. Nelson and the entire Republican state ticket wins with the possible exception of Judge Collins and his defeat is by no means sure—in fact it looks like he is elected by a safe majority. Everything indicates that the Pops are not in it and the Dems are nowhere.

ONE very singular feature of the past campaign was found in the fact that once in a while you would encounter a man of good average mental ability who, while admitting the fallacy of the Populist doctrine, would assert his intention of voting for S. M. Owen. He would admit that the success of the Populist party in Minnesota would be a serious blow to our business interests; he would admit too, that the election of Mr. Owen meant a Populist victory, and admitting all that would still insist on voting for S. M. Owen. In every case this was a Democrat and he could not for the life of him tell why he intended to do so. All that he seemed to know about it was that he intended to do so. Such cases as this indicate a curious feature of human nature, in that it showed a desire to be perverse and do wrong in face of a full knowledge that it was so. It showed a sad lack of desire to fulfill the highest and noblest end of American citizenship—a desire to act for the best interests of the country. It showed a lack of interest in the welfare of the country that is truly deplorable and reprehensible. A man who will deliberately do a wrong act and with his eyes open, has a great deal yet to learn of his duties to society and his country.

THE LESSON OF IT.

The result of the past election shows that the country most emphatically repudiates the Democratic doctrine of free trade, even as W. L. Wilson, the great free trade advocate is swept into oblivion. It shows also that the Populistic ideas, that one few deluded mortals have thought were destined to save the world from annihilation are wholly invisible. It shows that the spirit of American progress still lives and is bound to live while American is solidly American. It shows that the Republican party is the true party of progress, the party of the people and it should convince our misguided Populist brethren of Polk county that they have been in error and where they have made their mistake.

WILL HAVE A ROAD.

Whether the Great Northern road is completed from Fosston to Duluth in the spring or not, there can be no doubt that there will be one built very soon. The Duluth and Winnipeg road, that has been so long on the way is said to be now ready to be extended its line to the valley at an early day. The benefits of a more direct connection with Duluth are more than can be enumerated within the scope of one newspaper article. It will suffice to say that it will place this country upon a plane of prosperity that it has not enjoyed for years and will make every acre in this valley worth far more than at present. That we shall get a road and that at an early day, the JOURNAL is confident, in fact we expect to see one built before another crop is ready to be moved. It will give this country such a boom that the most chronic grumbler we have will wonder what under the canopy he has been growing about all summer. This is bound to be a great country, and that too, at an early day.

CITY PARK.

The city needs, as much as anything else, a park, and now that property is so cheap it seems strange that no move is made by our city fathers to procure the ground for one. The objection has always been that no suitable ground could be procured for a reasonable figure down town where it ought to be and it would not be the thing, they said, to go up on the hill where it is all prairie land. Had they gone up there years ago and set trees that objection would now be over and it would be better to buy property up there now and set out trees than to let the matter drag along until real estate again gets so high to purchase. Some will urge, perhaps, that the city has no money to purchase parks at present; well that is no objection for the city could just as well purchase all the property she needs just as any individual can—on time. Plenty of desirable land could be purchased with a small cash payment that in time would be worth to the city many times its cost and in all that time we could be enjoying a fine park. Something should be done in this matter and at an early day.

The object of this government is not to make or unmake certain politicians, aspirants for office. It is for the best, the highest interests of all the people.

GROVER has mentioned Thursday, Nov. 29th as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer. No doubt it will be all right at that time for the Democratic party to return to quietude by then and the country will be on the high road to prosperity once more.

"There is No Royal Road To public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The North Western Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but always ahead of the time. In my opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

"Thrice Blessed With good traveling accommodations is mankind to-day. But good is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The North-Western Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

A PROFESSION IN WHICH MANY ARE CALLED, BUT FEW ARE CHOSEN.

Difficulties Which Confront Young Barristers—How Literature and Politics Affect the Lawyer's Prospects—He Need Not Necessarily Be a Rascal.

Mr. Richard Devereux Doyle, a prominent member of the Norfolk bar, contributes to The Southern Magazine an article entitled "My Impressions of Law and Lawyers," which will prove very interesting to laymen as well as to members of the legal profession. Mr. Doyle discusses his theme instructively, entertainingly and with judicial impartiality and candor. He refers to the "Confessions of a Young Barrister," by the brilliant Richard Lalor Shiel, as embodying the early experiences of many hopeful and talented young lawyers.

"How many," says Mr. Doyle, "have passed through a similar ordeal of study and preparation, perhaps graduating in the humanities as well as the law, bearing away the prize for eloquence and oratory at some of our great institutions of learning! How many have thought that such talents as theirs were sure to command early if not immediate success, and, alas! how many have been disappointed!" Differing, it may be added, in this respect from Shiel, who passed safely through the depressing period of waiting and probation which tries the soul of the ordinary legal neophyte, and who was the distinction of which he had dreamed at the outset of his career.

Many of this grand army of the disappointed fall, Mr. Doyle thinks, not because they are lacking in "genius talent" which is "frequently of a high order," but "because there are so many other elements that should but do not enter into the calculation" of the youthful aspirant. Youth, for one thing, "is too sanguine and expects too much. Some fail because of their bad personal habits; some by infirm health and too hard study and confinement prostrated down, like poor Kirk White, 'ere life is in its spring;' some are not politic enough to woo the world, but hold proudly aloof, trusting to their talents and knowledge, while the busy world goes bustling by without stopping to look at their credentials." Some stray into the pleasant and flowery paths of literature and some into the seductive field of politics.

"A literary reputation," Mr. Doyle declares, "is perhaps more dangerous than a political one, especially if one is given, like Mr. Wegg, to dropping into poetry. The age is too prolific for a successful combination of law and literature. A lawyer may and should be cultivated, but he must not be known as a litterateur or a poet." Nor will it do for the young lawyer to seek to make himself known by going into politics. To do so "is a risky venture for one who intends to make law the profession of a lifetime, and even a reputation for political oratory is of little if any benefit to a lawyer. The public soon come to regard him as a politician and may be willing to vote with him or for him, but not to give him business."

Turning from the causes of failure to the qualities important to what is ordinarily deemed success, Mr. Doyle summarizes them as follows: "Love of the profession and evident desire to get business and attention to it when in hand; industry and the appearance of industry and good native sense, with an aggressive and partisan temperament. Fluency of speech, eloquence of diction and genuine oratorical talent are useful, but not essential." This paragraph and aggressive spirit, which is also what Lord Bacon calls "boldness," Mr. Doyle considers a very important constituent element of success. "Men 'hire' lawyers, as the expression is among the people, to attend to their business and to fight their battles, right or wrong, and the lawyer who goes into it with thoroughly himself with the client's feelings, believing or making believe that he is certainly right and the other party an unmitigated rascal, is sure to please."

As to the ethical side of the law, Mr. Doyle admits that much may be said pro and con. One of the demoralizing features of the profession is that "a lawyer cannot choose his cases." He is sometimes on the wrong side, the side of falsehood and injustice, and when on the wrong side "there is almost irresistible temptation to express belief in the justice of his cause, and lawyers too often yield to it, thus giving some ground for the popular conviction that lawyers lie for their clients." After all, whether "the law is a noble and elevating profession" depends upon the man." There is nothing in the nature of his profession which compels a lawyer to be a rascal. It has its temptations, but so has every other business.

Many hard things have been said of lawyers, but the censure is nearly all unneed by the complimentary things that they have said of themselves and of their profession. Mr. Doyle declares that "the gladsome light of jurisprudence," and a lack of self appreciation is not in general one of the defects of the disciples of the law. They have, however, the consolation of knowing that in spite of all the abuse to which they have been subjected by satirical writers and poets they are not only useful but essential members of society, and that those who abuse them most are generally the very first to rush to the lawyers to avenge or protect them in their hour of need.—Baltimore Sun.

Theta Orionis

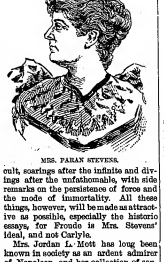
In the constellation of Orion there is a star known as Theta Orionis, which, when viewed through a powerful telescope, appears as a sextuple star, thus presenting the magnificent panorama of seven stars revolving about each other. It is to be supposed that each of these suns is surrounded by planets, and these again by moons.

LITERATURE THE FAD.

An "Intellectual Winter" Contemplated by Leaders of New York's Four Hundred.

New York's swell society, which has been wont to divert itself with the gambols of a Carmencita and the prestidigitations of a Herrmann, has found a new fad which it is for which it calls an "intellectual winter." The pace was set by Mrs. Paran Stevens, the rich, original and possibly eccentric lady journeyed spoken of as "society's goldenhen," and by Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, both inspired by Lady Randolph Churchill. The last two are cousins, and when Lady Churchill was merely Miss Jennie Jerome she exercised a great influence over her family, an influence now greatly increased, of course. In conjunction with Lady Lester-Kaye she quite transformed one section of London society, and now New York swelldom is to have its turn.

There is to be no frivolity. All amusements are to have an intellectual coat. There will be readings from their own works by great authors; lectures on great topics, chiefly historical; discourses on the philosophy of music and such. Possibly, if Willemdom can stand it, there will be dippings into the oc-



MRS. PARAN STEVENS.

cult, soarings after the infinite and diving after the unfathomable, with side remarks on the persistence of force and the mode of immortality. All these things, however, will be made as attractive as possible, especially the historic essays, for Froude is Mrs. Stevens' friend, and Carlyle.

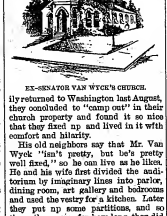
Mrs. Jordan L. Mott has long been known in society as an ardent admirer of Napoleon, and her collection of souvenirs of the first empire is large and valuable. Grave historians are to entertain her guests on that era, and it is said she has employed several young writers to make special studies of certain epochs in the great warrior's career. John Jacob Astor will open his magnificent residence as soon as it is completed to literary and every degree of eminence. Two novelists, both popular, though in different ways, will be asked to read in several salons—namely, Marion Crawford and A. Conan Doyle. Mrs. Andrews has secured a great French writer for her parlors. Other ladies have taken specialties in art, and there are a few of more purely intellectual diversions prepared for the winter.

LIVED IN A CHURCH.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck Found an Odd Dwelling Place in Washington.

Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck is known to the country as an active, independent sort of politician who was nominated for senator from Nebraska by two independents for his party associates and was defeated for re-election, charged his defeat to the railroads and became a Populist in the race for governor of Nebraska. He is independent in many other lines than politics, and being pretty well supplied with this world's goods he can afford to live according to his will. His wife is in harmony with him, and their latest amusement has been to live in a church.

A great landmark in Washington is the little old vine clad church at the corner of Eighteenth and F streets, northwest, originally Episcopalian and later used for Swedenborgian services. It was sold about the time Senator Van Wyck's term closed, and he bought it for a little present to his wife. When the fam-



EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK'S CHURCH.

ily returned to Washington last August, they concluded to "camp out" in their church property and found it so nice that they fixed up and lived in it with much comfort and hilarity.

His old neighbors say that Mr. Van Wyck "isn't pretty, but he's pretty well fixed," as he owns a fine house. He and his wife first divided the auditorium by imaginary lines into parlor, dining room, art gallery and bedroom, and used the vestry for a kitchen. Later they put up some partitions, and so now they were, for how long they did not say.

Their business in Washington is to superintend repairs on their other property there. They have a beautiful home in Nebraska and soon left for that state to pay their daughter in a boarding school, but with a promise to return and occupy their church for some time. Last winter they lived at the Portland hotel in Washington, and Mrs. Van Wyck's entertainments were accounted very pleasant affairs indeed. The senator has grown more radical since leaving office, and his prediction as to the course politics were to take, made immediately after President Cleveland's tariff message in 1887, has been fulfilled almost to the letter.

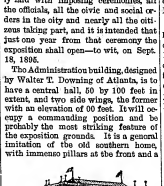
AMBITIOUS ATLANTA.

SHE IS PREPARING A GRAND EXPOSITION FOR 1895.

Hopes to Rival the Chicago Fair In Some Particulars—Description of the Buildings and Grounds—Natural Advantages of the Empire City of the South.

Atlanta has girded up her loins and worked with a will, all the people as one man, in making ready for her great exposition of 1895. The cornerstone of the Administration building was recently laid with imposing ceremonies, all the officials, all the civic and social orders in the city and nearly all the citizens taking part, and it is intended that just one year from that ceremony the exposition shall open—to wit, on Sept. 18, 1895.

The Administration building, designed by Walter T. Downing of Atlanta, is to have a central hall, 60 by 100 feet in extent, and two side wings, the former with an elevation of 90 feet. It will occupy a commanding position and be probably the most striking feature of the exposition grounds. It is a general imitation of the old southern home, with immense pillars at the front and a



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

southern aspect throughout. The central or double story portion is designed for use chiefly as an art gallery, while the rooms for officials and the press are on the sides.

The other buildings are to be chiefly Romanesque and of the following dimensions: The Manufacturers' building, 870 by 216 and 80 feet high, with a tower reaching 100 feet from the ground —the largest building on the grounds except the great Government building; the Machinery building, 100 by 500 and 65 feet high; the Agricultural building, 800 by 160 and 65 feet high, with a 100 foot tower; the Minerals and Forestry building, 80 by 820, with general elevation of 85 feet and a central octagonal tower 60 feet high; the Electricity building, 91 by 250, and the pavilion of 60 feet, with a 150 foot tower. The grounds are far more diversified in every way than those of the Chicago exposition, and though Lake Michigan is necessarily absent yet it is believed that other features of the topography will more than compensate for that.

The city is 1,080 feet above sea level, and the summers are singularly cool, while autumn is dry and bracing beyond description. The drainage is absolutely perfect. Every rod of ground for a day's ride in any direction from the city is of historic interest. To the west are the blue mountains, to the east and south the gently rolling hills. The city is a happy combination of northern and southern in its structure and includes all civilized races in its population. Owing to the topography, each principal building will occupy a commanding eminence, and from the towers one can see about those fields whose gallant soldierly reputations were made and so many soldierly careers ended just 31 years before.

There will be special features of rare interest, the most important being an exhibit by the colored people. It will be the first of the kind and will be a valuable one for those who have appreciated the freedmen have made. General J. R. Lewis, formerly of the federal army, has taken great interest in the matter, has procured lists of the colored men in the several states who will take action, and these will form state organizations. The special committee in charge of this branch consists of W. H. Venable, owner of the Stone mountain granite quarries; ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, General Clement A. Evans, and J. G. Oglesby, president of the Commercial club. Congress has granted an appropriation of $200,000 for the government exhibit, and if practicable the permanent building of the Chicago exposition will be removed and set up in its entirety at Atlanta.

Of the six main buildings, the contract for five was let to Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert of New York, and that for the Administration building to Mr. Walter T. Downing of Atlanta. Mr. Gilbert built the great Illinois Central depot at Chicago, which cost $2,000,000 and is said to have been put through from cornerstone to the crown of the spires in shorter time than any other building of equal size in the world. He is quite an enthusiast over the site and says it gives greater possibilities than any other exposition ground in the world. His design for the Machinery building is rather new in the line of exposition structures. It is to be simple cubs in the interior, giving the largest available space, with an exterior plain, having a touch of the renaissance, and large porticoes, with immense pillars on each of the four sides. "It is my aim," he says, "to construct a building whose size will not be apparent at first, but which will grow on the observer."

Atlanta is a very new city, with—well, by the opening of the exposition its population will be about 100,000, of whom one-third are colored. Though survivors of the Confederate army are now but few in the south compared with the general population, yet there will be reunions of various old commands, and as the yearly meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Louisville next September an earnest effort will be made to have the entire body go to Atlanta. If it does, there will be the grandest reunion of the blue and gray ever held.

T. V. MCKINSTRY.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one te room, story and a half residence corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, cherries, etc.; also a quarter block of the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (2S-tf)

Hniler's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more Raging. It is easily applied. Enough in each bottle to kill forty or more misery-making corns. Ten dollar's worth of comfort for 25c. As a de corner it has no equal, and if its use does not benefit you call upon F. L. Kennott and have your money returned.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase n good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a bargain as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [25-tf.]

S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. **S.S.S.**

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Offers safest cure and only guaranteed blood purifier. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A trial will convince. Our home and physician's counsel free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN..

Manufacturers of

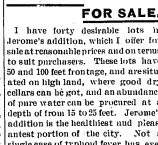
FINE FLOURS

MADE FROM SELECTED RED RIVER HARD WHEAT.

BRAN, SHORTS AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

THOROUGHBRED



SHROPSHIRE RAMS

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,

Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I have forty desirable lots in Jerome's addition, which I offer for sale at reasonable prices and on terms to suit purchasers. These lots have been reported there, and this is no doubt owing to the good water found everywhere on that addition. For further particulars regarding lots, prices, terms, etc. inquire of or address M. R. Brown, Crookston, Minn. [19-25]

SPECIAL SALE!

C. O. D.

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in the History of Crookston . . . . . .

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS

ALL MARKED DOWN TO

$10.00

MAIN STREET.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

'Round Home.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Thursday.

Dick White was up from his Fisher farm on Saturday.

Settle your election bets and then get ready for the winter.

Conductor Scott takes a month's lay-off for purposes of recreation.

A pleasant social hop was held in G. A. R. hall on Friday evening.

A. C. Schmidt started for the woods, Saturday, for a three week's hunt.

R. A. Wilkinson was up from St. Paul last week, looking after the fences.

Becker county will give a good account of herself when the returns are all in.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and be on deck for our new story soon to commence.

Conductor Ditty takes the Barnesville run while Conductor Scott is away on a visit.

The Great Northern road is bringing more cattle from Montana this fall than ever before.

Detroit flashed up the campaign on Monday with a big barbecue and a rally in the evening.

Everybody busy last week putting up storm windows—except, perhaps, the politician and candidates.

Rev. R. H. Battey was north along the St. Vincent line last week engaged in temperance work.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Braley gave a pleasant party in their new home on Thursday evening of last week.

The Sons of Vets always do have a good time at their halls. They have one on the carpet for Thanksgiving.

President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, passed through the city on Friday, en route to the coast.

And the next question will be what to do to while away the long winter evenings. Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

The telephone company received twenty new instruments last week—making 83 now in use in the city.

A number of Crookston people went over to Grand Forks, Friday, to hear Salvini. They report a very enjoyable time.

If your neighbor does not receive the JOURNAL you would do him a favor by suggesting to him the advisability of subscribing.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

There is one subject upon which all political parties are agreed perfectly: "It has been a lovely fall so far."

Several Montana steers got away from the stock yards one day last week. They didn't go to Chicago on that train load.

A few loads of gravel put upon our streets this fall would have been a fine thing to have worked into the mud before freeze up.

The entertainment given by the Epworth League at the M. E. church on Friday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable season.

The first ward aldermen put men to work on Monday morning fixing up sidewalks wherever they need attention in their bailiwick.

A mass meeting was held on Thursday evening to consider county division. The majority sentiment seemed to favor letting off Nelson county.

The ladies held a political meeting at the reading room on Saturday evening to electioneer for Miss Hancock. An enthusiastic meeting is reported.

Toby Valner was brought before Esquire Holt on Friday, charged with assault on John O'Brecht. The case was postponed until Thursday, Nov. 8th.

Brer Holston was busy last week sowing the seeds of discord and discontent in Becker county—and drawing his salary as county attorney of Polk county all the same.

A great many went out to Gentilly to attend the church festival at that place and report a big time. They had a very pleasant day for it, considering the time of year.

Last week George Vine got hold of some prime Montana steers and fed the best cuts to his customers. George always enjoys to get hold of something nice for his patrons.

Miss Sophie Himmelsbach came down from Stephen last week for a visit of a few days duration with her mother. She is employed at Stephen as book keeper for T. B. McMahon.

Prof. Cozzens, a phrenological lecturer is in the city this week holding forth at the commercial college rooms. McKinnon hall. Phrenology is a science but little talked of these Democratic times. ✱

Ed. Kingsley, a brakeman on Conductor O'Neil's train, got his hand severely bruised between the bumpers on Friday morning. Dr. Dampier patched it up for him in good shape.

Nap Rapin set out a few box alders on the lot last south of his saloon and now everybody wonders what he did that for. Some think it is meant for a summer resort and others are firm in the opinion that Rap has started a public park on a small scale.

Eli Stenerson improved the good weather last week to fix up his office building, that very much needed new foundations. He also put in a few inside improvements, ceiling, etc., and indulged in a few new plate glass windows and a new door. Populism must pay good returns this fall.

J. M. Stephens has got another hay press and this time it is one that no darn prairie fires can eat up for him. It is made of steel throughout. Stephens has a large sized idea that the fire that destroyed his first press was not the result of accident, but this one will not go that way.

There don't seem to be as much coal brought in so far, as is usual at this season of the year, whether it is because the season so far has not required it, or whether it is because more wood will be used we cannot say. It looks as though people were figuring on using more wood than coal the coming winter.

Judging from the quantities of lumber that we daily see going out into the country, the farmers cannot all be so destitute as the Populist speakers would have everybody believe. There seems to be more building and fixing up on the farms this fall than usual, which indicates that there is some money left in the country yet.

Those who have raised sheep in Polk county are unanimous in the opinion that it is a paying business, even under the operation of adverse Democratic tariff laws, and would be far more so had the tariff remained undisturbed. They are encouraged to push on in the good work, knowing that the Republicans will soon fix things as they should be.

While property is at low ebb would be a good time for the city to purchase a block for a market square. That is one thing that has long been needed. It is an improvement that would help our home market and be an inducement for farmers to come here to trade. If we want to build up a good home market for country products and encourage diversified farming in the vicinity of our city, there is no better way than this to do it. Purchase a block of land and locate a market house upon it and it would be worth the cost to the city every year. We desire all of the trade in this vicinity, ought to have it and could have not only that but lots of outlying trade that we never do get. If we would make the right kind of an effort to get it. There is no better time than right now to provide for this long felt want.

The average democratic candidate can content himself with the reflection: "Well, I made a far better run than I expected to under the circumstances. Of course, after the way the democratic party has mismanaged things for the past 18 months I could not expect to be elected and after all I made a pretty good run."

Saturday was one of the big days that used to be more frequent a year or so ago—a day when it looked as though everybody living within a radius of twenty-five miles had "come to town." The streets were crowded, scores of teams were scattered about hither and yonder and business seemed to be exceedingly lively. It does one good to see such evidences of life and renewed activity.

The czar of all the Russias has passed away and his son reigns in his stead. If there is such a thing thing beyond the grave he must experience a great relief from the constant dread of assassination which has been his constant companion for several years. That must be a delightful form of government where a ruler is in constant fear of his life. Anarchists thrive on that kind of soil.

On Thursday evening, as Knute Johnson was quietly sleeping in the middle of the road (he's a Pop probably) and otherwise disturbing no one, a hack came along and before the driver realized that he was trying to anticipate Tuesday by riding the Populist party down, he had run right plum over Knute. Aside from a few bumps and bruises the old man escaped injury, and though somewhat dilapidated he is still in the ring. He chooses a different bed to sleep in since.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE, Opera Block.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [26-tf]

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

The People's

DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC.

Scheme For a Transcontinental Line From Sioux Falls to Puget Sound.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Major G. E. Hibbard of this city has recently returned from an extensive trip through the Northwest and portions of the Northern Pacific coast. The most important news he brings was of the proposed new Midland Pacific railroad, over the route of which he traveled for the especial purpose of getting a knowledge of that section of the country, in order to make a report thereon to Canadian and foreign capitalists, who were ready to invest in the new enterprise if they should be satisfied of its feasibility.

Major Hibbard is now able to state that the capital, both Canadian and foreign, is satisfied, and that he has therefore been able to enter into contract with United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, for the building of the Midland Pacific from Sioux Falls, S. D., to Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., a distance of some 1,600 miles. The success is thus assured of what will undoubtedly be one of the great transcontinental routes.

GREAT VICTORY.

The Japs Capture a Chinese Stronghold Near the Korean Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch stating that Field Marshal Yamagata has captured Fung-Wang-Chang, a city in the Chinese province of Liautung, near the Korean frontier. The Chinese defending the place fled toward Mantenlang.

The foregoing victory is an important one. It leaves the road open to the Japanese, as the Chinese are likely to offer no further resistance to the advance of the Japanese army.

Japanese Marching on Moukden.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 3.—It is announced that the investment of Port Arthur by the Japanese forces by land and sea has been completed and that the forward movement of both the Japanese armies in the direction of Moukden is being rapidly pushed.

British Warships For Costa Rica.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 3.—It has been learned that the destination of the British fleet, which has been hastily ordered to Southern waters, is Costa Rica, instead of Fern. It is reported that a serious state of affairs exists in Costa Rica, and that the British consulate at Punta Arena, the seaport of San Jose, has been burned and looted and the consul carried prisoner into the interior of the country.

Hog Cholera in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A special to The Republic from Shawneetown, Ills., says: Owing to the shipping of cholera hogs from Iowa into Shelby county the ravages of that disease have been very disastrous in this vicinity. Shippers and feeders here estimate their loss from hog cholera for the past six weeks to exceed $20,000.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Firmer. No. 2 spring, 1 5/4c; No. 3 northern, 61c; May, 66½@66¾c.
CORN—Lower. No. 3, 45¾c.
OATS—Firm and higher. No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½@31c.
BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 53c; sample, 51 @56c.
RYE—Steady. No. 1, 50½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 3, 1894.

HOGS—Firm at 1 active. Range of prices, $4.35@4.45.
CATTLE—Market steady with fair receipts and fair demand.
Prime steers, $3.85@4.75; good steers, $3.00 @3.85; prime cows, $2.50@3.00; good cows, $2.00 @2.50; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.75; fair veal calves, $2.50@3.00; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.25@2, feeders, $2@3; bulls, $1.25 @1.75.
SHEEP—Steady.
Muttons $1.65@2.50; lambs $1.50@3.00 common $1.25.
Receipts: 1,700 hogs, 850 cattle, calves, 2; sheep, 115.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3, 1894.

WHEAT—November in store, 56c; December opening, 56½c; highest, 57c; lowest, 56½c; close, 56¾c. May opening, 6-¼c; highest, 67½c; lowest, 67¼c; close, 68¼c. On track—No. 1 hard 67¼c; No. 1 northern, 66c; No. 2 northern, 65c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 3, 1894.

WHEAT—November No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 northern, 67¼c; No. 2 northern, 64½c; December No. 1 northern, 65¼c; May No. 1 northern, 69½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1894.

HOGS—Quality continues fair. Market active and firm at 5@10c advance. Sales ranged at $4.11-4.30 for light; $4.25@4.45 for rough packing; $4.30@4.60 for mixed; $4.4 @4.80 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $4.40@ 4.60 for pigs.
CATTLE—Quiet, and prices a shade easier.
SHEEP—Market steady and quiet at previous day's prices.
Receipts: Hogs, 18,000; cattle, 800; sheep, 3,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.
WHEAT—November, 58½c; December, 59¼c; May, 1 [illegible]4½c.
CORN—November, 32½c; December, 31½c; January, 32½c; May, 41c.
OATS—November, 26½c; December, 28¾c; May, 3[illegible]-32½c.
PORK—November, $12.00; January, $11.77½.
LARD—November, $6.3[illegible]; December, $6.8[illegible] May, $7.00.
SHORT RIBS—November, $6.15; January, $6.40@6; May, $6. 2[illegible].

IVORY SOAP
IVORY
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINTI.

1894	NOVEMBER.			1894		
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

In the Bottomless Pit.

President Cleveland informed congressional committee, this morning, that he would not permit himself "to be separated from my party." No, he will not. He will sink, first and head first, into the bottomless pit that he has been digging for Democracy during the past 18 months. They will all sink together. There will be no separation.

THE CIRCULATION OF WAGES.

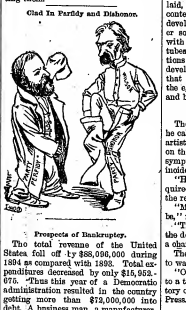
Labor Is Punished to Reward Importers Who Paraded For Gorman.

The burden of free trade is already upon us. How can we lighten it? The rush of importers to secure their foreign goods from the custom house at the lowest rates of duty has told the story. Nearly $10,000,000 worth of foreign goods withdrawn for consumption in less than a week means the sale of nearly $10,000,000 worth less of American goods manufactured in American mills by American wage earners. It means that the distribution of more than $5,000,000 in American wages has been checked within five days.

If this curse continues, there can be but one result. The foreigners are determined to have and to hold our markets. Shall we surrender them? We do not desire—no true American desires—that American wage earners should be compelled to sell their labor in open competition with the cheaper labor of other countries. The workers in the cotton mills of New Bedford, in the flax mills of New York, in the potteries of Trenton, in the glass factories of the west, have entered their protest against a reduction of wages that has been forced upon them by Democracy.

What can be done to lighten the burden? The manufacturers should not be expected to pay higher wages than their foreign competitors and to sell their goods at the same prices. It has been the decree of Democracy that American manufacturers and American wage earners must be crushed in order to reward the New York city importers of foreign goods, who turned out with splendid grandeur in their parade of 1892 to the honor and glory of Grover. It is the duty of all true and patriotic Americans to overthrow this foreign domination. Check the sale of these foreign goods, check the stoppage of our mills, check the stopping of our labor by buying American goods whenever and wherever it is possible to do so. Let the people ask only for American products and insist upon getting them.

Clad In Partldy and Dishonor.



Prospects of Bankruptcy.

The total revenue of the United States fell off $ 88,096,000 during 1894 as compared with 1893. Total expenditures decreased by only $15,953,-676. Thus this year of a Democratic administration resulted in the country getting more than $72,000,000 into debt. A business man, a manufacturer, a wage earner who spent nearly 25 per cent more than his income would very soon become a bankrupt. This is the style of Democratic financiering.

MYSTERIES OF MEDICINE.

Doctors Know What Drugs Will Do, but Not Why They Do It.

"When a person takes a dose of medicine," said a doctor, "he never stops to consider what a wonderful provider nature is. When you consider that we are able to give drugs which will go though the entire system without having any effect upon any part or organ until it comes perhaps to some nerve upon which it expends all its force, it is indeed a miracle of the most wonderful kind. We don't know why it does it, but we know what it does. The progress in materia medica has been wonderful. By provings the specific effects of drugs have been discovered, so that they can be given with specific results. Medicine is gradually emerging from the dark valley of guesswork into the bright sunlight of science.

"The modern physician does not make a mixture of seven or eight drugs, hoping that some one of them will produce the effect desired. He does not take chances upon striking a remedy one in seven. He knows now just what drug will produce the results he wants, and he prescribes that. I attended a man the other day who had not been sick for 20 or 30 years. I went into his room, and after observing his symptoms asked for half a glass of water, into which I dropped a small pellet, a triturate. The old man looked at me after I had given him a dose of it and then smiled.

"'Well, doctor,' he said, 'you treated me for this complaint when I was sick many years ago, and I must say the remembrance of the taste of the medicine you gave me then is still vivid. I don't think that a person could have mixed a more horrible concoction than that was. Now you treat me for the same disease, and the drug is almost tasteless. How do you account for that?'

"'Progress,' I replied. 'And progress it is! Every day increases our knowledge of drugs and our power to alleviate suffering and save human life.'"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

STRANGE HILL THIS.

A Bicycle Will Not Run Down It, but Goes Up Easily.

"There is a hill in Ulster county that bicycle riders find no difficulty in ascending on their wheels; but when their machines won't descend by their own gravity," said a New York wheelman. "This mysterious hill is on the line of the numerous hills on the route between Lake Mohonk and the Hudson river.

"The moment he takes his feet off the pedals to let the machine toboggan down by force of gravity it slows up and begins to wabble, and if its rider doesn't brace up and take it in hand and foot again it will topple over and throw him in the ditch. He has to work the wheel for all he is worth to get it down the hill. On the contrary, the rider will mount the hill with less effort on the part of the wheelman to propel it than it requires ordinarily to move it along on the level.

"The theory is that there must be a big mass of magnetic ore under the surface near the top of the hill which influences the action of the bicycles. However that may be, the fact exists that here is a hill that a bicycle won't run down of its own gravity, and which the wheelman can mount as easily, if not more easily, than he can ride the level road.—New York Sun.

Eggs and Microbes.

Dr. McClintock of the University of Michigan has performed experiments which indicate that eggs may become infected with microbes before they are laid. A healthy hen, after repeated washings in sterilized solutions, was placed in a sterilized cage. As soon as possible after being laid a portion of her eggs were placed in sterilized milk and then in an incubator. All these eggs decayed and swarmed with bacteria. The remaining eggs were taken as soon as laid, and cultures were made from their contents. Some of these cultures tubes developed; others remained sterile. After some days the hen was killed, and with proper aseptic precautions cultures tubes were inoculated from the secretions of the ovidnct. Most of these tubes developed. It would thus seem probable that the putrefactive bacteria entered the egg in its passage down the ovidnct and before the shell was formed.

What He Needed.

The man was melancholy, and when he called on the doctor for advice that artist thought he had his man sized up on the first turn. He told the doctor his symptoms, and the doctor asked a lot of incidental questions.

"How long have you been here?" inquired the physician after finishing up the regular list.

"Much longer than I have wanted to be," replied the patient mournfully.

"That's it. I thought so," exclaimed the doctor brightly. "What you need is a change of scene."

The patient threw up his hands as if to ward off a blow.

"Oh, doctor," he wailed, "I belong to a theatrical company playing a repertory of five act plays."—Detroit Free Press.

Disappointed.

"Our hero sat in the corner of the railway compartment devouring his newspaper," read Miss Myrtle Dolan from the latest acquisition to her paper cover library.

"He wor devouring what?" asked her father, with sudden interest.

"His newspaper," she took says," replied Myrtle.

"Go an wid yes! Ot t'ought 'twor a man ye wor readin about, an now it's the powers, he turns out to be a goat!"—Washington Star.

The Worst Punishment of Crime.

Lawyer—Come, brace up, man. They can't do any more than imprison you for 10 years or so. Your offense isn't a capital crime, you know.

Criminal (sobbing)—Yes, I know, but they'll print "Illnesses" of me in all the daily papers.—Scientific Journal.

Chinese Teahouses.

The restaurant, or teahouse, in China takes the place of the western clubroom. All the current news and gossip are here circulated and discussed over dice throwing or gambling. One of their games of chance, which we have frequently noticed, seems to consist in throwing their fingers at one another and shouting at the top of their voices. It is really a matching of numbers, for which the Chinamen make signs on their fingers up to the numeral ten.

The Chinese of all nations seem to live in order to eat, and from this race of epicures has developed a nation of excellent cooks. Our fare in China, outside the Gold district, was far better than in Turkey or Persia, and for this reason we are better able to endure the increased hardships. A plate of sliced ment stewed with vegetables and served with a piquant sauce, sliced radishes and onions, with vinegar, two saucers of Chinese mo-mo, or steamed bread, and a pot of tea would usually cost us about 2½ cents apiece. Everything in China is sliced so that it can be eaten with the chopsticks. These we attended learned to manipulate with sufficient dexterity to pick up a dove's egg, the highest attainment in the chopstick art. The Chinese have rather a sour than a sweet tooth. Sugar is rarely used in anything, and never in tea. The steeped tea flowers, which the higher classes use, are really more tasty without it.—Century.

A Town With No Lawyers.

In the town of Obermoinstal, in Saxony, disputes between the inhabitants are so rare that there is no room for a lawyer. A citizen somewhat who applied to the tribunal at Oberweisenthal for the address of a counsel, received the following reply, "We have the honor to inform you that there is no advocate here, but the barber, Fritz Biel, represents the interests of litigants in civil cases."

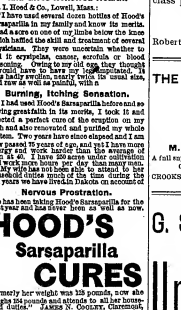
To tell muskrooms from toadstools, without eating and waiting for results, put an onion and put it with the fungi while boiling cooked. If the onion remains white, eat with confidence; if it turns black, cast it away, if you value life.

Celebrated "Landing Day."

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—"Landing day" at the Columbus club, the leading democratic organization of the West, was the occasion of a brilliant banquet at which about 200 guests sat down.

Wheat at 55 Cents at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The 55 cents mark for December wheat, which the bears have prophesied for weeks past, was reached at noon, when a wild rush of selling inaugurated by the short traders



Mr. J. N. Cooley
Clermont, South Dakota.

Another Victory

A Bad Sore Threatens the Loss of a Limb

Hood's Sarsaparilla Route Disease and Gives Renewed Health.

"O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I have used several dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and know its merits. I had a sore on one of my limbs below the knee which baffled the skill and treatment of several physicians. They were uncertain whether to call it erysipelas, cancer, scrofula or blood poisoning. Owing to my old age, they thought I would have to have my leg amputated. It had a running swollen, angry look in small size, and raw as well as painful, with a

Burning, Itching Sensation.

"I had used Hood's Sarsaparilla before and so having great faith in its merits, I took it and the effects a perfect cure of my sore. I am now 76 years of age, and yet I have more energy and work harder than the average of men at 45. I have 250 acres under cultivation and work it myself, never having had any help. My wife has not been able to attend to her household duties for many years. During the ten years we have lived in Dakota on account of

She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past year and has never been so well as now.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Formerly her weight was 125 pounds, now she weighs 150 pounds. Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla is "Good Medicine." JAMES N. COONEY, Clermont, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and speedily. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will renew their youthful vigor, by using VIGORINE. Absolutely guaranteed to cure all Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wakefulness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria and Sideness. Wards off Paralysis and Consumption. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Vigorine is the only safe, reliable and genuine nerve tonic in the world. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by druggists, or by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. E. Durand.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 4, 1894.)
(Last publication Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage, dated November 1st, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in Book 37 of mortgages, on pages 540 to 541, inclusive, which mortgage together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said P. E. Day, mortgagee, to William Ingstadt, by written assignment, dated the 23rd day of April, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 25th day of August, 1894, at nine o'clock, a. m., in book 50, of mortgages, on pages 634 to 635.

And no action or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover said debt, or any part thereof, and there is now claimed to be due upon said mortgage and debt secured thereby, the sum of ten hundred fifty-four dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1054.72) principal and interest, and also the sum of one hundred sixteen and 50-100 dollars ($116.50) attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and Fifty ($50) attorney's fee, as stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township one hundred forty-two (142) north of Range Forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk county Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the 15th day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated September 26th, A. D., 1894.
WILLIAM INGSTADT,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
C. A. NYE, Attorney of Assignee.
125-311 Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.
My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.
P. E. YNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,
Undertaker,
Embalmer and
Funeral Director.
(Successor to J. V. E. R. Wyatt.)
Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.
Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY.
Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and Winnipeg
TO— PULLMAN
HELENA, SLEEPING CAR
BUTTE, ELEGANT
SPOKANE, DINING CAR
TACOMA, TOURIST
SEATTLE, SLEEPING CAR
PORTLAND
TIME SCHEDULE.
Leave — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth and Superior — 7:30 p.m.
Crookston — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.
Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.
have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or
CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Fine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law
Practices in all the courts. Office over Fontaine & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. HENRIKSSON, President
E. SLINDEREN, Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier
A. P. HANSON, Assistant Cashier

First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct. 1881
Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - 15,500
Interest on Certificates of Deposit.
Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.
GEO. G. CRESINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, C. H. Chase, K. D. Cahill,
Geo. G. Erskine, J. E. McKinnon, A. A. Miller,
E. M. Walch, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Conley.

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One of the best Cook Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also directions for Medicine, Simple remedies and Toilet articles. Indorsed for handy reference.
MAILED FREE.
In Exchange for 20 LABOR STAMPS from Red Cross Tea and Coffee wrappers. Send 2c. stamp for postage.
Write for list of our other Premiums. Agents wanted. Premium Tea, Coffee, etc., to give away. A splendid business for a few persons of Lots of Capital.
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

LY A STRAW IN THE PATHWAY OF THE AVALANCHE.

...s of the Joe Haines Party—Seventy-three ...ten, Ninety Horses and Mules, With ...$30,000 Worth of Goods, Wiped Out on ...he New Route over the Mountains.

The route was from Marysville along ... right bank of the Yuba river, over ... Sierra Nevada mountains and down ... Washoe City and Gold Hill, a hand... nearly 200 miles. Except in the dead ... winter there were always freighters ... ing and coming. There had been talk ... a road further over the mountains—a ... ate which would save many miles of ... ary hauling and of unloading and re... ading the great wagons—but the ... nighters still stuck to the old trail. ... very mile of it was rough and rugged, ... d many miles of it dangerous to man ... d horse as well as vehicle, but there ... ught be more danger in the new route. ... In the spring of 1863 word was sent ... t that Captain Joe Haines was load... g his 14 wagons for the fall freight... ntary and would be the first to try the ... oad. Some men sagely shook their ... ads and recalled the stories of emi... nts lost in the grim Sierras; others ... plauded the captain's nerve and ... shed him good luck. Six heavy ...rses or mules to a wagon, 14 drivers, ... o bosses, two cooks, five men giving ... sir services free to get out to the Ne... da mines. Twenty-three men and 60 ... ad of live stock, and the value of the ... ods in the wagons was $35,000. ... One spring day the caravan took the ... ad. Word came back from it almost ... ery day until it left the trail leading ... to the pass through which the rail... road was afterward found its way. At ... certain point 18 miles short of the ... nd in the trail the caravan turned ... ay to the north, and then the earth ... trapper saw the wagons among the ... othills, and Indian hunters saw them ... ss down the valleys. After that men saw ... em and lived to tell of it. Days and ... eeks passed by, and the weeks had run ... o months before it came to be gen... ally believed that the Haines outfit ... d met with some disaster. That never ... man had reached it to Marysville and ... ver a man had reached the eastern ... ope meant more than disaster. It ... meant a terrible tragedy.

One searching party followed the ... agons into the foothills and lost all ... ace of them. A second traced them up ... e valley and down another, but at a ... certain point the trail was obliterated by ... further evidences. Winter came, and ... ney were forgotten. Spring returned, ... d the hunters and Indians sent out ... eports that the disappearance of the ... outfit was a mystery beyond them. Then ... o rumor gave out that Captain Haines ... ad safely reached his destination, but ... ould return no more to Marysville. It ... as wartime then, and people scarcely ... nought of aught else but war. In an... ther year all was forgotten, save per... aps by the shippers who had had to re... arns and were hoping against hope.

Two, three, four, five years passed ... way. Old men died; boys grew to ... anhood. The railroad came, and the ... agons disappeared from the trail. One ... ummer's day a hunter who had become ... eparated from his companions sat ... own on a ridge in the midst of the ... ountain range to rest. To the west or ... o the east north there was room ... d the hunter rested he scanned the ... ridges to the east and north. The po... ition of the travellers, the size of the ... ees, the queer configuration of the ... lopes—a dozen signs gave him to under... tand, for he was something of a geolo... ist, that the spot was not as nature ... ft it. He clambered up the northern ... lope and uttered an "Ah!" of surprise ... nce upon a time the ground below him ... nd been a valley rich in grass and ... erdure.

It was a narrow, tortuous valley not ... ver 10 rods wide—a valley connecting ... o larger valleys. To the east a moun... ain reared its head 8,000 feet high—a ... ountain of many mountains. Two ... onsand feet above him had been the ... tarting point of a landslip. Millions of ... ons of earth and rock had been set in ... otion by the rolling over of a stone ... hich might not have weighed a hundred ... ounds. The discharge of a rifle, the ... eigh of a horse, the shout of a man, ... even the feet of a bird resting after a ... light, might have caused the avalanche ... fter a long spell of wet weather. It ... ad rushed down into that narrow val... ey to fill it up as dirt fills a ditch, to ... arry the green grass and the tender vio... ets 10, 20, 50 feet deep. The rush, and ... he roar, and the crash must have been ... errific.

The man looked and descended to the ... rail. To him it was only a point of ... eology. With his own eyes he had seen ... ne of the tremendous changes nature is ... onstantly making in the mountains. ... Ah, what's this? He has been absent ... ess than half an hour, and by during ... hat time the waters from a hidden ... pring have gushed forth from the hill... ide and formed a pond, which is spread... ng and turning along the trail. The ... unter kneels down to drink, and his ... yes rest upon a rusty gun barrel. As he ... pulls it out of the soil he sees the hoof ... f a horse, with a shoe yet firmly hold... ng to it.

Two hours later two men are digging ... away at the bank on each side of the ... pring. They find the bones of a horse, ... he skeleton of a man, the ironwork of ... a wagon. They solve the mystery sur... rounding the fate of the long lost Haines ... party. Dead, every man and horse—... lead since the night they camped in ... hat mountain cove and the awful ava... lanche came rushing down to destroy ... everything in its path! What use for ... others to dig? Men must die, and men ... must be buried. They were buried so ... deep that trees took root and threw out ... great branches above them as they slept. ... Twenty-three men, 80 horses and mules, ... 14 wagons, $80,000 worth of cargo—... only a straw in the pathway of the ava... lanche.—Detroit Free Press.

HESTER IN THE GARDEN.

Pringed with stately gentian stalks,
Out in stripe by narrow walks,
Mistress Esther's garden lies
Prim as Quaker penalties.

Not a blossom's part and part
Sober phiz and carraway.
Modest violet had not,
Keep Miss Hester company.

Morn and eve, in soft gray gown,
Walks she starry up and down,
With her eyes upon the page
Of some quaint old saint and sage.

What a picture—did she know—
Of the shingle long ago!
How her very gumwaia stir
With the scent of lavender!
—James Buckham in Youth's Companion.

MORE SALTY THAN THE DEAD SEA.

A Ton of Great Salt Lake Water Holds About 314 Pounds of Salt.

Water of the Great Salt lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the lake at its present mean level is from 10 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt, for besides this ingredient the water contains sodium sulphate (glauber salts), magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate (gypsum) and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the lake in August, 1888, was made by Dr. Talmage. This contained in all 19.56 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield of total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton, and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton.

The Dead sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our lake —viz, the relation between the supply through fresh streams and loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet carries 26.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 528 pounds to the ton, but of this only 7.66 per cent was common salt, or 151 pounds per ton.

Therefore, though the Salt lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids than of all sorts than does the Dead sea, the lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief constituent of the Dead sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our lake is much "brinier" than that of the Dead sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the lake. Nevertheless the Dead sea is much more highly saturated with solids.—Deseret News.

Meringue Glace "Without Ants."

A man went into the cafe of a Broadway hotel the other day and sat down on a stool in front of the lunch counter. He had been in many of the eating houses, or "bonanzas," in the Bowery and Park row and thought he was familiar with the various terms which waiters employ when spouting a customer's order, but he had a surprise in store for him. When he had finished his luncheon, he told the waiter he would like a meringue glace by way of dessert. The prompt and haughty person behind the counter stiffened his spinal column, and in loud and commanding tones said:

"John, meringue glace!"

One of the menials outside the counter sped on the errand with lightning-like rapidity, and after apparently soaking the delicacy returned with it. On close examination by the customer it was found that numerous small red ants were racing over it. He mentioned the fact to the waiter.

"What," he exclaimed in a horrified tone, "ants? Dear, dear!" Then he called again: "John, John, come here. Look at this! Get a meringue glace without ants!"

"What?" said John in a dazed way, while every man in the room turned his head and snickered.

"Get a meringue glace without ants," repeated the grand and haughty one, with emphasis, "and hurry up about it too."

So John removed the small convention of insects and soon returned with a meringue glace "without ants."—New York Tribune.

Anticipated.

Lord Chesterfield, losing one day asked by Sir Thomas Robinson, familiarly known as "Long Sir Thomas," to write some verses upon him, produced the epigram:

Unlike my subject, now shall be my song.
It shall be witty, and it shan't be long.

The individual was soon turned into a hare and made himself very troublesome to the Duke of Newcastle, continually calling on the minister, and when told that his grace was gone out he would wait to be admitted to look at the clock, or to play with the monkey, in the hope of seeing the duke. But one day the porter, without waiting for what he had to say, dismissed him with these words, "Sir, his grace has gone out, the clock stands and the monkey is dead."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Foreign News From Afar.

By way of a London paper it is learned that an American woman has lately received what must be termed the most original of wedding presents. It is a musical dinner service, of which each plate begins to play a tune when put upon the table. The soup plates are accredited with marches as suiting the temper of the guests at that moment of solemnity, but as dinner progresses and the wine and cordials do their enlivening work the harmonies brighten accordingly till at dessert the covers are ringing out the maddest of polkas and galops.

He Kept Loce.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk briskly, "we have lace of all kinds. Would you like to ask valenciennes or point lace?"

"It's a shoelace I want," explained the customer.—Detroit Free Press.

A CONVENTION OF MOTHERS.

It Decides That a Boy Is More of an Animal Than a Girl.

MRS. J. N. CROUSE.

Seven hundred women recently held a national convention of mothers in Chicago to discuss matters pertaining to the problem of teaching the young idea how to shoot and were so well pleased with the results of their deliberations that they decided to meet annually hereafter and exchange views. The convocation was held pursuant to a call issued by the Chicago Kindergarten college and was presided over by Mrs. J. N. Crouse, president of the Kindergarten association. Almost every state of the union and several territories were represented. The range of subjects discussed was wide and included about everything from the subtle effects of prenatal influences to the baby mind to the deleterious effects of candy between meals upon the baby stomach.

One doting mamma created a sensation by declaring that she put her baby in bed at night, but the sensation died out when she explained that the bag was simply used for the purpose of preventing the youngster from kicking off his clothes and acquiring a bad attack of the ever musical colic. Another mother said that her 5-year-old boy had broken up short everything in the house except the kitchen range, which he was still at work on, and she wanted to know if any girl could be such a "terror" as that boy. "Or is any more of an animal than a girl?" she asked.

As there were 700 women and only about a dozen sacred men in the hall, the convocation found no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that not only hope of it, but hope of from 0 to 60, no somehow "nearer to primitive nature" than are girls and women.

Dr. Norman Bridge caused a flutter in motherly hearts by declaring the somewhat iconoclastic doctrine that fruit was not good for growing children and that candy was better. Dr. W. W. Jaggard, a specialist in gynecology, also made an interesting statement that it was impossible for a woman to influence the character and appearance of her child before birth, save by paying attention to hygienic rules. Among the interested spectators at the convention were several babies who attempted to informally address the meeting now and then, but were either promptly silenced or carried from the hall.

WAS WITH OLD TECUMSEH.

Gallant Record of President Dodge of the Army of the Tennessee.

General Grenville M. Dodge, who was recently re-elected president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has a wide reputation as a gallant soldier and capable railroad engineer. He is a native of Danvers, Mass., and is 63 years old. In 1850 he was graduated from a military academy in Norwich, Vt., and a year later began a promising career as a railroad surveyor. When the civil war began, the governor of Iowa sent him to Washington to obtain arms for state troops, and on June 17 of that year he became colonel of the Fourth Iowa regiment, which he had raised.

He served in Missouri under General Fremont, and early in 1862 opened General Curtis' Arkansas campaign. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, where three horses were shot under him in the thick of the fight. He was severely wounded in the side, but continued directing the movements of his men until the final rout of the enemy. For his bravery he was made brigadier general of volunteers. In June, 1862, while in command of the district of the Mississippi, he superintended the

GENERAL GRENVILLE MELLEN DODGE.

reconstruction of the Mississippi and Ohio railroad. He was one of the first men to organize regiments of colored troops, and during the Vicksburg campaign he made frequent raids into the enemy's country and indirectly protected the flanks of both Grant and Sherman.

General Grant had a very high opinion of his services and placed his name at the head of his list of officers recommended for promotion. Brave and meritorious conduct at the battles of Sugar Creek and Resaca caused his promotion to major general in June, 1864. In Sherman's Georgia campaign Dodge led the Sixteenth corps, and at Atlanta July 22, backed by 11 regiments, he with the attack of General Cleburn's military corps. On Aug. 19, at the siege of Atlanta, he was so severely wounded that he was incapacitated for service. In December he succeeded Rosecrans as commander of the department of Missouri. In 1866 he left the army, and the Union Pacific railroad was built under his supervision. He served one term in congress and succeeded General Logan as president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee when Sherman died.

Alaska has a newspaper which is published but once a year.

MAN EATERS OF THE PACIFIC.

Sharks That Are the Dread of the California Fishermen.

The true man eater shark as taken on the Pacific coast is known only as a man eater. The shovel nosed sharks are sand sharks, too cowardly to attack even a yellow dog. The 34 foot shark captured by some fishermen of the true man eater variety (Carcharodon carcharias) seemed to have enough and escape enough to attack anything within its reach. This monster's mouth was wide, the teeth long and sharp, with an inward incline. The stomach would hold a full grown man easily and a good deal besides. The fish became entangled in a net off Point Loma. Two boats attacked the vicious creature and finally succeeded in punching an iron into its vitals. The side of one boat was stoved in by a blow forcible enough to knock one fisherman overboard.

These sharks have been known to attack a small boat, upset it and eat the fisherman. A man eater over 42 feet long has been reported below San Diego. The natives are said to live in fear of this awful fish, which already has the record of having eaten six men. It has been shot frequently, but the bullets have been shot harmlessly with blood. Yet the shark still lives. The tiger shark is as ferocious as the man eater. Another large shark hereabouts is the basking shark. It is taken measuring 15 to 40 feet in length. The skin of one 33 foot long is at Stanford University museum. This skin alone weighs over 1,500 pounds, while the shark's liver produced 185 gallons of oil. These sharks, however, are sluggish, lazy and do not bite people. Their gill rakers are on the whale model. When entangled in a net, they frequently suffocate, as the net restricts the gills.

California fishermen do not consider five foot sharks of much account when from San Diego wharves black sea bass are caught up to eighty pounds in weight, ing 800 to 900 pounds. Such fish are common. They are taken on shark hooks and clothesline. When hooked, the fish is allowed to swim about the bay towing a two inch plank. When he is exhausted, the line is hauled in and the fish killed with an ax.—New York Times.

THE HUMAN LEG.

Scientific Prediction That It Will Deteriorate Greatly in Future Generations.

Our Paris correspondent writes: A French caricaturist has been showing us what posterity will come to in a few generations. The future "veloce man" is from the hips up like the definition of a line—length, without breadth. Below the belt he is swollen out with hard flesh and muscles, and the calves are monstrously big. Professor Yung of the Geneva university, on the other hand, believes that the time is coming when human beings will have no legs to speak of. What with cycling, the great end of civilization now seems to be to enable us to move about without using feet and legs. It is fast getting on to electrical hackney coaches and wheeled balloons. The tendency is to throw all the muscular activity into the hands and arms. Professor Yung believes that the future human creature will have the merest survivals of nether limbs and arms of great length.

Teeth will probably be dwarfed also by the constant use of soft foods that need not be chewed, but as the march of intellect will increase in pace the brain will develop. Of course the standards of beauty with these anatomical modifications will alter. When they do, a person with a set of teeth such as would now excite the admiration of a horse would excite almost seem a beast of prey.—London News.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
COUNTY OF POLK. } ss. Special Session.
In the matter of the estate of Oliver O. Bonea, deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said O. Bonea, deceased, late of said county has been delivered to this court.

And Whereas Ingolf Ostgaard has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things, that said Oliver O. Bonea died in said county on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1894, and praying that said instrument may be executed, allowed to said last will and testament and praying that the said petitioner may be appointed to probate, and that letters testamentory be issued thereon to Ingolf Ostgaard.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in the city of Crookston, in said county, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of that day, and that notice thereof be given by publication.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars, principal and interest, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage.

It is further ordered, That the said mortgaged premises be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county (S. E. ¼ of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-seven (147) north of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred thirty (130) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota), to satisfy said mortgage, by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the court house in the said city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Dated October 15th, A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
C. A. SYD. ANDERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Judge of Probate.
Moorhead, Minn.

(38-44)

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.)

(Last publication Thursday, Dec. 6th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by James Moore, of Crookston, to John F. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated November 1st, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 2nd day of December, 1893, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m. in book "G" of mortgages, on page 532 of said

$5. $10 and $20 Genuine Confederate stamps. This only five cents each. $100 and $50 bills ten cents each. $5 bills 15 cents each. $2 bills 25 cents each. $1 bills 50 cents each. Send securely sealed on receipt of price. Address C. H. BARKER, West Atlanta, Ga. (39-51)

A Big Inducement For Cash

AT

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. Cheaper grades in proportion.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

Our Cash Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check boring Rackets, Rustock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and at ridiculous guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Hall's Hardware store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

H. BURKHART, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHART, Bookkeeper.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Bohemian Beer in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

No. 325 Main street, Crookston, Minn

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, or the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially the greater grass and the electrical structive department of science, and is every where marked as the source and the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus connecting the latter with the vitality of the brain.

Any disease or weakness of the organs is sure their health. The gastrointestinal organs, as shown here, may be said to be the source of the nerve force which is supplied by the cutting nerve system. Whenever the nerve force is lost the body becomes nervous, and the digestive organs fail to perform their functions properly, thus terminating in the loss of vitality, which causes the whole system to suffer. Under the numerous illnesses which undermine the health, the nervous system suffers the most, and the first symptom of which is a loss of appetite, which if neglected, soon results in indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, sleeplessness, etc., with the following train of symptoms: Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, dizziness, specks before the eyes, weak back, kidneys, nervousness, sleeplessness

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

LEAVE Crookston Daily

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....6:22 p.m.

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at.....7:22 a.m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The North That You Like Best;

BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:45 p.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Harewville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	6:00 p.m. Daily
5:10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	6:30 a.m. Daily
8:00 a.m Daily except Sun'd'y	Going east to Euclid, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock, Kittson, Pembina, back and St. Vincent	5:00 p.m Daily except Sun'd'y
9:00 a.m Mond., Wed., Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	3:00 p.m Mond., Wed., Friday
9:00 a.m Tues., Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Nebrush and Fosston	3:30 p.m Tues., Thurs.
8:30 a.m Sat.	Going on Fosston branch ...	2:30 p.m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Stone & Columbus are raising their barn on Third street.

If you haven't got those storm window sup yet, why haven't you?

M. R. Brown was able to be out on Monday for the first time since his accident.

F. L. Kermott is putting his drug store in elegant shape with paper and paint.

Our weather prophets all predict a mild winter. Everybody hopes they are onto their job this time.

You need the JOURNAL, we need your influence. Call in and see what inducements we can offer you.

Landlord Westerberg is having the sewer in Main street extended so as to accommodate the Scandinavian house.

Wheat opened this week at 47—better than for some time. No prospect of its reaching the last year's notch, however.

Will Hlumelsbach brought in a load of dressed hogs to George Vine last week. Says pork beats wheat raising this year.

Harris & Son have removed the old reading room building from the street upon a lot east of the First National Bank.

Thomas and Albert Harris left on Tuesday evening for a business trip to Chicago. Expect to be away till the 20th of the month.

Prof. Strawbridge left for St. Paul on Monday evening, intending to return to Ada in time for court which began on Wednesday morning.

J. M. Palmer and wife drove down from Angus on Thursday and remained over night with friends, returning home on Friday afternoon.

Andrew Bjken informs the JOURNAL that he has sold his Duluth property —or rather traded it to a Fargo party for a stock of clothing that he will put in at Flaher.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Robert Nesbit, one of the leading Murrais farmers was in the city last week chatting with friends.

The small boy did not skate on the river on election day this year. At this rate it will be some time la December before he can.

"This is corded pork" said Jon Winfield as our reporter gazed upon a nice lot of hogs that had just come to Geo. Vine's market last week.

The sons of Vera are getting up a grand ball for Thanksgiving evening at the hall. The boys always have a good time when they set out for it.

Wm. R. Poff and Miss Emma Fessenden, of Perdie, were married on Tuesday at the Commercial house parlors, Rev. L. W. Squier officiating.

E. E. Abbott was in from Grove Park on Friday and dropped into our den for a chat. Thinks the division sentiment in that town is about done up.

C. H. Warren, of the Great Northern road was in the city on Wednesday on business with the council in connection with the Sixth street crossing.

Postmaster F. E. LePage rejoices in the arrival of a little daughter at his house on Saturday. He don't care a continental now whether school keeps or not.

The last few days have made a wonderful change in the appearance of the new hotel. It now looks as though the brick work would be completed by freeze-up.

Nup Christianson was down from Melntosh last week chatting with old friends. Mr. C. is of the opinion that the Populist craze is on on its last legs up that way.

Judge Benson went over to East Grand Forks last week to examine one John Gay on a charge of insanity. The man was found insane and committed to Fergus Falls.

The first wood was slow to get to voting on Tuesday morning owing to having to wait for clerks to be procured, those who had been engaged failing to show up.

John Gibonson came down from Euclid last week with some of the finest hogs we have seen this season. Hogs are selling in this market at five and a half cents dressed.

Chas. J. Peterson was down from Wylie last week for the ballots for Black River, for which town he is the clerk. He said that in his opinion the majority favored no division.

Our weather prophet is predicting a reasonably mild month for November based upon the fact that he believes that it will not be cold and stormy, if it should happen to be warm and pleasant.

The nimble six-pence is better than the slow shilling. Cash goes a great ways in these Democratic times. Call and see what you can do on the JOURNAL or write us for terms. We will make it worth your while.

Open weather holds out pretty well this fall, but every morning for a few days past the ground has frozen a half an inch or so, which indicates that the freeze up is not very far away.

The ladies in the city were very much interested in the election, so far as school superintendent was concerned and all day rigs were running bringing in the ladies to vote. The large majority of them cast their vote for Miss Hauseck.

N. D. Barker, advance agent for Le Grave's stereopticon show was in from Grand Forks on Monday to arrange for the show here. It will appear some date this month. They were in G. F. Tuesday night and finished the election returns as received.

At last the long-drawn agony, incident to a political campaign is over and business can now resume its normal conditions. The menace to the business interests being laid at rest we may reasonably hope for a reasonable degree of peace and prosperity.

Lots of hard work has been done by anxious candidates this fall and "what shall the harvest be?" That is now the all-absorbing question. And now the Dems and Pops will spend a few days figuring out how it all happened—and then subside.

Ye olde tolkes concerne at ye Methodist meeting house, situated a stone's throw from ye reare doors of ye JOURNAL printynge house no ye 27th dale of ye month of Novesuber, (which is Tuesday.) Alle ye people of ye city be invited. [29-32]

It is the almost universal opinion of every farmer we meet that very much less wheat will be raised next year than ever before. Oats, barley, corn, potatoes and flax will be substituted wherever the seed can be procured. This will be one drawback, especially as regards flax.

Nels K. Anderson was in from St. Hilaire last week. Mr. Anderson said in relation to the withdrawal from the race for county commissioner, that his neighbors and friends all thought that with two in the field the locality would be liable to lose, so he agreed with Mr. Norland to draw cuts to decide which should run and Mr. Norland won. The people up that way naturally would like a representative on the board once in a while and would stand no show of electing a man if they had two candidates.

Thor. Huldersen was in from Woodside on Wednesday. He says that for a year or so he has been about the only Republican in that town but this fall he sees quite a change and he thinks that by next election most of the boys will be in line again. The JOURNAL trusts that he is right about that.

An enthusiastic Owen man encountered James Greenhalgh, Jr., one day last week and offered to bet the old man $50 that Owen would be elected, but he tackled the wrong lad as the old man called his bluff quietly produced the stuff and asked him to cover it. The Owen man wilted and slipped out in a hurry.

Election day was one of the most quiet of the kind ever held in the city and yet a deep undercurrent was noticeable everywhere and the judges and clerks were all kept busy at their recording the votes. The present system, while it may be a "safeguard to the liberties of the people," is a cumbersome nuisance. It takes a pretty intelligent man to vote correctly.

Never before since the county was settled was the fall so propitious for work as this and yet, for all that there is still some plowing to be done. Very little thing has been lost on account of rain, nothing near like as much as usual, and it would seem as though every acre to be plowed this fall ought to have been plowed before this.

Tim Byrne's speech; at the opera house last Wednesday evening was well attended and everybody was disappointed only in one thing which was the fact that owing to a telegram announcing illness in his family Mr. Byrnes had to leave for home on the 8:40 train. Tim has a way peculiarly his own which always catches the crowd.

One of the rare treats in store for Crookston people is an old folk's concert, to be given Tuesday evening Nov. 27th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A large chorus under the direction of Mrs. Vandamum will be the leading feature of the concert, although arrangements are being made for solo numbers and other special features. The complete program will appear later.

The brick work on the new hotel now rushed along at a rapid rate during the latter part of last week, and so far this week, and with good weather that part of the structure will soon be completed. The building has now reached that stage where the work done upon it shows up to better advantage than it did in the beginning. It looks now as though it might be enclosed before the ground freezes.

Joe Winfield had the misfortune to hurt his hand badly one day last week. While handling a heavy quarter of Montana beef it fell, lacerating his hand badly and bruising it. Joe regards the accident quite severely as he has an accident policy and he could use the other hand to mark his ballot. Geo. Vine intended to have gone to Perdie that day but owing to Joe's accident he was obliged to put it off.

As soon as possible after the smoke of the recent battle of ballots has cleared away we shall resume our usual winter serial stories. These stories are selected with the greatest care and are worthy a place at every fireside to help while away the long winter evenings. Now is the time to subscribe so as to commence at the beginning of the story. JOURNAL readers have always enjoyed these treats and we can promise them some rich treats in the future.

As a forecast for the future the JOURNAL has it on unpublished authority that the big saw mill that everybody last summer said would be silent next, will run as big a season's cut as it did this. Further it is that Mr. Walker will put crews into the woods this winter and get out a large quantity of logs, and it is said to be the intention to saw them at this mill. This will be another industry that will help to break the force of Democratic "prosperity" which would be missed should it be shut down for the season.

Nels M. Johnson and daughter came down from St. Hilaire last week with a load of produce to sell. Mr. Johnson says that the wheat crop was not extra heavy this year, but he had a fairly good vegetable crop. He brought along some potatoes, turnips, cabbage, citrons, butter and eggs and some fine dressed poultry, and his load brought him far more than the biggest load of wheat he could have hauled would have done. He is satisfied that the all wheat idea is the wrong policy and will pursue a diversified farming hereafter. He brought along a fine Jersey heifer to sell in this market, and has plenty more at home fully as good. He has a nice new-milch Holstein cow at home that he would sell, providing he can get in cash what she is really worth. Mr. Johnson is using oxen for team force and intends to until he is able to buy a team of horses for cash, then he will get a team, and will be the owner of them.

O. Simmons, a farmer living seven or eight miles south, in the town of Russia, dropped in on Friday and said. "I have taken the JOURNAL for over twelve years and like it for its fairness and its fidelity to the interests of Polk county and its readers generally. I always feel that I can rely upon what I see in it, for I believe that you have the interests of the county at heart and will advocate nothing that you are not fully convinced is to our best interests. I think the JOURNAL is sound to the core, politically, and always true to the friends of the people.

Chris Houston informs the JOURNAL that he shall endeavor to raise sheep all the same, though he did meet with a severe loss recently by dogs. He will, however, be prepared to furnish his sheep where protection there is in a good gun until the law provides a better and he says that if any of our readers happen to be the owners of any hird dogs with sheep-killing propensities it would be well enough for them to watch out for them, as he is bound to protect his sheep if he has to kill every dog in the county to do it. No one can blame him for desiring to protect his sheep.

And now you can write to your friends back east and tell them that this country is all right. Tell them that there is no better place in the United States to-day to make money than this same portion of the Red River Valley. Tell them that our people are now very much cheaper than they will be in the near future or will be again in years. Tell them that there is no soil in the United States that equals ours for resisting the drouth—a total failure from that cause being an entirely unknown quantity here. Tell them to sell out down there, bundle up and come on, come to a country where they can realize something from their labors.

During the summer and fall pork has been somewhat scarce in this market, but is now beginning to come in quite freely, and finds a ready sale at 5½ cents per pound, dressed. Once in a while you see a load of corn fed pork brought in and now and then a load of wheat fattened hogs show up in good form, but the most of it seems to be fattened on barley. Wheat makes by far the cheapest feed this fall and those who have used it pronounce it fully as good as corn and makes nice, sweet, tender pork. All who have pork to sell, agree however, that they are making more money on it than they did raising wheat alone.

Friday evening of last week an elocutionary and musical entertainment was given for the benefit of the library of the Crookston Normal School and Business College, in the college hall. A number of well rendered selections were given. Miss Gjertson did herself credit in the "Cooking Lesson," for which she was roundly encored. Miss Helga Holmboe, of Grand Forks, also did good advantage in "The Tree." Miss Holmboe has a well-trained voice of more than ordinary capacity. Mr. Sebastead is master of the very difficult instrument, the violin and was encored to the echo. Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, and the actors of the evening may rest assured of a larger audience when they again appear before the Crookston public.

The Review of Reviews for November, in its editorial department ("The Progress of the world") has some suggestive paragraphs bearing on the present attempts at "municipal housecleaning" in the great cities of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and takes the occasion to emphasize certain lessons to be learned from European municipal experience. In speaking of Glasgow's system of street cars, owned and operated by the municipality, the editor points out that this responsibility was not undertaken by the city until the municipal government had been tested with many large enterprises which it had shown its fitness to control and operate successfully; it is now managing its street car service, says the Review, as successfully as the best of our American cities manage their fire departments.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.
[36tf]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Haller Proprietary Co. challenges the world to produce a better remedy for barb wire cuts, sores galls and wounds of all kinds, than their Barb Wire Liniment. It heals quickly, leaves no scar, does not irritate and keeps away the flies. Their faith in this truly wonderful liniment is so great, and its endorsements from thousands who have used it are so strong, that they absolutely guarantee it Sold by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucuous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

"I Never Smoke" With more genuine comfort," said an old smoker last night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

"I Think Very Hard" That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to every one who makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trustworthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [36-39]

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. Send C. O. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

KORN BROS., 215 Wabash Ave.,
[21-37] Chicago.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

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IMPROVED
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FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

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For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It will without doubt the best remedy known for the instant cure of cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50 cts Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott. druggist.

"A Close Observer will not fail to notice that in each large section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great Northwest this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—Health and Home, Minneapolis.

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $175 to $300, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase on special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $95 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ For catalogues address

KORN BROS., 215 Wabash Ave.,
[21-37] Chicago.

Brass Band FOR SALE.

Eleven Instruments

3 Cornets, 1 Clarionet, 1 Baritone, 2 Altos, 1 Tenor, 1 Tuba and 2 Drums. All nickel-plated and in good order.

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SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

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TRY US.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[52tf] ALEXANDER MCKIE SON.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894. NO. 31.

The Late Unpleasantness.

THE DAY BEFORE ELECTION.

I am feeling out of sight, sweet Marie,
We will win the coming fight, you hear me,
All the gesture that mean
Say we'll knock those fellows out,
For to-morrow what we shout, sweet Marie,
Is the day after election day.
On next week we'll win the race,
And upon election day
Things will surely come our way,
That's why I am so gay, sweet Marie.

Come to me, G. O. P., G. O. P., come to me,
For I have a little ax, love, for thee;
When you hear the chopping
I will swipe you on the nose,
And I'll smile upon the wreck, sweet Marie.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

In the morn when I awoke, sweet Marie,
Sure my heart was fairly broke, love, to see
The number swept from there to here,
Forty states and maybe more:
And my whiskers off I tore, sweet Marie;
Minnesota, she's a "maybe," sweet Marie.
For the work I've had for hours, sweet Marie,
Three cheers and all that yours
Were cleverly in the grave,
And they lifted me in the mess, sweet Marie.

Murder me, G. O. P., G. O. P., slaughter me;
Take my life, you have the rest, I'll agree.
With the men who make statistics,
Full of warblers on the wing,
Well, I wouldn't do a thing, sweet Marie.
—Michael Joseph Donnelly.

Reads Funny Now.

In the light of what happened on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, the following item pleasantry from the Morning Call of Nov. 2d reads rather funny: "The Republicans are on the run. On next Tuesday they will be completely routed in the state of Minnesota if the Democrats but take advantage of their opportunities and follow up the demoralized and scattered battalions. A panic has stricken the army that has hitherto known only success, and flying, set aside their guns and all else that encumbers, its members are madly fleeing for safety to whatever refuge offers. Thousands are seeking refuge in the Populist camp, and many thousands of citizens are endeavoring to make terms of peace with the militant democracy."

A Persistent Advertiser.

Minneapolis Evening Journal: Dr. H. T. Helmbold who died a few days ago in New Jersey, in the state insane asylum, has not been as conspicuous before the public as he was fifteen or twenty years ago. As an advertiser Helmbold surpassed the experience of his generation when he was in business. By what means liberally he amassed a great fortune on which he retired some years ago. He believed in advertising first, last and all time, in fair weather and foul, in flush times and in times of depression. No human being could escape the appeal of his advertisements. His patent medicines were known and read of all men and the newspapers of the country and of the world were familiar with his check if they had any kind of circulation.

Helmbold spent several hundred thousand dollars a year advertising throughout the world and got back in receipts a good many times more than he paid out.

Helmbold's lavishly enterprising enough to put forth in judicious advertising. And he knew what he would never have been known. He went boldly in and put his money in papers he knew many people would read and he got his reward. Helmbold was a type of the successful advertiser. If a man has anything to sell and wants people to know it, if he is wide awake, he will select the most widely-circulated newspaper he can find in his town and let the public know what he wants. The people who advertise get the business. Helmbold found that out.

Populism, Pure and Simple.

Speaking of the basis of Populism the Thief River Falls Press says: Free coinage of silver is the hope that holds Populism together—the golden fleece of the future, and the charmed amulet that will remove the very interest clause from a farmer's mortgage. It has failed to convince even choice in its words, enough to omit the word "free," that would be some concession to decent honesty. But something for nothing is what is wanted, and so something for nothing is promised. And this is Populism rampant—the crazy notion that a whole people can engage in the nefarious business of cheating themselves by issuing living from their governments mints.

"Our Populist, in the haste and greed for the arrival of the millenium and a more satisfactory place at the public crib, indulges in 'practical' politics to an extent that would delight the heart of the worst corruptionist. They fuse with the Democrats in the south, as they did and the west, in perfect abandon, and in face of the fact that to a Democratic president is due the repeal of the Sherman law, the law that more nearly approached their petition than any they can ever hope to see passed in the future, but that is nothing to them. Their leaders have so infatuated them with the nobility of disinterest that the methods of a common jockey are plain dealing in comparison with the practical 'deals' of the Populistic party. When the leaders are so crooked in their manipulation of the party machinery, to what depth in the minds of their victims may we not expect their example to sink?"

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 30 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [36-tf]

BUSINESS WILL BOOM

Such is the Opinion of Leading Men on the Result of the Election.

Newspaper Comments on the Great Landslide.

Senator Davis said, among other things: "This election rejects the Democratic principle of tariff legislation, called by whatever name it may be, whether free trade or tariff for revenue only. It retains as the corner stone of American economics the Republican principle of protection. I do not mean that it vindicates any particular measure in its details. It simply decrees the principle. It assures enterprise and capital that they need not fear the threats of President Cleveland and Mr. Wilson that the 'perfidious' and 'dishonorable' tariff act of the present congress is but the beginning of legislation to lower the bulwarks of protection. It settles this: that business can safely adjust itself, as far as practicable, to existing conditions, in the assurance that those conditions will not be made worse than they are. But, on the contrary, may be improved by judicious legislation for previous objects upon those specific points where it is needed."

Albert Koerner, the new state treasurer, expects to visit New York. Treasurer Koerner for his firm, of which he sold: "If the election in this state had gone the other way, there would have been an occasion for going, but now we can do some business, and it is worth our while to begin operations at once."

Judge Flandrean, of St. Paul, a staunch Democrat, rejoices with the Republicans in the overthrow of Populism. Said the Judge: "While the result looks like an overwhelming Republican victory, and that party has strong reason to rejoice over it, still the Democracy has equal cause for congratulation, and I might say more so. We since equality with the Republicans the benefit of the absolute destruction of the Populist party by defeat and followers. What was a standing menace to the credit and business prosperity of our state, as well as to the stability of our institutions, is the preservation of law, order, and the protection of property and liberty. We also divide the benefits resulting from the assurance of a sound currency for our country in the downfall of the silver heresy, which subject the Democracy and the Republicans have not shared."

D. F. Reese, the newly elected clerk of the supreme court, feels that Republicanism has been endorsed, and expresses himself thus: "It shows what the country thinks of the Democratic administration, and it also shows what it thinks of the Republican party and its policy. That party governed the country when it was in power, and the Republican have good reason to feel proud of the confidence expressed at the polls on Tuesday."

Ex-President Harrison is happy, and expressed himself in the following: "A vast minority of our people believe in a protective tariff—never so many as to-day—and a majority do not. They differ as to rates and schedules, but not as to principle. They believe in reciprocity, and the method of getting foreign markets. They believe in a progressive and American foreign policy.

Anent the landslide the Minneapolis Evening Journal says: "While Gov. Waite and the Populists attribute their wiping out to the machinations of the "money power," we the time that Wall street bribed several millions of voters with money to vote the Republican ticket (and that is equivalent to saying that the Pops are all bribable), and Democratic orators affirm that the upheaval was a revenge to the Democratic congress for not adopting the English tariff system, the fact remains that the voters themselves say they acted on their conviction that the Democratic party fails in its ability to govern this great nation, as President Cleveland says, by assertion, and runs for nearly two years brooded down on the land like a great area of low barometer, inducing acute disturbance. The work of Tuesday was due to a determined opposition of the party in power, whose advent to control brought disaster and loss of confidence, and of the Populist programme of debased currency, free trade, the despotism of extreme state socialism. Both are repudiated. And it is useless for Democratic leaders to try to assign any other causes than that of the patriotism and common sense of the voters, who want their country governed on a program of reason and sound business principles, and not made the arena of feather-headed promulgators of the delirious theories of impractical visionaries."

The St. Paul Dispatch comments thus: "When one reflects upon the magnificent record of loyalty to Republican principles which has been enjoyed by the state of Minnesota for many years, not as great as it might be at the phenomenal results of Tuesday in this state. A merestatement of those results shows their remarkable character. The state has been carried by a average majority of 50,000 and it has been carried, not only against each of the two parties in opposition, but against the forces of the two combined. The entire state ticket, seven congressmen and the entire Republican congressional ticket by decisive majorities represent all that could be done under any circumstances, no fewer favorable. The pre-eminence of Minnesota in the national councils of the Republican party has been attested in such a way as to render the state a mighty factor in future national contests. Unwavering in the devotion of its people, to the principles and policies of the Republican party, it has constituted the very cornerstone of Republican loyalty in the Northwest. Its example in the past has been decisive in the present, and the future holds for it no rank as a Republican state which it has not won in the vanguard of the fight for the party's ascendancy."

The Wadena County Journal says: "Now that the campaign is over, let us settle down to the business of saving the country. In the only effective way there is of saving it; by living honestly, soberly, industriously. Move depends on the people than on the officers elected. The single, intelligent, hard-working citizen, who is not warped out of the line of duty by public clamor, is a most admirable person. He is the man who did the right thing last Tuesday, by voting his honest convictions, and he was indeed a wise saying of Abraham Lincoln, 'The Lord must think a great deal of the common people. He has made so many of them.'"

The Minneapolis Evening Journal: "Texas Bixby is right in his belief that the Democrats who voted for Nelson. They deserve all praise; but, of course, it was really a matter of self preservation, after all. About 141,000 people in this state preferred standing on solid rock to walking on rotten planks over an abyss."

Bradstreet's financial review of Saturday last says: "Chicago and St. Louis manufacturers and business men already report evidences of a tendency on the part of jobbers and buyers to purchase for future delivery, and from such iron centers as Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati relatively greater steadiness is reported in quotations for the better brands of iron and steel than for some months past.

With reference to the effect on Wall street, New York, the same report says: "The market has developed a considerably degree of speculative strength on the result of the election. The prevalent feeling in New York is not only that the business interests will be spared all the disturbing influence of tariff agitation for several years at least, but that financial and currency problems will be more likely to be treated with conservatism. At the same time the results in states like Colorado and Kansas will, it is thought, have a favorable influence, not only on investors here, but will aid in settling the consilience of foreign capital in our securities."

The Pine Tree Transcript: The certainty of a long era of Republican control in the nation will result in a rapid restoration of commercial confidence, and an increase in industrial activity. The Wilson bill will injure many lines of manufacture and agriculture as long as it remains in force, but business and labor will do the best it can, with the assurance that as soon as public sentiment can effect the laws a better law will be passed. Protection will then be granted northern interests, as well as southern ones, and the United States will again enjoy the prosperity it did previous to the Democratic victory of 1892. The great work of the Republican party is to provide labor at good wages for all who choose to work, and safety for capital that desires investment. These conditions will improve the market for farm products, and a better market means better prices. Democratic control has decreased employment as well as wages in the United States, and the necessary destruction of the American market for farm products has lessened the farming classes. A little actual experience has done more to convince the voters of the error of the Democratic tariff policy than all the warnings and claims of the Republican party could. Not in the generation will the laboring men and farmers again be deceived by the false promises of the Democratic party.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—1 Hard	.57
1 Northern	.56
Flax	.49
Barley	Stock
Hay, per ton	3.00@5.00
Wood, per cord	3.00@5.00
Potatoes	.15
Eggs, per dozen	.13
Potatoes, per bushel	.15

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov 10, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. LADIES' LIST.

Miller, W. H. Nelson, Jennie
Marsh, F. B. Johnson, Hilda
Foltes, J. B. McLaughlin, Maggie
Beach, William Johnson, Ida F.
Olson, John
Gleason, Simard
Johnson, M. H.
Johnson, Ole O.
Coates, F. D.
Sandberg, Christ

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

THE WAY THEY VOTED

Summary of Election Returns in the Various States of the Union.

UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITIES

In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Following is a summary of the results of the election of Nov. 6 in various states. As was indicated by the early returns nearly everything went Republican by unprecedented majorities.

Minnesota elected Nelson, Rep., by 60,000 plurality. The legislature and all the congressmen are Republican.

North Dakota figures so far received indicate the election of Allin and the entire Republican ticket by about 4,000 plurality. Johnson is returned to congress by about the same figure.

South Dakota Republicans elected both congressmen and a big majority of the legislature. Their state ticket has over 15,000 plurality.

Republicans made a clean sweep of congressmen in Iowa, and their plurality on the state ticket is not far from 80,000.

Wisconsin joined the triumphal procession with a plurality of about 60,000. The legislature and all congressmen are Republicans.

The state of Colorado comes up with a plurality of about 20,000 for the Republican ticket.

In Montana, Wyoming and Washington Republicans took everything.

Nevada is very close with probabilities favoring the success of the silver party by a few hundred votes.

California elected a Democratic governor. The remainder of the offices are divided.

West Virginia, the home of William L. Wilson, is solidly Republican, and has elected Stephen B. Elkins to the United States senate.

Ohio's Republican majority was over 150,000. The Democrats elect 2 out of 21 congressmen.

The result in Indiana is extraordinary, the Republicans electing every congressman and carrying the state by about 25,000.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats elect 2 congressmen out of 28. The Republican state ticket has a plurality of over 200,000.

New York gives Levi P. Morton 150,000 plurality, and Strong, Rep., is elected mayor of New York city by from 45,000.

All the New England states went Republican by increased majorities. New Jersey was also captured by the G. O. P. with the possible exception of one congressman.

Delaware and Missouri, two of the states credited to the solid South, also helped the Democracy, the former being completely captured by the Republicans.

Democrats got nothing in Michigan, the Republican plurality reaching about 100,000.

Tennessee, another state classed with the solid South, elected a Republican governor and at least four congressmen. The legislature is in doubt.

Kentucky returned six Republican congressmen, with one, (Owens' district) still in doubt.

Idaho was Republican by 2,000.

New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona went Republican.

Oregon elected two Republican congressmen.

Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Arkansas, the main Democratic, but the Republicans and Pops get a few congressmen.

Kansas, the hotbed of the Populism, returned all Republican congressmen and elected the entire state ticket.

The next congress will consist of about 230 Republicans, 98 Democrats, 1 silverite and 7 populists.

The senate will contain 44 Republicans and 44 Democrats and Populists.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Keystone State Rolls Up a Republican Majority of 212,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Returns from the entire state give Hastings an estimated plurality of 212,664, the greatest Republican majority ever achieved in this state. In 1892 Harrison's plurality in Pennsylvania was 66,747 and Hastings' gain over this vote is 145,917. Complete returns will undoubtedly swell Hastings plurality above 240,000, as many of the correspondents were very conservative in their estimates. Not one county in the state elected a Democratic gain. Returns were necessarily late because of the heavy vote polled.

WILSON DEFEATED.

The Author of the Tariff Bill Undoubtedly Beaten.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Soon after returns began to come in the Democrats conceded the First and Fourth districts to the Republican candidates—Dovener and Howard. Later advices from Logan county, the Democratic stronghold, showed such a falling off in the Democratic vote as Alderson, Democratic candidate for congress, barely carried the county. The Democratic managers then conceded the election of Huling, Republican, in the Third district by a decisive plurality. Although doubt has been expressed as to the result in the Second district, yet the defeat of Wilson was not conceded by the Democratic managers till noon. When it was learned that Marion county, a Democratic stronghold, had been carried by Dayton by 400 over Wilson, the latter's defeat was conceded, but no figures were given. The Republicans claim that Dayton's plurality over Wilson will be not less than 1,000, and if the basis of gains continues will be over 2,000. Returns from counties in Wilson's district show that the Republicans did not cast much more than their usual vote, while the Democratic vote falls short on account of those not voting.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 7.—All but one precinct in Monongahela county has been heard from. Dayton's majority over Wilson is 1,030, a Republican gain of 3,000.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN

This Fact Is Conceded by Governor Stone—Big Republican Gains.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 7.—A special to The Daily News from Jefferson City says that Governor Stone concedes the legislature to the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—If the returns which have been coming in late in the afternoon to the state Democratic committee from the country districts continue to the end, Missouri has gone Republican. The Democratic state central committee announces that it is satisfied that eight congressmen have been lost, that the legislature is so close as to be practically lost, and that the Republican candidates for supreme court judge, superintendent of public schools and railroad commissioner may be elected.

Bland Defeated.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 7.—A special to the News from Jefferson City says that Dick Bland is defeated for congress in the Eighth district.

GOTHAM'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Strong's Plurality Over the Tammany Man 44,906.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The official vote of New York city for mayor is as follows: William L. Strong, Rep., 155,015; Hugh J. Grant, Tammany, 108,778; Lucien Sanial, Socialist, 7,161; James McCullen, Pop., 298; George Gastlen, Pro., 986. Strong's plurality, 44,203.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Complete returns in New York state show the vote for governor as follows: Morton, 668,-712; Hill, 514,873; Morton's plurality, 155,845.

THE PLURALITY GROWING.

Republicans Get Ohio by Over 150,000. Also Nineteen Congressmen.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—More complete returns indicate that the Republican plurality for secretary of state will exceed 150,000. The nineteen Ohio delegation in congress consists of 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans. The newly elected delegates consist of 19 Republicans and 2 Democrats. The Democrats also not concede the election of Song in the Third and Lay in the Fourth districts, their pluralities being less than 100.

ILLINOIS.

Republican Majority in the State Will Be Close to 100,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The returns show continued gains for the Republican ticket. On the state ticket, headed by Hamlin for treasurer, the indications are a Republican plurality of close to 100,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 9.—Finis E. Downing of Virginia, Ills., was in the city and reports that he has lost the Sixteenth district to General John I. Rinaker by about 200 votes. He accepts his defeat philosophically and does not try to explain the landslide. This makes the congressional delegation from Illinois solidly Republican.

INDIANA.

Most Sweeping Victory Ever Won in the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Indiana elects a solid Republican delegation of 13 to congress. Many very conservative Republicans have a majority on joint ballot of 32.

BUTTE, MON., Nov. 10.—Lee Mantle, chairman of the Republican state committee, says: Hartman, Rep., is reelected to congress by 6,000 plurality, and that the legislature, which will elect two senators, will have a Republican majority of 20 on joint ballot.

NORTHWEST IN LINE

Entire Republican Ticket in Minnesota Elected by Good Majorities.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA,

Iowa and Wisconsin Have Also Piled Up a Big Republican Vote.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—Unofficial returns from nearly every county in the state show Governor Nelson's plurality 60,000 and his majority over both candidates about 3,000. So far as heard from the vote stands: Nelson, 197,228; Owen, 70,611; Becker, 64,149. Later and more complete returns are expected to still further increase the Republican majority.

The congressional districts are solidly Republican. In the First James A. Tawney has a plurality of over 10,000, but the entire vote shows a falling off. In the Second has a plurality of about 14,000 and the returns not all in. In the Third Hextwelle pulls through with about 2,000 to spare, while in the Fourth and Fifth Kiefer and Fletcher lead by pluralities of 9,000 and 11,000 respectively. Towne's plurality in the Sixth is about 10,000 and Eddy's in the Seventh not much less.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—Latest returns wipe out the five doubtful members of the state Minnesota house and senate, and put two of them, the senator in the Ninth district and one of the three members of the house from the Fifteenth, in the Republican column, and give the Populists the remaining three, a senator and two representatives from the Fiftieth. The membership of the two houses is, therefore, as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 46; Democrats, 3; Populists, 6. House—Republicans, 98; Democrats, 9; Populists, 11.

IOWA.

Republicans Made a Clean Sweep in Congressional Contest.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—Late returns show that Republicans have made a clean sweep in the congressional fights, the successful candidates by districts being:

First—H. Clark, Rep.
Second—George M. Curtis, Rep.
Third—David B. Henderson, Rep.
Fourth—Thomas Updegraff, Rep.
Fifth—Robert C. Cousins, Rep.
Sixth—John P. Dolliver, Rep.
Seventh—John A. J. Hull, Rep.
Eighth—William F. Hepburn, Rep.
Ninth—A. L. Hager, Rep. General Weaver is the man defeated.
Tenth—T. Poll Dolliver, Rep.
Eleventh—George D. Perkins, Rep.
Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 9.—Full election returns from Iowa have more than kept up the Republican record. At midnight the Republican plurality on the state ticket promised to be 90,000.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Wisconsin Republicans Get the Entire Congressional Delegation.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from 65 out of 70 counties in the state gives a Republican plurality of 54,620. This will be increased by the returns to come to between 60,000 and 65,000. The Republicans control the senate by seven majority, electing 20 senators out of 34 and having four holdovers out of 18. The assembly is Republican by 35 majority. The nine congressmen are all Republican, a gain of six. Sanderburg, Rep., defeats Barwig in the Second by 244.

This congressmen-elect by districts are:

First—H. A. Cooper, Rep.
Second—Edward Sanderburg, Rep.
Third—J. W. Babcock, Rep.
Fourth—Theodore Kutz, Rep.
Fifth—S. S. Barney, Rep.
Sixth—S. A. Cook, Rep.
Seventh—Michael Griffin, Rep.
Eighth—E. S. Minor, Rep.
Ninth—Alexander Stewart, Rep.
Tenth—J. J. Jenkins, Rep.

THE LEGISLATURE, TOO.

North Dakota Republicans Get Every-thing Again.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 9.—Chairman Robinson of the state central committee has received returns from nearly every precinct in the state. They give Allin, Rep., for governor, 6,000 plurality; Johnson, Rep., for congress, 2,000; Nichols, Briggs and Fancher, for treasurer, auditor and commissioner of insurance, 4,000, and balance of the Republican state ticket, 3,000, except Miss Bates, for superintendent of public instruction, who leads the entire ticket. Pembina, Walsh and Richland counties, heretofore Democratic strongholds, give Republican majorities. Legislature overwhelmingly Republican.

RICH'S GREAT RUN.

Michigan's Governor Has Over 90,000 Votes to Spare.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—From the latest compilations of reports from the state it is apparent that Governor Rich's plurality will exceed 90,000. The pluralities on 12 congressmen-elect range from 2,800 to 11,200, the latter being about the amount of Congressman Burrows' plurality. The entire Republican congressional ticket was successful.

MINNESOTA ELECTION RETURNS.

Table Showing the Vote on Governor as Far as Received.

The returns in the state election in Minnesota are nearing completion on the vote for governor and associate justice of the supreme court. Governor Nelson's plurality has reached 26,800 and will pass the 30,000 mark. He now has a majority of 8,911 over all. The returns for associate justice show that Judge Collins has 46,820 majority over John W. Willis, and the indications are that 50,000 will be about Judge Collins' majority when the count is complete. Following are the returns as far as received:

	Nelson.	Becker.	Owen.
Aitkin	674	165	251
Anoka	1,226	331	690
Becker	1,006	153	560
Beltrami	57	44	60
Benton	673	373	369
Big Stone	460	4	423
Blue Earth	2,196	1,593	1,143
Brown	1,393	704	1,259
Carlton	837	303	364
Carver	1,736	1,117	467
Cass	318	93	140
Chippewa	920	114	734
Chisago	1,286	353	1,035
Clay	1,109	238	1,338
Cook	68	19	36
Cottonwood	821	63	536
Crow Wing	1,141	311	328
Dakota	1,623	1,291	1,207
Dodge	1,040	339	844
Douglas	1,543	207	1,276
Faribault	1,980	1,000	500
Fillmore	2,693	429	1,272
Freeborn	2,237	128	871
Goodhue	4,074	1,143	553
Grant	328	34	713
Hennepin	22,002	9,939	16,112
Houston	1,736	849	232
Hubbard	317	84	228
Isanti	1,046	49	468
Itasca	840	607	120
Jackson	1,242	428	624
Kanabec	348	33	190
Kandiyohi	1,547	67	1,503
Kittson	400	100	80
Lac qui Parle	1,283	60	983
Lake	423	61	112
Le Sueur	833	390	328
Lincoln	595	125	500
Lyon	1,173	168	1,052
McLeod	1,302	1,288	678
Marshall	856	53	1,101
Martin	1,389	412	434
Meeker	1,717	438	1,102
Mille Lacs	281	123	304
Morrison	1,815	1,138	876
Mower	2,442	711	838
Murray	720	211	626
Nicollet	1,286	736	624
Nobles	1,139	678	501
Norman	824	64	1,324
Olmsted	3,506	1,995	1,231
Otter Tail	2,420		3,021
Pine	840	301	353
Pipestone	666	144	491
Polk	2,069	930	4,007
Pope	1,338	83	1,067
Ramsey	13,570	6,074	7,432
Redwood	950	200	1,016
Renville	976	183	784
Rice	3,470	1,294	853
Rock	1,174	324	363
St. Louis	7,641	2,155	2,206
Scott	1,018	1,457	382
Sherburne	736	164	214
Sibley	1,900	300	1,200
Stearns	2,600	3,700	1,200
Steele	2,429	1,000	317
Stevens	642	307	354
Swift	1,022	208	1,077
Todd	1,426	668	953
Traverse	400	266	622
Wabasha	2,400	1,500	1,100
Wadena	600	775	335
Waseca	1,201	674	438
Washington	2,603	741	1,601
Watonwan	1,093	230	387
Winona	3,126	124	507
Wright	3,338	2,494	1,102
Wright	2,904	992	1,329
Yellow Medicine	918	93	1,000
Totals	143,023	54,118	82,763

Governor Nelson's plurality, 60,905.
Governor Nelson's majority, 6,147.

In about 15 counties the returns are yet incomplete, and in 8 counties the vote is estimated from partial returns.

NEXT SENATOR AND SPEAKER.

Both May Come From Southern Minnesota—Early Opening of the Contest.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—Who will be speaker of the next house, and who will succeed Senator Washburn, are political questions pretty well asked in St. Paul and the state at large is interested.

Captain Van Sant of Winona has started on vigorously for the speakership. He has engaged quarters at the Windsor hotel and will be on the ground early to devote proper attention to his cause.

John L. Gibbs of Freeborn county has been speaker of the house before and wants the place again. He has also secured quarters at the Windsor and is in the field for business.

There will no other speakership candidates, but Van Sant and Gibbs are the first to announce themselves for the place. It seems likely that Southern Minnesota will have the speakership.

Next United States Senator.

The story is started that D. M. Sabin will be actively engaged in the senatorship contest, either as candidate or as supporter of some anti-Washburn man. Another story says the southern counties will unite on a senatorial candidate from that section, possibly Congressman Hosmer or McCleary may be the choice.

Anyhow, the senatorial contest will start early, in fact, it is started now, and there will be a hot fight before that six years' job in Washington is parceled out. Groups of political workers are gathered at the hotels every day, in earnest discussion. The advance work is well in hand. Senator Washburn will hold forth with his horse at the Windsor, and also Captain Van Sant and Mr. Gibbs, with their speakership contests. Secretary Berg will maintain bachelor quarters there, and Treasurer Koerner will also join the circle.

Gets Over a Million.

WOOD LAKE, Minn., Nov. 12.—J. W. McKay, Sr., has just received news of $16,000,000 left by a brother in South Africa to be divided among 11 heirs, of which he is one.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Jim Phillips was knocked out by Billy Swift at Chicago.

St. Paul and Minneapolis commercial bodies will co-operate to secure the enlargement of Fort Snelling.

The president has appointed Frederick Fitzgerald of Connecticut United States consul at Tampico, Mexico.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $107,476,340. With $61,846,610 was gold reserve.

Advices received from Santiago de Chili are to the effect that the Chilian government has sold the cruiser Esmeralda to Japan.

Matthew A. Bartlett was found dead on the streets of Tacoma. It is supposed he was murdered for knowing too much about another murder.

Justice White of the United States supreme court was married Monday in New York to Mrs. Virginia M. Kent of New York.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

Henry Solmsel has written a letter to Edward Payson Weston, challenging him to a 6-day go-as-you-please contest for $100 a side.

The president has appointed John Finn postmaster at Decorah, Ia., and F. L. Barr at Adel, Ia.

Claude Goldie, who a few years ago was prominent in the theatrical profession, is dead.

The remains of Eugene Ondin, the well known English opera singer, were buried in Brompton cemetery.

Bishop Matz of Denver has tendered his resignation to the holy father with a request that it be accepted as soon as possible.

E. M. Dickson, the Republican challenger who was assaulted by a crowd of thugs at the polls in Chicago election day, is dead.

Friday, Nov. 9.

Nicaragua authorities have captured the noted bandit Obando.

Guatemala has raised her quarantine against Salvador, established on account of yellow fever.

From Rio Janeiro comes word that soldiers have been fighting with the police fiercely for two days, but there is no other disturbance there.

Lloyd Garrison of Boston, Mass., has written a letter to the London Times in defense of the anti-lynching crusade undertaken by Miss Ida Wells.

G. W. Cooley, watchman, shot and killed Patrick Bohan, another watchman, four miles from Cardiff, Colo., on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad over the ownership of coms cattle.

The departure of Prince Bismarck from Varzin for Friedrichsruhe has been postponed on account of the illness of Princess Bismarck, who also because of the unfavorable weather.

The British steamship Scrato cut down the Italian bark Ballaenta Resenta. She was loaded with wheat for Europe, and was anchored off Point Judith near Montevideo. Her crew were saved.

Saturday, Nov. 10.

The net shipments through the "Soo" canal for October amounted to 2,161,634 tons.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated in London Friday but not with the usual pomp.

The 63d birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated Friday at Sandringham.

Guillame Louis Figaure, the French author and scientific writer, is dead, aged 75 years.

A cloudburst near Valencia, Venezuela, killed 150 persons and damaged the coffee and other crops to the extent of half a million dollars.

Bavaria has prohibited the importation of American cattle to prevent any invasion of the imperial decree.

William E. Russell of Massachusetts has been appointed by the president a member of his board of Indian commissioners.

Monday, Nov. 12.

The king of Siam has recovered from the illness which has for some time past confined him to his palace.

Dr. Karl Von Buchtber, secretary of state of Germany and vice president of the Prussian council, has resigned.

The Chocenyi robber band living near Prague have been temporarily settled by a council composed of influential men belonging to both parties.

Senator Cameron denies that he is in sympathy with the movement for the organization of a silver party.

From wreckage washed ashore near Fish Point, Mich., it is believed a large steamer has gone down with all on board.

Lake shipping suffered severely during the gale. The steel steamer Waubaun was driven on Drummond's island.

Theodore R. Davis, the war artist and the designer of the celebrated White House dinner set during the Hayes administration, died at his home at Asbury Park of Bright's disease. He was 54 years of age.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The annual horse show began in New York Monday, to continue a week.

Monday's statement of the treasury is $104,283,135; gold reserve, $63,007,364.

George W. Scoggan, the noted turfman, died at Louisville, Monday, aged 49 years.

Residents of Indianapolis are alarmed at the frequency with which graves are being desecrated and robbed.

A. J. Zimmerman, the bicyclist champion, returned to America on the steamship Augusta Victoria Monday.

J. Hood Wright, who was a partner in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., died suddenly in New York city.

The natives of the tributary state of Nero Nyaghur, in the province of Ovisiad, have revolted against their ruler, Sibi Otapuhela.

Caleb Corser, 10 years old, son of a Minneapolis architect, accidentally shot and killed his 14-year-old sister while playing with a revolver.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 44,968 cars against 46,479 for the preceding week and 56,382 for the corresponding week of last year.

ARMY CHANGES.

Transfers to be Made on Account of the Retirement of General Howard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary Lamont is arranging the transfers among commanders of the army department due to the retirement of General Howard. At present the plan is to make the following changes: General Miles from Chicago to New York; General Merritt from San Francisco to Chicago; General Merritt from the Pacific coast to San Francisco; General Brooks from Omaha to Fort Vancouver; General Forsyth to be stationed at Omaha; General Cook is to remain at Denver; General Wheaton at San Antonio and General Otis at Vancouver Barracks. The only changes which might affect the programme depend upon the desires of General Brooks. He has been telegraphed to by the war department inquiring whether the change will be agreeable to him.

Only Three Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As a result of the correspondence between the war department and the army department commanders, only three changes will be effected by the retirement of General Howard, it was found that some of the generals were not disposed to make a change from their present positions. The only changes therefore will be made are the following: General Miles will go to New York, General Roger to Chicago, and General Forsyth to San Francisco.

THAT BOND ISSUE.

New York Bankers Instil That It Has Been Agreed Upon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It is stated confidentially in Wall street that the government bond issue has been agreed upon. Secretary Carlisle, on the story goes, was informed Saturday night of the president's arrangement with New York bankers. To await congressional action would involve too much delay, without any guarantee of favorable results.

John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, who visited President Cleveland in Washington last week, says the amount of the bond issue will be $50,000,000. The issue will be made probably within three days.

THE CORN CROP.

Prairie Farmer Has Returns From Every County in Corn States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Prairie Farmer says the total number reporting every county in the corn states make the average yield of shelled corn per acre a fraction above 25 bushels. The heavy acreage was planted this year and in the early parts of the season the indications favored a crop the largest ever grown. The midsummer drought in addition to the general damage to the crop resulted in the abandonment of 7,895,000 acres, leaving the acres actually harvested only 78,000,000 acres. This makes the total crop of the present year 1,437,000,000 bushels, including all quantities reported, but not including immature corn on the area cut on. This latter item has no recognized commercial value, but has a feeding value, and its use on the farm practically enlarges the crop to a small extent. The quality of the crop is poor.

Floods in England.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Throughout the south western part of England rivers are swollen, and the lower portions of the towns along their banks are flooded. Traffic on all the railroads in those districts is delayed, and many factories have been closed. In a number of cases bridges have been swept away by the floods.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Spot quiet. No. 2 spring, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 68½c; May, 64½c.
CORN—Easier. No. 3, 40½c.
OATS—Higher. No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c.
BARLEY—Firm. No. 2, 51½c; sample, 52@56c.
RYE—Steady. No. 1, 50c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 12, 1894.

HOGS—Steady and 5c higher. Quotations: Yards will clear to packers at about $4.30@4.40. Range of sales: $4.25@4.45.
CATTLE—Steady. Butchers' cattle in demand.

Prime steers, $3.80@3.90; good, steers, $3.25@3.50; prime cows, $3.40@3.50; good cows, $2.90@3.30; common to fair cows, $1.60@2.75; light veal calves, $3.50@3.90; heavy calves, $2.50@3.25; stockers, $1.90@2.50; feeders, $2.25@2.75; bulls, $1.50@2.75.

SHEEP—Steady.
Muttons, $3.25@3.50; lambs, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25.
Receipts: Hogs, 49; cattle, 140.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 12, 1894.

WHEAT—November, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c; No. 2 northern, 65½c; May No. 1 northern, 61½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12, 1894.

WHEAT—November close, 58¾; December opening, 57½c; highest, 57½c; lowest, 56½c; close, 56¾@56¾c; May opening, 61½c; highest, 62c; lowest, 60½c; close, 60¾@61c. On track—No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 northern, 58¾c; No. 2 northern, 57½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1894.

HOGS—Market active and the better qualities are firm, under good demand from both packers and shippers, and 5@10c and 20c higher, mainly; sales ranged at $4.15@4.40; light, $4.20@4.45 for rough packing; $4.25@4.45 for mixed; $4.40@4.55 for fair to choice and shipping lots, and $4.50@4.65 for pigs.
CATTLE—Supply in excess of demand, prices 42½c lower.
Receipts: Hogs, 45,000; cattle, 21,000; sheep, 8,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1894.

WHEAT—November, 56½c; December, 55½@55¾c; May, 60¾c.
CORN—November, 36½c; December, 36c; January, 34½c; May, 37½c.
OATS—November, 29½c; December, 29c; May, 32c.
PORK—November, $12.65@12.70; December, $12.65@12.70; January, $12.85@12.90.
LARD—November, $7.05; December, $7.05; January, $7.12½@7.15.
RIBS—November, $6.45; January, $6.45. May, $6.65.

[First publication, November 15, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Sven Swenson and Margaret Swenson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of $1,000, dated the 1st day of May, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages, on page 427, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by assignment dated June 11th, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 1st day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7; and default has been made in the payment of the interest due thereon, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section number one hundred and forty-seven (147), in township number one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range number forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated October 8th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minn. 949

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Leo Lee and Ida Lee, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 1st day of September, A. D. 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages, on page 425, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by assignment dated October 11th, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7; and default has been made in the payment of the interest due thereon, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 946

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

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Dated October 11th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 947

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

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Dated October 11th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 948

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

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Angus G. Bradley,
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G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 945

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Dated October 11th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 944

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, executed and delivered by Sven Swenson and Margaret Swenson, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, to secure the payment of $1,000, dated the 1st day of May, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages, on page 427, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by assignment dated June 11th, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, on the 1st day of July, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7; and default has been made in the payment of the interest due thereon, and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described premises, to-wit: The southeast quarter (¼) of section number one hundred and forty-seven (147), in township number one hundred and forty-seven (147) north of range number forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, situate and being in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and the costs and disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of such sale.

Dated October 11th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 943

[First publication October 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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Dated October 11th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus G. Bradley,
and Chas. N. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G2146 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 860

[First publication Oct. 11, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Gamond Olsen and Margret Olsen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Northwestern Loan and Trust Company, of Stockton, N. Y., 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 31st day of November A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 67 of mortgages, on page 426, which said mortgage was on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1893, duly assigned by said mortgagee to Ann H. Keaney, by written assignment, duly recorded in said office of Register of Deeds, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7, which said assignment was duly executed by said Ann H. Keaney by written assignment dated June 11th, 1894, and recorded in said office of Register of Deeds, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7, which said assignment was duly executed by said Ann H. Keaney, by written assignment dated October 11th, 1894, and recorded in said office of Register of Deeds, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7, which said assignment was then and there a resident by commercial paper, and default having been made in the payment of which said mortgage was thereafter on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by assignment dated on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7, which said assignment was thereafter on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to Ann H. Keaney as guardian for said Ann H. Keaney, by written assignment dated October 3d, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 84 of mortgages, on page 425-7, which said assignment was thereafter on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1894, duly assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned by

SILENCED HIM.

Bank Robbers at Silvan Grove, Kan., Enact an Unusually Tragic Deed.

WOUNDED BY THE CASHIER,

His Brother Bandits Finish a Comrade in Most Deliberate Style.

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 14.—Three masked men held up the bank at Silvan Grove, Kan., 40 miles west of here, at noon and one of their number met death in an unusually tragic manner. He was shot by the cashier of the bank, John Galens, and when in a dying condition was perforated with bullets by his own comrades, to save themselves from exposure. The men rode into town on fast horses. They were finely mounted and heavily armed. Their masked faces and flying steeds attracted everybody's attention, but they wasted no time in getting to work. They pulled their horses up with a jerk in front of the bank, and, while one robber remained seated, holding the bridles of the other two horses, in guarding the entrance to the bank, his two companions entered. A citizen who was transacting business at the counter

Quickly Complied With Their Command

to throw up his hands. The cashier was ordered to turn over what money he had, and to do it double quick. He looked into the muzzles of both revolvers for a moment and then reluctantly complied. It was but a few minutes from the time the bandits turned their horses into the business street before they were again mounted and away with all the ready cash the bank had.

The moment the robbers were out of the building the the cashier secured his gun, and rushing to the door, opened fire on them as they were galloping away. The bullet from the cashier's gun lodged in the back of one of the fleeing men. He staggered in his saddle for a moment, but nerving himself he kept his seat and galloped on. He was too badly wounded, however, to continue, and before he had gone a quarter of a mile his body swayed to and fro, and finally he

Fell Heavily to the Ground.

His two comrades, who up to this time had kept right ahead, pulled their horses up and rode up to the prostrate man, deliberately fired several shots into his body and dashed away. When picked up the deserted outlaw was dead. Nobody knew him and nothing to identify him by was found on his person. Who his companions were is only a matter of conjecture. It is believed they are a scattered portion of the Cook gang, working their way West after having been separated from the main body and driven from their haunts in the Indian Territory. The bank has offered a reward of $200 each for the capture of the robbers, dead or alive. The sheriffs of three counties have organized forces, which are now in search of the bandits. The amount of booty secured has not yet been learned. The bank officials are keeping that quiet.

'FRISCO TRAIN HELD UP.

Mashed Men Get a Small Sum From an Express Car.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—A special to The Republic from Monett, Mo., says: 'Frisco passenger train No. 1, due here at 8 p. m. was held up four miles east of Monett by two masked men and the express car robbed. The amount secured is not known, but it is several hundred dollars, including all local money between Springfield and this place. The robbers boarded the front end of the mail car, which was next to the tender, at Verona, and after the train started they crawled to the engine and commanded the engineer to run to a certain point and stop. After firing a pistol they got off the engine and compelled the engineer to follow them. When they arrived at the express car Messenger Chapman had his gun in readiness, and was about to fire, when Engineer Stevenson requested him to desist, as he was in front of the robbers. The robbers compelled Chapman to give up the keys of the local safe and it was opened and rifled of its contents.

Two Jurors Dismissed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Tracey Harrows and Patterson were peremptorily dismissed from the jury in the lynching case by Judge Cooper. The grounds on which they were removed was that they had previously stated that they would hang white man for killing a negro. A new venire was drawn to fill the vacancies.

New Orleans Strike Ends.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Judging by appearances the labor troubles seem to be at an end. Mr. Saunders, the local agent of the West Indin Steamship line, has collected men to work on three steamships. The police are still on the levee in force for the alleged purpose of protection to the colored laborers.

Parkhurst For President.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—In a sermon on "The Lessons from the Late Elections," at Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre called Rev. Mr. Parkhurst of New York the "hero of our country" and expressed the hope to cast a ballot for "that great and good man for president."

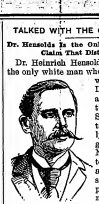
Defaulter Gets Five Years.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—A special to The Bee from Neligh, Neb., says: Barrett Scott, the defaulting treasurer of Holt county, who stole $100,000, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

TALKED WITH THE GRAND LAMA.

Dr. Henseldt Is the Only White Man to Claim That Distinction.

Dr. Heinrich Henseldt is said to be the only white man who has conversed



DR. HENSELDT.

with the Hindoo Dalai Lama, or alleged incarnation of Bodhi-Sattva, the avatar, and commonly called the grand lama. Now, if the doctor were a mere adventurer, his story might be passed as a romance, but he is a very eminent

scholar; proficient in a dozen languages, and before going to India was for six years lecturer on geology in Columbia college. When Dr. Goldschmidt started on his tour of exploration in Ceylon in 1876, he took Dr. Henseldt with him because of the latter's knowledge of Sanskrit, the sacred language of India and parent of the Brahmanical and Buddhoastanes tongues as well as of Pracrit, Pali and other local dialects. He qualified as a Hindoo devotee and determined to penetrate Tibet. The great plain of that country in which stands Lassa, the religious capital, is some 12,000 feet above sea level, and many months' residence is necessary to enable a traveler to travel there and breathe with comfort. To this difficulty must be added the fierce determination of the people to exclude unbelievers. In 1865 two French missionaries in disguise reached Lassa and returned, but did notsee the grand lama. Others have lost their lives in the attempt. For nuknown ages the visible deity has dwelt in the golden temple unseen, save by his priests. When one dies, his successor is at once discovered by the priests. He is always a boy of less than 10 years, supposed to be divinely selected, and when the divinity enters him he at oncenames the day of his death.

Dr. Henseldt, disguised as a Hindoo, reached the city, and the Dalai Lama sent for him. The doctor found the deity a boy of 7 or 8 months old, and later addressed him at once in German. "The lama," says the doctor, "speaks every tongue. Usually he did not wait for me to speak, but answered my thought just as if I had spoken. He discussed geology, astronomy and various other departments of modern science in a way which made me, with my western education, feel how small my knowledge was. A few days later I saw the Dalai Lama again, and we talked as we had done before, he answering my thoughts. I went away with enough food for thought to last me many years."

We can easily believe that last. The doctor witnessed all the Hindoo miracles and thinks their priests have got on the inside of nature's law and mastered the occult.

A POLITICIAN'S HELPMEET.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt Is a Woman of More Than Ordinary Ability.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt is interesting to most Americans only as the wife of New York's ex senator and great political leader, but as Mrs. Ellen Barton Platt she is beloved by a circle of personal friends. Before marriage, and that was many years ago, she was equally attractive as Miss Ellen L. Barston. Now she is the mother of three big sons, of whom two are married, and her most unjoyable recreation is a romp with her little granddaughter and namesake. She has other grandchildren of both sexes, and what with her own sons some of the family are always with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Platt live at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York city, and

MRS. THOMAS C. PLATT.

their commodious rooms overlook Madison square, but New York often asks why a couple of such wealth and standing do not maintain an establishment of their own. The reason given is that they have had to travel a great deal, and that so long as Mr. Platt remains in politics this hotel is most convenient for him, as it is a sort of social headquarters for Republicans at which Chairman Hosse is for Democrats. She is a tall, matronly woman, with keen dark eyes, dark hair now streaked with gray, a very pleasant face, doubly pleasant when she smiles, a low, sweet voice and a most attractive laugh.

And she does not like to be called "Mrs. Tom" Platt. She thinks women should have the ballot, and that they get it they are certainly entitled to the use of their own names. Neither is she "in politics." She takes a very lively interest therein, because Mr. Platt makes politics his chief amusement, reads the leading papers carefully, knows all his plans and is his trusted adviser. The 12 years they have lived at the Fifth Avenue hotel have been full of experience for them.

Monks Sail the Seas.

The brig St. Andrea at Constantinople, from Salonica, is exciting great curiosity. The captain, officers and crew are all monks of Mount Athos, and while visitors are kindly received women are not admitted. The brig flies the Russian flag.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 20th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

—$40.00—

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and including Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage La Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets.

From Manitoba points, Nov. 20th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 20th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 10th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in December the Northern Pacific will run Pullman tourist palace sleeping cars from Manitoba to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor car from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Larry Mathews, travelling passenger agent Grand Forks, C. E. Lang, travelling passenger agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn. 31tf

THE JAPANESE VICTORIES.

Yamagata Arikomo, an Oriental Von Moltke, Receives Credit For Them.

The series of extraordinary victories gained by the Japanese prove that their

COUNT YAMAGATA.

army is remarkably well organized or that the Chinese are miserably poor fighters. The Chinese nation seems to be lacking in a sort of dissolving process, the government must crush the people dissatisfied, and therefore lacking in

patriotism. Japan, on the other hand, has all the vigor of youth and a newly reorganization nation. Her people are loyal and enthusiastic and her army disciplined and trained up to the European standard. As Li Hung Chang is in disgrace in China, so Japan's most honored official is Field Marshal Count Yamagata Arikomo, who won the great victory recently at Ping-Yang.

It is no exaggeration to call him the Von Moltke of Japan. He is 47 years old, tall for a Japanese and of slender figure. His origin was quite humble, as his father was of a caste which, in Japan's feudal times, could not win high rank. All that is now done away with, and democratic policies prevail. Count Yamagata has been in service or military office since boyhood. His military education was completed in Europe, and before attaining his majority he commanded an army successfully. In 1864, when the government was in a transition state, the shogun, then the ruling power, sent 20,000 men to chastise the feudal lord of the Chosin province, but with only 2,000 men Count Yamagata defeated and scattered the 20,000 before they reached Chosin.

In all the wars of the revolutionary period he took an active part, and after the complete suppression of all rebellions against the new government he was made chief of staff of the Japanese army. In 1890 he was made prime minister, but retired in May, 1891, from the parliamentary system of government was fully introduced. Early in the recent campaign he was made commander in Korea, where he has shown remarkable ability. Of the four Japanese field marshals he is the only one not of princely birth.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

If you only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

[26tf]

"I Think Very Hard

That the Buffet-Stool-ing Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the grentest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on." The Globe, St. Paul.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, whereby Lewis Lee and Ada Lee, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1893, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. and recorded in book 90 of mortgages on page 436-37.

And whereas there has been no action or proceeding at law or otherwise had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per centum (10) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage and

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging or appertaining, viz: All that part of the Southeast quarter (SE¼) of the Northwest quarter (NW¼) of section thirty-six (36) of township one hundred and thirty-one (131) north of range number forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, lying and being north of the right of way of the Northern Pacific railroad company, in Polk County, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and debt secured thereby, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure and sale, including the attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated agreed to be paid, which amount is

Dated October 16th, A. D. 1894.

NORTHWESTERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
and CHAS. N. RAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 408

G1794-G

[First publication. October 18. 1894.]

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following described property, together with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging or appertaining, viz: The south half (S½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and the south half (S½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section thirty-six (36) in township one hundred and thirty-one (131) north of range number forty-four (44) west of the fifth principal meridian, lying and being north of the right of way of the Northern Pacific railroad company, in Polk County, Minnesota, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk County, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and debt secured thereby, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure and sale, including the attorney's fee as in said mortgage stipulated agreed to be paid, which amount is

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NORTHWESTERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

ANGUS G. BRADEN,
and CHAS. N. RAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Minneapolis, Minnesota. 400

G1700-G

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MISNER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
If you desire your Beard Shaved or Hair Cut, send it to me with a postal card and your name and address and I will come and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MISNER.

Staple and Fancy Groceries
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cnl. Evaporated Pears	.25
19 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cnl. Evaporated Apricots	.25
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cnl. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.85	16 lbs. Large, Fine Cooking Raisins for	.25
25 bars Victor Soap for	.90		
10 lbs. Extra Large Cnl. Prunes	.25	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.90
10 lbs. California Prunes for	.25	25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.90

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Egg Plums, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can	15c
Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can	18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. This Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	18c
1 lb " " " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	22c
1 lb " " " "	30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	25c
1 lb " " " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	28c
1 lb " " " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	33c

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S
Grocery Department.

We have a few of the well-known

Rushford Wagons

left that we are selling on very liberal terms to close out for the fall. They are made of

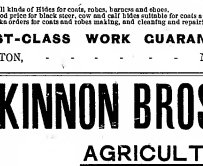
Good Timber,

and It is "Bone Dry," too. The dry weather of the past season has demonstrated this fact. We also have a few **Walking Plows** and some **Flying Dutchman Gangs** left that we want to close out, and will make liberal terms on them to do so. Our **Diamond Feed Mills, Fanning Mills, Harnesses, etc.,** is complete and the goods are each the best of the kind. We also make a specialty of **COAL AND WOOD** in car loads. Shall be pleased to make prices.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,
Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON



Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, horses and shoes.
We pay good price for black sear, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes.
We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers in all the leading

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,
Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office o Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE people demanded honest money and protection to home industries. There is nothing plainer than that.

AND even Donnelly went down in Dakota county where he was a candidate for re-election to the state senate. He will not go to Washington, either.

THE entire New England states have succeeded in electing one Democrat to congress. How lonesome he must feel standing on the brink and viewing that awful wreck.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY will now have to get out a revised edition of the People's party or subside. No doubt he will attempt to revise, as he was never yet known to give up.

JUDGE Oliver, probate judge of Ramsey county, went down in the maelstrom that struck this country on the 6th. He was supposed to be invincible, but he was a Democrat and, well this is a Republican year, you know.

AND now the country will soon get back to its normal condition, and business will take up all along the line, and our Populist friends in Polk county who were so disappointed over the election will before another year be relegated to the debris of Populism as honestly as anybody.

THE JOURNAL assured its readers that Polk county was not the wreck of the United States—that outside of our borders Populism was decidedly on the wane, and that the principles they advocated were not such as to build up a national party upon. The past election justifies our opinion.

THE St. Paul Call remarks: "Those will heal all wounds, and the Democracy, therefore, need not be without hope. There will be plenty of time before the next Democratic victory." We verily believe, that for once, the Call has hit the nail on the head—there will be, indeed, plenty of time.

JOHN L. Gnass is a prominent candidate for speaker in the next house. Capt. Sam R. Van Sant is also a candidate for the same position, it is said, with excellent chances of success. From the complexion of the house we should think it probable that the speaker will be a Republican.

THE St. Paul Call remarks: "The mistake Coxey made was in not getting the Republican nomination. Even a yellow dog running on that ticket, would have been elected. Some of our new congressmen are little better than such an animal." Allowing that the Call is correct, the voters seem to have exercised due judgment and taken the lesser of two evils.

THERE must have been a political Chinese wall about Polk county. Judging from the election returns, that prevented our people seeing what was going on in the world beyond, otherwise they would have discovered that the country did not endorse Populism. Well, it is better to learn by this burst of expression than be obliged to test the theory ourselves.

THE eminent good sense of the majority of the voters in the state was manifested in the election of Judge Collius, who had the combined opposition of the Dems and Pops—but the result shows that there are many sensible men yet in both parties, for the vote shows that many of them voted for Judge Collins. In Polk county there were too many who did not know the judge, or else they were too blindly adherent to party to vote against a party nominee. However the judge is elected all right, which is as it should be.

THE JOURNAL feels like congratulating the people of Minnesota on their good sense in electing Judge Collins instead of such a man as John W. Willis. We wish that we might include Polk county, but there seems to have been altogether too many voters here who were too blindly adherent to party to vote for their own interests. They knew that Judge Collins was the best man; they knew also that he represented the country, and yet simply because the Pops had nominated John W. Willis, a St. Paul man, they blindly voted for him. Their leader, S. M. Owen, used to urge them to be independent and vote for their own interests, but they did not do it this time.

EFFECTS OF THE ELECTION.

From every quarter comes the report of resumption of business operations, and before the year is out we may look for commerce and manufactures to have regained something like the conditions that existed prior to this Democratic assumption of power two years ago. On Friday last the Franklin sugar refinery, at Philadelphia, which also includes the E. C. Knight plant, started up, giving employment to some 2,000 men in the refineries, and the Spreckles refinery will resume this week. Also from Brooklyn comes the report that the sugar refineries there will resume and work on full time. All this country has needed was an assurance that the American manufacturer and American workman would be accorded that protection which would enable them to compete with the pauper labor of Europe, and there will be no scarcity of money to carry on business. But during the past two years capitalists have been very loth to part with their money, and business men just as loth to borrow, as there was no assurance (a positive threat to the country) that the bulwarks of American protection would not be torn down, and European business men invited to take possession of our commerce. But since the late election there is no longer any fear on that score, and hence the renewed activity in business circles generally.

POPULISM—WHAT THERE IS LEFT OF IT.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and every other Populist state has repudiated Populism very emphatically, and the only remnant of it that is left seems to be in the fertile soil of this Red River Valley, where, with mustard, wild oats and other noxious weeds it seems to have gotten a firmer hold than elsewhere in the United States. Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson counties elected Populist county tickets, and the three legislative districts embracing those counties gave three candidates to the legislature. Notwithstanding their unanimity of opinion in those counties the Pops will be exceedingly lonesome in the legislature and will have nothing to do but to draw their salary—they can't even listen to Donnelly, that great hero having fallen outside the outer walls of the citadel. In the senate the Pops will just have five members and in the house nine—but over here they have the consolation of having beaten somebody—they lead the Democrats who have only three members in the senate and nine in the house. The Republicans have 46 in the senate and 96 in the house. In the light of these unbroken facts, what must our Populistic friends in here, who so confidently expected the state to endorse their peculiar ideas think now? It would be absurd to enlarge or to think that the Republicans have bought up the whole country in this wholesale fashion, and this being true, what then is the reason for such a land-slide? It is simply that the great majority of the people do not believe in the Populistic doctrine and do believe in the Republicanism. They are convinced, as never before, that Republican principles are sound to the core, are trustworthy, and they have returned that party to power with an emphasis too significant to misunderstand. The result will be that if the Populist leaders ever again attempt to take the field they must and will entirely revise their platform, bringing it down nearer to a common sense basis. But even in that case it will take years to ever regain their lost ground. We should think that the few Pops left would be utterly discouraged in their efforts to convert the world.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Now that the smoke of battle has subsided, the Dems and Pops are trying to discover how it all happened. Their astonishment was too great in the first moments of defeat to realize that they had actually been turned down, and that in such a complete and overwhelming manner.

It is not difficult to an impartial observer, or one not entirely biased by party, to see in the recent defeat the working of an outraged people. Two years ago the Democrats promised the millenium if only they were given the power to administer the country's affairs, and on the strength of such promises and an insane desire for change (which they got) they were elected. How those promises were fulfilled is but too well known. There is scarcely a family in the entire United States, from the millionaire to the laborer, that has not felt the blighting effects of the past two years.

During the late campaign the Populists tried the same tactics, in full faith and belief that they would work to blind the fatelligence of the voters a second time. While our people may, to a certain extent, be gullable, yet it was expecting too much to think they could be fooled by the same thing twice in succession.

They had experimented to their heart's content in the matter of political parties, and were glad enough to get back to the party representing true American principles—just protection to American interests and manufactures, a sound currency, proper treatment of those who owe us, to their country's aid when it was in peril, love for the best interests of labor, and a guarantee of their acceptability to England, minding our own business, and letting the affairs of other nations take care of themselves, unless our interests were involved—Republican principles.

Individual judgment is liable to be wrong, but the judgment of a vast people is not to be regarded lightly, but when that judgment is given as the result of cool and careful deliberation, based on experience, is it unquestionable.

It is very evident that bare political promises, especially those of a wild or visionary nature, don't go.

FOSSTON FEELS SORE.

In its disappointment over the results of division the Thirteen Towns, of Fosston, hardly takes a fair attitude toward the citizens of Crookston. We do not blame that paper for feeling bitterly disappointed, but it will do it no good to indulge in wild ravings and wilder threats. The Thirteen Towns all through the fight insisted that the four cornered division was not for the best interest of the people of Polk county, yet now it threatens in two years to divide the county in just that way, simply because Fosston got disappointed in the deal. This is absurd, foolish, and probably Mr. Foss does not really mean half that his words imply. He must know that all who entered into the deal stood by it, and the result would have been far different and not a mistaken idea that some of the voters had early in the day, by which very many did not vote as they intended to. The claim made that "some prominent Crookston men worked against division" may be true, though we do not know of a single case, but if true we are confident that they had never pledged themselves to Fosston. If they did it is the duty of that paper to expose their duplicity and hold them up to the scorn of all honest men. That question was one upon which all men might honestly differ, but any man would be honest if he had given the Fosston people encouragement to believe he would work for Nelson county and then go back on his agreement. We personally know that there were some who were dead set against division of any kind, and we believe they worked against it openly and with no attempt to conceal their actions, but it will not do to make wholesale charges for any reason and make insane threats for the future. We have no doubt that Fosston can see how her deal is accomplished next time if she surrenders the line farther west and takes in also territory on the north that was left out this time. We think they would get more help on that kind of a deal.

The New Yorkers are long-suffering, and have allowed Tammany to rob them of millions and millions of dollars, to say nothing of other abuses saddled on that community by the voracious tiger. But even they have arisen in their might and threw off the yoke, electing the first Republican mayor in thirty years.

It is amusing to see the Populist papers try to explain the overwhelming defeat of that party at the polls. Some assert that it was the purchase of money that bribed voters enough to accomplish the result. The Penny Press, a Populist paper in Minneapolis, makes the following lucid explanation: "At the last moment Minneapolis failed to give Owen the vote expected, and so he was defeated." To which the Minneapolis Evening Journal tersely replies: "That seems to be about the size of it. According to the Penny Press during the campaign, the people were all going to vote for Owen, but just at the last minute they didn't do it, somehow. That is one of the singular things about election that has been noticed before the Penny Press called attention to it—that is, that it is the very people who vote at the last minute that settles the thing."

THE Democrats who favored endorsing Populism, saying that "next to a Democratic victory the triumph of Populism was best for the state" must feel exceedingly blue at this time when they see the fate they have made of their party. If the free-trade principles were sound at the time they won on them, they are sound to-day and just as worthy of fighting for. And if they were sincere in their belief in them, then there is no reason why they should not defend them now. But the fact is plain to be that they were afraid of the temper of the people that they saw was roused to fever heat, and they thought that by combining with the Populists they could prevent Republican success and thus defeat the will of the people. They miscalculated the temper of the people, however. There was more true patriotism in America than they had calculated on. But far better for the Democratic party would it have been had it stood firmly to what they have fondly called their principles and fought it out on that line. In their actions they have plainly shown to the people that it was only the offices they wanted and not the best interests of the country.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Views of Learned and Judicial Men on this important subject.

Letters were recently written by a well known divorce reformer of one of our Western states to a number of distinguished lawyers and judges, asking their opinions on the following questions:

First—should divorced persons be prohibited from marrying again?

Second—Would not such a prohibition tend to increase the crime of adultery by causing divorced persons unable to marry again, to live in adultery with those they would otherwise marry?

Third—Would public morality be promoted by keeping bound in matrimony men and women who are thoroughly incompetent to each other, and who desire to be divorced?

Fourth—Would not the morality of the marriage relation be better promoted by making marriage more difficult and divorce more easy? The proposed replies were received, which speak for themselves, and our readers are left to make their own deductions:

Hon. John Quincy Adams Brackett, ex-governor of Massachusetts, in reply to your inquiries I desire to say that I am of the opinion that persons who are divorced ought not be prohibited from marrying again, but that on the contrary they should by all means be permitted to do so. A prohibition of such action on their part could not fail to be productive of immorality. Nor do I think that public morality can possibly be promoted by keeping bound in matrimony men and women who have ceased to be congenial to each other, and who desires to be apart. That the morality of the marriage relation would be promoted by making marriage more difficult and divorce more easy, I am not prepared to say. I am yours respectfully,

JOHN A. BRACKETT.

Hon. N. J. Hammond, ex-attorney general of Georgia: In considering the question of prohibiting divorced persons from marrying, or of permitting them to do so, I have assumed that while there may be individual cases in which it might seem advisable to make an exception, the rule in framing a general law I would positively forbid the marriage of divorced persons. For the reason that it would greatly multiply the number of divorces. It would be a much lesser evil than the "increase of adultery" by divorced persons. If adultery is the cause, it should be met by prompt punishment. Then the Scripture says that the man who marries a divorced woman commits adultery. I know of no such penalty to public morality as easy divorces. If persons who are married cannot satisfy peaceably I would provide for their separation, but not for divorces a vinculo matrimonii. The easier and cheaper divorces is the disgrace and curse of the American age. I have thought much on marriage and divorce, and herewith give you my earnest convictions. Respectfully yours,

N. J. HAMMOND.

Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, ex justice of the United States supreme court: I cannot agree with those who would not permit divorce under any circumstances, nor do I agree with those who think that the moral law demands that an injured husband or wife must remain bound for life to live with whom it is impossible to live longer in safety and contentment. Nor do I believe that if the law sets free such an injured husband or wife he or she should be prohibited from contracting another marriage in which happiness may be found. I cannot agree with those who would substitute for divorce a mere separation, for that would subject the innocent party to a perpetual celebacy. Let those who think that a morallowance of divorce contributes to the moral purity of society, look at the family morals of the United States, where divorce is more frequent, with those of France, Spain and Italy, where it is almost practically unknown. Yet divorce should be the last remedy for an unhappy marriage, and every judge from whom it is sought should make sure that there is just cause, and that the difficulties of the parties cannot be reconciled. All such divorce proceedings should be conducted openly.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

Hon. Furman Sheppard, ex-attorney general of Pennsylvania: The questions on marriage and divorce which you propound in your letter just to hand are very grave and important ones, which merit the most serious and earnest consideration. To thoroughly answer them would be necessary to have a complete knowledge of the subject of marriage in its historical, social and theological bearings. I must, therefore, content myself with saying that I am firmly persuaded that most of the trouble arising out of the marital relation is attributable to the abandonment of the sacramental, or, if you prefer it, the religious element of it, and regarding it merely as a civil contract. With few exceptions, to the same legal doctrines applicable to the buying of horses, the trading of cows, the building of houses, and similar transactions. Marriage should be regarded as something higher and holier than the purchase of a pig or the erection of a barn. When there is decay at the root of a tree it is of no use to keep trimming the branches. Very respectfully yours,

FURMAN T. SHEPPARD.

Hon. A. H. Hummel, of New York, member of the law firm of Howe & Hummel: First—A divorced person should not be prohibited from marrying again.

Second—In my estimation, such a prohibition would increase adultery and secret criminal acts between persons who would otherwise become husband and wife.

Third—It is a violence to the natural order of life for two persons who have become disenchanted with each other to be compelled to continue in each others society, and where both parties agree there is no question but that judicial separation should be permitted.

Fourth—This being the case the marriage relation would be stronger while the husband and wife are found of each other, and of more lasting duration.

In one word, I believe that divorce should be granted where the husband and wife feel that they cannot longer live congenially together. This would be better for society, and would cause much paper lives to be led by those in wedlock. There can be no doubt that under such a liberal allowance the number of unfaithful husbands and wives would be greatly diminished, and the more prolific cause of divorce would be removed. Very truly yours,

A. H. HUMMEL.

"Thrice Blessed" With good traveling accommodations a man is blessed to-day. But good he not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in the front end when we say Best we mean The Northwestern Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GUNOE,
Opera Block.

ENTIRE TICKET REPUBLICAN.

Sheldon's Plurality in South Dakota Placed at 18,000.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 8.—Returns from the state show that the Republicans are sure of only 21 of the 125 members of the legislature. A decrease of 20 per cent in the Populist vote is shown as compared with 1892. The total vote in the state is estimated at 70,000. All returns show Republican gains. Governor Sheldon places his plurality at 18,000 against 10,000 in 1892. Pickler and Gamble, Republican candidates for congress, and the entire state ticket are also elected by big pluralities.

Haller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Enough in one bottle to kill forty or more misery-making corns. Ten dollar's worth of comfort for 25c. As a de-corner it has no equal, and if it is not done not honest you call upon F. L. Kermott and have your money returned.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office.
[25-tf.]

Waite Ban Behind.

DENVER, Nov. 9.—McIntyre's plurality for governor is estimated at 10,000 on the basis of returns so far received from all over the state. In Arapahoe county his majority over Waite is 15,196, with seven precincts missing. Waite ran 2,000 votes behind his ticket. The Populists claim the legislature will be a tie on joint ballot, but the Republicans figure on a majority of 19.

Nearly Unanimous.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—This next congressional delegation from Pennsylvania will be 28 Republicans to 2 Democrats. Erdman's majority in Centre county will be nearly 3,000, and Congressman Mutchler claims the election of Hart in the Eighth district by about 350.

To Californla.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Southern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in warm, double sheeted, ventilated trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, more than 14,000 feet high, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montoba or write for rates and particulars to Chas S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn.

"There is No Royal Road to public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intimate excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The Northwestern Line is one of the most popular railroads in that its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

DON'T WAIT

For a Cold to Run into Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

Check it at Once

—WITH—

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, backing cough, very painful to endure and troubling me day and night, for nine weeks, in spite of numerous remedies. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being recommended me, I began to take it, and in three days, I was relieved of the tickling in my throat. Before I finished the bottle, my cough was nearly gone. I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Two-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal SSS. It effectually removes BLOOD impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free on application.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

THOROUGHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,

Crookston, Minn.

SPECIAL SALE!

C. O. D.

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in the History of Crookston . . . . . .

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS

ALL MARKED DOWN TO

$10.00

MAIN STREET.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Herman Wold was in from Winger last week.

W. L. Davies was down from Angus last week.

A. Grindeland was down from Warren last week.

Jas. E. Morrisey went up to St. Hilaire last week.

Friday's storm put a stop to bricklaying on the new hotel for the day.

John A. Baker the landlord of the new hotel was in the city last week.

Wm. Watts went down to Ada last week to attend the term of court at that place.

Frank J. Cernousek was in from Lambor last week with the returns from that town.

Friday's storm was a gentle hint of winter that all who are as yet unprepared should heed.

Ben Holton arrived from Chicago on Friday morning for a brief visit to his former home.

Attorney Charles Boughtun was in the city last week to see how the votes stood in Polk county.

George Carpenter went out into the eastern part of the county, last week, on a collecting tour.

The first blustery snowy storm of the winter set in on Thursday evening and continued to Friday.

Prof. Cozens the Phrenologist, had good large audiences last week and seemed to do a thriving business.

The Republican legislative ticket in this district got into the soup—but the boys made a gallant fight.

Minor Rood was in from Mentor last week looking for the hole the hops dropped through on Tuesday.

Peter Becker talks of going to Los Angeles, Cal., for the winter, and may decide to make it his future home.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson went down to Ada last week to attend the term of district court in Norman county.

Friday fixed the plowing for a few days at least and probably for the season. There was but little to be done yet, however.

Work on the new hotel was resumed on Saturday morning. Though extremely cold, brick work progressed fairly well.

John O. Buhn was in from Mentor last week gazing in wonder and admiration at the size of Republican majorities everywhere but in Polk county.

Comrade H. G. Mitchell sent his family out to the farm at Maple Lake, for the winter, last week. He still retains his situation with the elevator company.

E. O. Flanders returned to civilization last week in time to vote. He has been on a business trip to Canada and New York, where he found duller times than here.

The river began to freeze over on Friday night and on Saturday morning there was quite a coating of ice. The small boy looked with longing eyes all day Saturday but did not dare to venture.

Theodore Greenhalgh was out to the Maple Lake country hunting last week but came home in time to vote. When he gazes upon the returns from all over the United States he wonders what he voted for.

We have to take it all back this week—which we regret exceedingly for W. A. Lanctot is a fine young business man and would have made an excellent clerk of the court. He made a magnificent race however.

Ye olde folkes concerte at ye Methodiste meeting house, situated a stone's throw from ye reare doore of ye JOURNAL printynge house on ye 27th dale of ye month of November, (which is Tuesday.) Alle ye people of ye city be invited. [29-32]

The consumption of wheat for stock feeding purposes is having a small effect on the grent markets of the country. As yet the effect is only noticed at intervals, but still is an straw to show which way the wind blows. If the practice is continued we shall soon be rid of the grent surplus that has been hammering down the price the past few years.

Ole P. Reans was up from Garfield on Thursday. He brought a sample of corn that he raised this year that takes the rag. Says he had five acres that produced fifty bushels per acre, and was the best crop he has raised this year. He says that he will not go without corn any year hereafter, and will increase his acreage.

The Grand Forks Herald of Sunday last says: "It was learned yesterday that Prof. B. A. Strawbridge, of Crookston, and R. S. Knudson, of this city, the well known proprietors of the Crookston business college, have leased the Lutheran college building for a term of years and will have it fitted up, and on January 1 they will open a business college and school. Citizens of Grand Forks will be pleased to have this fine building reopened for school purposes, and Messrs. Strawbridge and Knudson will have the best wishes of our citizens."

On Saturday of last week R. J. Montague received a telegram from Graves & Vinton authorising him to make farm loans. The telegram said that since Minnesota was safely Republican again the company would again risk its money here. Had there been that great Populist victory that you have read of the result would have been, that so far from having any money to risk here the company would have called in what it had out. As time rolls by our Poplist friends will appreciate what a calamity the state has missed.

Knute Aker was up from Hubbard with the election returns on Wednesday of last week, returning home on Thursday. He reported the sudden death of the wife of A. J. Gilseth that happened on Tuesday evening. Mr. Gilseth was clerk of election on that day and started home about 8 o'clock. Upon his arrival at home he found his wife in a dead faint from which she never rallied, expiring a short time after his arrival. She leaves two young children. Mr. Gilseth will be remembered by many of our citizens as deputy sheriff under N. O. Phalsrud.

Amid all the general wreck and ruin, senator Keller holds up serenely from below, and will smilingly take his seat in the next state senate all the same as though there had not been a general overturning of Democracy from one end of the country to this other: But Donnelly is not in it and the show will not be half complete. Joking aside however there is that in Senator Keller that Americans like, push, energy and Yankee vim (a regular dutch yankee you know) that is wholly observed in his democracy that people readily overlook the little democracy there is in him and elect him for his intrinsic merits as a business man.

Crookston people were surprised and pleased on Saturday evening by the arrival from Seattle, of Capt. John Copeland and daughter, Miss Edith. They stopped over one train visiting with old friends in the city and left on the Great Northern train in the evening for whence they will continue their journey to New York, where they go to visit Mr. Copeland's father, who is out of health. JOURNAL readers will remember Mr. Copeland as "Cope," one of the most popular conductors on the Great Northern line, until a year or so ago when he was promoted to superintendent and sent to Seattle, Wash. Mr. C. has a fine situation, enjoys it and his new home on the coast. His family are all in excellent health and are delighted with that climate.

Next Sunday the Forward movement in Crookston begins at the First M. E. Church. Sermon in the morning on "How to Seek Jesus." In the evening, the series in "The Life of Christ," illustrated by stereopticon views.

St. Cloud held a regular jollification meeting on Monday evening over the result of the recent election and thousands from the surrounding country attended. St. Cloud has good reason to celebrate the election of one of her most prominent citizens, Judge Collins. It was said to be the biggest time that city has seen for some time.

Some Democrats are disposed to make the claim that the great Republican victory in Minnesota is due solely to the fact that many Democrats voted with the Republicans to prevent a Populist form of government. Well, while we believe in giving all due credit to the Democrats who did so vote, and while we believe many of them did, yet that only added to the size of the landslide—the ticket would have been elected without it, for it is a fact that all of the Democrats who did not vote for Gen. Becker, did not vote for Nelson—very many of them voted for Owen, preferring to see anarchy and confusion reign than to see the Republicans win. What patriotism! What a wonderful interest in the welfare of the country! But those fellows must have very comfortable reflections as to themselves just now and we will leave them to the enjoyment of them.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and any excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

The People's DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

WOULD END THE WAR

UNITED STATES OFFERS TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Between China and Japan—No Answer Has Yet Been Received, But It Is Expected the Offer Will Be Accepted by Both Countries.

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 12.—United States Minister Dun has communicated to the ministry the substance of an important cipher cable proposition received from Secretary Gresham at Washington. It suggests that if Japan will join China in requesting the president of the United States to act as mediator in settling the war he will exercise his good offices in that capacity. A similar proposition has been sent to China. The cable was received by Minister Dun on Friday and was presented to a special meeting of the ministry. An answer has not yet been sent. The proposition presents a grave question to the ministry. They are urged on one hand by the popular sentiment to continue the war and crush China. On the other hand European powers are threatening to intervene. As between these conflicting influences the ministry find great difficulty in reaching a decision on the American proposition, but the prospect is that it will be accepted.

It is learned that four days ago France made a proposition to the United States to intervene.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

Japs Easily Defeat the Chinese on Their Own Ground.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 12.—Advices from the armies commanded by Field Marshal Count Oyama, now operating on the Liaoung peninsula, confirm the reports of Japanese victories at Chin-Chin (Nin-Chan) and Talienwan. On the morning of Tuesday last one brigade of the Japanese forces captured Chin-Chiu and on the next day Talienwan was bombarded and also captured. A British warship was at Talienwan during the bombardment. After the place was captured the warship started for Che-Foo, which is across the gulf some 85 miles south of Talienwan.

A dispatch from Talienwan, Nov. 7, from Admiral Ito, commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy, says that the squadron left Chiosenestanto on Nov. 6 and on the morning of the 7th was near Talienwan. No firing was heard from the forts and the squadron steamed into the bay, when the Japanese flag was seen flying from the fortifications, the guns of which were dismounted. An officer landed and found only some Japanese guards, who informed them that the commander of the brigade had returned to Chin-Chin. The details of the capture of the place were obtained and a steamer was despatched immediately to telegraph the news of the victory.

The official dispatches of Field Marshal Oyama stated that the Chinese forces at Kin-Chan numbered 1,000 infantry and 100 cavalry, and at Talienwan 3,000 infantry and 150 cavalry. The Chinese made little resistance at either place. They retreated toward Port Arthur. The Japanese lost only 10 men in capturing both places. The Chinese losses were also slight.

CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Chinese Made But a Very Feeble Resistance—All Surrendered.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch here from Shanghai says that the Japanese captured Port Arthur Sunday morning after meeting with a feeble resistance on the part of the Chinese. Port Arthur was bombarded previous to its surrender. The Chinese laid down their arms and yielded themselves prisoners of war. The Chinese commanding officers abandoned Port Arthur during the night of Nov. 4.

It is reported that some of the representatives of foreign powers will start for Pekin immediately.

NEBRASKA'S RATE LAW.

Justice Brewer Declares It Constitutional and Inoperative.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—The Nebraska maximum freight law, which has been hung up in the courts by injunction for a year and a half, has been declared to be inoperative by Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court. The decision was made public through the United States district court here, the injunction to prevent the state board of transportation from putting the law into effect was applied for on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. Justice Brewer, however, holds that the law is constitutional, but he declares that the rates named in the law are too low, the cut from the rates now charged being excessive. On this ground he declares that the law must remain inoperative until such time as the earnings of the railroads will justify the proposed cut in rates.

Inauguration of Brazil's President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Minister Mendonca of Brazil, has received the official programme of the fetes and festivals which began Saturday throughout Brazil in honor of the inauguration of a new president on Thursday next. The occasion is much like the quadrennial inauguration of a president of the United States, except that the festivities extend over five days and conclude with the formal swearing in of the new chief executive.

Judge Howe Dying.

REDFIELD, S. D., Nov. 12.—Judge Isaac Howe, defeated Populist candidate for governor, is sinking and his death is expected at any moment, his physicians having given up all hope for his recovery.

End of a Chicago Contest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Judge Scales has dismissed the petition in the election contest case of George B. Swift against Mayor Hopkins. This closed the contest in the lower court.

SPEED VERSUS SAFETY.

A Sea Captain Tells How and Why He Must Make Quick Time.

A passenger on one of the European liners made a jocose remark to the captain one night as they were chatting familiarly on deck.

"You see captains," he said, "are the only absolute sovereigns now left in the world. For when the ship leaves port, your will is law. Every one on board recognizes your supreme authority. From your decisions there are no appeals. Every life is in your keeping. You are sea kings indeed."

"No, we are lessees of the company managers," was the bluff old captain's reply. "We are under obligations to make fast runs, yet brave to take any risks. It is no longer possible for the captain of a first class liner to exercise discretion.

"Why, on my last run across the Atlantic," he continued, rapidly warming up, "I had bad weather nearly all the way. When the wind was not blowing a gale, there was dense fog, and I didn't dare to run at full speed. The ship was 36 hours behind time in reaching New York."

The captain and the passenger were intimate friends and talked without reserve.

"I went to the main office," the captain continued, "and was received coldly by the manager. He told me that I had made a very poor run. I tried to explain how bad the weather had been, but he listened impatiently. He reminded me that other ships leaving England on the same day had arrived much earlier, although they must have had similar weather. He said that the day for cautious, old fashioned captains had gone by. The reputation of a ship for speed must be maintained, and captains must be brisk and wide awake, or their usefulness would be at an end.

"You may have noticed," the captain said after a pause, "that we have been running at full speed all day in a heavy fog. Your king has been profiting by the reprimand which I received, and he hasn't known a comfortable moment until the fog lifted an hour ago.

"So you see that the kings of the sea are the managers' hondmen. If they are cautious and avoid risks, they are considered sleepy and old. If they are venturesome and the ship goes wrong, then they are condemned as foolhardy. That's the tyranny of the sea, even if we are kings on deck."—Philadelphia Times.

A "Singular" Costume.

They were standing on a street corner waiting for a car. She was American; he was English. She delighted in proclaiming the glories of this new world, but he only elevated his beauty nose and answered every remark with that irritating phrase, "In the old country," etc.

While they were waiting a pair of bloods, a man and a woman, whirled by. The woman was dressed decidedly "up to date."

"Aw!" the Englishman remarked. "Knickerbockers!"

The girl looked in surprise. "Do you mean that woman is bloomers?"

"Yes, but in the old country, you know, we call 'em knickerbockers."

Miss American hardly knew how to answer his inane it all manner. She felt it would be rude to change the conversation too abruptly, so she simply said, "By the way, do you call 'a pair of knickerbockers' singular or plural?"

The Englishman glanced after the retreating bicyclers. "Plural," he said, "as applied to men, but in the case of women—singular."—Boston Budget.

It has been found that pigeons bred in a long low barn fetch a higher price for shooting matches. The birds from early habit, learned in their nesting place, when loosed from the trap start immediately on a long, low flight, instead of wheeling in air, as some pigeons do. The habit makes them more difficult to hit than other birds and enhances their value.

Not Impressed.

"How did Ohlitmer like the sot of the lion tamer?" asked the circus proprietor.

"He was bored to death. You see, he used to be the manager of an opera company with three prima donnas in it."—Washington Star.

Pittsburg was originally Fort du Quesne, then became Fort Pitt, in honor of the great British premier. The Delaware Indians called the place Menachtink, the walled place. The Senecas called it Deondiaga, the forks of the stream.

STARTING HORSES.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THIS IS A DIFFICULT BUSINESS.

Why It Is Harder Here Than in Other Countries—Bother of Short Distance—Popular Misunderstandings of Good and Bad Starts.

Starting race horses is a fine art, and the man who fancies he is master of it is convinced until he stands, flag in hand, facing 10,000 persons, and with a dozen or so thoroughbreds, ridden by anxious jockeys, upon the track, each rider doing his best to get an advantage over his fellows. In 19 cases out of 20 it is not the thoroughbred that is to blame for the trouble at the post, nor is it the jockey directly, but it is the owner, trainer or some speculator in the background who has told the jockey to get off in front, no matter what happens, and who has promised to pay his fine or reimburse him for any penalty he may incur in carrying out instructions. It is all very well to sit in the grand stand and criticise the work of the starter. One must try the business himself to appreciate its difficulties and its trials.

It is a much harder task to start race horses as we race in this country than in England, France, Austria or Australia, where the jockey may know at the start, and a length or two advantage when the flag falls does not count for much. With us, and especially of late years, since the system of short dashes has become so popular with horse owners which, by the way, has had such a depressing influence on the improvement of the blooded horse, the style has been to ride pellmell from the start and races are won and lost very frequently when the flag falls. Judgment of pace is fast becoming a lost art, and even our best jockeys now, with very rare exceptions, have no more idea of race riding than to get away well and take the shortest course home in the quickest possible fashion. Consequently every boy becomes imbued with the idea that to win he must get off in front.

The reader can easily picture to himself the scene at the post when there are 10 or 20 horses, many of them ridden by boys not 10 years of age, all of whom have been told—some of them with threats and promises with promises of large rewards—to get the best of the start. Any visitor to our race tracks is familiar with the scene at the post. Half a dozen horses will rush away at a false break when there is no possible chance for an equal start, and no two of they come trotting back and before they have had time to wheel and get into line those that remained behind the first time will dash out and run perhaps a hundred yards, leaving the field mixed in their places. This goes on indefinitely.

The public is also familiar with the sight of one or more horses standing motionless some lengths behind their competitors. The starter has given a call of the horses in advance of the laggards to wait until they have taken their positions. Each boy seems to think it is his bounden duty to walk his horse when those in the rear attempt to move up at a walk and to break away madly if an attempt is made by those behind to come up at a run.

A starter should have a thorough knowledge of racing, should be a man of a high degree of intelligence, be quick of eye and hand and, above all, be of unimpeachable integrity. The issue of many thousands of dollars, often times hundreds of thousands of dollars, is decided by the fall of his red flag, and it is his duty to see that every horse, no matter by whom he is owned, has an equal chance when he leaves the post. Every effort is made to catch the horses in motion and on as nearly even terms as possible. The eye must take in the field in a twinkling, and if the judgment is that the start is satisfactory the hand will act in unison with the eye and the brain.

Very often horses are in bad places, and what might look to be a good start from the grand stand would be a poor one in the judgment of the starter, and the flag does not fall. Criticism follows, and generally it is of the most ignorant and most unjust character. Some horses are quicker on their feet than others and will make a good start look like a poor one through their ability to get under way much more rapidly than their competitors. A good start was the flag drops becomes to the unthinking and ignorant a poor start, and blame is heaped upon the head of the official.

From time to time mechanical appliances for starting race horses have been invented, but they have not been practical and have not achieved success. A swinging gate to be raised by electricity was spoken of some time ago, but fractious thoroughbreds could not be got near it. There are, again, horses that are not to be controlled at times, and collisions with the obstacle would undoubtedly be of daily occurrence. Then, too, it would take months of drilling to get horses to overcome the idea that they were not going to run into the gate. This and many other objections can be raised against this system. A western inventor has patented a gate to be lowered before the horses while they stand at the post, which may be moved away from them at a rapid rate of speed by electric power, the barrier moving onward and upward at the same time.—New York Sun.

The Haller Proprietary Co. challenge the world to produce a better remedy for burn wire cuts, saree galls and wounds of all kinds, than their Barb Wire Liniment. It heals quickly, leaves no scar, does not irritate and keeps away the flies. Every faith in this truly wonderful liniment is so great, and its endorsements from thousands who have used it are so strong, that they are absolutely guarantee it. Sold by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

"The King Bee" Of Railway trains in the Northwest and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

Canadian Excursions.

On Nov. 20th and 27th, Dec. 4th and daily from Dec. 10th to 31st inclusive the Great Northern Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Crookston to Eastern Canada and Montreal and to Montreal and intermediate points. For full information apply to J. H. Griffin agent at Crookston or F. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

[30-32]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (6)

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Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Q. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I can say with all my heart 'Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly affected my hands and feet, more in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I thought I was free from my trouble, but shortly it returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would be apparently well on going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without increased pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, though severe treatment, lessened the pain. During all my trouble I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be happy. I have taken eleven bottles and also Hood's Vegetable Pills and can say with all my soul and so God have any rheumatic pains." C. A. Nye, Attorney at Law, Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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Attorney-at-Law.

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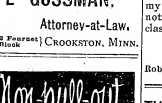
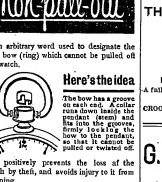


is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A cutter runs down inside the pendant (stem) and bits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant. The bow cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with the Non Pull-out or other watch cases bearing this trade mark.

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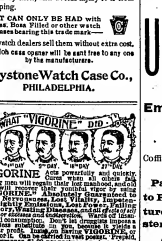

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Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 18, 1894.)
(Last publication Thursday, Nov. 15, 1894.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a mortgage given by Edwin Neill and Catherine Neill, his wife, mortgagors, to F. T. Day, mortgagee, dated November 16, 1886, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the eighteenth day of December, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on page 505, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned and duly secured thereby, was duly signed by said F. T. Day, mortgagee, to William Pendelton, by written assignment, dated the first day of April, 1891, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 30th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in book H, of mortgages, on page 419, to which reference is hereby made.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of ten hundred fifty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents, ($1054.77) principal and interest, besides the sum of one hundred sixteen and 50-100 dollars, for taxes and interest thereon necessarily paid by said mortgagee, and fifty ($50) attorney's fee, also stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The west quarter (west½) of Section thirty-four (34), in township one hundred fifty-two (152) north of Range forty-five (45) west. Containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, or his deputy, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the seventeenth day of November, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of that day.

Dated September 24th, A. D., 1894.

WILLIAM PENDELTON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. [35-311] Moorhead, Clay Co., Minn.

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FAVORABLE TO LABOR

REPORT OF THE STRIKE COMMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The General Managers Association Shown Up in an Uncomplimentary Way, While the Pullman Company Is Scored For Its Unfair Treatment of Employes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The United States government report on the great railway strike in connection with the Pullman trouble was made public during the day. The report, which is signed by the federal labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, and his fellow investigators, John D. Kernan of New York and Nicholas E. Worthington of Illinois, is addressed to President Cleveland and abounds in passages which will attract wide attention, particularly the portion referring to the now famous "General Managers' association," the organization of high railway officials that encompassed the memorable defeat of the American Railway Union.

The report says the capitalization of the 24 railroads directly represented in the General Managers' association was $2,108,653,917. The number of employes was 222,007. The commission continues:

As a Strike Fighter.

This voluntary unincorporated association was formed in 1886, but until June, 1894, the association's possibilities as a strike fighter and wage arbitrator lay rather dormant. Its roads fixed a "Chicago scale" for switchmen, covering all lines at Chicago. In March, 1893, the switchmen demanded more pay from each road. The association concluded that they were paid enough—if anything too much. The roads so informed the men. The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America wrote to Mr. St. John, as chairman, acquiescing. He, as chairman of the General Managers' association, concluded his reply as follows:

"The association approves the course taken by your body and desires to deal fairly with all employes, and believes that our switchmen are receiving due consideration."

Working for a Combine.

This seems to show, the report says, that employes upon association roads are treated as under subjection to the General Managers' association, and the General Managers' association. The commission says that the General Managers' association has no legal standing, and that it has usurped powers not granted by the charters of the roads. It also says that the government should interfere. An extension of this association and the proposed legalization of "pooling" would result in an aggregation of power and capital dangerous to the people and their liberties as well as to employes and their rights. The question would then certainly arise as to which shall control, the government or the railroads, and the end would inevitably be government ownership. Unless ready for that result and all that it implies, the government must restrain corporations within the law, and prevent them from forming unlawful and dangerous combinations.

A Roast For Pullman.

Taking up the subject of the Pullman Palace Car company the report says:

This is a corporation organized in 1867, with a capital of $1,000,000. It has grown until its present paid up capital is $36,000,000. Its property has enabled the company for over 20 years to pay 8 per cent quarterly dividends, and, in addition, to lay up a surplus of nearly $25,000,000 of undivided profits.

Speaking of the town of Pullman, of which the report states the company is owner and landlord, the commission says: The principal church and its parsonage are very attractive structures, but often are not occupied because the rental required is higher than any church society is willing to pay to obtain the gospel privileges to be thereby secured.

As a result of the Pullman system and its growth, when the depression of 1893 came, morally calling for mutual concessions as to wages, rents, etc., we find on the one hand a very

Wealthy and Unyielding Corporation

and upon the other a multitude of employes of comparatively excellent character and skill, but without local attachments or any interested responsibility in the town, its business investments or surroundings.

Some witnesses swear that at times, for the workmen done in two weeks, they received in checks from 40 cents to $1 over and above their rent. The company has not produced its checks in rebuttal.

No Reduction in Officers' Salaries.

During all of this reduction and its attendant suffering none of the salaries of the officers, managers or superintendents were reduced. Reductions in these would not have been so severely felt, would have shown good faith, would have relieved the harshness of the situation and would have evinced genuine sympathy with labor in the disasters of the times.

In regard to the company's tenements the report says: If we exclude the sanitary features at Pullman, the rents there are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than rents in Chicago or surrounding towns for similar accommodations. The aesthetic features are admired by visitors but have little money value to employes, especially when they lack bread. While reducing wages the company made no reduction in rents. Its position is that the two matters are distinct and that none of the reasons urged as justifying wage reduction are it as an employer can be considered by the company as a landlord.

The commission deems recommendations of specific remedies premature. Such a problem, for instance, as universal government ownership of railroads is too vast, many sided and far away, if attempted, to be considered as an immediate practical remedy. The commission contends that law should make it obligatory upon some public tribunal promptly to intervene by means of investigation and conciliation and to report whenever a difficulty of the character of that occurring during the past season at Chicago arises, and recommends that there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railways and their employes, similar to those vested in the interstate commerce commission as to rates, etc.

CHRISTENED BY MRS. CLEVELAND.

The Big Steamer St. Louis Launched at Cramp's Shipyards.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At 1:09 p. m. the magnificent steamship St. Louis, of the American line, was successfully launched at Cramp's shipyard. The affair was witnessed by fully 50,000 people. Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the president, broke the traditional bottle of champagne on the bow of the noble ship as she glided down the ways, at the same time uttering these words:

"I christen thee St. Louis."

In this instance, and for the first time since the ceremony was inaugurated at Cramp's shipyard, the champagne was of American manufacture. All preparations for the launch had been carefully made, and although the ship is 120 feet longer than any that has ever been launched at the yard, the difficult task of getting a vessel from the ways into the water was accomplished without a hitch.

After the launch the invited guests to the number of 400 were entertained at lunch in the office of the ship builders.

Only Two Bigger Boats.

Charles H. Cramp, in his speech of welcome to President Cleveland, said that with two exceptions the St. Louis is the largest and most powerful ship in the world. He referred to the progress of ship building under the Cleveland administration, and credited to his policy the fact that such wonderful results have been accomplished in America. The St. Louis, he said, is built on American plans, by American workmen and of American material. Twenty-six ships were recommended by Mr. Cleveland and authorized by congress. Concluding, he said that while there may be honest differences on other questions, national approval of Mr. Cleveland's vigorous and patriotic naval policy will always be unanimous.

CHICAGO'S POLICE FORCE.

An Attempt to Be Made to Get a State Investigation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Evening Post says that owing to the lawlessness of the south side districts of the city during the election a strong movement is on foot to secure an investigation of the Chicago police force by state authorities. The civic federation and the Civil Service Reform league, backed by the powerful Union League club and other prominent organizations, will, upon the convening of the state legislature, secure the appointment of an investigating board and its work is expected to result in professional revelations, that of the Lexow committee of New York.

DAKOTA TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT.

Frederick Swept by Fire, Causing a Loss of Nearly $100,000.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 13.—Fire in the village of Frederick nearly wiped that town out. Dykstra's large general store, Doty's general store, the City hotel, Simmond's & Howe's bank, Pettingill's drug store, the opera house building, the meat market and a large number of smaller places of business were destroyed. At 7 o'clock this morning word of Aberdeen's department, but no locomotive was available to make the run. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Elected a Democrat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Contrary to his expectations, the congressman elect of the Sixth district is Finis E. Downing, Democrat. The election of General Rinaker, Republican, was claimed Thursday by his friends on the strength of Mr. Downing's concession that he had lost Cushman by 26 plurality. General Rinaker made a strong fight, but the official count shows he failed of election by the narrow margin of 91 votes.

Colorado, Wyoming and Great Northern.

DENVER, Nov. 12.—The Colorado, Wyoming and Great Northern Railway company has been incorporated by W. T. Carpenter, T. L. Sanford, G. F. Lass, M. Dow, Wm. Thread and J. F. Nesbitt. The proposed route is from Grand Junction through Garfield county, and up the Green river to Green River City, on the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming. Branches will be built to Provo City, Utah and Meeker.

Nuns May Teach.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—Justice Dean of the state supreme court handed down an opinion in the case of John Hysong et al vs. School District of Gallitzinborough, an appeal from Judge Barker, of the court below, who refused an injunction to prevent nuns teaching in the public schools dressed in the garb of their order. Justice Dean affirms Judge Barker's decision.

A Storm For Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Times says: At the proper time and at the proper place a senatorial boom will be started for "Bob" Lincoln, which, by those interested in the proposed coup d'etat, is expected to land the son of Abraham Lincoln in the United States senate as the successor of Senator Cullom.

Found Thirteen Smallpox Cases.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Thirteen cases of smallpox were discovered in the vicinity of West Thirty-ninth street. The contagion arose from a case of smallpox recently found at 439 West Thirty-ninth street.

AN AMIABLE HOSTESS.

Mrs. Morton Gained That Reputation In Washington and Paris.

The Mortons of Ellerslie-on-Hudson would be the title of one of New York's most prominent citizens and his family just now if we were only a little more English. As it is, they are credited to Rhinecliff, the station near their beau-

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON.

tiful home. It is in politics only that Levi P. Morton entrancks his wife, for as one draws nearer to Rhinecliff he hears less of the statesman and a great deal more of Mrs. Morton. She, as vice president, she made his home noted in Washington, and when he was minister to France La Belle Anne Morton, as the Parisians called her, was one of the social lights of the city. Her beauty and taste in dress, her wit and fluency in the French tongue gave her a social standing no American lady had attained there.

Her father was William L. Street of Poughkeepsie, and she was married to Mr. Morton in 1873. His first wife died in 1871 without children, but the present Mrs. Morton is blessed with five attractive daughters, ranging in age from 11 to 30. They have been thoroughly taught, especially in languages, their mother being quite a linguist. In Washington they were noted for their general proficiency, and at Ellerslie their studies are continued under a French governess. Especially is their physical welfare looked after. They ride and drive, row and take prescribed exercises in the open air and are in addition taught domestic duties. Mrs. Morton gives minute attention to household affairs.

Flatterers are prone to exaggerate the attractions of ladies whose husbands are high in office, but Mrs. Morton's beauty was noted before her husband became prominent. She is slightly above the medium height, with a figure of great beauty, and her arms and neck are especially well formed. Her complexion is fair, her eyes blue gray, and her light brown hair shows a silver line here and there. She owns to 46 years, but her youthful voice and face, without a wrinkle, would indicate less. In Paris her drawing rooms were the common meeting ground of royalists, republicans and imperialists, Catholics, Protestants and free thinkers, and all were pleased with their hostess.

Statistics prove that not less than 8,000 babies are born every day in United States coil.

A Royal Little Wheelman.

Youthful cyclists may be interested to know that the young king of Servia has just had made for him in Birmingham, England, a beautiful little machine. Needless to say the cycle is of the very best construction and finish and is sure to delight his small though important majesty.

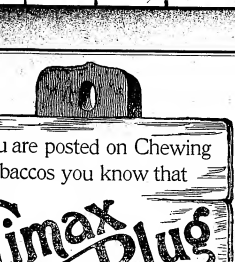
A Great Rattle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to rout health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's pills cure nausea, sickness indigestion and billiousness. 25c

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Of the now nearly twenty thousand regular publications in the United States, there are but two or three weekly newspapers published for general circulation in every state and territory. And of these the Toledo Weekly Blade is the best and most popular of them all. It is the oldest; best known and has the largest circulation. For more than twenty-five years it has been a regular visitor to every portion of the Union, and it is well known in over one of the sixty thousand odd post offices of the country. It is made especially for family reading. It gives the entire news of the world each week, in such condensed form as will save reading scores of pages of daily papers to get less information. Republican in politics, Democratic in principle, always on the side of justice and right, it is just the paper for the rising generation, and a great educator for the whole family. Serial stories, wit and humor, short stories, Household Question Bureau, Farm department, Crop Fire, Sunday School and Young Folks are a few of the many other prominent features of this grand paper. A specimen copy will be mailed free to any address on application, and the publishers invite any person to send in a long list of addresses to whom they will mail sample copies. They would be glad to mail a couple of hundred specimens to readers of this county. The Weekly Blade is a very large paper, and the price is only one dollar a year. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.



If you are posted on Chewing Tobaccos you know that

Climax Plug

Is much the best. It's made by LORILLARD.

The ever-increasing popularity of CLIMAX PLUG can only be attributed to its high quality, delicious flavor, and satisfying substance—three features which all judges of Chewing Tobacco know to be essential.

Many men ask for a certain brand of tobacco through force of habit, without stopping to think whether there is anything better to be had for the same price. If you want the best, ask for CLIMAX PLUG.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are fairly startling. Mrs. Pinkham has received hundreds and thousands with but one object in years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician, unsuccessfully. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. I felt that I could not live half a day. I had given up hope. I had written to a lady in Boston, Mass., who had been afflicted with bearing down pains, had been cured by the remedy, and had taken a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., of Lynn, Mass., and before taking the first dose I could see no change. I felt no worse, but no better. I had written to Mrs. Pinkham, telling her my case, and received a kind letter from her, telling me what to do. I had not taken one bottle before I felt a change for the better. I felt as though I could sleep. I had taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and one bottle of Blood Purifier, and one box of Liver Pills, and I felt like a new woman. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Compound, four bottles of Blood Purifier, and two boxes of Liver Pills, and I am a well woman. I have gained in flesh from 98 pounds to 140 pounds. I have no pain, no backache, no headache, no nervousness, no sleeplessness, no dizziness, no faintness, no bearing down pains, no neuralgia, no dragging sensation. I have no use for a doctor. I am a well woman. I have no use for a doctor. I am a well woman. I have no use for a doctor. I am a well woman

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

LEAVE	
Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 6:22 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO
To The East,
To The West,
To The Town
That You Like Best;
BUT
Whichever way you decide to go,
Be sure that your ticket reads just so—
"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"
The New and the Right Way
EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:40 p.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	8:30 a.m. Daily
6:10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Hannah, Larimore, Devils Lake, Rugby, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	6:00 p.m. Daily
8:30 a.m. Daily except Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Agnes, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	3:00 p.m ex Sun.
8:30 a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	4:00 p.m Tues. Thurs. Sat.
8:30 a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Nereson and Fosston	4:00 p.m Mond. Wed. Friday.
8:30 a.m. Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7:30 p.m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining cars Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Tuesday looked like a break-up was coming.

Dave Geddes was down from Euclid on Tuesday.

H. C. Misner drove down from Euclid on Monday.

J. F. Cremner went north this week on business.

J. V. E. Wyatt went out on the Fosston line this week.

J. B. Fee has moved his family into the city for the winter.

Fred Mennier is up from Duluth this week, visiting friends.

Chas. Conway was down from Euclid, this week for a lumber.

The river was frozen up pretty solid on Tuesday morning.

John Knuppe is up from St. Paul, this week, on a business trip.

It is reported that the Gentilly fair a week ago Sunday, netted $400.

J. M. Stephens has gone to Peoria, Ill., with three carloads of potatoes.

E. C. Carruth and wife came over from Grand Forks on Tuesday evening.

Wm. Skinner was up from Fisher last week to buy stock to feed his corn to.

Peter Cornelius is reported confined to his bed with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Hay is coming in quite freely and sells readily at $6 per ton. It will be a long figure before spring.

Wheat opened out on Monday morning at 49 cents, causing quite a good bit to seek the market.

Halvor Steesersen went to St. Paul Sunday evening to attend a case before the supreme court.

The entertainment at the Opera house on Tuesday evening was fairly well attended and very enjoyable.

Richard Waite came up last week after Swanson's well outfit. Going to try for water on his farm.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

It is rumored that Joe Gauches has sold his farm for spot cash. Our informant did not have the figures.

Invitations are out for a sort of a church birthday party for the Presbyterian church at Euclid, tomorrow.

C. J. Kops was in the city this week. Says Kops Bros. are selling lots of pianos in spite of the hard times.

T. A. Dunluva took his place as receiver in the U. S. land office on Wednesday morning. He fits in like an old shoe.

W. D. Tousley, who has been braking on the Great Northern road, has accepted a like position on the Northern Pacific line.

Every day parties arrive bound for the wilds beyond Fosston to hunt big game. There seems to be more hunting than game this year.

Before the election F. L. Kermott offered a box of cigars for the closest guess to Knuta Nelson's vote. John Vig took the box on a guess of 188,756.

Dr. W. A. Robertson went up to Fosston this week to break a few jaws and indulge in other like professionaries incident to the dental profession.

As his resignation had not been accepted, Gen. Becker resumed his duties as railroad commissioner. And now the Philistines will howl, "I told you so."

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Oats took a bit of a slump this week and are selling at 23 cents in this market. Mr. Williamsasays that he has paid 40 cents a bushel all the fall at his stables in Fertile.

Sam Wilkinson spent the Sabbath in the city. Sam is the son of R. A. Wilkinson, who is in the Great Northern right-of-way department in St. Paul, and is well known to oldtimers.

State Hhrnrieo, C. A. Gilman, started for the coast Monday afternoon. After seeing such a rousing republican victory he now feels as though he could take a lay-off with impunity.

Fred Fox has traded his farm on the river for one near St. Hilaire and $4,500 cash difference. It is said that Fred intends to go to Missouri for the winter and if suited down there will locate.

This week Hugh Thompson steps down and out and Capt. T. A. Dunluva takes his place in the land office. Mr. Thompson has made one of the most efficient officers that ever held the position of register and he drops the mantle on worthy shoulders.

Pat Cleary and family go to Stillwater to reside, this week. Pat is one of Crookston's old inhabitants, and he will be missed, especially in the Grand Army Post where he was always a faithful attendant. Hisson Ed. and wife also go.

Burglaries seem to be getting too numerous for comfort. Last week Eli Austin's residence was entered and some things stolen, and one night somebody broke into Pete Stahl's saloon and stole some money out of the till and Monday night of this week the Chinese laundry on Main street was broken into. One of these nights some enterprising burglar will get badly hurt, which will be serving him just right.

One of the rare treats in store for Crookston people is an old folk's concert, to be given Tuesday evening Nov. 27th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. A large chorus under the direction of Mrs. VanAaum will be the leading feature of the concert, although arrangements are being made for solo numbers and other special features. The complete program will appear later.

Mrs. Peter Tihesar died suddenly at her residence on Sampson's addition, early on Monday morning. She had been out of health but was not considered in danger. She complained early in the morning of not feeling well and Mr. Tihesar went after some medicine. On his return she was very much worse and died before a physician could be summoned. She was a sister of Mrs. Adolph Kasch, of this city.

B. J. Williams, the Fertile liveryman, was visiting S. L. Collins on Tuesday afternoon, and someone spoke of Fred Fox's sale and his intention of going to Missouri to live, when Mr. Williams said: "Oh, well, if Fred is going there to look he will be back again by spring. I have been all over that state and several other southern states, and after a man has seen this country once, and lived here as long as Fred has, he can never be satisfied in any southern state. That country, the best of it is not in it with this.

Some of our Populist friends seem to have the idea that because the Democrats did not poll an extremely heavy vote this fall they ought to surrender the position of railroad and warehouse commissioner, now held by Gen. Becker, to the Pops. In fact the rumor has already gone abroad that Gen. Becker is to be retired on January 1st and that the great leader of Populism, Ignatius Donnelly, is slated to succeed him. We do not take any stock in this idea, while it may be that the Pops are entitled to that sort of recognition Ignatius Donnally is hardly the man for the position. He has spent his life warring against the interests of the state, devising plans and schemes to hinder its progress, and working solely for himself in it all; he does not represent the conservative element of his party—the better element; and is not entitled to any consideration from them much less from the Republican party. If the Pops are entitled to that position they should name a man who would be a credit to them and not a wild visionary extremist. We do not believe that Gov. Nelson would ever appoint Ignatius to that position.

R. A. Wilkinson, who was up last week to see to his farming operations, says that next year he shall raise no wheat to speak of, but will make flax his main crop and sow plenty of oats and barley. He also intends to plant forty acres of potatoes, not all on one farm, but 10 to 15 on each. Speaking of potato culture Mr. Wilkinson advanced one excellent idea. Said that he noticed while up here last fall that many crops of potatoes showed signs of having been neglected during the summer and in talking with several farmers they told him: "Why yes, I did neglect to cultivate my potatoes this year as much as I usually do, but then you see the soil was very dry and I was afraid to stir the soil up much for fear of drying it more and thus making it worse." Mr. Wilkinson said: "I believe the farmers made a mistake right there, because my theory is that the more cultivation you get in a drouth the better on the idea that cultivated soil will absorb and retain the dews more readily than if the land remains hard and baked." We believe Mr. Wilkinson's idea will hold water, not only on cultivation, but as regards the crops he intends to raise.

Famous Show of Beauty.

The show of distinguished beauty, unrushed by famous artists, which is now taking place at the academy of Fine Arts in New York, has been anticipated by The Cosmopolitan Magazine in its November issue, in an article by Wm. A. Coffin, with illustrations of some of the most beautiful faces. The "Great Passions of History" series has for this month's subject the romantic career of Agnes Sorel, who fascinated the destitutes of France under Charles VII. "The Art Schools of America," "The Great British North-west Territory," "The Chiefs of the Chicago Press," and the "Public Library Movement," are amongst the Cosmopolitan's table of contents. Survivors of the war and their Children will find intense interest in "The Story of a Thousand," a personal narrative beginning in November by Ahlion W. Tourgee, who tells his graphic way, of a regiment which saw fierce service—of its organization, its marches, its sports, and its death-roll.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicine without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsnparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

"I Never Smoke With more genuine comforts," said an old smoker last night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Car on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trust-worthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

City Council.

Proceedings of a regular meeting of the City Council of the city of Crookston, held in the City Hall on November 12th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by President Morrisey.

Roll-Call: Aldermen present, Jennings, Bohn, Wheeler, McGregor, Kirsch, Stone, Watts, Gervais, Hall, Morrisey.

Aldermen absent, Norrie.

Minutes of October meetings were read and approved as corrected.

The finance committee found correct, and reported favorably on the following bills:

W. F. Vandermark, repairing walks, &c...	$ 3.75
Pounds ward.....	2.25
K. W. Bell, assisting city engineer.....	5.00
A. G. Bell, assisting reading room matter	15.00
G. Hinds, work on streets and for city engineer.....	11.75
Hinds, work on streets and for city engineer.....	4.50
assisting engineer.....	11.25
sewer.....	
T. B. Ralph, assisting engineer.....	18.75
Thos. Young, drayage, &c.....	16.00
J. Sweetalagh, work on catch basin..	1.50
sidewalks..	12.00
Anthony St. George, assisting city engineer.....	2.25
Ivar Johnson, work on streets.....	15.00
Axel Bowman, work on streets.....	6.00
Thomas Thomasson, work on streets..	10.13
Steve Olson, " " "	10.13
S. H. Bekke, work on streets.....	4.50
	20.70

Reports of City Justices Holt and Gossman for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1894, referred to the city attorney, were reported back to council as correct and same placed on file.

City attorney reported back to the council city justice report of C. O. Christianson as incomplete, there being no report of the last quarter of his tenure of office, and of fees paid to the city. Report of attorney was accepted and papers placed on file with the clerk.

City engineer makes report of the probable cost of sidewalk to be built along lot 1 block 36 original townsite of Crookston.

The matter was referred to the aldermen of the second ward for their attention.

It was moved and seconded that the city attorney be instructed to commence action forthwith against C. O. Christenson and his bondsmen for balance due from him whilst Justice of the Peace. Motion carried.

Bill of Archy McKinnon for $135.30 same being for earth bought by the city from the excavation of hotel site was allowed for full amount to be paid July 1st, 1895, as per contract.

Bill of Orvis Hinds for $15 for 4½ was rejected as account was settled by another bill.

It was the sense of the council that bonds should be issued by the city for $10,000 be of $1000 each bearing 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the term of ten years.

It was moved and seconded that an order be issued by the proper authorities to Mrs. Johnson for the amount of sidewalk tax assessed against lot 5 block 2 M. J. Loring's Addition to Crookston; said work having been constructed by owner. Carried.

On motion sidewalks were ordered built by the city where same are not already built on West side of Maple street on C. M. Loring's Addition.

Appraising committee composed of Messrs. A. F. George, C. H. Mix and W. C. Lytle on the contemplated grading assessment, on certain street in the city, by request were given further time until the next meeting of the council, to complete their report.

On motion council adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. on Friday, the 16th, inst., for the general purpose and for the purpose of acting on the proposition to issue the bonds of the city to the extent of $10,000 for the purpose of providing a general fund with which to meet and defray the contingent expenses of the city, properly arising out of the municipal matters, and not otherwise.

W. A. LANCTOT, City Clerk.

Political Notes.

Returns so far from North Dakota indicate that the legislature will be, Republicans 70, Democrats 4 senators and 6 representatives, Populists 3 senators and 7 representatives.

A dispatch from Huron, S. D. states that Judge Isaac Hoyt, defeated candidate for governor on the Populist ticket, is rapidly failing. His physicians have abandoned all hope of his recovery, and his death is hourly expected. His friends throughout the state have been advised of his condition, which is attributed to over exertion during the campaign and the disappointment occasioned by his own defeat and that of his party.

The current number of the Illustrated American gives a page to the illustration of Gov. Nelson and his home at Alexandria, together with a short biographical sketch.

Out of 44 states the Republicans now control 27, as follows: Maine, Vermont, Oregon, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Our Girls.

In the November North American Review, Elisabeth Bisland makes a plea for the "higher education" of our girls, which is well worthy of perusal. She contends that while a good college education is decidedly to be desired for our girls, that to stop there, without giving them a thorough training for their life work, which in nine cases out of ten is housewifery, is like taking a boy from school and expecting him to be a sailor, an engineer, or some other sort of craftsman, without any previous special training to fit him for the occupation he desires to follow; and yet that is just what is expected of our girls—to step out of school into the home and be competent wives and mothers, without the knowledge of how to plan or furnish a house, what is wholesome food and how it should be prepared, or how to care for the little ones, who need, more than anything else, a competent mother's care during the first ten or fifteen years of life. She ought to be conversant with the petty ills which lie along childhood's pathway and able to intelligently combat those infantile complaints that wreck so many little barks just launched on the sea of life. Yet she is expected to do this without any special training—by intuition, possibly. No wonder there are so many failures; and the poor young things reap the results of their parents' sins of omission. In conclusion, Mrs. Bisland asks: "Why should our girls after finishing their collegiate course take those trained and developed intelligences back to the higher housewifery schools—as men go to schools of law—and put those powers to their legitimate use, of acquiring with ease and completeness an equipment for their life's work? W y?"

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

Dr. Holmes paid as little heed to the dictum of the rhetoricians that a sentence should not end with a preposition or other important word as did the other author of a work on rhetoric who laid down the rule, "A preposition should not be used to end a sentence with." Dr. Holmes called such sentences, but .chapters, with prepositions or other insignificant words. For example, chapter 6 of "Elsie Venner" ends with the words "attend to," and chapter 12 of the same novel ends with the words "die of."—Boston Transcript.

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-27] Chicago.

The Czar of Russia

Was a physical giant; through over-confidence in his great strength and robust health he neglected the premonitory symptoms of kidney disease. TOO LATE the best medical talent was obtained, but he died, a victim of his own neglect. Had he taken in time

Dr. J. H. McLean's LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

He would have been alive and well today. Thousands of apparently strong men and women are treading the same path, and will reach the same premature end unless they take warning in time. A bottle of Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM will remove any incipient trouble in the Liver or Kidneys. Will positively cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice and Pains in the Heart. *Price $1.00 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.*

PREPARED ONLY BY **The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co.,** ST. LOUIS, MO.

RED RIVER VALLEY
IMPROVED
AND
UNIMPROVED
FARMS
FOR SALE
ON
LONG TIME
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,
Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Hafler's Pain Paralyzer. Apply it freely and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the instant cure of cold, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50 cts. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

"A Close Observer will not fail to notice that in each large **Observer"** section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great North west this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $175 to $300, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of piano write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $35 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

KOPS BROS., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-27] Chicago.

Brass Band FOR SALE.

Eleven Instruments.

3 Cornets, 1 Clarionet, 1 Baritone, 2 Altos, 1 Tenor, 1 Tuba, and 2 Drums. All nickel-plated and in good order.

For terms address,

D. M. CHRISTIANSON,
Box 283. Crookston, Minn.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894. NO. 32.

MINNESOTA Historical Society

A Husband's Dream.

"What is truly never dies,
But passes into other forms—
Star-dust or sea-foam, flower or winged air.
If this befalls our poor, unworthy flesh,
Think thee what destiny awaits the soul!
What glorious vesture it shall wear at last!"
While thus he spoke, sea-shore and grave and hotel
Vanished and faintly from a neighboring spire
Full-throated solemn strains broke upon my ear.
Then, I awoke with a keen sense
Of a sense of swift, unbreakable law,
And through the darkness reached my hand to touch
Her cheek, soft-pillowed on one restful palm—
To be sure!

—T. B. Aldrich.

BIG BLAZE.

Beltrami Elevator Scroed to Ashes With Lots of Wheat.

Early on Saturday morning fire was discovered in the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at Beltrami, and the building and its contents were totally destroyed. It is said to have contained 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat, which will be an almost total loss from the fact that the fire could not be put out and the building burned down over it. The origin of the fire is not definitely known but is supposed to be from a heating stove in the office. It was first discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning and burned so quickly that the morning passenger train came along about 5:45, was able to pass all right with but little if any delay. This was an old Red River Valley Elevator company house—one of the first ones there. It was totally destroyed and its contents no doubt, also.

Death of Conductor Cameron.

Saturday night as No. 4 passenger train on the Great Northern, from the west, got into Grand Forks it was discovered that Conductor Edward J. Cameron was missing. He had not been seen since the train left Ojata, and a switch engine was sent back to find him. He was found about three miles west of Emerado, a few feet from the track, with his head crushed and an ugly wound across his forehead. He had evidently fallen from the train while passing from the baggage or mail cars, which have no gates. It is thought he was blown from the train and striking on the frozen ground was instantly killed. There is no suspicion of foul play. The remains were brought to Grand Forward to Waterloo, Iowa, his old home. His wife went on a visit to St. Paul last Wednesday, to be gone a couple of weeks, little expecting what was to happen. They have been stopping at the Palace, and were looking for suitable quarters to commence house-keeping, which they intended to do on the return of Mrs. Cameron from St. Paul. Mr. Cameron has been in the employ of the company for years, and was a trusted and efficient employe. He had a host of friends and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The bereaved wife has the heartfelt sympathy of Crookston friends an acquaintances in her distress.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.57
" 1 Northern	.52
" 2 "	.47
Flax	.51
Barley	.30@.35
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Wood, per cord	3.00@4.00
Butter	.20
Eggs, per doz	.15
Potatoes, perbushel	.45

Crookston Loses the Business College.

The JOURNAL is sorry to announce that Prof. R. S. Strawbridge has decided to move the Crookston Business College to Grand Forks. This institution has been one of the prominent features of Crookston since its establishment here and it is a feature of our business life that we can ill afford to lose. Mr. S. has been offered superior inducements to go to Grand Forks and so he has decided to go. Grand Forks is to be congratulated upon securing this excellent institution.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston post office for the week ending Nov 17, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Burr, Adam	
Harth, S. W.	
Hoag, Henry J	
Lee, Frank	
Madi, Hadi	
Turner, J. D.	
Widmiester, J.	
Weidler, Geo. A.	

Persons calling for the, above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trustworthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Views of Hon. A. B. Stickney, Pres't. of Chicago Great Western Railway.

A Great Exodus From the Over-crowded Cities Imperative.

One of the most interesting meetings ever held in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was that of the commercial exercises on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th. The address of the evening was delivered by Hon. A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, and was listened to with marked interest from first to last. His subject was: "The Conditions Precedent to the Revival of Business in the Cities." We regret that space forbids our giving the address entire, but the following extracts will prove of interest, as giving a bold solution of the problem of what to do with our unemployed, and at the same time relieve the burden of personal farmers, and in fact many of them have some experience, as they were country born and bred, and it is these latter ones who will be most benefitted by the change.

He showed how the dreary loneliness of isolated farm life could might be done away by a plan of consolidation, living on small farms and living in farm villages. This was illustrated by the experience of a farm village situated in the middle of pine forest in New Jersey, which he had visited. A broad avenue four miles long, arched by fine trees, with sidewalks and lined with pretty cottages, with churches and school houses, formed this villages.

Let city laborers, artisans and their wives look the problem squarely in the face. What has a man who is earning a salary of $50 or even $100 per month, to look forward to? As to the children reared in the crowded streets of a large city, what have they to look forward to? Where can the green fields and flowers and the lake, the calves, horses, colts, sheep, lambs, hens and chickens, or even the pigs of the farm, are better and more desirable associates for children? The fresh air and wholesome food of the country are better calculated to mature into healthy manhood and womanhood. The thrift and industry of the country will find an early grave if kept in the city. There is a great rush to the cities, and when they become congested there is a rush back again, and the conditions are now ripe for a large increase in rural population.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

The Idea Favorably Considered by Cotton Growers.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, states that the cotton growers' convention there has organized an association national in its scope for the better protection of planters' interests. The resolutions committee submitted a number of resolutions, all of which were adopted by the convention, regarding the following subjects:

First—Reduction of cotton acreage and increased attention to the production of cereals.

Second—Greater attention to stock and cattle raising.

Third—Encouragement of manufacturing in the South; securing of manufactories from taxation for a period of ten years.

Fourth—Encouragement of land gration. Resolutions advise the large plantations be divided into small farms, and the latter be sold to bona fide home-seekers.

Fifth—Recommendations that cotton be withheld from sale by farmers who are not in debt to their factors, and that it be held for a raise—which may reasonably be expected if present heavy receipts are appreciably reduced.

Sixth—The organization of the Cotton Planters' Association of the United States of America, to meet at least twice a year.

Seventh—Cotton seed trusts condemned.

Eighth—Congress petitioned to pass the anti-option bill.

Ninth—Congress to be requested to refund the cotton tax collected in 1866-67.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rats of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [26-tf]

I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time. This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill, or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, waterbrash, and nausea, are invaluable.

AS BRITONS SEE US.

Report of the Delegation That Visited Minnesota Last Summer.

All the Delegates Favorably Impressed with Our Soil and Climate.

After considerable delay the report of the British delegation which visited Minnesota last summer in the interests of British farmers has been made public. The delegation represented England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as Canada. The reports are very lengthy and a great deal of information is given. It is impossible to give only a part of each. Mr. Thos. R. Stephenson, of Carforth England, after discribing the journey minutely, says:

"A more cordial welcome could not have been given. In my opinion there is no doubt of the good feeling toward the old country, even by hundreds that have never seen it, and the time will in fact they will soon be able to come across and see us."

In the course of his story of the trip into the state, he makes frequent reference to individual instances of farmers who have been successful in Minnesota, and what experiences to make plain to the English farmers how prosperity may have contributed to the prosperity of the unemployed. One of these descriptions is as follows:

"I had a long drive with a Mr. Rodgers. His address is Elbow Lake, Grant county, Minn. I give this gentleman's full address because I think he is a very intelligent, good farmer, and will give any information that you may desire. Mr. Rodgers owns a large tract of land, of which he gave me some particulars. He is open to sell land in 160 to 500 lots at $10 to $12 per acre. That is £2 to £2 10s per acre. This land is only five miles from a railway station. He cattle, but this wheat crops this year at 18 bushel per acre, 60 pounds per bushel, price 2s per bushel, or 80s per acre. He puts the cost of producing an acre of wheat at 20s per acre. Thus the farmer leaves him 3ls per acre profit. A few cows are kept on the farm, and some good horses, but feeding hogs he finds to be the most profitable. He makes his pigs weigh 13 to 14 cwts at 9 months old. Those who are in the pig line will find this a good times contracted a large amount of debt for the purpose of buying land in the hundreds of thousands of acres. The land is fine, and a little time will work the cure.

"In closing this report I desire again to thank those who received us in the many districts visited, and who willingly gave us all information within their power; also those who, when we returned from our visits at unexpected periods, put to their homes so that we were enabled to rest and recruit for further work."

She Was Wound Up.

A decidedly pretty young lady, with a penchant for bicycling, had an experience which jarred her, the other day. She quite startled the sedate Long down Mary Place. As she whirled around the corner at Ninth street on her wheel, she ran against a man, who gave a little scream and slackened pace. Slower and slower she went, but in spite of frantic efforts could not dismount. At last there was a sound of tearing cloth. The wheels stopped revolving entirely. The young girl got off, looked for a second, and then toppled over among the dry, rustling leaves by the curbstone. The poor girl's skirts had gradually wound into the bearings of the machine, and before she was aware of it, she was bound and hobbled as tightly to the seat as possible. Horrors! A strange young man with cigarettes were coming to her assistance, and she could hardly move a muscle, to say nothing of screaming for help.

"Ay, I say old man, wint the deuce, eh, I'll be hia-wated if it isn't a girl, don't ye think?"

And it was a girl. And in a very few minutes and a workman position, too, but tried to make the best of a bad bargain. She pulled her pretty little cap down over her eyes and her face flushed a crimson as she stood as steadily as she could.

"I've caught my dress in the wheel, I will say," she said, and then hesitated of standing there with your mouth open?"

This seemed to have an invigorating effect upon the young men and they, appreciating the situation at last, went to work to rescue the young woman in very sensible and business-like fashion. They righted the combination of girl and bicycle, but pull and tug as they would, the flannel shirt had a death grip on the machinery. At last it became evident that there was but one thing to do, and she said so herself. While the young men held the wheel upright the pretty rider, with a deft movement, disengaged herself out of the heavy overskirt and waited on the walk until it was carefully unwound by the rescuers.

In relating the experience afterward to a girl acquaintance, she said:

"You may imagine how I felt as I stood watching those boys unreel my skirt from the wheel. They rolled it up in a handy sort of bundle and handed it to me. They tried in an awful way not to laugh, but I just know they were dying to all the time. I thought I should drop. When they left me and went on, I took that old skirt right under my arm and rode home by my—er—bloomers you know, and went to bed."—Minneapolis Journal.

Died of Grief.

Mrs. Frein Gazette, a German widow about 50 years of age, died suddenly about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the grave of her husband, Jacob Gazette, who was buried last Wednesday in Lakewood cemetery, Minneapolis. The deceased had come out to the cemetery with her sister and another lady about 3 o'clock, and had gone to the grave of Mrs. Gazette's husband, which is situated about 1,000 feet from the Hennepin avenue entrance to the cemetery. Supt. A. W. Eckart, looking out some time later, saw that the woman had fallen over her husband's grave. She was carried into the office, but died almost immediately. Dr. Steele was sent for and after a hasty examination decided that she had died from heart disease, caused by excessive grief.

LOWER FARM PRICES.

ABANDONMENT OF RECIPROCITY REDUCES EXPORTS OF FLOUR.

The Millers of St. Louis Show Their Love of Trade With Cuba—Built Up by Reciprocity, It Is Now Entirely Destroyed.

Mills Built as a Monument to Democracy.

Down with reciprocity is a great cry of the free trader because reciprocity has extended the market for our farm products. The free trader might just as well be brutally honest and cry, "Down with the American farmer!" for that is what he really means, as the following correspondence shows:

Answering your inquiry, would say that from the most careful inquiry of manufacturers, shippers and others, and from the most reliable statistics obtainable, it is estimated that for the 12 months previous to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba and other Spanish-American countries there were shipped from America about 1,000,000 barrels of flour, say equivalent to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, and that a little more than 1,000,000 barrels of this flour went from St. Louis and mills tributary to St. Louis and largely controlled by St. Louis merchants and manufacturers.

Under the reciprocity treaty the duty on the Cuban markets was about 60 cents per barrel on flour. Since the abrogation of the treaty it is a little over $6 per barrel, and since the passage of the Gorman bill there has been no business in flour between this section of the country and Cuba. And those who speculate of this treaty there has been no corn shipped from the country to these countries because the duty is now placed. Instead the corn and flour commerce before there was annually shipped from this section of immediate neighborhood about 1,000,000 bushels, besides large quantities of oats, hay and bran.

And this business, I am now informed, is entirely abandoned.

A good many of the flouring mills of this section were built for the purpose of doing this from the loss of this trade and from other causes industrial are to-day in a precarious condition. Yours very truly,

R. O. STANARD,
President R. O. Stanard Milling Company.
St. Louis.

Inclosed we hand you a communication from the Kaufman Milling company which you can depend upon as being reliable, as they are in possession of data which justify them in giving expression to the facts contained in their communication.

In keeping with another St. Louis miller he states the St. Louis millers proper have furnished about 500,000 barrels of flour for each experiment alone, to say nothing of the South American furnishings. The loss of this interchanged says his firm alone have been shipping 2,000 barrels per year, and that is so, you will see a very large outlet for breadstuffs has been cut off at one fell swoop. Instead of the American and Cuban trade, much to their dissatisfaction and disgust, they are receiving.

STEPHAN A. BEMIS,
Bemis Bro. Bag Company.
St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

MR. S. A. BEMIS, City:

DEAR SIR—Answering your favor, would say we are able to give you some reliable information in reference to the matter, and we are not ashamed to stand our statement to the paper. Our agent, Mr. Pahlke of Havana, is now in the office, and is prepared to substantiate that in round numbers the amount of flour consumed on the island per year would be about 1,000,000 bags per annum. The population of the island is 1,600,000 souls. If we figure about 20 pounds of flour per capita for consumption, bran and shorts not counted, why should they not use 1,000,000 barrels, or 1,000,000 bags of cotton sacks supplied? This brought out the information that Cuba, Spain, Germany, previous to the reciprocity treaty with America, consumed almost all of their flour importations, and Spain, with an even dried meat, salted tongues, and that only to some extent, and Germany and Cuba prior to the reciprocity relations established with the United States would probably not be much over 400,000 bags of flour per annum. This shows that only by the reduced prices the consumption of breadstuffs in the island has been increased, and now again under the retaliation duties the loss of four and one-half millions of the prospects are that consumption will again fall to the figures of 1891, and the benefits before the reciprocity treaty went into effect. Owing to the position of St. Louis in the Mississippi valley the bulk of American flour going to Cuba was shipped from here, and the millers here have felt the loss of this trade to the extent of four and one-half millions, and be confined to shut down entirely or go on half time and seek other outlets. What is said of the island of Cuba may also be said, in a lesser degree, of the island of Porto Rico and those states are affected by the abrogation of the reciprocity relations. Respectfully,

F. E. KAUFFMAN,
Vice President Kauffman Milling Company.

The foregoing correspondence shows very clearly how unfit reform and free trade affect the farmer by checking the demand for American farm products, thus adding to the surplus supply and further cheapening the value on the farm. At the same time the farmer has to purchase more for the sugar that he receives from Cuba.

In confirmation of the foregoing statement we quote the following from The Northwestern Miller: "The flour market was more inactive last week. Sales amounted to 109,000 barrels. There was an appreciable decline in export; export shipments, 46,110 barrels, against 47,760 prev'ous week, 58,090 in 1893 and 85,740 in 1892."

MANIAC'S DEED

Horrible Butchery Committed by a Missouri Youth While Insane.

FOUR OF THE FAMILY DEAD.

Hacked to Pieces With an Ax and Their Bodies Cremated.

MONTGOMERY, Mo., Nov. 20.—A terrible tragedy was committed at 3 a. m. about two miles from Wellsville. At that place lived Thomas Portegchek, his mother, two sisters and a brother, all Bohemians. It appears that Thomas Portercheck complained Sunday evening that his head was hurting him and said that he believed his neck was broken, and refused to go to bed. At 3 o'clock in the morning he secured an ax and killed his widowed mother, his sister and his brother.

While he was murdering his mother, sister and brother his other sister, Mary, made her escape by jumping through the window. She stood on the outside, and looking through the window, saw her maniac brother saturate the room with coal oil, set it on fire and then gash himself with a knife, in the throat. He sank down and all four bodies were consumed in the burning house.

By the time the neighbors got to the unfortunate man the house was all ablaze, too late to rescue the bodies. The mother was an invalid and had been confined to her bed for 12 years.

The murderer was a quiet and inoffensive man, but was not generally supposed to be bright. He was, however, thought to be harmless. His sister noticed nothing unusual with him except that he was irritable and spoke harshly. He complained of a severe pain in the back of his head and said that it felt like someone was boring into his brain behind his ear.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

Three Indictments Returned in the Pitzel Case at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Herman Mudget, alias H. H. Holmes, now a prisoner in Boston; Jeptha D. Howe, the St. Louis lawyer who collected the insurance money on P. F. Pitzel's policy for the latter's widow, and the widow herself. The indictment reads for "conspiracy to cheat and defraud."

Alexander McKnight, vice president of the Fidelity Mutual company, made the following statement to a representative of the Associated Press: "While the suspicion has grown until we are nearly positive that B. F. Pitzel was murdered, the only chance for making the grand jury was that of conspiracy to defraud."

HOWE IS ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Jeptha D. Howe, an attorney of this city, has been arrested on the charge of conspiring with one H. H. Holmes to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance company of Philadelphia out of $10,000. Attorney Howe was taken before Chief Harrigan at the four courts. At the conclusion of the conference Howe was released on a $5,000 bond.

ONE OF THE GANG PEACHED.

Plot to Rob a Pay Car Frustrated by Officers.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 20.—A plot to rob a pay car near this city was discovered in time to prevent the crime. It appears that it was the intention of several strangers and a man living in this city to remove a rail on the Eckhard branch, ditch the train and rob the pay car of about $25,000 which was to be used in paying off the miners. The plan was arranged and everything was in readiness when one of the men weakened and told Superintendent Hamilton. Sheriff King and detectives armed with Winchesters boarded the special train which leaves the city about 10 o'clock, carrying the pay car, and rode to Eckhard without accident. It is thought that the rest of the gang learned of the exposure of the scheme and made good their escape.

Ericsson Failed Again.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—The torpedo boat Ericsson made another attempt to go over the course on her speed trial but found the water too rough and was compelled to return. Everything is in readiness for the trial, and it only requires good weather to have it take place.

Next Car's Progressing.

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 20.—In the Kent murder trial the prosecution put Sheriff Bongenhelmer on the stand, and he testified to admissions made to him by Kent while under arrest also as to his wandering through the country in his efforts to escape justice.

Alleged Train Robber Caught.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 20.—Sheriff Kruhy has arrested John L. Miller, alias McKay, alias Mitchell, wanted at Flint, Mich., for the alleged robbing of a passenger train June 1 last. Miller will go back without a requisition.

Fell Between Cars.

BARABOO, Wis., Nov. 20.—Edwin M. Burdick, son of ex-Sheriff Steven M. Burdick, fell between cars on the Chicago and Northwestern at Oregon, Wis., and was killed. He resided here, where he leaves a young wife.

Collins Is Active.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—A sheet of flame from the volcano Colima, reaching to a height of several hundred feet, is lighting the country round for many miles. The inhabitants are terribly frightened.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul's death rate for October was only .697.

A. T. Koerner, state treasurer elect, had 76,783 plurality.

Hog cholera is playing havoc in th vicinity of Mankato.

St. Paul carriers are making preparations for a big winter's sport.

The contract for electric lights at St. James has been let for $6,840.

Mrs. Peter Torris of St. Martin tried to fill a lighted lamp, and was burned to death.

A resolution has been adopted by the St. Paul city council for the investigation of gambling.

An unknown man murdered at Elkhart, Ind., is identified as Carl Hummert of St. Paul.

Iver Olson of Sterling was held up while on his way home from Amboy and robbed of $150.

Emanuel Otis, a wealthy farmer living near Morton, was killed by robbers, who rifled his money chest.

An immigrant inspector has been ordered to St. Paul. The office was discontinued about a year ago.

There is to be a movement this winter in the legislature looking to the calling of a constitutional convention.

General Merritt, the commandant at Fort Snelling, will recommend, at the proper time, the enlargement of the fort.

Minneapolis mills ground 1,063,640 barrels of flour in October, making it the banner month in Minneapolis milling history.

Two sons of Mrs. Anna Peters of Dodge Center played with a pistol which was supposed not to be loaded. The older one is dead.

A herd of lumpy jaw cattle has been found at New Hartford, Winona county. They have been quarantined and will probably all be killed.

Hon. H. R. Bigelow, one of the best known lawyers of the Northwest, and a resident of St. Paul since 1853, died Wednesday afternoon, aged 76 years.

The vote on the division of Kitson county resulted in 721 for and 517 against, and the county will be divided. The new county will be called Roseau.

Governor Nelson has appointed S. G. Comstock of Moorhead, a member of the board of directors of the State Normal School, vice G. N. Lanphere, resigned.

Mead and Wallace, who were arrested two months ago while disposing of stolen cattle, plead guilty in court at Mandan, N. D., and got three and a half years each in the penitentiary.

The Consolidated Elevator company, which succeeds the Lake Superior Elevator company and the Northern Pacific Elevator companies, was formally organized and began business at Duluth Friday.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections will ask the coming legislature to provide for the handling of 200 additional cells at the state reformatory. There are now only 128 cells in the institution.

In the district court at Worthington, Richard Darling was convicted of assault in the second degree for shooting his brother, A. B. Darling, in June last. Darling was sentenced to five years on the penitentiary plan.

The annual cane rush between the University of Minnesota sophomores and freshmen took place on the university campus. The sophomores suffered ingloricous defeat, the score standing 31 to 27 in favor of the freshs.

Labor Commissioner Powers will try to have the legislature next winter amended so as to collect damages for neglect to provide fire escapes. There is only a criminal penalty now and tenement owners cannot be punished.

Tower, Kenyon, Grasseville, New Brighton, Breckenridge and Shakopee have been granted high school examinations by the state board. Applications from Tracy, Windom and Preston to be placed on the list for another three years were granted.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Nelson's Plurality 69,314 in a Total Vote of 320,004.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 17.—Official returns have sent the total vote of the state up to 295,001, nearly 40,000 more than were cast for governor in 1892. By the official canvass Nelson is elected governor by a plurality of 69,314, but his majority over all is wiped out and there is an opposition majority of 411. The vote stands: Nelson, 147,326; Owen, 86,981; Becker, 53,360; Hilleboe, 6,775. The other Republican candidates on the state ticket are elected by pluralities ranging from 35,972 for Judge Collins to 78,000 for Lieutenant Governor Clough. The Republican candidates for congress, with the exception of Eddy in the Seventh district are elected by pluralities ranging from 1,200 for Heatwole to nearly 14,000 for McCleary. Eddy is elected by 781.

Occupations of Legislators.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—The legal profession will lead numerically in the coming legislature by one man only, while merchants and farmers will share equal honors. There will be 35 lawyers and 34 merchants and 14 farmers; 15 of the lawyers belonging to the senate and 17 of the merchants to the house. There will be but nine farmers in the senate, the remaining 5 belonging to the house. After these, editors and bankers will be most in evidence, eight each, the majority of both classes being in the senate. There will be in all five physicians and four manufacturers, while other professions and business interests will be about evenly represented with one, two or three members. Both houses show but one capitalist each.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The United States steamer Baltimore has arrived at Chee-Foo, China.

Governor Nelson of Minnesota has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation.

Hon. Myron B. Wright, representative in congress for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district, died at Trenton, Can.

Rudolph Wyndham, a prominent Republican politician, committed suicide in Paris during Garfield's administration, died at Buffalo, N. Y.

The president has appointed John Karel of Chicago as consul general at St. Petersburg, and Charles Jones of Wisconsin as consul at Prague.

Colonel John A. McCall of opera fame, who fell on the ice and was paralyzed in Chicago, a few years ago, died Monday night at Greensboro, N. C.

In a freight wreck on the International and Great Northern railroad, 40 miles west of Palestine, Tex., three trainmen were dangerously injured and not expected to live.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

The National Baseball league is in session at New York.

The state board of commerce of Ohio is holding a convention at Columbus.

The Ericsson's contractors report that the boat will be ready for another trial Saturday.

The French senate without debate adopted the bill imposing an increased duty upon raisins.

The Connecticut state monument in honor of the Fifteenth Connecticut regiment was dedicated at Newbern, N. C.

Josiah Quincy has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic city committee positively declining to be a candidate for mayor of Boston.

Pullman passengers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas were held up by the Cook gang near Muskogee. They got about $200 and several gold watches.

Friday, Nov. 16.

Western roads cannot agree with the Sou-Pacific and will fight for emigrant business hereafter.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee says the tariff will be allowed to rest for some time.

Hamilton Stuart, state editor of the Galveston News, is dead at his home in Galveston, Tex., aged 81 years.

Mrs. Milton Harrington, one of the six survivors of the Mitchner massacre in Utah in 1859, is dead in Delevan, Wis., aged 67 years.

J. M. Buckley, formerly assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, died at a hotel in Hot Springs, Ark.

Francis A. Teall, who read the original proofs of Poe's "Raven" and "The Bells," is dead at Bloomfield, N. J., aged 72.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

Dr. James M. McCosh, the venerable ex-president of Princeton, is dead. He was born in 1811.

M. Francis Maynard, editor-in-chief of the Paris Figaro, is dead. He was 59 years of age.

The Danes of New York have unveiled at Central park a statue of Beitel Thorwaldsen, the sculptor.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan has been concluded in all the principal features.

Thomas D. Gilbert, one of the most prominent men of Grand Rapids, Mich., is dead, aged 79 years.

Earthquake shocks in Southern Italy and Sicily caused great property damage and the loss of many lives.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Friday was $103,930,372. The gold reserve was $61,784,402.

Mrs. Grace Book, aged 33, suicided in Minneapolis by drinking carbolic acid. Poor health and despondency over the death of her baby is the supposed cause.

Monday, Nov. 19.

Representatives of General Ventres and Assiniboine Indians are in Washington interviewing government officials.

Managers of the Western Baseball association have admitted St. Paul and Sioux City, making a 12-club league.

George Swearingen, living near Niles, Mich., tried to poison Gus Yetter, his son-in-law, and family, killed him with a hammer.

Cyclist Johnson made new records for two, three, four and five miles in a trial against time at Louisville, Ky.

Emperor William is said to be at work on a 1-act opera, the libretto of which is based on German mythology.

The Rock Island has withdrawn from the excess baggage pool agreement, and other lines will follow suit.

Citizens of Monterey, Cal., are protesting a raid by the Cook gang of bandits, which is encamped near that place.

On representations from England the sultan of Turkey has ordered an investigation of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Mrs. Catherine Lucas Lawler, mother of Frank Lawler, the ex-congressman, is dead.

A blaze in the courthouse at Shelbyville, Ills., destroyed the assessor's and collector's books.

In his annual report Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, says seal poaching has not yet been stopped.

The annual meeting of the National Fox Hunters' association is being held at Cyrusian Springs, Ky.

The promoters of a new American Baseball Association adjourned without completing an organization.

Italian laborers on a West Virginia railroad have received no pay for three months, and are creating a reign of terror.

William T. Thelin, auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, died Sunday at his residence, a few miles from Baltimore.

The visible supply: Wheat, 46,293,000 bushels, increase, 1,562,000 bushels; corn, 2,705,000 bushels, decrease, 197,000 bushels; oats, 4,716,000 bushels, increase, 46,000; barley, 1,705,000 bushels, decrease, 478,000.

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with largest house in its line; 30 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Nursery stock that is warranted to grow. 25 best varieties of potatoes in the world, etc. If you want money. Write for terms.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. St. Paul, Minn.

[No. 20.] [THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.]

[First publication Nov. 15, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Edward Gisle, of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, which said mortgage was dated the 10th day of September, A. D. 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk county, Minnesota, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 47 of mortgages on page 42, and which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000 and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes of even date with said mortgage, and whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated October 3rd, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Polk, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 52 of mortgages on page 42, and whereas there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest on said mortgage the sum of $1,000 and the interest thereon from the 10th day of September, A. D. 1894, and whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by assignment in writing, dated October 3rd, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the said

DEALT A DEATH BLOW

PUGILIST KILLED IN A BOUT WITH FITZSIMMONS.

It Happened in a Syracuse Theatre, and Is Said to Have Been Purely Accidental—Lived Only a Few Hours After the Occurrence.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Riordan, the pugilist, who was knocked unconscious by Fitzsimmons, the coming opponent of Champion Jim Corbett, died at the Candee House at 3:30 a. m. At about 3 o'clock he was in the same state of unconsciousness which he had been in all evening, when his laborious breathing and nervous twitching of the muscles of his face and body warned the physicians that his death was approaching. At 3:15 o'clock his breathing had almost entirely stopped, and at 3:30 Dr. D. M. Totman pronounced him lifeless. At his bedside at the time of his death were three physicians and about 20 members of the local sporting fraternity. Fitzsimmons when informed of his death was much affected and burst into ache. Fitzsimmons was held in $16,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter.

BREAD RIOT.

Unpaid Employes of the City of Chicago Make Things Interesting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A large detail of police was called out at noon to quell a bread riot in the city hall. Two hundred and fifty discharged employes of the water department gathered about the comptroller's office demanded the wages due them. The comptroller sent a clerk to inform the men that there was no money in the city treasury to pay them. Instantly the crowd became riotous. Cries for bread and threats of instant vengeance were howled forth by the angry crowd and the comptroller, gathering his clerks, barred the doors to his offices and sent a hurried call for policemen.

Officers Hustled Out.

A half dozen officers appeared, but were promptly rushed out of the corridor by the thoroughly aroused men. A battalion of patrolmen was summoned and after a liberal use of force the rioters were clubbed into submission and driven from the city hall. The large crowd which had been attracted by the disturbance was heartily in sympathy with he ex-employes and threats to compel instant payment of the overdue wages were numerous, until the police succeeded in dispersing the throng.

SURROUNDED BY CHEROKEES.

The Cook Gang Making a Desperate Effort to Escape.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 20.—War with the Cooks is going on in the vicinity of Verdigris river, about 20 miles from here. The bandits are massed in force and have more than a match in a squad of Cherokees who have been surrounding them up for several days. No open battle has yet taken place, but there has been a great deal of skirmish fighting, and both sides are preparing for a death struggle. Full 16 of the Cook gang are together, and Bill Cook is leading them in person. The Cherokees would have forced the fighting before now were it not for the fear of running short of ammunition before the battle was over. The Cherokees consequently dispatched Sheriff John Brown to this city for a full supply of ammunition, and he has just arrived here, bringing the information already given. The sheriff will leave here in the morning with all the supplies needed and a strong guard.

BARRED BY DENMARK.

That Country Follows Germany's Example Regarding Our Cattle and Meat.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—The minister of the interior, M. Hoerring, has issued a decree, to take effect immediately, forbidding the import of live cattle and fresh meat from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Count Reventlow, the Danish minister, first heard of the action of Denmark in excluding American beef and meats through the Associated Press cable from Copenhagen. The count expressed surprise, as no action in that line had been contemplated. He said the action was probably due to a request from Germany, as beef received at Danish ports frequently finds its way into Germany and thus overcomes the German restriction. Count Reventlow says Denmark uses very little American beef or meat product.

Two More Hinckley Victims.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Two more victims of the Hinckley forest fires have been discovered. One was Captain LeBrocne, master of the steamboat Cumberland, on Grass lake. The other could not be identified. The bodies were found on Kettle river, near the northern limit of the burned district.

Patrons of Husbandry.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—The 38th annual session of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry convened for an eight days' session at the state house. Fourteen national officers and 36 delegates were present, representing 29 states and two provincial grainges in Canada.

Typhoid in a Hospital.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—The Nebraska institute for the deaf and dumb in Omaha has been turned into a hospital. Thirty of the inmates are afflicted with typhoid fever and others are threatened. The authorities are much disturbed over the situation.

Extending the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is expected that an order will be issued by the president in a day or two making a large number of offices heretofore outside the civil service system subject to examinations under the direction of the civil service commission. It is understood that the extension will include postoffices.

CHINA-JAPAN INCIDENT CLOSED.

Office of the United States to Act as Mediator Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The China-Japan incident, so far as the United States' offer of mediation is concerned, is considered closed, for the present, by the action in question, is understood, the situation. At the state department and at the Chinese and Japanese legations, there is only negative information to the effect that no positive answer to the American suggestion of mediation has been received. While it is believed to be literally true, so far as Japan's answering by a positive acceptance or declination of the suggestion, yet those well informed on the subject say Japan has made her position clear to this government, in such a way to avoid the embarrassment of a positive declination, and yet to show that an acceptance would have to be based on certain definite conditions. It is said that Japan could state this position with such expressions of good will for the kindly motives of the United States and such hopes that the time might come in the future when the good offices of this country would be most acceptable, but would rather increase the good feeling between Japan and this country.

Italy Cash Approves Intervention.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A special dispatch from Rome says that Italy has informed the powers that she cannot approve of any form of intervention between China and Japan.

HIGHEST IN A CENTURY.

English Floods Unprecedented—Great Suffering Among the People.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Stormy weather and floods continue to prevail over the south part of England, and the loss of life and damage to property is increasing greatly. At Bath, Somersetshire, the river Avon has reached the highest point of the century. Thousands of people are homeless and are being fed by the authorities in various schools and other public buildings. Dispatches received here from Dover say that the gale is blowing with renewed violence. Several ships have been washed ashore along that portion of the coast. The floods in Sussex are increasing. Many houses at Windsor and Eaton have been flooded. At Worthing, Sussex, the bodies of seven drowned sailors have been washed ashore.

LAST OF THE DEAD CZAR.

Remains of Alexander III Entombed at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The entombment of the remains of the late Czar Alexander III took place in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The cathedral was packed with people, including representatives of all the imperial and royal families of Europe.

The general services began at 10:30 a. m., and lasted until 4 o'clock. Over thirty members of the royal families of Europe attended by glittering suites were present.

After the long service the czarina, the czar and others present took a last farewell of the remains of Alexander III. The czar then laid the imperial mantle over the body and the coffin was carried by the pall bearers and certain of the princes to its tomb.

Change of Venue Granted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Judge Gibbons has granted the Pullman Palace Car company a change of venue from his court in its petition filed some weeks ago, to quo warranto proceedings brought by Attorney General Maloney. The suit will probably go before Judge Baker.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19, 1894.

FLOUR—Dull.
WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 spring, 58c; No. 1 northern, 59c; May, 62c.
CORN—Firm, 35½@35¾c.
OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c.
BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 39@41c; sample, 32@43 48c.
RYE—Steady. No. 1, 50½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 19, 1894.

HOGS—Strong; yards cleared early; quality fair to good. Range of prices, $4.35@4.45.

CATTLE—Steady, good demand for finished cattle, and all grades are selling fairly well.

Receipts, 2,200; 23 cars. Good steers, $3.20@3.75; prime cows, $2.40@3.00; good cows, $2.00@2.25; common to fair cows, $1.50@1.75; light veal calves, $2.00@3.50; heavy calves, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $1.50@2.50; feeders, $2.25@2.75; bulls, $1.50@2.75.

SHEEP—Steady.
Receipts, 1,000; 8 cars. Muttons, $3.50@3.80; lambs, $4.50@5; common, $3.30.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1894.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000; 28 cars. Shipments, 8,000. Market 5c lower; mixed, $4.00@4.30; heavy, $4.20@4.45; rough, $3.90@4.05; light, $4.15@4.45; pigs, $3.50@4.30.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; 28 cars. Market steady. Beeves, $3.00@5.00; cows, $1.00@3.00; Texas steers, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; 20 cars. Market steady. Natives, $3.00@4.00; Western, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19, 1894.

WHEAT—November closed, 56¾c; December opening, 56¾c; highest, 56¾c; lowest, 56¾c; closing, 56¾c. May opening, 61¾c; highest, 62¾c; lowest, 61¾c; closing, 62¾c. No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 northern, 59c; No. 2 northern, 56½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 19, 1894.

WHEAT—November No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 northern, 56¾c; No. 2 northern, 55c; December No. 1 northern, 56¾c; May No. 1 northern, 62¾c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—November, 56½c; December, 57½c; May, 63½c; July, 65¾c.

CORN—November, 35½c; December, 29¾c; January, 29½c; May, 29¾c.

OATS—November, 26½c; December, 26¾c; May, 29¾c.

PORK—November, $10.47½; May, $12.77½.

LARD—November, $5.35; December, $5.40; January, $5.17½; May, $5.62½.

SHORT RIBS—November, $4.85; January, $4.80; May, $5.05.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 20th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

$40.00

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and including Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage La Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets

From Manitoba points, Nov. 20th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 20th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 18th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in December the Northern Pacific will run Pullman tourist upholstered sleeping cars from Manitoba to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor car from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Lamy Mathews, traveling passenger agent Grand Forks, C. E. Lang, traveling passenger agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

McGann a Winner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Congressman Lawrence E. McGann comes under the wire a winner, the only democrat elected in Chicago. The finish of the official count gave him a plurality of 70 votes over Belknap, Rep., who was supposed to have overwhelmed McGann in the general landslide. McGann's success makes him a dangerous rival of John P. Hopkins for the Democratic mayoralty in the spring.

The New Baseball Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The circuit committee of the new baseball association met during the day, and the season will probably extend through several days. The association will consist of eight clubs, of which seven have been placed in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, Washington and Pittsburg. There are four applications for the vacant franchise—St. Louis, Detroit, Boston and Buffalo.

Deceived the Strangler.

DENVER, Nov. 20.—It is reported in detective circles that the strangler who murdered three women on Market street has been located and will be arrested very soon. He is said to be a man in Denver's employ, but further particulars are obtainable as yet.

Coltns Is Active.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—A sheet of flame from the volcano Colima, reaching to a height of several hundred feet, is lighting the country round for many miles. The inhabitants are terribly frightened.

Indian Flour Contract.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 15.—The Merchants' mill of Mitchell has been awarded a contract to furnish 200,000 pounds of flour to the Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies.

Frazee Receives Knighthood.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Knte Field has been made an officer of public instruction by the French government, the highest distinction in the department of public instruction, for services rendered in literature and art.

Japanese Entrenched.

CHE-FOO, Nov. 17, 20.—Fighting occurred on Sunday last 20 miles from Port Arthur. The Japanese retired towards Tallenwan. The Chinese loss was 100. The Japanese loss is reported to have been 200.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells muct about the Indians and the northwest, and the stupendous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
St. Paul, Minn.

[26tf]

"I Think Very Hard that the Buffet-Smoking Library Conch on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern luxury travel I ever ran across—in fact rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Conch means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe-St. Paul.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph Lecuyer and Josephine Lecuyer, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagors, to the Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1893, and was duly filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 64 of mortgages, on page 410 and;

And whereas the said mortgagors executed and delivered to said mortgagee their promissory note of even date with said mortgage, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) promissory note attached, all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by an instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of December, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 64 of mortgages, on page 410;

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000, and interest thereon since the 1st day of July, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and owing upon said note and mortgage the sum of $1000, principal, and $87.50 interest to date of sale;

And said mortgagee has not commenced any proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and therein as follows, to-wit: The north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-two (22) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-one (41) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due upon said note and mortgage at the time of said sale and interest thereon, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, an attorney's fee of twenty-five ($25.) attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus D. Brackett,
and Chas. R. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G1704-9 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 408

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Damase Goulet and Adeline Goulet, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to mortgagors, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, which said mortgage bears date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1893, and was duly filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book 64 of mortgages, on page 410;

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of $1,000, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, according to the conditions of one (1) certain promissory note and ten (10) coupon interest notes all bearing even date with said mortgage;

And whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, duly assigned said mortgage and note to the American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by an instrument in writing, bearing date the 10th day of December, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 64 of mortgages, on page 410;

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum of $1,000, and interest thereon since the 1st day of July, A. D. 1893, and there is now due and owing upon said note and mortgage the sum of $1000, principal, and $87.50 interest to date of sale;

And said mortgagee has not commenced any proceedings at law or otherwise have been had or instituted to recover the same or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage and therein as follows, to-wit: The north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section twenty-two (22) in township one hundred and fifty (150) north of range number forty-one (41) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1894, at ten (10) o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount due upon said note and mortgage at the time of said sale and interest thereon, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of the foreclosure, an attorney's fee of twenty-five ($25.) attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Angus D. Brackett,
and Chas. R. Hamblin,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G1705-9 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 406

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St., C. E. MOSHER, Prop.

Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.

RAZORS HONED. If your razors are Razor Honed and cannot bring it, send it to me with 50 cents and your name and address and I will hone and return it.

Yours Respectfully, C. E. MOSHER.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.25
19 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Apricots	.25
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.25	16 lbs. Large, Fine Cooking Raisins for	.25
28 bars Victor Soap for	.25		
10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.25	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.90
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.25	28 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.90

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Extra Plums, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can | 10c | Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can | 18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. The Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	.20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	.18c
1 lb " " "	.25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	.23c
1 lb " " "	.30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	.25c
1 lb " " "	.35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	.28c
1 lb " " "	.40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	.33c

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

Grocery Department.

Before it snows,
You may need one of our

Rushford Wagons.

They are Made of . . . .

Good Timber,

And it is . . . .

Bone Dry.

They stand the wear and tear of good heavy work, and run light. As soon as it snows you will want a

SET OF BOBS OR A NICE CUTTER.

We will have some of the finest you ever saw here soon, and you should call and see them. They are fine enough for anyone to ride in, and so cheap anyone can afford to have one.

We are also selling

DIAMOND FEED MILLS AND VICTORY FANNING MILLS.

And other sensonable goods, very low. We deliver promptly

COAL AND WOOD.

Leave your orders early in the day.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON

Normal School & Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or R. S. KNUDSON,
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Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black deer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Dealers n all the leading—

McKinnon Block, Main Street, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

Choice Farm Lands for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office on Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If paid outside or Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Japs must have got onto Grover's little deal in Hawaii. At least they do not appear in any hurry to accept the mediation of our chief executive in the Chinese matters.

THERE'S to be another wolf hunt in Anoka county, and it is to be by Minneapolis gentlemen, too. We hope they will at least get one pelt to take back with them to the city by the water, and thus in a measure retrieve their lost ground of a year ago.

WE have to be satisfied with little crumbs of comfort in Polk county this fall, and have to one. The official count gives Eddy a gain in this county of 884 over Folz of two years ago, while Boen suffered a loss from his vote of 1892 of 539.

THE WARREN Register thus speaks of the late encounter: "The campaign of instructions waged by Owen, Donnelly, et al, was eminently successful. The people learned their lesson so well that they knew better than to place the state under the rule of the instructors and their destructive policies."

GOV. WAITE, of Colorado, never under a bigger mistake than when he supposed all women would support the Populist ticket. He was quite enthusiastic to have the ladies vote, but as they failed to cast their ballots for him, he now declares they should have some education in citizenship before they are privileged to vote. It looks like a case of "hoist by his own petard."

H. P. LOUGH, a money loaner of Fargo, is quoted by the Argus as saying that Eastern capitalists who had withdrawn their funds from North Dakota while it was under Populist rule, have written to him since election saying: "Now that the Republicans have redeemed your state you may send along your applications for loans as fast as you please." There is a whole political sermon in this brief sentence.

IN another column will be found a summarized report of the British delegates who visited Minnesota last summer. They all agree that mixed or diversified farming is the most profitable, and look for a great future for our fertile lands. They discourage the idea of large farms and suggest a smaller amount of land and better cultivation and attention, citing in support of this the experience of their own farmers and that of our eastern states.

HENRY WATTERSON must surely be jesting when he says in the Atlanta Constitution: "With the overwhelming verdict of the country against them; having been weighed in the balance and found wanting; after being repudiated by Democrats almost everywhere, would it not be the proper thing for the president and his entire cabinet to resign? The country has said in very emphatic tones that it would like to have them get out of the way." To be sure we had such a curiosity in Minnesota—a Democratic resignation—but then it was only done for effect, and in the belief that it would not be accepted.

THE Prison Mirror, a paper published by the inmates of the penitentiary at Stillwater, confines an editorial on the moral and religious training, or education, as they choose to call it, of children. Whether they are competent to speak on such a subject may be a matter of opinion, but that many of them are reaping the results of such neglect, there can be no doubt. The instance of the two boys recently hung in St. Paulis cited thus: "Take the case of the two young boys, just entering upon the threshold of man's estate, who were executed in St. Paul a few days ago, and what do we find; simply that they were ignorant of all that which goes to make the man, a moral education. It is not enough that man should know how to read and write; that he attend to several in science, art, or the many accomplishments that enter into life's employments, but he should be educated in spiritual things, through which a mighty Providence points out to us our destiny." Parents cannot be too careful as to where their children spend their leisure time, and especially evenings. It is only a short step from the street corner to the saloon, and only another step from the saloon to the penitentiary. If you don't know where your children are evenings, it is high time you found out.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

It seems almost impossible to believe our senses and the dispatches which record such atrocities as have been leuped upon that peaceful people, the Armenians. The inhuman conduct of Hernandez Cortez in Mexico, the barbarious Herod and the fires of the Spanish Inquisition pale before these modern acts of fiendishness. Maidens outraged and then stabbed to the heart; mothers with babes at their breasts turned overto the unfeathers of the bestial soldiery and then left to end with their infants planned to their still warm bodies by gore-stained bayonets; brides, raped and slain with their wedding veils still undoffed; baby girls mutilated by worse than beasts and then, with a sweep of a sword buried headless into the road. The Turks have always been considered as a bloodthirsty, murderous people, capable of almost any lawlessness, but the last act of those nomadic vampires, the Kurds, is what might have been expected of fiends from the bottomless pit; but never of human beings, and in this nineteenth century. And this was done by a lot of religious fanatics because the Armenians preferred their pure and simple worship, peaceful homes, chaste marriage relations and honor of women, to the Mussulman faith, with its degradation of woman, and profanation of the holy ties of home.

It is time the powers of Europe put a stop to the oppression of this people, and one word from them and such outrages would in all probability never occur again. The Turks have a healthy fear of England and would never dare permit such outrages if it was known that they would be visited with the punishment they deserve. In the name of the Christian religion and civilization Americn should protest against this outrage.

STRIKE COMMISSION REPORT.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland to inquire into and report upon the great railroad strike of last summer, known as the Pullman strike, and the causes which led up to it, have made their report.

They have not exercised the statesmanship and impartiality which could have been expected of such a body, and it is a question if they have not tried to please both sides, and pleased neither.

The strikers are set forth in the best possible light, while the General Managers' Association is scored for forming just such a combination as the strikers had formed, by their unions. This part is as might have been expected from the manner of taking evidence. The managers were subjected to a severe cross-examination, while the strikers were allowed to tell their story in pretty much their own way, and enabled to put the best possible face on their testimony. If organization is wrong in one instance, it is wrong in both, and if either, both organizations should have been put on an equal footing.

As to that part of the report dealing with the "moral tone" of railroad man, in which they censure, not only the scheme, but the promoters, we believe they are justified, as such schemes are wrong and un-American in principle, and lead to no end of trouble in their practical workings.

Their report on federal intervention and the maintenance of law and order is wishy-washy, distributing praise and blame, and finally disposing the subject with the simple quotation of the statutes governing such cases.

In the matter of prevention and cure they make some wholesome and judicious recommendations. They dispose of the idea of government ownership of railroads as impracticable, and not to be best interests of the country. A permanent strike commission is suggested, with similar powers to the inter-state commerce commission, and in order that the conclusions of this commission may be enforced it is desired to have the labor organizations incorporated, and in the event of their refusal to abide the mandate of the commission their charter be revoked. But in order to make this scheme operative it will be necessary to have the concurrence of labor organizations, of which there is much doubt. It is proposed that during the discussion of differences the employees be represented on the commission by one of their number, while the railroad be allowed a like representation. So far as this tends to reconciliation, it is all right, but the point they have signally failed to cover is the enforcement of obedience to the conclusions of the commission as regards employes.

Taken as a whole, the report is disappointing, as considerable was expected of this commission.

WE look with horror on the exploits of the Roman amphitheatre, and yet tolerate in this country something equally brutal — prize-fighting. Every little while a "knock out" results in death. This time "Con" Riordan is the victim, and "Bob" Fitzsimmons the murderer. A blow on the jaw sufficient to cause death cannot but be a heavy one, notwithstanding Fitzsimmons claim to the contrary. That it was not premeditated we do not believe, but Riordan is just as dead as though Fitzsimmons had purposely killed him, and any "sport" which affords one man an opportunity to kill another is heathenish and barbarous. Just so long as public sentiment upholds such brutality, just so long will we have "accidents" of this kind, and the law be found inequal to the suppression of it. There is something rotten in our social system which permits such exhibitions.

On Saturday afternoon while going down to the mill, the writer saw a small boy playing on the ice that fringes the bank across the river, while scarce twelve feet from him the river ran clear. The boy appeared to be a lad of 12 or 14 years of age, old enough to have known better, but he was playing about as unconsciously as though he was not in imminent peril, liable at any minute to slip into the water and break through the rotten ice. Had he fallen into the cold stream there would not have been one chance in a hundred for him to have been rescued, and yet for the sake of a few minutes enjoyment he was willing to risk his life. Parents cannot be too careful to see that their children do not venture upon the river while the ice is so unsafe. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" in cases of "accidental drowning," and if the boys will not take heed their parents should compel them to. As yet the ice on the river is utterly unsafe as a play ground.

ABOUT TOBACCO.

Cynical Sentiments as to Its Uses and Abuses and Its Narcotics.

Public sentiment is not unanimous in regard to the healthfulness of using tobacco. Everybody who saw the body of a negro upon whom a bogshead of tobacco fell from the third story of a New Orleans warehouse conceded that tobacco taken in large quantities is injurious.

Tobacco is said by some to have a demoralizing effect. An Indian man taught his dog, a very fine setter, to chew tobacco. Now the dog comes into the house by the back door, never scrapes his feet on the mat, never goes to church, is careless at his meals, and, in short, all goes with a lower grade of dogs and he is beginning to take an interest in politics.

A goat, it is well known, is fond of tobacco, but he freely gives away his butts.

All kinds of troubles and complications are ascribed to tobacco. It is said to cause tobacco blindness. Right we have never found any friends of ours to be afflicted with it when we have indiscriminately left a chobor of cigar exposed in our vest pocket.

Ladies generally object to smoking, but it takes an old smoker to get up on his ear and howl four blacked adjectives at the ruffian who is filling enough to smoke bad tobacco. If a woman's husband smokes, she should not pet him out, but let him down as easy as she would a smoking lamp.

The smoker, on the other hand, has many compensations. He could be a shipwrecked on a cannibal island, he is comforted by the thought that his body will be respected. The cannibals like to relish the flesh of a man who chews or smokes.

The man who smokes is not molested by mosquitoes. They can't stand smoking.—Detroit Free Press.

THE BEAR AND THE BRONCHO.

Tom Buckley Lassoed Brain and Then Boiled From the Right.

Tom Buckley was working on the spring roundup in the employ of one of the large cattle companies in southern Montana. While riding through a clump of bushes one day hunting cattle a full grown silver tip bear suddenly arose and confronted him. The only weapon at hand was his lariat, and with visions of juicy bear steak for the boys at supper around the mess wagon that night and a fine rug for the pretty schoolmarm he quickly loosened his rope and threw it. A few turns over the saddle horn, at the same time spurring his horse, and the shots came thick and very severe, for unluckily the bear's fore leg as well as his head was through the loop of the rope. Tom was afraid to drop the rope like a hot cake when the horse suddenly put his head down and started bucking in true broncho style.

Thomas didn't last long. He suffered when he struck the ground, but he did not linger in the vicinity to count up the extent of his injuries. He started for the top of a butte close at hand, and although an indifferent sprinter he managed to make very fair time.

Looking back from his position of comparative safety, he could see that both animals had become entangled in the rope and were having it out in great style, making frantic efforts to free themselves. The rope finally parted, and away they went in opposite directions, or as he expressed it, "They quit the country, hitting only the high spots."—Chicago Record.

A Woman's Argument.

How—You women have no right to the ballot for the simple reason that in case of a war you would not be able to fight.

She—Then why do you allow a man who is crippled to vote?

He—Why—e—if that isn't just like a woman to ask some such fool question as that.—Indianapolis Journal.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

In Most Cases They but Swell Republican Majorities.

The official returns for the state are nearly all in, and in almost every case they give an increased vote to the Republican column over former returns. The estimated figures were invariably too low. Below are given the totals for the principle officers as also the county of Polk:

Governor—	
Knute Nelson, Rep.	148,060
S. M. Owen, Pop.	87,545
G. L. Becker, Dem.	54,694
H. S. Hilleboe, Pro.	6,883
Lieutenant Governor—	
D. M. Clough, Rep.	145,172
Ed. Ludvig, Dem.	67,392
E. E. Lounsberg, Pop.	5,493
C. M. Way, Pro.	5,943
Secretary of State—	
Albert Berg, Rep.	151,906
H. J. Schreiner, Pop.	58,639
C. J. Haines, Dem.	71,079
C. O. Winger, Pro.	6,102
State Auditor—	
R. C. Dunn, Rep.	145,627
A. L. Strowbridge, Pop.	56,188
A. Biermann, Dem.	73,060
S. S. Johnson, Pro.	6,629
Chief Justice Supreme Court—	
A. T. Koerner, Rep.	148,922
W. Rowlerd, Pop.	58,307
C. A. Lambert, Dem.	64,183
F. L. Hampson, Pro.	5,871
Attorney General—	
H. W. Childs, Rep.	150,537
J. A. Keyes, Pop.	60,056
W. Breckenridge, Dem.	67,845
J. E. Child, Pro.	5,897
Chief Justice Supreme Court—	
C. M. Start, Rep.	152,780
Sumner Ladd, Pop.	59,657
Sherwood Smith,	72,822
Ass'te Justice Supreme Court—	
A. W. Collins, Rep.	151,846
John W. Willis, Pop.—Dem.	112,816
Clerk of Supreme Court—	
D. F. Bessey, Rep.	149,848
C. H. Johnson, Pop.	60,590
Thomas Kurtz, Dem.	66,909

Following are the official figures for the congressional districts:

First—	
J. A. Tawney, Rep.	22,650
C. MceIghen, Pop.	4,664
John Noonan, Dem.	10,469
Second—	
J. T. McCleary, Rep.	23,718
L. C. Long, Pop.	9,950
H. H. Baker, Dem.	7,049
H. S. Kellon, Pro.	93
Third—	
Joel P. Heatwole, Rep.	19,460
J. M. Bowler, Pop.	4,977
M. H. Dunn, Dem.	14,198
Fourth—	
J. A. Kiefer, Rep.	20,514
F. C. Clarke, Pop.	5,020
E. J. Darragh, Dem.	10,398
D. Morgan, Pro.	592
Fifth—	
Loren Fletcher, Rep.	22,465
E. J. Cahill, Pop.	7,440
O. T. Erickson, Dem.	11,536
T. M. Reinstad, Pro.	539
Sixth—	
C. A. Towne, Rep.	25,491
Thomas Shallenberger, Pop.	6,363
M. K. Baldwin, Dem.	10,190
Seventh—	
F. M. Eddy, Rep.	18,304
H. E. Boen, Pop.	17,420
Thomas M. McLean, Dem.	3,498
Ole Kenn, Pro.	2,598

In Polk County.

STATE TICKET.

Following are the official figures of the vote in Polk county:

Governor—	
Owen	2,062
Becker	4,057
Hilleboe	830
Lieutenant Governor—	
Clough	1,972
Ludvig	3,896
Lommen	826
Way	1,354
Secretary of State—	
Berg	2,000
Schreiner	1,078
Haines	3,773
Winger	155
State Auditor—	
Dunn	1,969
Strowbridge	1,078
Biermann	3,648
Johnson	877
State Treasurer—	
Gunderson	1,961
Turner	1,515
Lambert	3,648
Hampson	166
Attorney General—	
Childs	1,969
Keyes	1,078
Breckenridge	3,773
Child	741
Chief Justice Supreme Court—	
Start	1,967
Smith	3,764
Associate Justice Supreme Court—	
Collins	2,415
Willis	3,397
Clerk of Supreme Court—	
Bessey	1,959
Johnson	1,013
Kurtz	3,813
Congress—	811
First District.	
Tawney	1,945
McGhein	893
Noonan	3,737
Second District.	252
State Senator—	
D. Johnson	1,398
J. E. O'Brien	3,541
P. M. Hingtgen	3,033
Representatives—	
E. S. Lee	3,022
John Wright	1,841
C. J. Lee	1,468
C. Madson	1,346
C. Erickson	1,346
T. Knudson	3,753
Ole Hanson	2,264
S. J. Lee	3,128

COUNTY TICKET.

Auditor—	
John Gleason	3,383
Ole Ophelm	3,025
Treasurer—	
John P. Beaudry	1,889
Knute Ophelm	4,499
Sheriff—	
C. E. Comman	1,320
J. P. Cranmer	1,449
Andrew Henderson	4,288
Register of Deeds—	
Frank Hanson	3,022
Albert Winkelman	4,119
Judge of Probate—	
J. Walseth	1,749
T. E. Tyra	1,772
E. M. Benson	3,879
Surveyor—	
E. M. Stanton	2,286
C. Gunman	4,997
Surveyor—	
Ole Hanson	4,600
Coroner—	
J. E. Chesterman	1,909
Alex Robinson	886
J. Dwyer	1,719
Clerk of District Court—	
T. A. Randall	3,266
John Vig	1,334

Superintendent of Schools—	
Ida K. Hancock	3,648
Orville MacMillan	1,647
Commissioner, Second District—	
J. J. Hingtgen	185
Anton Lindem	436
Commissioner, Fourth District—	
Henry Worland	1,943
C. P. Dumars	436

COUNTY DIVISION.

	Yes.	No.
Red Lake County	2,222	3,638
Clearwater County	3,561	2,220
Columbus County	3,479	3,266
Eden County	2,278	3,726

The Hailer Proprietary Co. challenge the world to produce a better remedy for barb wire cuts, sores galls and wounds of all kinds, than their Barb Wire Liniment. It heals quickly, leaves no scar, does not irritate and keeps away the flies. Their faith in this truly wonderful liniment is so great, and its endorsements from thousands who have used it are so strong, that they absolutely guarantee it. Sold by F. L. Kennett, druggist.

Hniller's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Bought in each bottle to kill forty or more misery-making corns. Ten dollar's worth of comfort for 25c. As a do-corner it has no equal, and if it as one does not benefit you call upon F. L. Kennett and have your money returned.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [25-tf.]

A Yearly Newspaper.

What would you think of a yearly newspaper—one that is only printed once through the twelvemonth? There is at least two such in the world, and there may be more. One is called The Maritime Bulletin. It is issued every year at Prince of Wales' Cape, Bering strait, on the arrival at that isolated place of the yearly steamer. This brings news from the outer world, and the paper that has something to print besides its local news, that everybody knows at home. The other paper is printed in Paris, and it comes out once a year now, just to preserve its name, The Twentieth Century. Its publishers think that will be a very fine name for a journal when the nineteenth century is actually here, and for fear some one will get ahead of them in it they will issue their paper once a year until 1900, and thus be first in the field.—New York Times.

The Just Fear of God.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow man, we survive on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in a warm, double windowed, vestibuled train, having dining cars that remain with the train.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, more than 14,000 feet high. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of the country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba or write for rates and particulars to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn. [31-38]

Work For All Is England.

But it is the chemical trade which will benefit mostly from the new tariff, and a remarkable revival therein is anticipated, especially in soda, the duty on which is reduced from $35 to $12.50. The Weldon chemical manufacturers express like opinions. Mr. Morrison, local manager of the United Alkali company, does not expect the improvement immediately. He looks for the advantage to show itself gradually and not much before the end of the year. About 600 men have been stopped of late in the alkali works of Widnes, about 10 per cent of the whole, and most of those employed are working half time. Mr. Morrison anticipates that before long work will be found for all hands.—London Commerce.

Food For Thought.

With a crop of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1891, under McKinley protection, the average price was 88 cents per bushel. With a crop of only 400,000,000 bushels in 1893, under Democracy, it averages only 53 cents. Put this in your pipe, farmers, and think it over.

You Bet It Has.

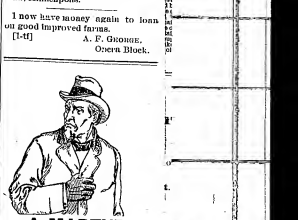
"What has this Democratic free trade congress done?" asked the rural stump speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass voice answered, "It has done the American people."—Washington Star.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

"Thrice Blessed" With good traveling accommodations is mankind to-day. But good is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The North-Western Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to loan, on good improved farms.

A. P. GROSBE.
Ocorn Block.



A MARTYR TO INDIGESTION

Cured by Using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Words of Comfort to All who Suffer from Dyspepsia.

"For years, I was a martyr to indigestion, and had about given up all hope of ever finding relief, as the complaint only seemed to grow worse instead of better under ordinary treatment. At last, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I here testify that after using only three bottles, I was cured. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this medicine to all similarly afflicted."—S. J. FRANKLIN BECK, Avoca, Ia.

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Beck and believe the statement he may make to be true."—W. J. MAXWELL, Druggist and Pharmacist, Avoca, Ia.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for general debility and, as directly as is claimed for it."—S. J. ADAMS, Ezell, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Skin Eruptions

and similar annoyances are caused by an impure blood, which will result in a more dreaded disease. Unless removed, slight impurities will develop into Scrofula, Eczema, Salt Rheum and other serious results of

Bad Blood

I have for some time been troubled with a severe blood trouble, for which I could get no relief. S. S. S. did me so good that I now take it regularly. S. S. S. with the most wonderful results and am enjoying the best health I ever knew. I have gained twenty pounds and my friends say they never saw me so well. I am feeling quite like a new woman.—MRS. MARY A. HOLLOWAY, Germantown, Columbia County, Ky., Aug. 28, 1894.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE FLOURS,

MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT—

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

THOROUGHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

18 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,

Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

WE HAVE WHAT, AND DO AS, WE ADVERTISE. . . . . .

Most Phenomenal Values on Record!

VISIT OUR

SPECIAL SALE.

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS

ALL MARKED DOWN TO

$10.00

MAIN STREET.

C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest---Personal Mention---Society Doings, Etc.

S. C. Bagley was in from Fosston, last week.

R. J. Montague was in St. Paul last Friday.

The farmers were rejoicing over 50 cent wheat last week.

O. Ommundson was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Lovely weather for early winter. That's what everybody says.

Wm. Murin went up to Fosston last week.

W. E. Kelsey took a trip out along the Fosston branch last week.

Mrs. Adolph Rauch, Sr., returned from a visit to her daughter at Fergus Falls, last week.

Ye Olde Folks concert next Tuesday night, Nov. 27th.

Hear the Æolian lady quartette at Ye Olde Folks Concert," Nov. 27th.

Dick White started on Thursday for a visit to his old home in Canada.

John Gleason was up from Fisher, last Thursday, arranging to move to Fosston.

Sheriff Grundysen returned on Saturday morning from a trip below.

J. Walker was down from Keystone on Friday returning home on Saturday.

A. C. Cowing started for the woods for a bit of a hunt on Saturday morning.

The city council met on Friday evening to arrange to advertise for the sale of city bonds.

Ole Narveson was down from Crookston visiting his daughter Mrs. A. Holmboe, last week.

Dick Roberts writes of the arrival of a fine baby boy at his home in St. Paul last week.

Ed. Ross, Collins' genial hackman river welcomed the arrival of a little daughter on Saturday morning.

Henry Peterson sports a new delivery wagon that came to him from St. Louis one day last week. It is a daisy.

Almost at the last moment Mrs. Richard Toutant decided not to go east with her mother Mrs. Hawkins, so Frank had to volunteer to take her place.

Hank Murray met with a painful accident on his run on Friday by which he sustained a severe sprain of the ankle.

The case of John O'Brecht vs. Toby Valner came up in Justice Gossman's court on Friday, resulting in the discharge of the defendant.

The Illustrated American for the week ending November 24, devotes three pages and a number of illustrations to the recent sham battle at Fort Snelling.

Judge Ives finished the term of district court at Ada last week and returned home on Saturday morning. The term of district court for Polk county opens on Dec. 3d.

H. B. Laughlin, postmaster of Fisher, and James Bain, one of the substantial farmers of that district were in town Friday last on business.

The Buckingham house, near the Seventh street bridge, recently damaged by fire, has been reconstructed and is now nearly as good as new.

Mrs. Frank Hawkins and daughter, Mrs. Richard Toutant, leave this week for a prolonged visit to their old home in Maine. This will be the first visit in thirteen years.

Monday last was had a call from A. W. Foss, of the Thirteen Towns, Fosston. Mr. Foss is saguine that Populism will not blossom in this county in the future as it has in the past.

J. S. Nichols came up on Saturday morning from his home in Liberty to figure out with his Populist friends the problem "where are we at?" He thinks the United States produced a bigger crop of Republicans this year than anything else.

Mrs. A. D. Stephens received the sad news on Friday that her father, Mr. Cameron, had a stroke of apoplexy. Her sister, Miss May Cameron, left for home on the next train and on Saturday evening Mrs. S. followed her.

J. S. Nichols saw the Beltrami fire as far away as his house near Fertile on Saturday morning and correctly located it at Beltrami, though what building of course he could not say until he reached Crookston.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

Dick Carney came down from Euclid on Friday evening and left for the woods on Saturday morning. He will attend to blacksmithing in Bagley's camp this winter.

For the benefit of those who desire to hear the great Salvationist, Gen. Ballington Booth, the Minnesota railroads have made a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to Minneapolis for Nov. 27, 28 and 29.

A pleasant social hop was held at Grand Army hall last Thursday evening, participated in by many of our young people, who unite in saying that they had a grand, good time.

Do not fail to hear "Ye Clubbe," which includes the leading singers of the city, all dressed in "ye goode olde tyme" costumes, who will entertain all comers with musick of ye olde tyme songs at ye greate Olde Folks concerte next Tuesday eve, Nov. 27.

The railroad company are putting in a new bridge over Sixth street that will be a decided improvement over the one they have had there. It will not have those dangerous and unsightly posts in the center of the roadway and will be better every way.

W. G. Faller brought down five carloads of hay from Warren, last week. He has been quite extensively engaged in the hay business this year, putting up some 800 or 900 tons in all. He has sold some here and sent some away to Duluth and Superior markets.

Knute Nerland, who has for some time been attending bar for T. G. Thompson, has resigned his position and goes to Phenix, Arizona. He has been in quite poor health, which is his main reason for wanting a change of climate. His friends wish him a safe journey and restoration to health.

The Grand Forks Daily Herald of Sunday contains the following amusing yet serious item: "Some time ago The Herald made note of the fact that a case of probably genuine Asiatic leprosy had been located in the western part of the county. A few days ago the victim, Chris Olson, a boy of sixteen, was taken to the county poor house at Arvilla. As soon as the inmates discovered that one of their number was a leper it is alleged that seven of them suddenly recovered their health and took a hasty departure from the institution. The county could hardly object to this outcome of the affair, but Supt. Fadden is also mourning the loss of the cook who suddenly discovered a better situation elsewhere."

The editor having reached the JOURNAL that Knute Nerland took a bride away with him, a visit to the clerk of the court's office revealed the fact that he had procured a marriage license at least.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Once more The North-Western Line—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.—announces the arrangements with Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways for the annual Holiday Excursions to Canada via St. Paul and Chicago.

Tickets will be on sale at stations in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the following dates: In Manitoba every day from November 30th to December 31st, 1894, and in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota on November 20th and 27th; December 4th, and every day from December 10th to 31st, inclusive, at the following rates:

$40 for the round trip to Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario. To points East of Montreal tickets will be sold at slightly increased rates.

Trains from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba arrive in Minneapolis and St. Paul early in the morning in ample time to connect with the day train

via "THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE,"

which leaves Minneapolis 7:20 a. m., St. Paul 8:00 a. m. Daily, arrives Chicago 9:30 p. m., making connections with late trains out of Chicago for the East. Luxurious Parlor Car on Day Train Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago.

Other trains via The North-Western Line for Chicago leave as follows:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS leaves Minneapolis 6:45 p. m., St. Paul 6:25 p. m., Daily Except Sunday. Arrives Chicago 8:00 a. m. Has FREE Reclining Chair Car.

NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED leaves Minneapolis 7:30 p. m., St. Paul 8:10 p. m., arrives Chicago 9:30 a. m. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches. THE FINEST TRAIN THAT RUNS ON WHEELS.

For the popularity of The North-Western Line would refer you to the large number of people who have enjoyed its first-class services to Chicago en route to Canada in former years.

For full information and illustrated folders FREE call on your local agent or address

M. M. WHEELER,
Traveling Agent,
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or T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

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As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

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Saskatchewan Valley,

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DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving

BARGAINS.

THAT'S OUR SPECIALTY.

Respectfully yours,

A. HOLMBOE.

A LEADER OF THE 400

COMMODORE GERRY HAS A UNIQUE AND INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

He Has Many Fads and Is Particularly Interested In Yachting and the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of Which He Is President.

Commodore Elbridge Thomas Gerry, who has recently figured in many heated encounters over the rights and wrongs of children, is a grandson of that Elbridge Gerry who signed the Declaration of Independence, was governor of Massachusetts and invented the justly oeslaimated "gerrymander." He laid off a congressional district so as to include in it all the strong Federalist sections, and as it bore a ludicrous resemblance to a salamander the wits of that day combined the words and gave us a title only too familiar in these days.

The family has always been hard headed and strong of will, and Governor Gerry's father was a truly obstinate Englishman who came over to Marblehead as a merchant and was a noted man there from the start.

He got rich, however, and the family has been growing richer ever since. The present Gerry printed millions and married millions more, taking one of the richest ladies of the famous Livingston family. In New York he is popularly rated at $30,000,000 and pays over $100,000 taxes yearly on his real estate.

COMMODORE ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

His favorite diversion is in his famous steam yacht, which cost over $400,000, and he got his title by being elected commodore of the New York Yacht club.

He is a devout Episcopalian and a lawyer, but does not work at it much and devotes most of his activities to the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he has been president since 1879. He began this work as counsel for the Aid society in 1870 and was chief founder of the new society in 1874.

He was born in New York city on Christmas day, 1837, and few men of his age are so vigorous. Since he took charge of it the society has taken over 21,000 children out of the slums or away from cruel parents and guardians and furnished them with good homes, has prosecuted about 1,000 men and women for mistreating children and convicted many. Little tots who could scarcely walk on their emaciated legs were taken from the streets, where their worthless parents had driven them to beg, peddle or sell newspapers, and thousands of these are now healthy, happy and well to do young men and women. But he has had great trouble with his agents, as every man must who undertakes any reform in the slums of New York. Again and again he has found that they were bribed or badly influenced in other ways. Then there would be an explosion, a general reconstruction and a new start.

So far the general public was with him, but when he sought to prevent children from appearing on the stage there was a great difference of opinion. He succeeded in securing the passage of a law prohibiting children from singing or dancing in public unless with the approval of the society. This made him a veritable censor of the stage, and a great fight there has been about it. Many a child which was to sing a song or do a little dance in public had to first go through a rehearsal where the commodore was all the audience, and in many cases he has put a veto on the performance. The mayor has often opposed him, and the police have been unfriendly, but his vote is final. In 1888 he caused Mayor Hewitt to revoke the license of Josef Hoffman, the 11-year-old pianist, and in defense of his action made sweeping charges against the drama generally.

He said that a law legalizing child acting would be a law for the destruction of morals and incidentally added that New York city contained 9,000 saloons and 56,000 varieties of disorderly lives. Then there was a storm. Good judges think, however, that he proved his case. When, however, he followed this with a broadside to the effect that the American people are deteriorating and that the schools in cities are to blame largely the cause of it, he once more had the good people to contend with. He stood up strenuously for his views and explained that the trouble was that the schools were controlled by a political machine, and that the only remedy was to go back to the time honored custom of teaching religion in them.

The commodore is one of the central muscles of the inner ring of the Four Hundred, which is said to contain but 15 families, the Livingstons at the head. The five republicans are descent from a famous colonial or revolutionary family, inherited wealth, culture, intellect and an unbroken family record for honesty, patriotism and morality. The Gerrys have had this record for 164 years and the Livingstons for 260 years in America and 120 years before that in Scotland, and as the commodore married a Livingston his beautiful daughter and only child is properly ranked as a princess royal of the Four Hundred.

GREAT LABOR UNION.

Question of Uniting All Organizations in One Body Discussed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The K. of L. were in session three hours, adjourning just before 1 o'clock. The morning session was consumed in listening to an address by George Howard, vice president of the American Railway union, who had been specially invited to attend the session of the convention. Mr. Howard presented a proposition for the consolidation of all the different labor organizations of the country into one vast body, under a single board of managers and with an amalgamation of interests. He believed that if such a plan were adopted, labor would be benefitted and would be in a position the more completely to have its wrongs redressed and the more speedily to obtain its rights.

Grand Master Sovereign also spoke in favor of the plan proposed by Mr. Howard, which he recommended as possessing elements of advantage that it would not be well to overlook. No business was transacted during the session, but there was a general discussion of views on the proposition of Howard.

Debs' Case Postponed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—President Debs and Secretary Kelliher of the American Railway union appeared before Judge Grosscup, in the United States district court, to plead to the indictments returned against them for conspiracy in connection with the great railway strike. Owing to the absence of Judge Woods the case was continued to Dec. 4, when arguments of the defense to quash the indictment will be heard. Should the motion to quash be overruled, the hearing will be had on Jan. 5.

MOVING THE CROP.

Vast Quantities of Wheat on the Great Northern Line.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 17.—Superintendent C. H. Jonks of the Great Northern says it will take at least 30 days yet to move the immense wheat crop on the Valley lines. The pressure and demand for cars amounts almost to a blockade. In addition to the company's own large equipment and 500 cars leased from the Soo, a large number of cars have just been secured from the Burlington, but the facilities are yet scarcely equal to the demand. Since farming machine has stopped plowing farmers are rushing wheat into market. Another month will see the bulk of the crop in the market. Shipments out of stock are for the most part finished.

NON-PARTISAN COMMISSION.

Mayor Hopkins Will Create One to Look After the Police.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—As a result of the agitation of the question of police reform, Mayor Hopkins has announced his determination to create a non-partisan commission to control the department. Heretofore the department has been under the absolute control of the mayor, and the method adopted is, Mayor Hopkins says, the only one which could effectually force the police force from politics. He will appeal to the legislature for the enactment of laws that will make the change permanent.

News May Touch.

FITZSIMMONS, Nov. 14.—Justice Dean of the state supreme court handed down an opinion in the case of John Hysong et al vs. Sheriff Gallinger of Guilford borough, an appeal from Judge Barker, of the courts below, who refused an injunction to prevent teaching in the public schools dressed in the garb of their order. Justice Dean affirms Judge Barker's decision.

The Childish Voice Too Much.

A good story is told of Signor Foli, the famous basso. Once upon a time he was singing "The Rats." When a child-like voice from somewhere in the stalls suddenly piped in and attempted to organize an impromptu duet. Unfortunately the next line of the song was: "Hark! What sound is that which breaks upon mine ear?" This so tickled the fancy of the great vocalist that he burst into a hearty fit of laughter and left the platform, followed by the pianist. Twice they came back and attempted to proceed, but finally they had to give it up in despair, much to the amusement of the audience.

Teachers Will Strike.

The teachers of cooking in the Boston public schools are paid $45 for their first year's work, with an annual increase of $48 until the maximum of $744 is reached. The director of the cooking schools is paid $1,000.

CELLULOID FASHION PLATES.

You Can Will Them In With a Background of Neat Cloth.

One of the cleverest exhibitions of the fertile Yankee brain which has been put upon the market recently is a set of fashion plates for tailors. These plates are printed upon sheets of celluloid. Each sheet is 19¼ inches long and 7¾ inches wide. Before the printing is made these sheets are as transparent as glass.

There are six sheets in a set. Upon one is a print of a fashionable pair of trousers, and upon the others full length figures of men dressed in the accepted style of clothing. One print shows the single breasted sack suit, another the double breasted sack suit, another the regulation three button cutaway suit, another the one button cutaway suit for stout men, and the last a fashionable overcoat. In each figure the print of a man, and he is hatted and gloved and provided in some with a cane.

The prints seem to be made at first in black outline, with all the proper shades to show the creases and folds as they should be in well fitting garments. All the parts of the figures except the garment or garments which each figure is to display particularly are then filled in with appropriate colors, and the background around the figures is filled in solidly with gold bronze.

Looked at casually, one does not discover the peculiarity of the plates at once. Hold one up to the light, and it will be seen that the parts devoted to garments are as clear as glass, except for the light shading which indicates folds or creases. Lay one of them over a piece of cloth, and the lines of the plates becomes manifest at a glance. The texture of the cloth shows through clearly, and the figure appears to be clothed in perfect fitting garments of the underlying material.

Do you wonder how a suit, an overcoat or a pair of trousers of some certain cloth would appear when made up, you place a plate over it, and, lo, there is the garment in all its perfection. That is the purpose of the novel fashion plates.—New York Sun.

AN ODD WATERING TROUGH.

Whole Generations of Biddies Get Drink From an Indian Mortar.

The notice made by an Indian woman pounding corn in a rock mortar enabled the brave old fighter, Colonel Benjamin Church, to secure the person of Annawan, the right hand man of King Philip, in 1676. There is hardly a town included in the Nipmuc country but has one or more of these crude pills of the red men. Grafton or Harrumanisco holds an immense one on the road to Kitville, not far from the last settlement of that tribe and near the battlefield on Keith hill, where Philip's men came to grief. There were certain places resorted to by the Indians for growing their corn, and as far as their tillage extends they were usually on the hillsides.

Some of the small mortars have no doubt been removed from their original places, but others remain where they were used, their site as unchanged as the soapstone vessels used by the Nipmucs are of various sizes and have been numerously found in Millbury and Sutton. Along the streams, in clefts of rocks and on the highest points of land they have been unearthed, many broken and others in perfect condition. I have in mind one which lies in the virgin forest of Millbury, weighing perhaps 75 pounds and within 50 rods of Ramshorn stream. All that is known of its history is that the occupants of the farm had for generations used it as a watering trough for beasts.—Worcester Gazette.

Hiram Powers' Birthplace.

As beautiful in its small way as any foreign ruin is the birthplace of Hiram Powers, America's first great sculptor. Unlike the relics of prehistoric Europe, it is a "civilized ruin," which shows that young America is growing old. Nestling among the verdant hills of Woodstock, Vt., a ruined foundation and a great chimney, overgrown with wild grape vines, which have also climbed to the top of the old balsam tree that once shaded the homestead doorway, mark the site of "the old Hiram Powers place." It overlooks one of Vermont's most fertile valleys and the winding Ottaquechees, on the other side of which the imaginative genius of the boy Powers was wont to see the splendid and glistening form of a beautiful woman, which he repeatedly tried to reach and which in later years he so materialized in his "Greek Slave."—Boston Commonwealth.

Michael Angelo.

Michael Angelo was equally great as painter, sculptor and architect. In order to paint figures properly he devoted 10 years to the study of anatomy alone. His monument to Pope Julius II. was on so grand a scale that the Church of St. Peter in Rome was altered with a view to affording a suitable place for its reception. The tomb was afterward modified in plan and placed in another church. His "Last Judgment" required seven years to execute and was finished when the artist was 60 years old. A few weeks before his death the aged artist was met one day in the street walking through the snow with great difficulty. When asked where he was going, he replied, "To school to try and learn something."

"There is No Royal Road To public favor any more than to learning. This is true, in all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The Northwestern Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and The Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

"The King Bee Of Railway trains in the Northwest and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train the day of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

Canadian Excursions.

On Nov. 20th and 27th, Dec. 4th and daily from Dec. 10th to 31st inclusive the Great Northern Railway will sell round trip excursion tickets from Crookston to Eastern Canada on basis of $40.00 to Montreal and intermediate points. For full information apply to J. H. Griffin agent at Crookston or F. I. Whitney, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

[30-32]

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. (5)

REV. O. H. POWER.

Profoundly Grateful

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured

A Chicago Clergyman's Faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer, and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 70 years of age, and I work like a tiger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommend it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic troubles.

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained. With grateful acknowledgement to C. I. Hood & Co." REV. O. H. POWER, 264 Ellsworth Street, Chicago, Illinois. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per box.

L. E. GOSSMAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Fournel Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, sent free will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

VIGORINE (pronounced vig-o-reen) is a powerful, quick acting, yet harmless remedy for Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Impotency, Lost Vitality, Impaired Memory, Wasting Diseases and all Female Weaknesses. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure or refund the Money. Don't be frightened into buying something else because it is cheaper. Vigorine is the original and only genuine. Insist on having VIGORINE or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, $1.00 a bottle, six bottles, $5.00. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists, or by mail. Address, VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., 1 Vigorine Building, Cor. Clark and Madison Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Sold by R. L. Durant.

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Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

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$1 per Dozen

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My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

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Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.)

(Last publication Thursday, Dec. 6th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by James Moore, mortgagor, to John M. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated November 14th, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of November, 1892, at 12:00 o'clock P. M. in book "W" of Mortgages, on page 332 to 34.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred seventy-five dollars, principal and interest, and seventy-five ($75) dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage.

No action or proceeding at law said mortgage will be instituted by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the court house in said county, in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the fifteenth day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

Dated October 25th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN M. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.

C. A. Nye, Attorney for Mortgagee,

Moorhead, Minn.

[30-34]

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

Duluth

Fargo,

Grand Forks

and Winnipeg

TO—

HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West	7:30 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Portland and Superior,	7:55 p.m.

Have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

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A. C. WILKINSON,

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Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00

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Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

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Write your name and number Five Packages. We have nothing to sell. Send to Kolin, Germ., etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card in every package of Lion Coffee.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Barnes & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

LIARS IN POLITICS.

DEMOCRATS AT WASHINGTON DISSEMINATE FALSEHOODS.

A Complete Exposure of Their Modes and Methods—False Statements Concerning Advances In Wages and the Employment of Labor—A Homecamp.

A dispatch sent out from Washington, dated Sept. 24, by the Democratic congressional committee et the capital shows that it has resorted to the task of circulating lies by the wholesale, though it is certain the circulation is not much of a task for Democratic campaigners, coming more as a natural gift than a task.

Endeavoring to grope their way out of the slough of "perjury and dishonor," into which they are submerged up to their throttles, they grasp at any kind of a weed in their mad endeavor to avoid suffocation in the mire or extinction in the political quicksand that is beneath them.

They are trying to make the workers of the country believe that prosperity exists on every hand; that wages are being advanced just as rapidly as the employers can make out the higher pay rolls; that new factories are being built, old ones enlarged or improved—in fact, that the Gorman tariff is spreading peace, plenty and prosperity throughout the land.

In the statement issued from Washington Sept. 4 is one paragraph which we quote as follows:

"Rawitser Bros. of Stafford Springs, Conn., are mentioned as having satisfied with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 26 per cent advance in wages."

It is a very easy matter to find out the truth or falsity of such a statement, and it is rather surprising to know that Democratic campaigners, ordinarily of an average intellect, should descend to such gross perversion of facts, which, upon reflection, they themselves must own can be promptly exposed. Read the reply of Messrs. Rawitser Bros. of Stafford Springs, Conn., as follows:

RAWITSER & BRO., WOOL MANUFACTURERS, } STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.

DEAR SIR—We employ about 600 hands at present, and, as stated in trade, we generally employ about 600. From the 1st of July, 1893, to 1st of July, 1894, we have not employed more than 400 at any time, and those not more than half time in the average. During the hard times we were obliged to reduce wages throughout, and some of our weavers were paid 1¾ cents per yard in place of 2½, but when most of the mills in town got orders for some of their product after a long idleness, and a great many families had left town in the meantime, we found it necessary to raise the price for weaving to 2 cents per yard in order to keep our weavers and fill the orders we had accepted. Business is not good, and we think wages will be decidedly lower before a great while. Very truly,

RAWITSER & BRO.

This great Democratic boom of a 26 per cent advance in wages amounts, then, to resolve itself into the fact that the firm in question, instead of employing 800 hands on full time, as it used to do under undistorted protection, has not employed more than 400 at any time, and those not more than half time on the average during the 12 months ending July 1, 1894. It further appears that during the hard times brought about by the threat of free trade through the Democratic party the wages of the 400 weavers who were fortunate enough to be kept at work had been reduced from 2½ to 1¾ cents per yard.

It further appears that the advance that has recently been made was from 1¾ to 2 cents per yard, an advance of one-quarter cent per yard, and by no means a 26 per cent advance. It further appears that where 800 weavers were, under undisturbed protection, receiving 2½ cents per yard for their work at one time, there have been only 400 working for 1¾ cents per yard. Busy hands are now only receiving 2 cents per yard, which is one-quarter of a cent per yard less than they notually did receive before the threat of free trade cast its blight upon the woolen manufacturing industry.

This is a specimen of the deliberate lying and falsification to which the Democratic party is compelled to descend in the efforts to enrapture the people into a belief that the country is prosperous, whereas they themselves know that the reverse is the case, and that under the Democratic party, are the direct cause of the existing industrial depression. They lie by the wholesale.

Lessons From Importers.

"Great reductions on account of new tariff bill."

Yes, great reductions in work and in opportunities of employment, great reductions in wages and inability to buy the cheap things so industriously advertised.

"Great resumption of industry. Our store is crowded daily."

Our industries are not helped when the importer's store is crowded. It is the whir and rattle of the loom and the spindle and the hum of productive machinery that helps our industries. Activity in the importer's shop means activity of industry in Europe, not in America.

When Shall We Three Meet Again?

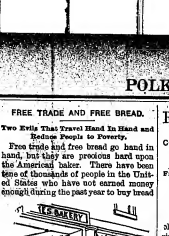
Democratic Theory Questioned.

If foreign farmers can ship their produce into our markets and undersell the produce of American farms, how will it profit our farmers to ship American produce to those same markets—the markets of the world?

FREE TRADE AND FREE BREAD.

Two Evils That Travel Hand In Hand and Reduce People to Poverty.

Free trade and free bread go hand in hand, but they are precious hard upon the American baker. There have been tens of thousands of people in the United States who have not earned money enough during the past year to buy bread



1892.

1894.

with. There have been tens of thousands fed by charity, who have had the free loaf passed out to them by the New York World, which first urged the people to vote for a policy that would deprive them of work and force them to beg, starve, steal or be the recipients of charity. The next step of the organ of destruction was to seize upon its ruinous handiwork and make capital out of it by inaugurating a great advertising scheme for itself at the expense of the wage earners. People would rather go to the bakery and buy their own bread than have it doled out to them by charity. It would be better for the baker too. The baker cannot sell so many loaves over his counter when his customers are being fed by charity with bread contracted for in large quantities at a cheap price. The men who get free bread are dragged down to their condition of poverty by the great advertising schemers who also help to ruin the business of the retail bakery. Both the baker and the people would rather have the good old days of 1892 than the free trade and free bread days of 1894.

The Grange In Politics.

The tariff policy of the National Grange was announced in 1892 in these words: "The Grange has a tariff policy; it is the principle of equality as found in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed to us in the constitution. Hence the Grange has unitedly insisted that all tariff laws shall 'protect' the product of the farm as well as the product of the factory." All honor to the Patrons of Husbandry. Let them vote as they teach. In the political campaign in Ohio in 1888 for the election of a governor, etc., the Democratic state executive committee issued a circular saying:

"The wool producing interest has a perfect right to demand of the United States government: 1. That it shall receive at such consideration and encouragement as are shown to any other interest whatsoever. 2. That as protection, by means of taxing importation of raw wool, has thus far proved highly beneficial to the farmers of Ohio, as evidenced by the continuous increase in the numbers and values of their flocks, this protection shall not be withdrawn as long as protective policy is pursued by the United States."

This was good doctrine then for all parties. It is good now.

How Savings Banks Grew.

During 88 years of protection the number of savings banks in the United States has increased by 752, the number of depositors by 4,136,729, the total amount of money deposited by $1,025,870,452, the average amount of money due to each depositor by $154.42, while the average amount of deposits has increased by $21.88 per capita of our population. There could be no surer proof of the progress of the country and of the prosperity of the people under protection than the facts here gleaned from the records of the savings banks.

Costly Democratic "Principles."

It cost "a trifle of £10,000,000 sterling" (£10,000,000) to interpret the German tariff so that goods in bond before its enactment might subsequently be admitted free of duty. "no small sum to pay for a principle." It costs $6,000,000 a year to pay a bounty to Hawaiian sugar producers, while the country contract with American sugar producers is 'repealed. Democratic "principles" are costly to the American people. Need we have them any longer?

About Five Pounds.

A bushel of wheat bought 20 pounds of sugar under McKinley protection. It buys only ten pounds of sugar under the first step toward free trade. How much will it buy with the absolute free trade that is promised to the farmer?

Too Many Good Things.

"Drought and Democracy coming at the same time is an unparalleled calamity," writes a farmer from Farragut, Ia.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT

COMPLETE REVOLUTION LIKELY TO RESULT

From Recent Experiments by the Government on the Lower Mississippi—Successful Dredging of Sandbars May Keep the River Open All Winter.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—A complete revolution of the government system of river improvement is in prospect. Plans to that end have already been made, and some experimental work accomplished, which promises mutual benefit to St. Louis and the entire country.

The subject of dredging the Mississippi river along its whole navigable length is now receiving the earnest consideration of the members of the Mississippi river commission, three members of which are at present on an inspection tour of the big stream from this city to the gulf. Dredging the bars which at this season constitute a

Sore Hindrance to Navigation,

is a matter of deep concern to all the commercial interests of the central basin of states, and the announcement that plans are being perfected whereby a regular and continuous system of keeping the Mississippi free from these obstacles will be received with much satisfaction by thousands of people who are vitally interested in uninterrupted navigation at all seasons.

The commissions' committee on dredges and dredging, composed of Colonel Henry Flindt of this city, and Major B. H. Harrod of New Orleans, some time ago authorized and caused to be constructed a dredge for experimental purposes, and for the incidental improvement of the channel.

Two Experiments.

Thus far but two experiments of any consequence have been made. The first was at Cherokee bar, below Cairo, where a new channel was made, affording seven feet of navigable water, where only four and one-third feet had existed before the work began. The second trial of the machine's capacity was made at Devil's island, just above Cape Girardeau, with the same excellent result, although the conditions existing at the latter place were pretty bad.

It may be said, however, that this incidental work is no measure of the dredge's capacity if it were used continuously for the sole purpose of improving navigation.

Prospects Are Excellent.

The dredge now used is the first ever constructed here, although the same machine with some modifications has long been used upon the rivers of Germany with remarkable success. It is said at the office of the commission that the outlook for the establishment of a permanent dredging force with all needed apparatus was encouraging, and that river men could reasonably look forward to a clear channel from St. Louis to the gulf at all seasons, within a period of two years.

OUT OF ALL PROPORTION.

The Bureau of Engraving Takes Exception to the Postage Stamp Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Officials of the bureau of printing and engraving think that the complaint of the inferior quality of the new postage stamps printed by the bureau are disproportionate to the grounds for dissatisfaction. Claude M. Johnson, chief of the bureau, admits that some of the product of the establishment is not up to the standard, but says: "Today we are printing as good stamps after three months' experience in the work as the American Bank Note company did after 20 years. There are naturally more or less difficulty in teaching the new workman all the processes of stamp making, but that a part of the product was more or less experimental, but all difficulties have been overcome. The stamps using the most modern machines, some of them invented here, is putting the best materials into the stamps, and in securing the best results, as we can distinguish to any fair minded person. We have redeemed all stamps which have been returned, and stand ready to exchange any others which do not prove satisfactory."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Twenty-first Annual Convention in Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—The 21st annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union assembled in the Epworth hall shortly after 10 o'clock. Frances Willard presiding. The decorations of the big auditorium were artistic and profuse. After the preliminary work of the convention was completed Miss Willard delivered her annual address, which was received by the delegates, especially her with the two great bodies, the National W. C. T. U. and the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. would soon come together.

The annual report of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, showed receipts: Dues, $14,704.99; other contributions, $11,824.41; total, $26,019.35; disbursements, $25,980; balance in treasury, $5,681 18. There are no outstanding bills.

W. C. T. U. Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The entire morning session of the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. convention was taken up by the election of officers. The results are as follows: National president, Mrs. C. C. Alford, Bernardstown, Mass.; vice president, Mrs. T. B. Walker, Minneapolis; general secretary, Mrs. Theodore C. Porter, Cariboo, Me.; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Ingham, Cleveland.

Lexow Investigation to Resume.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Senator Lexow, of the senate investigating committee said that the investigation had been positively postponed until Dec. 1. "When we resume it will be just where we left off. We will open again in the city, adjourn at our way and go even keel, I hope."

NO LONGER IN DOUBT.

The Sugar Tax Adds $60,000,000 to the Burdens of the Poor People.

The bounty on raw sugar was 2 cents per pound, and the tariff duty is now 40 per cent ad valorem, or less than 2 cents per pound. Should we not, therefore, have cheaper sugar now than under the McKinley law?

ONE IN DOUBT.

The present duty on raw sugar will average 1.20 cents per pound on a basis of 3 cents as the average value of all raw sugar that we import. This duty must be applied to all the sugar that we consume, because the market value of our domestic sugar will correspond with that of the duty paid imported sugar. Applying this duty of 1.20 cents to the 4,245,209,500 pounds that we consumed last fiscal year we have a total charge to the people of $52,118,514. The bounty of 2 cents per pound was chargeable only on the quantity of domestic sugar produced in this country, being 412,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Where the bounty cost the people only $12,000,000 the new duty will cost $52,000,000 on the basis of our present consumption, making an additional charge for sugar of $40,000,000 to be paid by the people as the result of the Democratic policy on sugar. That is why sugar will now cost the people more money than under the McKinley tariff, and the producers of domestic sugar will also receive less protection to the extent of four-fifths of a cent on every pound of sugar that they produce.

LABOR REAPED THE HARVEST.

Increase In Earnings Over Cost of Materials Nearly $2.40 Per Hand Under Protection.

In 1860, under the free trade policy, $785 of capital and $700 worth of raw material gave employment to one hand; who produced $1,438 in finished goods. The value of products over cost of material was $655. Of this sum labor received $369, or about 44⅘ per cent, while capital had $286, or about 55⅘ per cent for expenses and profits.

In 1890, under the protective policy, it required $1,385 of capital and $1,000 worth of raw material for each hand employed. The finished product amounted to $1,988, or $893 above cost of material. Of this amount labor received $485, or about 54⅘ per cent, while capital had $408, or about 45⅘ per cent, receiving in the interest of labor the division of 108 products.

While the capital required to keep one hand employed had to be increased 76 per cent from 1860, under a free trade policy, to 1890, under protection, and the needed raw material was one-third greater, the product of labor was only increased 55 per cent. The increase in earnings over the cost of material was $243 per hand. Of this increase labor received in increased wages $196, while capital only received $47 as its share of this gain. It will thus be seen that labor has secured the greater portion of the benefits of improved machinery and methods.

Why Real Estate Is Cheap.

A witness in court at Dubuque a few days ago injected some politics into his answers of a cross questioner and exhibited the feelings of a good many Democrats throughout the country. The name of the witness was Ward, and this is the course of the evidence:

"Mr. Ward, did I understand you to say that land is not worth as much now as it was in 1892?"

"Yes, sir. That's what I said."

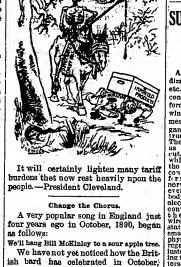
"Will you please tell the court why it is not worth as much now as two years ago?"

"Well, since Cleveland was elected the price of land and everything else has gone to the devil."

This answer brought down the house, and Democrats and Republicans alike in the court grew red in the face trying to keep from laughing outright.

"Are you a Republican, Mr. Ward?"

"No, sir, but if things keep on the way they are now I don't think it will be long before I will be one."—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.



It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people.—President Cleveland.

Change the Chorus.

A very popular song in England just four years ago in October, 1890, began as follows:

We'll hang Bill McKinley to a sour apple tree.
We have got him, and we notice how the British bard has celebrated in October, 1894, the passage of our latest tariff bill, but would suggest the following, beginning:

We'll bamboo Billy Wilson on a bit of British tree.

The chorus might be re-echoed from our own shores by the thousands of wage earners who have been deprived of work during the past 18 months while Billy Wilson was sharpening his appetite for thus British bangnet.

Louisiana Missionary Hymn.

Protection's light is breaking
The darkness disappears.
The Democrats are walking
In the pestilential vapors.
Each breeze which sweeps the cane fields
Brings tidings from "down there"
Of planters in commotion
Prepared for bounty war.
—Monticello (Ills.) Republican.

A Big Inducement For Cash

AT

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

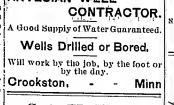
Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - - Minn

C. A. FISCHER,



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Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Breech, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Stocking. Work done on bicycles and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Moir' Hardware Store
Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention

H. BUSKIRK, Proprietor. R. C. BUSKIRK, Prop. New House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection. No. 310 Main street, Crookston, Minn

CLEVELAND HOUSE
CROOKSTON, MINN.
THIS HOUSE has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Refurnished. Only First-Class Hotel in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!
A Great Mistake.
A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, biliousness, constipation and derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve force. This is the origin of many diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, etc., and symptoms such as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The illustration shows white lines running from the nerve centers to every part of the body, but a few of the electric current is conveyed along these lines. The telegraph system of the world is but a small fraction of the nervous system, which fact, this fact: that a disease of the nerve centers is the cause of all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system, is wonderful to think of. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, paralysis, sexual debility, fits, chorea, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle will benefit, book on Nervous Diseases sent free. Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six for $5, express prepaid. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.
$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES' $2.$1.75 $1.50 BEST CONGOLA, $2. $1.75 $1.50 W.L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIN.

DR. PIERCE'S FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe remedy for suppressed or painful menstruation, and all female irregularity. Invigorates those delicate organs, and restores health. Sent to any address on receipt of price, $1 per box. Address PIERCE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

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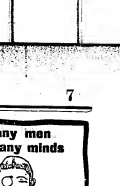
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
Bonds and Investment Securities.
Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

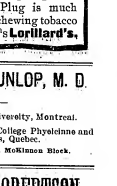
Many men of many minds



say that

CLIMAX

Beats all other kinds



Climax Plug is much the best chewing tobacco made. It's Lorillard's.

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Nitrous Oxide Gas. (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Beckitt B'dg., - Crookston, Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points south, east, and Pacific coast as follows:	4.32 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, as follows:	7.02 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To the East, To the West, To the Town That You Like Best; BUT Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads via

66 GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY 99

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8.42 p.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior.	6.00 p.m. Daily
6.10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast.	8.00 Daily ex Sun.
8.00 a m Daily ex Sun.	Going south to Euclid, Argyle, Warren, Arctic, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	5.00 p.m. Daily ex Sun.
9.00 a.m Mond., Wed., Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6.00 p.m Sund., Wed., Friday
9.00 a.m Tues., Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Mcintosh and Fosston	6.00 p.m Mond., Tues., Thurs.
8.25 a.m Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch...	7.50 p.m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For pamphlets and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Dr. A. A. Just left Tuesday evening for St. Paul.

John Hainey, of Stephen, spent Sunday in the city.

Hans Larson went to St. Hilaire Monday on business.

J. C. O'Brien, of Thief River Falls, was in town Monday.

Ed Farley and Fred Lanctot spent Sunday visiting friends in the city.

Snow, snow, the beautiful snow, Sleigh bells jingle wherever you go.

County Auditor Webster and wife were the guests of their son at Fisher, Sunday.

Geo. A. Bagley is up on the reservation, this week, closing up his summer contracts.

Conductor W. H. McGraw will take the train formerly run by the late Conductor Conservy.

Tickets for "Ye Olde Folks Concerte" now on sale at Tom Morrie's, only 25 cents, children, 10 cents.

Will Davis, late bartender at the Board of Trade, has accepted a position at Moorhead, serving for that place Sunday evening.

James Smith, of Red Lake Falls, came down Sunday and went to Fosston, Tuesday, on business.

Dr. Watts went to Warren Monday morning, on business connected with his farming interests there.

Geo. F. Carpenter, of Larson, Carpenter & Co., is on a collecting tour along the Fosston line this week.

E. Gunderson and Ole Vang have gone to their old homes in Christiania, Norway. They left Monday night.

E. L. Warren, deputy U. S. marshall, went to Red Lake Falls Monday, to summon witnesses to appear before the grand jury.

Judge Ives left Monday to hold court at Warren. As there is only a small calendar he will probably get through with it this week.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A brakeman on the St. Vincent line by the name of Endyke had his leg badly crushed Tuesday while coupling. Amputation was necessary.

C. M. Johnson, county attorney of Becker, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. Bradley, returned, accompanied by his wife, Sunday evening.

S. A. Peterson returned Tuesday morning from Colfax, Iowa, where he has been visiting and will resume his duties at the Grent Northern depot.

S. J. Austin, of the firm of S. J. Austin & Co., Minneapolis, has purchased the damaged wheat in the Beltrami elevator, which burned on Saturday last.

During the illness of W. E. Thune, with Mossedh & Lindell, his place is being filled by J. W. Saudberg, a former Polk county boy, but of late a resident of West Superior.

J. G. Dawes is looking up grain shipments for the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of Minneapolis. He was formerly assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern.

We are pleased to learn that W. E. Thune is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever which has laid him up for some time. He hopes to be around by Thanksgiving.

The court house grounds have been graded up in nice shape and a plank walk laid down to the southwest corner of the ground, which makes it more convenient than formerly.

There seems to be a suspicion that all is not as it should be in the fullness of O. T. Sletto, proprietor of the Columbia Department Store at East Grand Forks. Sletto has left without informing his friends of his whereabouts.

The hunting party consisting of Dr. Dunlop and Messrs. Hoch; Bergquist, Markham and Creighton, returned Saturday evening. They failed to bring any great amount of game home, but have a fund of stories that will last all winter.

Miss May Gile said Forest E. Ash, of Grand Forks, were quietly married at the Commercial hotel here on Saturday evening last; returning to Grand Forks Sunday morning. Judge Goss man tied the nuptial knot and gave them his benediction.

Last week marriage licenses were issued to the following couples: Forest E. Ash to May Gile, John F. Kile to Talbete Thompson, A. J. Abrahamson to Anna Hansdotter, Armede Demers to Agnes Surprenant, Martin Erikson to Lulea Anderson.

It is reported that the hunting party consisting of A. C. schmidt, Larry O'Neill and Jas. Marcott has been arrested by the Indian police for shooting on the reservation. The Indians recent anyone trespassing on their primeval rights, and the boys will probably wish they had not ventured on Louie domain.

James Conley, of this city, a bridge carpenter on the Great Northern, while engaged in repairing a water tank at Bathgate, N. D., last week, slipped and fell to the ground, sustaining a sprained wrist and several bruises which confined him to his bed several days, but he is now able to be out again.

A farmer living near Springfield, Missouri, in writing to his son, now in Crookston, stated that it had cost him $200 this year for manure, which he hauled from the city, and that he considered it like pattling money in the bank to good interest. He makes good living, improves his property, and has something left over at the end of the year, from a farm of 66 acres.

Thief River Falls Press: The death of Jesse Dean occurred at the county hospital in Crookston on last Saturday and the remains were brought here for burial on Monday. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church, Rev. Kennlston officiating, and the interment was made in Greenwood cemetery. Deceased has made his home here for some years, being one of the faithful servants of the Mechan Lumber Company.

Anton Rice was in from Fertile, last Saturday last and made us a pleasant call. He said that he has been here fourteen years, and sold his first hops this fall, but that in future he shall pay more attention to hog raising. He also informed us that his cows had kept them in groceries and helped to buy clothing. He is certainly that diversified farming not only pays, but is the only way to make money out of the farm.

What came near being a serious fire happened at Rosenthal & Falk's tailoring department Monday morning. In filling the tank to a gasoline stove a quantity was spilled and ran over the stove. When the stove was lit the gasoline which had been spilled took fire and in a moment the whole thing was in a blaze, which soon ignited the tank. A carpet was thrown over the burning mass and stove, carpet and all thrown out of the window, which undoubtedly saved the building, though the stove is a wreck.

Union Thanksgiving services at 10 A. M., Nov. 29th, in the Presbyterian church. The service will consist of a symposium by laymen of the various denominations. Mr. W. L. Vannette, of the Congregational church will speak on "Our National Thanksgiving." Mr. J. W. Wheeler, of the First M. E. church, on "Crookston's Reasons for Thanksgiving." Mr. E. D. Childs, of Carmen Baptist, on "Thanksgiving in Adversity." Mr. R. G. Woodham, of the Presbyterian, "Thanksgiving for Things Spiritual." Mr. C. E. Sawyer, of Crookston Baptist, on "How to Express Our Thanksgiving." Each speaker will occupy about ten minutes, and the whole service will occupy about an hour and a quarter. All are invited.

Diversified Farming.

Talking with K. D. Chase, last Friday about the crops in Polk county, Mr. Chase said: "I well remember the close of farmers that went in there at the time I did. Many of them were my old neighbors and friends in southern Minnesota, men who had made themselves poor trying to get rich raising wheat until it had so run down and exhausted their farms that they were glad to get rid of them for a song and with what little means they could scrape together to go up into the Red River Valley and try to wring from the virgin soil another fortune raising wheat. Their success in so doing you well know, and I want to say right here that it can't be done and the sooner your farmers find it out and change to other methods the sooner you will begin to prosper as the southern Minnesota farmer does. Why those very farms that my old neighbors sold out when they went up into Polk county county could not be bought today for less than $20 an acre, and the farmers who then bought them and sung are today able to lend money among themselves, and they do it to such an extent that the banks find their business considerably curtailed. How did they do it? Why by raising stock, by raising all other grains except wheat, and by engaging in diversified husbandry. Possibly their soil is not as good as yours and by pursuing the same methods that they do you could beat them, but you could get far better results than they did even. One thing is too plain to need further talk, however, and that is that you can never succeed in wheat-raising, as other countries can raise it very much cheaper."

THE RENT WAS NOT RAISED.

A Woman Showed Herself Too Smart For Her Landlord.

They met in a street car, and the woman with a golf cape remarked:

"I see you still have the same house."

"Yes, and at the same rent," remarked the woman with the sealskin sacque.

"But I thought your landlord had decided to raise it?"

"He did, but somehow I didn't expect to move, though Tom gave up the house at once. You see, I really can't afford to have any more lines hammashed in moving wagons. I've lost enough already to stock a department store."

"So you have decided not to move?"

"Not quite, dear. You see, I told the landlord that I was sorry to leave, but we really couldn't afford a higher rent and that I myself would gladly show the house to intending tenants. Then I set every room in order and waited."

"Well."

"Well, I really thought that the first woman that came would take it. I praised the closets and told her what swell neighbors we had and"—

"But I thought you didn't want to"—

"No, dear, but just as she was leaving I casually mentioned the fact that two persons had died of typhoid fever in the next house above and one two doors below. She seemed somewhat agitated, and when I called out the landlord's address after her she didn't seem much interested."

"But, Maggie, you know that was"—

"Some time ago? Yes, but I never could remember dates, and the people did die."

"Well, did she"—

"Never went near. The bedrooms were too small for the next year, and the next ones were delighted, but thought the rent rather dear. Then I remarked that immediately after Hamilton I intended to run around and engage that lovely little house in the next square at a lower rent. They carelessly asked which house, and I noticed that they turned that corner.

"How cold you? Well, did she"—

"Well, you know, it was cheaper, and if they had taken our house I should have been obliged to rent that, for it was near enough to have my brio-a-brac carried."

"Your landlord told me that Swallstyles intended to take it."

"They did, but after Mrs. Swallstyles and I had gone over it I said, 'Your children all look so healthy that I think the house will just suit you, but mine, you know, are rather delicate,' and the least hint of sewer gas alarms 'em.' She turned pale, and I knew at once that not even the parlor mantel would induce her to take it."

"And the landlord?"

"Oh, he came around that evening and said that as we were such good tenants he had decided not to raise the rent. Tom was so surprised."

"No wonder," erased her friend. "This is our stopping place. Come that have a cream soda. I feel faint."—Chicago Tribune.

FARMER'S CORNER.

Timely Topics Tersely Treated by Our Exchanges.

Sores on Cows' Teats.

During the cold weather of spring and autumn the teats of cows are liable to become sore. At first a small chafe or crack in the outer skin is noticed. If the weather is raw and disagreeable and the sores are not properly treated, they become very much enlarged and often bleed during the operation of milking. Just as soon as these blemishes are discovered all effort should be made to cure them. If the sores are deep, causing much uneasiness to the cow at milking, the cure is hastened by applying a plaster of some healing salve. This not only excludes the air but hastens the healing. If a common court plaster is cut into a stripe, moistened and pressed over the sore for a moment, it will greatly aid in the cure. At the next milking aim to press the plaster against the hollow of the hand as it will remain longer and not irritate the sore as when the pressure is between the fingers. In absence of plaster use castor oil, lard, mutton tallow, or any heavy oil to keep the sore soft. Do not remove the scab that will form, but soften then every two or three days. The neglected sores are a prolific cause of kicking cows.—The Orange Judd Farmer.

Winter Feeding of Poultry.

Cooked middlings, cut clover hay and vegetables given as hot as possible make a good morning meal. About 1 p. m. a good feed of shelled corn and whole wheat should be given. Corn keeps up the warmth of body, while wheat stimulates egg production. Mix bone meal and charcoal pounded up with the morning meal once a week. Beef cut fine and cooked, not raw, should be given twice a week. Green cabbage, celery, and union tops to come in at intervals to add a change to their regular diet. Observation and reasoning will tell you just what food your hens require to lay steadily through the winter months. There will be some hens in every flock that will not pay their boarding until spring when they will start laying again. Keep them if they are good layers and sooner or later you will find them according to age and size. The time is now here at hand when they are to be bred. It is essential that each should receive its due share of food, and they should be so placed that they may eat quietly, without being in fear of their lives. Large sized sows will generally feed all right two or three at a trough, but to mix the younger with them is simply preposterous. They don't get their due proportion of food, and what they do get they simply swallow and run. As their state of pregnancy increases, it becomes a serious matter to have them abused as they often are. Many a failure of a young sow's breeding may be attributed to this. When fed with older hogs they fail to make the growth and development they should. This season sows should be feed separately, should sleep separately, and make good possible growth and development, if not they will never make it hereafter. Sows are kept for their increase, and the less disturbing element in the quieter we can keep them the greater our success will be. —Farm, Stock and Home.

A Cheap Ice House.

A farmer in South Dakota, writing in the Iowa Homestead, gives the following simple way of building and filling an ice house:

"I have successfully put up enough ice for our own use on the farm for the past thirteen years, and will proceed at once to tell how it is done, and if the plan is carried out to the letter the duties doing so will be rewarded for their pains. Select a dry piece of land as near the well as possible, so it will be handy to wash the ice for use, dig a cellar the desired size (mine is ten feet by twelve feet and about six feet deep), cell the walls with two-inch plank, stone or brick, so it will not cave, put a good roof over the top to keep it dry, and have an open door in such gable so as to give free circulation of air. Now comes the most important part, the floor, for the ice-house has not good drainage the ice packed in it will be gone about as soon as the ice in the mill-pond. Place a two-inch by four-inch scantling edgewise on the bottom for joists, on these place boards with a space of two to four inches between each board; on top of this floor place

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

about four inches of straw when it is pressed, and you are ready to commence filling with ice. The ice should be placed within six or seven inches of the walls and the intervening space filled with chaff. Plan chaff is best, but if it cannot be had finely cut wheat straw or chaff will do. If a man can run his own ice he can cut it in long cakes so they will just fit the space desired, and then divide them into smaller cakes putting each piece in as compact as done the crevices should be well filled with chopped ice. Cover the whole with six inches of chaff."

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

Ye olde folkes concerte at ye Methodiste meeting house, situated a stone's throw from ye reare door of ye JOURNAL prynteynge house on ye 27th dale of ye month of November, (which is Tuesday.) Alle ye people of ye city be invited. [29-32]

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one two room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. [38-tf]

Beyond Comparison

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves, it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures scrofula, dyspepsia, catarrh and rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out and premature baldness do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Czar of Russia

Was a physical giant; through over-confidence in his great strength and robust health he neglected the premonitory symptoms of kidney disease. TOO LATE the best medical skill was obtained, but he died, a victim of his own neglect. Had he taken in time

Dr. J. H. McLean's LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

He would have been alive and well today. Thousands of apparently strong men and women are treading the same path, and will reach the same premature end unless they take warning in time. A bottle of Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM will remove any incipient trouble in the Liver or Kidneys. Will positively cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice and Pains in the Heart. *Price $1.00 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.*

PREPARED ONLY BY **The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE

ON LONG TIME

AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournier Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the instant cure of colic, cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50 cts. Sold and guaranteed by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

"A Close" Observer will not fail to notice that in each large section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great Northwest this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

We do not say much but we will prove to you that what we do say is true. Fine new pianos from $140 to $800, including many different makes and styles, for cash or on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. If you wish to purchase any special make or style of pinno write us and receive our prices on the instrument before closing.

$10 paid down and $5 each month for one year, or $35 in one year from now buys a fine new parlor organ. For catalogues address

Kore Bros., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-37] Chicago.

Our $10 violin outfits are reduced in price to $8. $20 outfits to $16. Best C. G. D. with privilege of examination. We have made a corresponding reduction in prices on pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, mandolins, accordeons, zithers and autoharps. All sheet music at one-half price. Address

Kore Bros., 215 Wabash Ave., [21-37] Chicago.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [52tf] ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

"I Never Smoke" With more genuine comfort" and an old smoker last night, "then when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the intellectual Library Conch on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

MRS. ROSE'S RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894. NO. 33.

The "North Star" Situation.

When the cows come home to roost,
And the hay's fly in the bliss,
When the docks are milked the most
When it isn't milking time,
Then will Populistic frauds
From the North Star win the odds.

When the chickens bark and bite
And the kittens dive and swim,
When the farmers to the right
Find their sauces growing thin,
Then will Populistic frauds
From the North Star win the odds.

When a fat's good as gold,
And free trade our coffee fills,
When the money-lender's told
That he must go after suits,
Then will Populistic frauds
From the North Star win the odds.

When the advertisers find
Profits rich from gross inflation,
By the publisher most kind
Who thus swells his circulation,
Then will Populistic frauds
From the North Star win the odds.

When the farmers editors feels,
That the damagogues assume
Right and proper for their tools,
Hark! What was that thundering boom!
—Then will Populistic frauds
From the North Star win the odds.

Hail my friends, you've heard the news
Of the election. Simply—four
How the farmers said they'd choose
Home protection men once more;
That's why Populistic frauds
To the North Star lose the odds.

Go to meet Gh. the sad cheer;
Hide your heads, the stake is ours;
Lift your heads, ye farmers dear;
Go to work with old-time vigor;
They played and lost wicked heavy odds,
The Pops are gone with other frands.

Mitch cows are in the dairy stalled
And pork is looking higher prices;
And Populistic "reform" balled,
Which they pitchers chaser;
For all the Populistic waddle
Has fallen into the farmer's noodle.

And many a chick is back to roost,
Which fancy politicians chaser;
And many a cat, the clamant roast
Has found in roost of blanket heat;
So that's why Populistic frauds
Have failed to win the "North Star" odds.

P. V. Collins.

List of Jurymen.

The following are the names of the juryme down to serve on the grand and petti juries at the general term of court which convenes on Monday, Dec. 3:

GRAND JURY LIST.

Dan Patterson, St. Hilaire; John Logan, Tynsdl; Louis Fontaine, Crookston; Andrew Stenemoen, Vineland; Corsten Stiher, Euclid; John Tiedeman, Keystone; Esten Beet, Brandsvold; B. Sampson, Crookston; H. B. Haagenson, Garden; P. S. Mitchell, Godfrey; John Bren, Tabor; James Driscoll, Sullivan; John G. Tenney, Fancy Thomas Lawrance, Kaute; John Wyand, Crookston; John Powers, Black River; Telesphore, Robillard, Red Lake Falls; T. C. McCracken, Polk Centre; Lorenzo Davis, Andover; W. Lemen, Angus; E. D. Berry, Louisville; John Hanna, Nesbit.

PETIT JURY LIST.

S. G. Spokell, Hubbard; James McDonald, Nesbit; Christ Matsou, Chester; John Lindberg, Eden; Frank Hivins, Andover; John D. Knuteson, King; Frey Lieber, Lowell; Hans P. Georgen, Beltgiar; K. H. Rolleg-Knute; P. A. Thompson, Vineland; Fred S. Syverson, Hill River; S. L. Hulden, Hubbard; Iver Bjoln, Fairland; Frank Vrna, Tabor; Cameran Anderson, East Grand Forks; John Schantzen, Euclid; Chas Mcgary, Poplar River; Lars E. Nelson, Knute; A. C. Asseltine, Bygland; Robert Anderson, East Grand Forks; W. C. Spwat. East Grand Forks; Wilfrid Page, Crookston; Oscar Wick, Ilhinchant; Samuel Bleau, Parnell.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.51
" No. 1 northern	.47
Oats	.20@22
Barley	30@35
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Wood, per cord	3.00@3.00
Butter	.20@25
Eggs, per doz	.15
Potatoes, per bushel	.40

Advertiesd Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Bringham, C.	Brunsel, Louise
Bell, Darling T.	Christenson, Martha
Greenwood, Louis	Lawson, Hilda N.
Jansen, Marthin	Pages Della
Johnson, Hugo	Skaaland, Mrs. P. O.
Peterson, Ed	Spring, Louisa
Peden, Milton	
Wesen, W. A.	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

"I Never Smoke another cigar after comfort," said an old smoker last night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Wanted.

A sober, industrious, trust worthy man to work on farm. The right party can have a winter's job. Address the JOURNAL. [26-29]

FARMER'S CORNER.

Timely Topics Tersely Treated by Our Exchanges.

Get your hen-house ready. The farmer who lives near a stream of water or a lake and who does not pack ice for his dairy and for family use is too shiftless and lazy to keep corn out of his manger. Think of the luxury of ice in July and August—the ice cream, the cold drinks, the cooling applications in sickness.

When the Milk Begine to Fail.

Many women who have only one or two cows find it difficult to make butter in the fall when the milk supply begins to fall that is anywhere near the quality of that made in the summer. The cream rises so slowly and there is so little of it that it must stand to long between churning days.

If the owner of the one-cow dairy will strain the milk into pans and set each pan on the stove or over a kettle of boiling water until the cream begins to rise and crinkles all over the top, then cools the milk as rapidly as possible without removing it from the pan or disturbing the cream, much of the difficulty will be done away with. The milk is then to be set away as usual. The cream rises rapidly and the milk may be skimmed sooner. There is more cream, so it does not have to stand so long between churnings, and the butter comes so quickly that it may be stirred into butter in a crock or large bowl with a butter ladle or wooden spoon.

The cream is delicious. It is in this way that the famous clotted cream of Devonshire is prepared. The butter is above the average in quality, with a fine nutty flavor. It is, of course, some little trouble to scald the milk, but this is amply compensated in the greater ease with which the butter may be churned and in the improved quality of the butter. The milk should not be boiled.—Beth Day, in N. W. Agriculturist.

Hints to Old-Fashioned Butter Makers.

Don't imagine that because you generally make good butter from your shollow-pan setting, that this is the best method. So far as quality is concerned it is all right, but, as a rule, it is not economical, too much cream being wasted. Deep setting is more economical—the separator is still better.

Always use a thermometer to temper the cream before churning. The acid-fashioned theory, which is still so often used, of guessing at it by sticking in the finger, is unreliable—too often widely misleading. A good thermometer is the only safe way.

Although good butter can be made with the old dash churn, it is a laborious one to use, and it is far more inconvenient to operate than the barrel or box churns. In the old dash churn, you skim the butter out—in the others you draw off the milk. The former plan requires so much working of the butter to remove the milk that it becomes salvy —the grain is destroyed and the value decreased. In the box churn, every trace of milk can be removed without any working, by two—sometimes three washings.

Find out how much salt your patrons like in a pound of butter and then weigh it out at every churning. The old guess-work plan is a most vicious one—there is nothing more unreliable, and butter made under it will be found to vary from one to three ounces of salt to the pound.

Partially filled tubs of butter should have an inch of strong brine on the top of the butter, removing it carefully before more butter is added, then returning it. This keeps the air from the butter and prevents any changes. The butter will not absorb any perceptible quantity of salt from the brine.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Few Words About the Jersey Cow.

What more delightful home could those famous cows have than the green and fertile pastures of the Jersey Island? The Jersey cow seems to tell us by her gentle and satisfied expression that she has come from a land where the climate is mild and equable, and where the first object of the people is to make her comfortable and contented. It is astonishing how much the Jersey has improved during the last fifty years. They were once ill-shaped beasts which knew nothing of warm stables or good food; but the people of Jersey had their ideal, and by careful attention and hard work they brought their imperfect material up to the standard Jersey of to-day. The race improved so rapidly that the scale of points was revised three times during ten years. In 1890 some American of influence became interested in the Jersey and began to make importations, which have been almost constant ever since. This American interest gave a new stimulus to the Jerseymen, and a great increase of cattle has been the result. The American Jersey Cattle Club has advanced the Jersey interest very much by keeping the records and by organizing the official test, by which the Jersey has been seen to surprise her most ardent admirers.

A Jersey cow is known to have produced forty-six pounds twelve and a half ounces of butter in seven days. I might enumerate many extraordinary cases, but doubtless they are all well known to my readers. The Jersey of to-day is the most beautiful of cows. We find in her a variety of colors and shadings; a frame of such delicacy and fineness that even a novice could not help being attracted by her symmetry. In size the Jersey is rather smaller than other breeds, but in America there is a tendency to cultivate an increase. You seldom find a fat Jersey, for she is by nature a dairy cow. She assimilates her food in such a manner as to put her fat into her milk instead of into her body. It is often said that the deep orange lining of her ears is a positive sign that the animal possesses in her butter that beautiful golden tint without the aid of butter coloring. When fed on grass the Jersey imparts that golden tint to her butter to such a degree that it is unsurpassed by any other cow.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these valuable little cows. Like all really good things, she speaks for herself. Whoever has the good fortune to own even one of them will say after reading my poor words of praise, "Ha! ha! I knew it all before." North Western Agricultural.

HOW'S THIS?

The Meehan'e Attorneys Claime victory Over Ray Jones.

(Minneapolis Evening Journal)

John C. Judge, attorney for P. and J. Meehan, in the Moosedrag lease case, received from Washington this morning. He claims a victory for his clients, asserting that Hoke Smith has signed a notice which puts the case in such shape that the must eventually win. Mr. Judge claims that public sentiment has been misplaced in favor of Ray Jones. He said this morning.

"Because a large number of people of Thief River Falls and vicinity have by meetings, banquets, resolutions and petitions, championed the cause of Mr. Jones, the impression seems to have gone abroad that he was in the right and the Meehans in the wrong. The fact was the reverse. The Meehans had on their side the equities as well as the law, and never asked for anything but a fair recognition of their rights. The Meehans, when Mr. Jones sought to have approved embraced land previously leased by the Indians to the Messrs. Meehan in good faith, and on which they had placed valuable improvements. They are ready and have been willing that Mr. Jones should have a mill-site, provided he keeps off of their property. The people took sides with Jones because they thought the establishing of another saw-mill in the village would promote its growth and advance its business interests. Public sentiment is sometimes a powerful thing, but when it runs counter to Hoke Smith's opinion on the law and justice of a case, it has no more effect upon him than water has upon a duck's back."

The Closest Estimate.

Speaking of Capt. H. W. Donald son as a political prophet the Hallock News says:

"Capt. H. W. Donaldson is justly entitled to the championship as the most accurate estimator of political results. To substantiate his claim it is only necessary to state that the day before election he estimated Eddy's plurality at 800 and so noted in Alley & Konzes's office in our presence. The figures are there still to be seen—and now the official count shows exactly 800 plurality!"

He also stated the day before election that it was his candid opinion that Kaute Nelson would have a majority of all votes cast, and now the total vote shows that Nelson has 627 majority.

Tams Bixby ought to have called in Capt. Donaldson before making his anti-section estimate."

The numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of the old standard blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, show conclusively that it is an effective remedy, if not indeed the specific, for the most painful and persistent of maladies. What has cured others will also cure you.

KENT FOUND GUILTY.

So Decides the Jury in the North Dakota Murderer Case—A Stay Granted.

The jury in the Kent murder trial at Mandan, N. D., brought in a verdict of guilty, Friday morning last and fixed the punishment at death. He was to have been sentenced Saturday, but a stay of thirty days was asked on the ground that important evidence had just been discovered. The stay was granted. A new trial will be asked for.

The story of his career and crimes are as follows:

Alyron R. Kent was born in Burbank, Ohio, in and spent his boyhood in that place. He studied law in the office of H. G. Blake, at Medina, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he was elected prosecuting attorney for that county and served one term. He engaged in the banking business, and in 1872 was made bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Medina. He married the beautiful daughter of W. L. Terrill, a prominent citizen of that place but the young wife died inside of two years.

The bank closed its doors May 2, 1874, and an examination showed that its capital had been impaired to 56 percent, by Pinecoast's dishonesty. In the meantime he had made his escape and was never punished for his crimes which are supposed to have aggregated $40,000, consumed in high living.

When Pancoast come to Minneapolis he called himself M. R. Kent and represented himself as an Englishman, and had succeeded in covering up all traces of his past. He managed to ingratiate himself into good society in the Mill City, and, among others, became acquainted with the Lamds.

Shortly after he married Miss Julia Loird, for whose death he will pay the penalty upon the scaffold. The parents of the lady were not pleased with the match, but concluded to take the best of a bad bargain, and Kent was given employment in the lumber business of his father-in-law. It is said he embezzled $25,000 of the firm's money. When discovered he was given $5,000 and told to shift for himself. He and his new wife then separated, Kent going to Chicago and afterward to Mandan. Meantime he corresponded with his wife, and a reconciliation was effected.

On the night of March 12, 1894, Kent went across the river to Bismarck, telling his wife he would return next day. On this night his wife was shot and killed, under what circumstances is not definitely known. However, there was a risk on her life for $24,000, and Kent knew of it. The true story of her death is as follows: On that night Tom Swidenski, the hired man, heard Mrs. Kent on the pretext that someone wished to speak to her. When she appeared at the window a shotgun in the hands of the assassin was discharged, apparently by accident, and she lay dead. Swidenski pretended to be looking for tracks. The shot was heard in Mrs. Kent, killing her instantly. Swidenski gave the same story. Later, however, he confessed that he had been hired by Kent to kill his wife. He received $1,800 for the deed. Detectives were employed on the case, and Kent was brought back to Mandan and tried, with the result above stated.

Youthful Depravity.

Thursday evening last Chief Gonyea arrested a couple of young men named Bucky Hathaway and Harry Haseltine, for insulting some ladies on Main street. On the way to the lockup Haseltine made good his escape, but was subsequently rounded up and put behind the bars. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Hathaway, Bcky's mother, went to the station and gave bail for her son. Haseltine, who had been stopping at her house, had soon stolen property hid in her barn. An investigation it was found that an overcoat, a red blanket and some towels, the latter evidently taken from a clothes line, as they were still damp, belonged to Mrs. Hathaway. On the return of the officers to the station, Haseltine had again escaped by soaking a hole in the wall with a bucket of wood, and his whereabouts been recaptured. Hathaway was arraigned Friday morning and fined $5, but sentence was suspended pending good behavior. After leaving court Hathaway went home and returned with a motley collection of stolen property, among which was some fresh fish, a grubscene and an axe handle. It looks as though they stole anything they could get their hands on, regardless of whether it was of any use to them. The overcoat was identified by A. Chabot, as one that had been stolen from his store. The rest of the booty is at the station awaiting an owner.

Estray.

Strayed from my premises on or about Oct. 20th, one white and black belter, grade Holstein. A suitable reward will be paid for her return.

[28-30] FRANK BORAH.

NEARLY COMPLETED.

The State Fire Relief Commission Has done about all that can done for the sufferers.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press contains the following account of the labors of the State Fire Relief Commission, which held, what will probably be its last meeting, at Hinckly on Tuesday, Nov. 20th.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. H. H. Hart, M. G. Norton of Winona, Kenneth Clark of St. Paul and Col. C. H. Graves of Duluth were present, C. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis being absent in Europe. A number of cases were disposed of and the commission closed up its business, so far as Hinckley is concerned. The warehouse will be kept open and filled with provisions, which will be distributed under the direction of George D. Holt of Minneapolis, the agent of the commission, who will remain there several weeks and visit the various bosses to provide for families and persons who are in need of provisions.

The commission has expended all the money in the relief fund, secured from all sources, amounting to something more than $91,000. Mr. Hart's records and the office at Hinckley will be removed Monday. The work at Sandstone will be continued two or three weeks longer, as it was found necessary to build forty houses, instead of ten, as figured on, and the cities were not cleared as readily as those at Hinckley and the other points. More than 2,000,000 feet of lumber has been used in building homes for the sufferers; 276 houses altogether having been built. Completed outfits of furniture, household goods, etc., have been supplied to 450 families, and instead of the 1,600 people, the commission figured on caring for, it has furnished relief to 2,400. About 90 per cent of the people are classified and the 10 per cent is composed of people who would not be satisfied under any circumstances. The commission had planned to provide farmers with cows, wagons, etc., but found that the fund would not permit.

The commission, after all that has been accomplished, finds that it will require in the neighborhood of $20,000 more to care for the destitute people, widows and children, etc., during the winter, and this sum the commission decided to contribute from their own means, trusting that the legislature will not forget the people in the future and reimburse them for their personal expenditure when it meets in January.

Not only the sufferers, but the state itself should be grateful for the work accomplished by the commission. The individual members of the business men—have given their time to the work without a thought of compensation, nor would they accept any if it were offered them. Besides their work they have gone to considerable individual expense. Secretary H. H. Hart, of the society for corrections and charities, has worked early and late in the interests of the state and in caring for the sufferers, as has also J. A. Howard of Duluth, who has done excellent work under Mr. Hart in superintending the construction of houses in the burnt district. These gentlemen have not asked compensation for their work, nor will they do so.

Kenneth Clark, treasurer of the commission, has also interfered yesterday by a Pioneer Press reporter, said that a great majority of the fire sufferers who are able to work will be employed during the winter by the lumbermen. "Mr. Nortou, one of the members of the commission," said Mr. Clark, "owns 150,000,000 feet of pine lumber in Pine county, which must be cut this winter, because, having been killed by the fire, if it remains until next winter, during the spring and summer the timber will be destroyed by worms. Mr. Norton had intended to cut the timber on the rate of 15,000,000 feet per year, and thus enough laborers will have to be employed on Mr. Norton's timber alone this winter to do the work which ordinarily it would take two winter, The Great Northern Railway company is putting in sidetracks for a yard at Sandstone, and about 100 men will be employed all winter on that work. At present there is no one in the burnt district that we know of who is suffering."

The total amount of money received by Treasurer Clark for the fire relief fund from all sources is $91,084.-14, including the following sums received yesterday: Citizens of Lake Andrew, $34.40; from Audubon, $61.65; from Worthington, $38.33.

Who Will Be Senator?

On the Speakership question the Battle Lake Review says:

"The names of several worthy gentlemen have mentioned in connection with the position, among them being: Sam. R. Van Sant, of Winona, John L. Gibbs, of Austin, C. F. Staples, of Mendota and Henry Johns, one of St. Paul's best attorneys. Under the care of any of these gentlemen the business of the next house would be properly attended to, and with either of them in the chair there will be little cause for complaint. But why may of these gentlemen? Why not chose a speaker from among the young Republicans and practical farmers who have been elected to a seat in the house this winter. One of the best parliamentarians in the state will be there. A young, hard fighting Republican, and an actual farmer. A man who two years ago put up the best fight for the Republican party ever made in this state, reducing an eight thousand majority in the 7th congressional district down to eighty-five plurality, and made the election of the Republican candidate in the district a certainty in 1894. We refer to the Hon. Henry Feig, of Kandyohi county. The honor is due him. He has earned it by good faithful work. He has come to the young men in the party. They have been good enough. The honor is due the farming element of the party. They have done good work and are entitled to recognition. Mr. Feig is thoroughly competent to fill the position, and we take pleasure in adding his name to the above list as a candidate for speaker.

The Renville Star Farmer gave a list of the candidates for speaker last week, and then added: "The whole lot will be surprised when they reach the house stretch and find farmer Feig away in the lead, having cut across lots and come in ahead fresh for the finish. If Henry Feig don't eventually land himself in the chair, then we are no good at guessing."

Princess Bismarck Dead.

Princess Bismarck, wife of Prince Bismarck, died at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning at Varzin, from neuralgia. She had been in poor health for a long time, but her condition was not considered alarming until Monday when she grew rapidly worse. The effect of Prince Bismarck's illness is liable to be serious in his aged and feeble condition.

The Ten Health Commandments.

1. Thou shalt have no other food than at noon time.

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pie, or put into the pastry anything that is in the heavens above or in the earth below or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not fail to chew it or digest it well, for dyspepsia shall be visited upon the children to the third generation of them that eat pie, and long life and vigor upon those that live prudently and keep the law of health.

3. Remember thy bread to bake it well, for he will not be kept sound that eateth his bread as dough.

4. Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or borrow anxiety in vain.

5. Six days shalt thou wash and keep thyself clean and the seventh day thou shalt take a great bath, thou and thy son, thy daughter and thy maid servant, and the stranger that is within thy gate, for six days man sweats and gathers filth and disease enough for disease, wherefore upon the Lord hath blessed the bathtub and hallowed it.

6. Remember thy sitting-room and bedchamber, for in them shalt thou ventilated, that thy days may be long in the land.

7. Thou shalt not eat hot biscuits.

8. Thou shalt not eat thy meat fried.

9. Thou shalt not swallow thy mouthewed, or highly spiced, or just before very tired after it.

10. Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbor's wife, nor manservant, nor his maid servant, nor his cards, nor his glass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

That soft, rich, glossy sheen so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. All the assistance that nature requires to make the hair strong, beautiful and abundant is supplied by this excellent preparation.

The Tribune announced the publication of a daily on Monday, and the paper, in a spirit of brotherly love, in an editorial cordially welcomed it into the daily field—and a gory grave. Mac's diagnosis of the case is a "survival of the fittest."

THE OTHER SIDE

Bishop McGolrick of Duluth Says a Few Words in Ireland's Defense.

IN NEW YORK ON BUSINESS

And Simply Wrote a Letter Refuting a Campaign Statement.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 27.—Bishop McGolrick was seen at his residence in regard to the Associated Press reports of the sermon of Bishop McQuaid of Rochester concerning Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul for coming to New York and entering upon a political campaign. Bishop McGolrick accompanied Ireland on his Eastern trip and was with him during his whole absence from St. Paul and consequently is in a position to speak understandingly of the matter. In his interview he said: "Bishop McQuaid was entirely wrong in making such an attack on Archbishop Ireland—entirely wrong. He is misinformed as to the facts of the case. Archbishop Ireland went to New York On Business Connected With the Church and had not the slightest idea of taking any part in politics. I accompanied him on his trip and we stopped both in Washington and in New York. While in the latter city a communication from Father Young appeared, in which he stated that the Republican party and the American Protective association were so closely allied that to cast a Republican vote was practically the same thing as a vote for the American Protective association.

"While nothing had been further from Archbishop Ireland's thoughts than to take any part in the campaign, when such a statement as this, which we both knew to be incorrect appeared, he

Felt Inclined to Retale It.

We talked the matter over and the very point which is discussed in Bishop McQuaid's sermon—that if Bishop Ireland should speak or write a communication on the subject the charge might be brought that he was in New York for political purposes—was considered by us. However, he felt that it was his duty to do what he could to correct such an erroneous report, and he wrote a letter upon it. He was not in New York for that purpose, however, and the locality would have made no difference. If he had been here, or in any other part of the United States, his action would have been the same."

IRELAND HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

The Attack of Bishop McQuaid Likely to Go Unanswered by Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The probabilities are now that the attack made upon Archbishop Ireland made by Bishop McQuaid in his sermon delivered in Rochester Sunday night, will go unanswered. An attempt was made by the Associated Press to see Archbishop Ireland, but he refused to see a reporter. Thomas Cochran, however, in his behalf, stated that Archbishop Ireland had positively nothing to say about the matter, either one way or the other, and that he had not given it any attention whatever. Archbishop Ireland will probably remain in the city for several weeks.

TO SETTLE OWNERSHIP.

Sioux City and Northern Stocks and Bonds in Court.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 27.—Arguments began before Judge Shiras in the controversy between the Sioux City and Trust company of Sioux City and J. Kennedy Tod & Co. and James J. Hill to establish rival claims to 10,000 shares of Sioux City and Northern railway stock, and $2,500,000 of Sioux City, O'Neil and Western bonds, which Garretson had hypothecated with Tod & Co., and which it is claimed were previously pledged to the trust company to secure $5,000,000 of indorsements. The evidence seems to show that the New York concern was an innocent purchaser and that Garretson hypothecated the securities with the knowledge and consent of his trust company.

Ready to Fight Kolbites.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—A special to The Republic from Boise, Ala., says: The four military companies of this city have received orders from the colonel of the Third regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move to Montgomery at a moment's notice to resist at attack on the state capitol in case the Kolb faction of the Populist party try to take possession and seat Kolb as governor.

Of the Jack the Ripper Order.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A comely woman of the unfortunate class, about 40 years old, was found dead in a frequented thoroughfare near Holland Villas road, Kensington, at about midnight. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and some of the newspapers here intimate that it is another crime of the "Jack the Ripper" order.

Will Not Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—A special to The Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: After all the talk of contesting the election of Governor-elect Holcomb, he indulged in by the dissatisfied element, the time for filing notice of contest expired at midnight without steps in this direction being taken.

Packers Protest.

OMAHA, Nov. 27.—The meeting of the Missouri river packers in Omaha several weeks since has resulted in the issuance of a vigorous protest against the proposed advance in rates by railroads on packing house products and live hogs to the Missouri river and Chicago.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA.

The state charities conference will be held at St. Paul Jan. 14.

Chris Edstrum, living near Cannon Falls, had a valuable span of horses stolen Saturday night.

The National Municipal league will hold their annual conference at Minneapolis, beginning Dec. 8.

It is said that Chief Justice Gilfillan of the supreme court will resign very soon on account of ill health.

Horace W. Brown of Argyle, Republican county attorney elect, died Sunday, having been ill but two days.

St. Paul gambling rooms have been closed by order of the chief of police acting under instructions from the mayor.

The Fyrum is the name of a new newspaper at Wells, under the management of B. E. Beard, formerly of St. Paul.

A wolf hunting party is being organized at Minneapolis. There are said to be several of the animals out in the direction of Fridley.

At a Montgomery wedding Tuesday, John Kongs fell down stairs, striking his head, and produced concussion of the brain, from which he died.

The Minneapolis log out for the season is 491,256,766 feet, against 400,000,000, The heaviest cut was made by the H. C. Akely Lumber company, 89,487,-570 feet.

Hon. S. G. Comstock has been appointed by Governor Nelson, resident director of the Moorhead state normal school, to succeed George N. Lamphere, resigned.

H. G. Sidle, formerly president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, has assigned, with liabilities in the neighborhood of $100,000 and assets slightly less.

A Northern Pacific passenger train was run into by a Great Northern freight at St. Cloud. The smoker and baggage car were considerably damaged and a few of the passengers hurt.

Governor Nelson has appointed W. A. Frost of St. Paul and G. H. Goodrich of Anoka members of the state board of pharmacy. Mr. Goodrich succeeds H. H. Bingham, resigned.

Senator H. F. Stevens of Ramsey county, will introduce a bill in the legislature providing for the arbitration of labor troubles, with a view to preventing the evils which arise from strikes.

The case of Victoria A. Stein for breach of promise, has been set for Dec. 11 at Mankato. The plaintiff was formerly housekeeper at the Salpaugh House, and asks for $5,000 for alleged breach of promise. The plaintiff now lives in Chicago and she has secured attorneys from that city to push her case.

At St. Paul Sunday, Rev. Nicolaus Bolt fulfilled his promise made to the young murderers, Ermisch and Wanigkeit, just before their execution, by preaching a sermon before a mass meeting of Germans, in which he rehearsed their warnings against pursuing a course of crime.

H. C. Truelsen has filed a suit in the district court at Duluth to contest the result of the recent election at which it was voted to purchase the gas and water plants. It is alleged that the form of ballot was illegal and that the purchase proposition did not receive a legal majority of the votes cast. Mr. Truelsen asks for a recount and will thereafter push his contest.

The Sons of the Revolution have issued a proclamation to the high school teachers of the state inviting pupils to participate in a contest for a silver medal in first prize and a bronze medal as second. The theme is an essay for the best original essay on the subject, "The Spirit of '76." The essays are to contain not less than 1750 words nor more than 1895. The essays must be mailed to Secretary Rolard Hurd, 33 East Fourth, St. Paul, before Feb. 5, 1895.

MINNESOTA PEDAGOGUES.

Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—The Minnesota Educational association has fixed upon Dec. 26-8 as the dates for its 28th annual session, which will be held at the state capitol in St. Paul. There will be separate meetings of the general association, the high school section, the county superintendents's association, the music section and the elementary section. The reports and addresses announced for the general meeting will be discussed, while the subject of university extension and the proposed change in the township system will be given particularly careful attention.

One of the interesting features will be the annual declamatory contest, which will be participated in by one boy and one girl from each of the seven representative districts, these to have been chosen by local school, county and district contests.

Railroads will sell tickets at one and one-third fares for the round trip.

INSURANCE LAW UPHELD.

Minnesota Supreme Court Declares the Standard Policy Good.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 23.—Chief Justice Gilfillan of the supreme court has handed down five decisions in the most important one, involving the validity of the Minnesota Standard insurance policy, Justice Canty dissents and Justice Collins suggests the advisability of a reargument of the case on the grounds set forth in the dissent, though he assents to the opinion of the majority of the court on the case as presented.

The case involved the interpretation of the terms of the Minnesota standard policy, provided for by the laws of 1889, chapter 217. The decision upholds the policy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Reports of army officers in charge of Montana Indian agencies report favorable results.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) common council will prohibit all forms of pugilistic encounters.

There are at present 12 cases of typhoid fever under treatment in New Haven, Conn.

Policeman Thomas Murphy of St. Louis was fatally wounded by a negro whom he had arrested.

Farmers around Joliet are suffering great losses from hog cholera. Thousands have died the past week.

Elder H. P. Holzer formerly of Minneapolis was recently sentenced to three weeks imprisonment in Switzerland for working on Sunday.

Mary Sherman Tabor, aged 85, wife of the late Judge S. J. Tabor, for many terms fourth auditor of the treasury, died at Independence, Ia., Tuesday.

Cowan J. Sumner, United States district attorney for the Southern district of Florida, was found dead in bed at Jacksonville. Death resulted from heart failure.

Thursday, Nov. 22.

James L. Dick, the retiring treasurer of Ellsworth county, Kan., is short $11,820.

Tuesday was the coldest November day that New York has experienced since 1873.

The grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach died at Cape Martine. He was born at Weimar on June 30, 1812.

Mr. Endicott, commissioner of corporations, has fixed the price of the 5,000 new shares of American Bell Telephone to be issued, at $190 per share.

In a collision between an electric and a cable car at Pittsburg, one woman was probably fatally injured and the gripman and three others hurt.

American steamships with 14,000 bales of cotton have entered the Manchester ship canal. These are the first arrivals of cotton cargoes this season.

Friday, Nov. 23.

Thursday was celebrated as Thanksgiving day in Canada.

Henry Irving was the guest of honor at the Dublin College Historical society's annual dinner.

The executive committee of the W.C. T. U. has decided to hold the next annual convention in Baltimore.

A telegram received at Cowes says that Lord Dunraven has definitely decided to issue a challenge for the America's cup.

At the Old Bailey, London, H. L. Winter of Denver, Col., for forgery, was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for perjury.

William T. Walters, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Baltimore, and owner of the finest private art collection in the world, is dead.

Franz Kossuth, son of the late Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, has abandoned his tour of Hungary on account of the excitement it has created.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Pope has provided a fund for the assistance of the Italian earthquake sufferers.

President Moraes of Brazil has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political offenders.

Dr. Clandio Jannet, a political economist and author of works on America and other countries, is dead at Paris.

Thomas Ferrick, on the 15th of April for the murder of Samuel W. St. Amours, was acquitted on the grounds of self defense.

The Swiss bundesrath has appointed Dr. Pioda von Locarno to be Swiss minister to Washington. He is now chancellor of the Swiss legation at Rome.

Westminster Kennel club's 18th annual dog show will be held in New York beginning Feb. 19 at Madison Square Garden, New York. James Mortimer is superintendent.

Commodore Sicard, who has been detached from the Pensacola navy yard, has taken command of the New York navy yard and station, vice Admiral Ghevardi, retired.

Monday, Nov. 26.

Joseph A. Book, a leading architect of Toledo, O., committed suicide by hanging.

Marion, S. C., the county seat of Mc-Dowell county, was reduced to ashes Sunday.

One man lost his life and scores of agrees were burned in an incendiary fire at Springfield, Ida.

At Louisville Wheelman John S. Johnson cut the two-mile bicycle record from 4:01 1-5 to 3:34 4-5.

James G. Flanders has been appointed assistant attorney for the Western district of Wisconsin for the prosecution of the cases pending against Warren R. McCord and others for conspiracy, perjury, etc.

For the first time in the history of North Carolina a Roman Catholic has been elected a judge of the state supreme court, in the person of W. R. O'B. Robinson, Republican-Populist nominee for the Raleigh district.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Eight earthquake shocks, each lasting several seconds, were experienced in Bulgaria Monday.

The condition of Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, continues favorable.

Gus Wilson, the well known horse trainer and driver, is insane and will be sent to the Northern Ohio asylum.

The report that the Yale faculty intends to forbid the boat race with Princeton on account of Saturday's pugilistic bout is denied.

Forest fires are becoming very prevalent at St. Clair county, Ills., and if the present dry spell continues, much damage will be done.

The contest between Billy Plimmer and Charley Kelly before the Seaside Athletic club, Coney Island, was stopped by the police in the third round.

Six men were injured, four fatally, in Harvard football game, which was one of the most exciting ever played. The Yale victory.

FADS OF HEIRESSES.

They Hold Views Which are not of Their Parents Instilling.

A bevy of plutocratic heiresses like Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius, Pauline Whitney, whose father is William C. Whitney, Shepard, Orme Wilson, and four or five other girls, whose families will soon be playing small fortunes annually in income taxes, do not believe in the rights of property, says the Boston Herald.

These heiresses style themselves the "Downtrodden," have an official organized existence and meet regularly for general debate and discussion, which, at times, takes a decidedly inflammatory tone. Were these young ladies to express some of their opinions in certain public parlors they would be in danger of punishment as anarchists.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is probably the leader among her young friends. Ever since she began to think for herself this fair girl has manifested a decidedly original turn of mind. Her papa hardly knows what to make of these tendencies. Nor do the young companions of Miss Gertrude allow her to outdo them in radical notions. A meeting of the "Downtrodden" is something simply awful. The whole organization has long ago reached the conclusion that the conditions of civilization have no ethical sanction. The members have another grievance in the costume of femininity. Women should clothe themselves after the fashion of the ancient Greeks.

The "Downtrodden" do not limit their activity to talk. They make it a rule to go about among their fellow creatures who, like themselves, are overwhelmed by misfortune. One campaign will be in the interest of the poor girls. They are now in her to a number of them in October. They also read to the sick in Hospitals. Another good work is the investigation of conditions of misery and the preparation of reports to be read at the meeting. Minutes are kept in rigid exactness.

Miss Whitney thinks that in time the country should be made to spend two years farming, on the same principles as in foreign countries they put in the same period as soldiers. There would not only enlarge the range of their ideas, but bring them in close touch with nature and add to their healthfulness. It would also tend to relieve the congestion of municipal population, besides subserving a variety of other useful purposes, all of which Miss Whitney elucidates with skill and gracefulness. It is the opinion of Miss Orme Wilson that home would be infinitely pleasanter if they should not be continually hauling heavy wagons about the streets. So on through all the members of the literary club.

The girls often organize expeditions. Not long since they took up the railway question, and made a tour of investigation of two or three days. They have likewise visited factories on Long Island to look into the alleged overworking of children.

The "Downtrodden" are a very close corporation. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was refused membership because she is too conservative. The young lady is not in favor of woman suffrage.

The "Downtrodden" meet every month at the houses of those whose convention still obliges them to allow her to do their parents. Amid almost Oriental luxury they denounce the accumulations of wealth that today makes the contrast between rich and poor so pitifully sharp. These young ladies have developed many people who would certainly be astonished could they know the source of their windfalls.

What the parents of these young ladies think of all these doings is probably be surmised. Bishop Potter, who knows all the girls quite well, takes a rather favorable view of their opinions. The wealthy papas have so far been indulgent, because young people are notoriously apt to grow out of pro-tem vex themselves about the universe, man's destiny, the telos of creation and the like, and to go to bed very miserable over these subjects. At any rate the existence of the "Downtrodden" is a most unique fact in the cosmopolitan vortex that now styles itself the American aristocracy.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's or Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them. 25c.

Go to the California winter resort for clothes wishes and figures for medicinal purposes. (1)

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells most about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the ostanrl world.

For only 6 cents in stamps nad your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Gold Enterprise block.

[521f] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

AHEAD OF ALL MAGAZINES

this country has seen.—Albany Argus.

IN THE

North American Review

are always found

The Right Topics,
by the Right Men,
at the Right Time.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as having the foremost place in the English language, and no expenditure is spared in maintaining le ints unrivalled position.

The REVIEW is the mouthpiece of the men and women who know most about the great topics on which Americans require and desire to be informed from month to month. A list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

Subjects that concern the interests of

AMERICAN WOMEN

receive constant and special attention. Among topics recently discussed are:

"Woman Suffrage in Practice"; "The Remedy for Divorce"; "Woman in Politics"; "The New Aspect of the Woman Question"; "Are Women Growing Masculine?"; "Are Men and Women Twins"; "The Future of Marriage"; "Bachelors"; "Are Old Maids Happier?"; "The Future"; "The Financial Dependence of Women"; "Trades Unions for Women"; "The Law of Good Servants"; "American Life and Physique"; "Intuition"; "Success"; "Are Women Tyrants of the Kitchen"; "The American Novel"; "Mark Twain's Defense of Harriet Shelley, etc., etc."

The REVIEW will publish in 12 chapters, beginning with the February number, the

Personal History of the Second Empire,

a historical work of unsurpassed interest which will throw a flood of light upon the intrigues and diplomacy of Napoleon III. and the influences which led to the collapse of his empire in the disastrous war with Germany. It is written by Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and has been prepared with the full and free co-operation of the Empress Eugenie, who has placed at the author's disposal her private correspondence and other valuable documents. The author is a romance, being richly endowed with the gifts of information from sources to which few have had access, and of graphic and picturesque narrative. The "Blue Bulletin in Paris" by the author of this work made famous by its thousands of readers.

50 Cents a Copy; $5.00 a year.

A New Feature for 1895.

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The North American Review,

3 East 14th Street, New York.

[First publication, November 15, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Knut A. Hilleboe, of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, to the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of Minnesota, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1890, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Polk county, Minnesota, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in book "O" of mortgages on page 485.

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: Lot number one (1) in block number one hundred nine (109) according to the recorded plat of the town (now city) of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, and the whole of said lot number one (1) in said block number one hundred nine (109), according to the recorded plat of the town (now city) of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, (NW¼) of section number twenty (20) township one hundred fifty-one (151) north of range number forty-four (44) West, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, will be sold by the sheriff of said Polk county, Minnesota, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and note, with interest thereon to the time of such sale, together with the taxes (if any), the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of fifty dollars ($25) attorney's fee, as in said mortgage stipulated, which amount is to be paid on the day of sale.

Dated October 15th, A. D. 1894.

KNUT A. HILLEBOE,
Mortgagee.
AMES & HOUGH,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Crookston, Minnesota. 46

[First publication November 15th, 1894.]

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Dated October 12th, A. D. 1894.

UNITED NORWEGIAN LAND ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.
A. GRIMSRUD,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
502 Security Loan Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn. 45

[First publication Nov 1, 1894.]

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Mortgagee.
AMES & HOUGH,
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Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Hysteria, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and Leading to Misery, Decay and Death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by Over-exertion, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Stimulants or Narcotics, which soon lead to premature old age. One month's treatment, $1; six months' treatment, $5, or will send the treatment for any case, on receipt of money, with our written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Pamphlet free. Sold only by us. GUARANTY ISSUED only by

Sold by P. L. Durand, Crookston.

BROWN,

The Cigar Man,

Invites attention to a choice line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Manufactory On Second St., Opposite Reckitt Block.

DON'T FAIL TO GET MY PRICES.

H. F. BROWN,
Crookston, Minn.

Dr. Cole

And Staff of English, American and Scandinavian Physicians. 30 Years' Experience in Private Hospital and Specialty Practice.

Clinical methods accepted and used in the hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh, Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg and other foreign cities are employed daily in this institution. Medical and surgical skill, facilities and conveniences not excelled by such specialties as are established at Asylum of Esculapius, Rue de la Paix, Bonaccord and Taylor of New York, or Dr. Hathaway's Sanitarium, Medical Springs, Michigan, seem to us, and the benefits derived therefrom, compiled with our own vast experience, are unequalled by our patrons. We are indorsed by the United States Government, by the United States Army, by many men, attorneys, business men, and the general public, by the press and many thousands of grateful patients, our friends and they all say we are the best. Others may have been more prompt as to vacancies. We can refer to hundreds whom we have cured after they had been pronounced so by health and wealth by unprincipled charlatans. Consultation free. Medical and surgical advice, by letter or call on or write to Dr. A. L. COLE, Chicago Medical and Surgical Clinic. (1 yr. 21)

[First publication November 15th, 1894.]

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

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ARMENIAN MASSACRE

LATE REPORTS PLACE THE DEAD AT TEN THOUSAND.

Forty-eight Villages Reported to Have Been Entirely Wiped Out—Stench From the Dead Causing Cholera Epidemic, From Which Scores Are Dying Fast.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Further information as to the massacre of the Armenians near Bitlis, Turkey, has been received by Secretary Gulick of the United Friends of Armenia. One letter dated Bitlis, Sept. 26, gives the information that news has been received from the region back of Mosah that 48 villages are said to have been wholly blotted out.

Another letter dated Bitlas, Oct. 3, states that the day previous a letter from Mosah had been received which told of the outbreak of a virulent form of cholera, which was killing from 20 to 35 persons daily. It is caused, it is said, by the stench of carnage which has taken place not far back in the mountains. The number of massacred will reach between 8,000 and 10,000.

The Czar Refused to Sign.

The government tried to get the people here to sign a petition to the sovereign expressing satisfaction with his rule, and disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians who have "uttered matters re." The people have refused to sign the address.

Another letter, dated Constantinople, Oct. 31, 1894, states that from information received from Bitlas, 27 villages have been annihilated in Sassoun, and 8,000 men, women and children have been massacred by the troops and Kurds. The massacre occurred in the early part of September. The massacre was the result of an affray between some Kurds and Armenian villagers from whom the Kurds had stolen their flocks. The sultan ordered infantry and cavalry to the scene to put down the Armenian rebellion.

NICHOLAS AND ALIX.

Marriage Ceremony of the Czar Duly Celebrated at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—At 1:12 p. m. the guns from the fortress announced that Czar Nicholas II was married to Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. As this dispatch is sent, the newly married couple are receiving the congratulations of the wedding guests in the palace.

The czar's manifesto was issued during the evening. His majesty, in honor of his marriage, remits various debts to the crown, including the repayment of the grants made to the peasants on account of families. He also wholly remits arrears of taxes and dues, and mitigates or shortens sentences of imprisonment, public supervision and deportation at hard labor. The prosecution for treason of offenders, who have remained undiscovered for fifteen years, will be abandoned. The investigations to political prisoners will be decided upon after a report has been submitted to the czar by the minister of the interior. Amnesty is granted to the participants of the Polish rebellion of 1863, and they will be permitted to reside anywhere in Russia. Their civil rights, but not their property, will be restored to them.

In honor of the czar's wedding, 40,000 poor people of this city will dine at the expense of the czar. All the schools have been closed for three days to give the children a holiday and enable them to celebrate the imperial marriage.

PRINCESS BISMARCK DEAD.

Wife of the Great German Statesman Passes Away at Varzin.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varzin at 5 a. m.

The condition of the princess became alarming Monday. It was then announced that the princess had suffered a relapse, and that great anxiety was felt regarding her condition, by the prince and her attendants. All the family were hastily summoned to her bedside. Count Herbert Bismarck arrived during the evening, and was present when his mother passed away.

Although it is feared that the effect of his wife's death upon the prince will be serious, it is satisfactory to add that the great chancellor has been in better health lately that he has been able to resume his daily drives.

DRESDEN, Nov. 27.—At a public meeting held here it was resolved to erect a large monument in honor of Prince Bismarck.

Texas Favor the Excise.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The official prohibition against the landing of cattle and fresh meat from the United States has been published here. It gives as the reason for this prohibition the discovery of Texas fever among cattle recently brought here from the United States.

Capture of Port Arthur Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Chee Foo says that the British warship Porpoise has arrived there and brings a confirmation of the announcement made by the Associated Press that Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese.

Risks Inquiry Begun.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—The house sub-committee on judiciary, appointed to investigate the charge brought by the Central Labor union against Judge Augustus J. Hickox, has begun its inquiry in the federal building here. The sub-committee consists of Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, chairman; Hon. Edward Lane of Illinois and the Hon. Geo. K. Broderick of Kansas.

Only One Democrat Left.

IPSWICH, S. D., Nov. 27.—In the recount of the Fifth District for representative in this district, Herron, Republican, won by a majority of 20 votes. This leaves no house of representatives in the state with one Democratic member.

WOUND UP ITS WORK.

The State Fire Relief Commission Through for the Present.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 24.—The state relief committee, at its meeting at Hinckley, closed up its work for this year as far as possible. The general warehouse will be closed Saturday, but George D. Holt, the agent at Hinckley, will remain there several weeks to investigate any cases which may arise, and to see that the goods are delivered some to want. The treasury is now empty, but the commission will adopt some means to obtain relief to any person in need until the legislature meets, when that body will be asked to make such appropriations as may appear necessary. The hearing of cases, however, is at an end, and none will be reopened for the present.

The work at Sandstone may not be closed for at least two weeks. The commission has built 40 houses at that place and many of them are not yet completed.

The commission, in furnishing relief to the fire sufferers, has used over 3,000,000 feet of lumber and has built in the neighborhood of 275 houses. Complete outfits of furniture and other household goods have been supplied to over 450 families. Where the commission expected to take care of 1,000 people they have furnished relief for at least 2,400.

W. C. T. U. OFFICERS.

Miss Frances E. Willard Again Chosen President.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—At the W. C. T. U. convention Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president, with Mrs. Stevens vice president at large. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson was elected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman recording secretary. Mrs. Helen M. Jarker of South Dakota was unanimously re-elected treasurer.

Western League Schedule.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Western League baseball managers at the meeting formally admitted St. Paul to the organization, Sioux City's franchise expiring at noon. Work on the schedule for next year was begun, the schedule as proposed providing for two trips East for the Western clubs and two trips West for the Eastern clubs, instead of three as last year.

Tried to Steal French Gun patterns.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Figaro says: An attempt has been made to steal the patterns of the new Deport gun, which were shipped in padlocked cases to Calais and destroyed by the minister of war. The attempt to obtain possession of these patterns is said to have been made on Nov. 10, and it is added that no one except the presidents of the artillery testing committees knew of the shipment.

They Like the New Czar.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Standard says that at a meeting of the state council Wednesday the czar created a highly favorable impression after a report of unexpected oratorical fluency and his masterly grasp of the political subjects submitted for his approval. His majesty is winning golden opinions on all sides by showing himself equal to his onerous position.

Catholic Seminar School.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The committees of clergymen and laymen appointed to perfect arrangements for a Catholic summer school in the West, have met here to arrange the details of the work for the school, which will be held at Madison, Wis., in June or July, 1895.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 spring, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 68c; May, 72½c.

CORN—Steady. No. 3, 40½c.

OATS—3c lower. No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 59½c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 52c; sample, 52@ 60c.

RYE—Higher. No. 1, 55c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 26, 1894.

HOGS—Best heavy lots steady. Rest 5c lower; quality fair for the bulk, but several loads mixed with light pigs, which are thrown out by packers and sell for $3.00@3.45; heavy hogs $4.2@4.40; light, $4@4.25.

CATTLE—Good demand for butcher cattle, but common stock dull and weak to lower. Prime steers, $3.25@3.60; good steers, $2.85 @3.25; prime cows, $2.25@2.65; good cows, $2.00 @2.35; common to fair cows, $1.60@1.75; light veal calves, $3.00@3.25; heavy calves, $1.50@2.00; stockers, $1.80@2.40; feeders, 2.25@2.75; bulls, $1.00@2.50.

SHEEP—Fat muttons and lambs steady; common very hard to sell.

Muttons, $2.50@3.00; lambs, $2.00@3 common, 75@1.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 600; cattle, 600; calves, 15; sheep, 50 0.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1894.

WHEAT—November, 65½; December opening, 56½; higher 1, 56¾; January, 57½@ 57¾; May opening, 65c; highest, 65½; lowest, 64¾; close, 65c.

CORN—No. 3, 36c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 56½c; No. 3 white, 55½c.

RYE—No. 2, 52c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 52c; sample, 52@ 56c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Nov. 26, 1894.

WHEAT—November No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c; No. 2 northern, 67½c; December No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 66½c; No. 2 northern, 67½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1894.

HOGS—Quality fair for the season; Market active and 5c to 10c lower; best prices are a shade stronger, while common lots are 5c lower. Sales ranged at $3.90@4.10 for light; $4.05 @4.20 for rough packing; $4.00@4.30 for mixed; $4.25@ 4.45 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $3.80@4.30 for pigs.

CATTLE—Market dull and unchanged. Supply exceeds demand. Prices about no lower.

SHEEP—Dull and weak at a shade lower prices.

Receipts: Hogs, 18,000; cattle, 8,000; sheep, 9,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1894.

WHEAT—November, 59½@59¾c; December, 60½@60¾c; January, 62½@62¾c; May, 67¼@67½c.

CORN—November, 36½@36¾c; December, 36½@36¾c; January, 36½@36¾c; May, 38½@38¾c.

OATS—November, 25½@25¾c; December, 25½@25¾c; January, 25½@25¾c; May, 28½@28¾c.

PORK—November, $11.50; January, $11.80; May, $12.30.

LARD—November, $6.50; January, $6.70; May, $6.95.

RIBS—November, $6.00; January, $6.15; May, $6.45.

FINISHED HIS MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Is Guarding the Document With Care.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Cleveland's message is all but finished, and within the next 48 hours all finishing touches will have been put on. The document is being guarded with great care and all inquiries as to its contents are only guesses, according to Private Secretary Thurber.

The message will go to the government printing office on Friday and will there be taken in charge by the public printer himself, who will guard it with all possible care.

This message is looked upon by politicians and public men as the most important document of Mr. Cleveland's career, ranking next after his tariff message of 1887. Certain it is that Mr. Cleveland has worked unusually hard upon it, and the supposition is that most of the work has been put on the financial portion.

GOLD COMING IN.

Secretary Carlisle Accepts the Syndicate Offer For Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Carlisle has acted in the matter of the allotment of the $50,000,000 of gold bonds, bids for which were opened at the treasury department Saturday. He accepted the proposals submitted by the syndicate represented by John Sherman of the United States Trust company of New York and others to take the entire issue at 117.077. It is the expectation of the treasury officials that the deposits of gold for the payment of the bonds will be made very promptly, and as the understanding is that none of the gold is to be taken from the treasury un early restoration of the gold reserve to above the $100,000,000 mark will be the result. The bonds, including premium, will realize to the government about $58,500,000.

IMMIGRATION DECREASING.

A Greater Number of Foreigners Left America in '93 Than Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Superintendent Stump of the immigration bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, shows a very material falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in this country. He estimates that since October, 1893, the exodus of foreign steerage passengers from the United States has been greater than the number arriving at the ports. He concludes that numerically there are now fewer foreigners in the United States who came as steerage passengers than there were at the end of the fiscal year for 1893. From the tables accompanying the report it appears that during the last fiscal year 288,000 immigrants arrived in this country.

THE POPULIST VOTE.

Full Returns Show a Gain of 900,000 in Two Years.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The World publishes a list showing the number of votes cast by the Populist party in each of the states at the last general election as compared with the votes cast in the same party in 1892. The World also states that in 1892 the Populist party polled altogether 1,041,028 votes for president. Between 1892 and 1894 there was no general election, the returns of which can be compared with the year preceding. This year the Populist vote was 1,936,000, a gain of nearly 900,000 in two years.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Seventh Annual Convention in Session at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—With a whole week before them, the delegates of the seventh session of the Trans-Mississippi congress gathered slowly at the Merchants' exchange this morning. Not more than a fourth of the number expected to be in the city were present, though before the welcoming address was concluded, 400 or more were present. As the delegates came in one after another of the prominent men were recognized and given their share of attention.

The delegates were welcomed by Governor Stone and Mayor Walbridge.

SOVEREIGN RE-ELECTED.

Grand Master of the Knights of Labor Will Serve Another Term.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Grand Master Sovereign was re-elected without any opposition by the Knights of Labor general assembly. Messrs. Bishop of Massachusetts and Merritt of Georgia were nominated for foreman, the latter was elected. Secretary-Treasurer Hayes was re-elected, though there was some opposition.

Dun a Suitable Channel.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—It is officially announced here that Japan recognizes that the United States minister at Tokio, Mr. Dun, is a suitable channel through which China can open up negotiations for peace. The powers will not take any part in the negotiations. They will simply remain spectators. It is considered that China is in a position to pay the Japanese demands if the war cease now, Japan to hold Port Arthur until her demands are satisfied.

Peixoto Will Visit Us.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—The United States will soon be visited by ex-President Peixoto. The ex-president is in bad health, the result of overwork incident to the revolution in the country, and upon the advice of his physician, he contemplates a tour.

Japan Will Receive Proposals.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Yokohama saying that it is officially stated that Japan will allow the American minister at Tokio and Pekin to submit any proposals for peace that China may make.

Fire Destroys Coal Away With $5,000.

SPARTA, Wis., Nov. 27.—The Tichora coal chutes at Cashton, owned by Hall & Buell, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage and deed of assignment of leases dated October 1st, 1892, executed by Minneapolis Lumber Company, a corporation, as mortgagor, to Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Hennepin county, Minnesota, on October 1st, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 1 of mortgages, page 1, and assigned by said mortgagee to Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, as assignee, by assignment dated October 1st, 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Hennepin county, Minnesota, on October 1st, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book 1 of mortgages, page 2, which said mortgage and assignment of leases were given to secure the payment of $100,000, payable five years from date thereof, with interest at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and the interest coupons of said mortgage and assignment of leases, and the interest coupons on the bonds thereto attached, all became due and payable on the 1st day of October, 1894, and

Whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, has duly assigned all its rights, title and interest in said Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated June 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds of Hennepin county, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 94 of mortgages, on page 422.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and interest coupons of said mortgage and assignment of leases, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the same or any part thereof.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the county of Hennepin and state of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) and southwest quarter (SW¼) of northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty-eight (28), township of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-seven (27), all in township forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and forty (140) acres more or less, subject to the government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county of Hennepin, at the main entrance to the court house in the front door of the county court house in the city of Minneapolis, in said county of Hennepin, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and assignment of leases, which will then be due on said mortgages and the interest secured thereby, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure sale, and the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1894.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgage.

JAMES D. HARDING,
and CHAS. N. HAMBLIN,
Attorneys for Assignee.
G1704-6 Minneapolis, Minnesota. 406

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

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Whereas the said the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, a corporation, has duly assigned all its rights, title and interest in said mortgage and assignment of leases to American Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, trustee, by written assignment dated June 1st, 1893, and recorded in the office of the said register of deeds of Hennepin county, Minnesota, on the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 94 of mortgages, on page 422.

And default has been made in the payment of said principal sum and interest coupons of said mortgage and assignment of leases, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the following property therein described, lying and being situate in the county of Hennepin and state of Minnesota, to-wit: The east half (½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of section twenty-eight (28), township one hundred and four (104) north of range forty-one (41) north of range number forty-one (41) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the United States government survey thereof, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county of Hennepin, at the main entrance to the court house in the front door of the county court house in the city of Minneapolis, in said county of Hennepin, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay the amount then due on said mortgage and assignment of leases, which will then be due on said mortgages and the interest secured thereby, together with the taxes and insurance (if any), the costs and expenses of this foreclosure sale, and the attorney's fee stipulated and agreed to be paid on foreclosure thereof.

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Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.25
19 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Apricots	.25
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.25	16 lbs. Large, Fine Cooking Rhubarb for	.25
38 bars Victor Soap for	.25	10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.25
10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.25	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.20
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.25	20 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.20

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Extra Plums, Green Gages, Gages, Gold Drop Plums, per can..... 15c

Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can..... 18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. This Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	18c
1 lb " " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	23c
1 lb " " "	30c	1 lb Guatemalan Coffee	25c
1 lb " " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	28c
1 lb " " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	33c

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

Grocery Department.

Before it snows,
You may need one of our

Rushford Wagons.

They are
Made of . . . .

Good Timber,

And it is . . . .

Bone Dry.

They stand the wear and tear of good heavy work, and run light. As soon as it snows you will want a

SET OF BOBS OR A NICE CUTTER

We will have some of the finest you ever saw here soon, and you should call and see them. They are fine enough for anyone to ride in, and so cheap anyone can afford to have one.

We are also selling

DIAMOND FEED MILLS and VICTORY FANNING MILLS.

And other seasonable goods, very low. We deliver promptly

COAL AND WOOD.

Leave your orders early in the day.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON

Normal School and Business College

Strawbridge College Co., Prop's.

Experienced and Competent Teachers Courses Thorough and Complete.

Best Dormitory and Boarding Hall in the Northwest.

General Tuition $1 per Week.

Board $2. Furnished Rooms 50c to $1. Fall Term begins October 2d, 1894. For Catalogue address

B. A. STRAWBRIDGE,
or **R. S. KNUDSON,**
Crookston, Minn.

Aug. Miller. O. Sandstrom.

Aug. Miller & Co., TANNERS.

FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We dress all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black steer, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

McKINNON BROS.,

Dealers in all the leading—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

McKinnon Block, Main Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

BEFORE PURCHASING GIVE US A CALL.

CHRISTIANSON BROS.,

Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rates. Interest payable annually at our office.

Office in Prince Kane Lodge for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Robert Street. CROOKSTON, MINN.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

On Main St. C. E. MINER, Prop'r.

Everything kept strictly first-class. Polite attention to customers. Razors honed and put in order. Shop open day and night.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County it costs much more for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

THE Fisher Bulletin is very much improved since the change in management. The new proprietors are evidently newspaper men.

CAPT. SAM VAN SANT, who is a candidate for speaker in the House would make a most excellent presiding officer. He has experience, ability and back-bone—a most excellent combination.

UNCLE SAM might buy up a lot of old signs "No tick here" for his postoffices using the new issue of stamps. They could be made useful by simply perforating the letter S to the middle word.

THE St. Paul Globe never seems to like anything Donnelly does. It digs in the ribs, which, as a matter of fact, amounts to about the same as pouring water on a duck's back. Ig's epidermis can never be pierced by anything, save one of Jove's bolts or the scythe of Father Time.

WE stated in our last issue that Japan was in no hurry to accept the mediation of President Cleveland in the Chinese matter. Since then the Japs have formally declined the offer, very courteously, to be sure, but it does not take a very astute politician to read between the lines an intimation that they consider it a piece of gross impertinence on the part of Grover and his Fitzus Achates Gresham.

IN Spain they are very sentimental with regard to families of criminals. A daughter of the late Prim, executed recently for killing some twenty people about a year ago at Barcelona, by a bomb, has had her name changed by the authorities to Libertad, and the Spanish law forbids anyone to call her by her father's name, to the end that innocent children shall not be visited with the odium of their parents' sins.

IF some of the people in this part of the country who are complaining of being so desperately hard up would spend less money for liquor they would not only have more to pay their honest debts with, but would be immensely better citizens. We are not what are commonly termed "temperance people," but we protest against this habit of proceeding to get beastly drunk every time one comes to town.

THE Douglas County Post News says: "Gov. Olson still sticks for government ownership of railroads and says that 'no country that owns its railroads ever thinks for a moment of returning to the old system of private ownership.' How about France and Germany? Is there no difference in these matters also, between countries with huge standing armies, or despotism such as Russia, and free America? November sixth should have taught Mr. Owen that occasional relapses to truth are desirable.

THE Populist leaders are trying to deceive their followers into the belief that the Populist vote in the state is as great as ever. This is a delusion and a snare, from the fact that thousands of Democrats voted for Owen in the effort to defeat the Republican party. Those men are by no means Populists and never will be and cannot be reckoned on as a Populist gain. The vote of Polk county, where the Democratic vote melted away to almost nothing, shows this conclusively and it was the same every where.

TO-DAY is Thanksgiving Day, a day dear to every Yankee heart from the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the present, and your genuine Simon-pure Yankee will always find something to be thankful for, even under the most untoward circumstances. There is no one, if he but stops to reflect, but can find something for which he can return thanks to the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift. Our surroundings may not seem propitious, but if we have life and health we have much to be thankful for, and however gloomy things may seem it might be far worse. This business man has cause to be thankful that the prospects are beginning to look more encouraging; the farmer that the prospects are good for higher prices for all he raises, and the laboring man that the coming year bids fair to be one wherein he will find abundance of work at better wages. In every station of life one can find something to be thankful for, and to-day is set apart for that purpose.

WHO SHALL SUCCEED WASHBURN?

Since the election it is apparent that the successor to W. D. Washburn in the United States senate will be a Republican, but will it be W. D. Washburn himself? While it is true that Washburn has made a most excellent senator, it is also true that there are other good men in the state who would do credit to their constituents, and there is a growing feeling that a man outside of the Twin Cities should be chosen. Among the names most prominently mentioned none loom up so conspicuously as that of Hon. S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead. Mr. Comstock is the intellectual peer of any man in the state and lives in a portion of the state that has never had a representative in the senate. He is well known all over the state and is a strong man, one who, should the opportunity present itself, would be the most available man that could be found. Mr. Comstock is a man of the people who has worked his way up from the ranks of the laboring classes to the position of the leading lawyer in his town, and he is a man whose head has not been turned by the honors he has won. Should Mr. Comstock be chosen he would prove a worthy successor to an able man and the interests of the people would be in safe hands. In a body composed so overwhelmingly of the representatives of one party as the coming legislature is, it is by no means certain that any one man has the call, and unless Mr. Washburn shows from the start that he has the call decidedly by some man from the country, is liable to carry off the honors. We do not understand that Mr. Comstock is an avowed candidate, but should he be chosen he would, without a doubt, accept, and our interests would be in safe hands.

DESERVE OUR THANKS.

Ever since the devastating fires of last summer, which wiped out the villages of Hinckley, Sandstone, Miss ion Creek, and Pokegama, and destroyed farm houses, buildings and everything that fire could destroy in the surrounding country, a relief committee, appointed by Governor Nelson, has given much time and attention to the sufferers, and the distribution of contributions. This committee is composed of C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis; Col. C. E. Graves, of Duluth; Kenneth Clark, of St. Paul and H. H. Hart and M. G. Norton, of Winona—all business men. They have distributed over $80,000, and in a manner satisfactory to almost ninety per cent. of the sufferers. Of the other ten per cent. could not have been satisfied by anybody—unless they had been given everything they asked, which was impossible. They still will have about $20,000 to provide for the destitute, widows, children, etc., during the winter, and have decided to go down in their own pockets for that amount, trusting to the legislature to re-imburse them. When it is understood that these gentlemen have not had, and will not accept any pay for their services, they should have the thanks of not only the sufferers, but the people of the entire state.

BORN ENDORSED AT LAST.

Congressman Haldor E. Boen, after being repudiated by the people at the polls last fall, found one man in the district who approves of his course in congress, and that man is —himself. After having carefully thought it all over he issues the following address to the people of his district. In the light of events it reads rather funny. The congressman has given up the hope of helping out the present generation and is now going to work for his children's children, trusting to luck that they will receive some benefit from the peculiar doctrines of the Populists. He says:

"Election is over, and I lost. The people lost. But since I, as for as I can now ascertain, received at least 4,000 votes more than I ever had at the last election, I regard it as an approval. When on the 21st of April I returned from the president, where I had been to ask him not to support the Great Northern company in its fight against its employes during the strike, I was told that I would be defeated by Jim Hill. He stepped out. I offended the national banks by my bill to abolish them; and the railways by introducing the first definite bill for a national railway. I was defeated for renomination. I opposed the Sherman law; nor did they like that I proposed that the government should issue $1,000,000,000 full legal tender treasury notes, and put them in circulation by building railways, erecting needed public buildings and improving rivers and harbors. Neither did they like that I voted for reducing the tariff.

"As truly as the truth reached to earth shall rise again, so surely will the People's party principles prevail; in all positions, since I was a boy of 12 years, commenced as a helper on a poor little pond in Norway, till today, I have done my full duty and shall continue to do it. I am used to defeat and disappointment, as well as to victory and success. But I shall not go before no retreat, I know.

"Prospect for crop excellent; a fine July. A big black cloud, a hail storm. Total loss. I do not give up courage, but go ahead and sow again. Perhaps better luck next year."

U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The situation up to date shows W. D. Washburn perfectly confident of being his own successor. The opposition is not united, there being a dozen or more names proposed, while as yet no evidence of centralization. The latest plan is to bring Governor Nelson and Congressman McCleary into the fight. The claim is made that with 40 of the 75 votes necessary to nominate pledged to Governor Nelson he could not or would not refuse to be a candidate. The Winona born man are severely confident, knowing that unless the opposition can unite upon some good, strong candidate, Mr. Washburn has a walk-away and will win hands down. Governor Nelson is in a position where he cannot come out and make an active canvass for the position, neither does he intend to do so. His enemies charged him with underhand work during the campaign, which he emphatically denied and should his friends now force the nomination upon him it would seem to give color to the anti-election charges. Of course that would not make them true, for Mr. Nelson meant just what he said when he said that he was not a candidate and did not intend to be. The St. Paul Dispatch of Monday sums up the situation as follows: "In the meantime the Washburn people are saying little. They may be hampered to some extent by the fact that the Hennepin delegation is going in to capture everything in sight at the coming session, regardless of the fact that they have a candidate for the senate who will need the assistance of the country members, who in turn may want a portion of the good things themselves. Washburn, however, has a good deal of support, and than his enemies are inclined to concede. This is shown by the tone of many of the country papers from different sections of the state which are ridiculing the efforts of the opposition, and declare Washburn's election an assured fact."

THE Princeton Union in an editorial says: "Dr. Thomas McLean, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Seventh congressional district, led a forlorn hope and made a gallant fight to preserve the party organization. If the Seventh district ever sends a Democrat to congress we hope Dr. McLean will be the man."

THE lunatics voted for the Republican party under the assurance that it would bring good times.—Ignatius Donnelly.

Commenting upon the above characteristic excerpt from the representative the Douglas County Post News says:

"According to Ignatius there were 145,000 "lunatics" in Minnesota, but even Ignatius Donnelly, let alone a lunatic, must know that a Republican house of representatives cannot immediately do much partisan law making with a Democratic governor and a Dem-Pop senate, especially as it will not be in existence before next March. The "lunatics" did not so much vote for the Republican party" as against Democrat-fusion and the Ignatius Donnelly."

THE egotism displayed in Congressman's Boen's "address to the people" is something wonderful to behold. One would think from its perusal that Boen was the most important factor in the new party—a man whom the railroads and the banks and corporations would trample down in order to exist a little longer, and that they did so combine—and he felt: "It is no wonder that he ever tardily rebukes. A few days will go right along just the same, that the sun will continue to rise and shine just the same as though this great Napoleon of finance had been elected to go back and regulate the financial affairs of this United States. Verily, Haldor ought to have impressed the voters with his importance before the election and not have waited until this late day! No one knew—no one could have suspected the great importance of sending him back to congress or he would have gone back with a whoop and up that terrible "combine" against him would have been completely annihilated. Now we have got to crawl along two more years as best we may.

Haldor's Corn Cure gives instant relief. No more limping. It is easily applied. Roosegh in each bottle to kill corns. One dollar's worth of corn for 25c. As a corn cure it has no equal. If it fails to do this does not benefit you, drop P. E. Roosegh and you have your money returned.

CANADIAN HAY COMING.

The Foreign Product Is Already Crowding Out the American Farmer.

I have been in Illinois for ten days and passed some time with one of the best farmers at Sugar Grove. Though he is a good protectionist, he has been inclined to doubt whether the McKinley tariff did him any good during the past two years. But he is in doubt no longer.

A few months ago my farmer friend shipped a carload of hogs to Cornwall, Conn., and before returning visited Dalton, Mass. At this point he made a partial bargain with a dealer to ship him several carloads of hay.

His son, having occasion to visit Massachusetts, was instructed by my friend to call on the Dalton man and close the hay deal. He did so, only to find that after the passage of the German hill many hay farms of Illinois lay, because the Dalton dealer was being stocked up from Canada.

Mr. Judd has on his hands 100 tons of as fine timothy hay as was ever mowed away, and he now sees quite plainly how the McKinley bill aided him.

He lives a thousand miles from Dalton; yet, for all that, the effect of a Canadian hay sale in New England has land town is felt at a small way station on the Chicago and Iowa railroad, 50 miles west of Chicago.

B. THINKEN.

Another proof of the foregoing is found in the following business card addressed to a large feed establishment in Jersey City:

MONTREAL, Canada.

DEAR SIR—With the reduction in the tariff I am able to reduce prices on hay No. 1 timothy from $17.50 to $15.50.

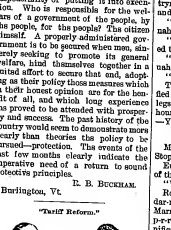
How does this strike the American farmer?

The Need of the Hour.

Never before have political affairs more widely challenged attention than at the present time, nor the importance of these matters been more generally felt, involving, as they do, the welfare of the citizen and nation. The capitalist, the investor, the mechanic, the laborer, are alike regarding the situation with anxiety, and watching and waiting for what? For some one to come forward and demonstrate the proper policy to be pursued and assume the responsibility of putting it into execution. Who is responsible for the welfare of a government of the people, by the people, for the people? The people themselves. A properly administered government is to be secured when men, steadily seeking to promote its general welfare, bind themselves together in a united effort to secure that end, adopting as their policy those measures which in their honest opinion are for the benefit of all, and which long experience and care of philosophical comfort. has proved to be attended with prosperity and success. The past history of the country would seem to demonstrate more clearly than theories the principles to be pursued—protection. The events of the past few months clearly indicate the imperative need of a return to sound protective principles.

R. B. BUCKHAM.

Burlington, Vt.



"Mellican man he soon alles samee Chinaman."

An English Priest's Opinion.

Rev. Patrick Hickey, a Catholic priest of Leeds, England, whose father is a wealthy manufacturer of woolens, was quite recently in Pittsburg as the guest of Bishop Richard Phelan. He is making a pleasure tour and has just crossed the continent from San Francisco. He says the United States is the greatest country on the face of the globe, and the manufacturers compared with those of European cities, are more progressive in every way.

Father Hickey said he felt that the salvation of American industries rested in full protection for the same, as the manufacturers of this country must depend almost entirely on home consumption; that the talk about entering into competition for the world's trade was all visionary.—Pittsburg Times.

Our Markets Wide Open.

We may now hope to see some revival in a number of the British indus tries which suffered most under the McKinley ban. It is pointed out that on certain classes of woolen dress goods imported to the value of $18,000,000 last year the duties were $8,200,000, but will now be rather less than half of that sum. The value of the goods the United States will continue to buy such goods to the extent of $36,000,000 a year, in which case the duties on such stuff imported would be $24,000,000 and the duties only $12,000,00. Thus on this one class of goods a much wider market should be opened to our manufacturers.—London Financial News.

It Was All of This.

The administration of President Cleveland has been "about handed," economical, painstaking and patriotic—Chicago Herald.

Clean handed in the appointment of Van Alen.

Economical in the use of government steamers for private purposes.

Painstaking in the effort to reconcile Queen Lil and to overturn a government.

Patriotic in the desire to start the factory furnaces of Europe and Japan.—American Idea and exchanges.

[52-3t]

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and thereby avoid the dust, and enjoy the windowed, vestibuled trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rubier, more than 14,000 feet high. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba or write for rates and particulars to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. [51-28]

The Haller Proprietary Co. challenge the world to produce a better remedy for hard times, sores, sores gulls and wounds of all kinds, than their Bath Wire Liniment. It heals quickly, leaves no scar, does not irritate and keeps away the flies. Their faith in this truly wonderful liniment is so great, and its endorsements from thousands who have used it are so strong, that they absolutely guarantee it Sold by F. L. Kermott, druggist.

Travelers Must Be Content.

In some parts of the southern states, where, happily for them, the people are not in such a ceaseless hurry as people are in the newer sections, no one thinks of exacting punctuality from railroad trains. They take them when they come, and arrive when they get there, and are content.

A fateful Yankee drummer, who, on a country railway station, had been fuming because a train had not arrived an hour after schedule time, received a lesson in patience from an elderly countryman who came in with his gripsack and asked the station master:

"What time do the train for Savannah git here, boss?"

"Somewhar 'bout nightfall," answered the stationman.

"An what time do she git ter Savannah?"

"Somewhar 'bout mawnin."

Then the countryman, perfectly satisfied with the information, folded his legs in a corner and settled down to an hour more of philosophical comfort. —Youth's Companion.

A Dramatic Holdup.

Missouri Fireman—Gi'es 'er air, Billi Stop 'er! We's held up!

Engineer—I see—all! There's seven of them on this side—

"Wurrin masks, too, Bill!"—

Robber (with drawn sword)—And dar-r-r-est thou insult me to my heard? Marry! It is more than human that P-r-r-ompts me thus to spare thy insignificance.

Engineer—It's all right; let 'em go! Fireman—Wh-what is it, Bill?

"Thee-ayter troop, rehearsin for the next town!"

"Wha'tre they doin out here in this dense swamp?"

"Waitin to get to the next town."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, the favorite line with the people of the Northwest, has arrangements with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways for the annual Holiday Excursions to Canada via St. Paul and Chicago.

Tickets will be on sale at stations in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the following dates: In Manitoba every day from November 30th to December 31st, 1894, and in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota on November 30th, December 4th, and every day from December 10th to 31st, inclusive, at the following rate:

$40.00 for the round trip to Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario. To points east of Montreal tickets will be sold at slightly increased rates. These tickets will be good for return at any time within three months after the date of sale.

Trains from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba arrive in Minneapolis and St. Paul, early in the morning in ample leave at convenient hours in the morning and evening. The magnificent scenery of the Upper Mississippi can be enjoyed by those who take our "Scenic Express" in the morning, while those who wish to see the attractions of the Twin Cities for a day, will find our "Vestibuled Limited" with its Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Parlor Dining Cars, the acme of luxurious railroad equipment. Be sure and ask your home ticket agent to see you reads via "The Burlington." Our line has been so largely patronized for former excursions that it needs no introduction or recommendation. Please mention of its name. For maps and folders of the line, or any information, apply to your home agent, or address

A. H. YANNEY,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

W. S. O. KEYTON, Excursion Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

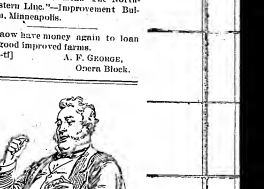
[52-3t]

'Thrice Blessed is that man who finds something that does him good. But good commodations is many a man that has not to-day. But good is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The Northwestern Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.

A. F. GEORGE,
Ocean Block.

[1-tf]



Easy to Take

And Perfect in Their Action,

AYER'S PILLS

Never fail to relieve Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache.

"I have proved the value of Ayer's Pills in relieving dyspepsia and headache, with which complaints I was so long troubled that neither the doctor nor myself supposed I should ever be well again. Through the use of the above medicine I am better than I have been for years."—A. GASKILL, Versailles, Ky.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for 15 years as a cathartic in liver complaint, and always with extremely beneficial effect, never leaving had need of other medicine. I also give Ayer's Pills to my children, when they require an aperient, and the result is always most satisfactory."—A. EATON, Centre Conway, N. H.

"Having been severely afflicted with costiveness, I was induced to try Ayer's Pills. Their use has effected a complete cure, and I can confidently recommend them to all similarly afflicted."—C. A. WHITMAN, Nipomo, Cal.

AYER'S PILLS

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly clear all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Haines, 19 Laurel Street, Paris, Texas, says:

"I have had for years a tumor in my blood which made me disgusted to shave, as small boils or pimples would be out. Has causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After using but a few bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth, as I should expect, and my blood, which was impure and full of boils, is now rich and red like running a Texas cow. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE VALLEY

Roller Mills

CROOKSTON, MINN.,

Manufacturers of

FINE

FLOURS,

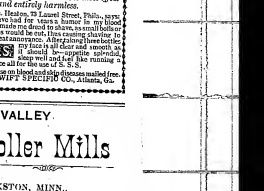
MADE FROM SELECTED RED —RIVER HARD WHEAT.—

BRAN, SHORTS

AND SCREENINGS

Always on hand.

THOROUGHBRED



SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

8 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Crookston, Minn.

Matchless Bargains in Men's Suits!

Low Prices that Make the People Smile.

WE CAN SAVE YOU **33⅓ TO 50%** ON MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS STILL SELLING AT **$10.00**

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT THESE VALUES.

MAIN STREET. **C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.**

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

John J. Ellingson spent Sunday in the city.

W. H. Culbertson was down from Argyle, on Sunday.

H. N. Stephens went over to Grand Forks on Saturday.

A. D. Stephens went down to the Twin Cities last week.

Theo. Bredfeld left for Twin Valley, Monday morning.

Deputy Sheriff M. Losey went down to Fertile on Monday.

J. B. Van Allen welcomed a baby girl at his house on Sunday morning.

Miss Dollie Bunnell, who has been visiting with friends in St. Paul, returns home this week.

John Rothsten, who suffered the amputation of one leg last Saturday is reported to be doing nicely.

T. A. Harris returned last week from a pleasant visit in Chicago and resumes his old duties again.

Mrs. G. W. Roberts left for Baron, Wis., Thursday evening last, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Don't forget the stereopticon show at the opera house to-night. It is well worth the price of admission.

After many moons the reading room is again open to the public on Saturday afternoons and evenings.

A. C. Wright, of the Fisher Bulletin called Thursday last. He was up doing the city in the interest of the Bulletin.

Pat Giblin, one of the oldest engineers on the Great Northern, died at the hospital at Grand Forks, Wednesday last.

J. M. Stephens and wife returned Thursday, last from Rockford, Ill., where Mrs. S. had been visiting for a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Kirsch left for St. Paul Thursday evening last. Mrs. Kirsch will go to Wahpeton and visit friends and relatives for a few weeks.

Pat Martin is enjoying a two months trip, during which he will visit his parents at Green Bay, Wis., the first time in about twenty years.

Louis Rivard and Sam Lidlaw who have been engaged for the past couple of months building a hotel at Williston, Montana, returned home last Saturday.

C. V. Wardag and family depart this week for Washington, intending to make it their future home.

The first sleighing of the season occurred last week. Sunday the sleighs were flying around very lively.

Hugh Thompson went down to Duluth last week to look after flour shipments of the North Dakota Milling Association.

Torger Knudson and Miss Caroline Lacken were married at the Northwestern hotel on Friday evening, L. E. Gussman officiating.

C. L. and A. C. Wright, the new proprietors of the Fisher Bulletin, were in the city on Monday and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call.

M. E. Kirsch returned on Saturday from a trip to the old home in Waseca county, where he accompanied his wife for a visit with relatives and friends.

The usual Sunday train went out on the Fosston line. This is necessitated on account of more business than the regular week day train can handle.

Hayes Bros., who own a large farm in the south-western part of the county, were in town last Thursday on business. They report a successful year's business in the farming line.

N. D. Barker, who was connected with the JOURNAL is now ahead of the World's Stereopticon Show that exhibits at the opera house this evening. The exhibition is a good one and merits patronage.

Rev. H. C. Boisaert, who with his wife is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Crouch, occupied the pulpit at the Episcopal church on Sunday. He will preach there again next Sabbath.

An exchange makes the startling announcement that "wheat kills hogs." Well, we haven't half the sympathy for hogs as we have for the farmers who have been killed (financially) trying to raise it.

A. C. Schmidt returned last week from his big hunt and reports barrels of fun and lots of big game. Schmidt is right in his element when he gets after bear and deer and other big game. Something has to drop every time.

A. C. Wilkinson, who has been absent a week on business, returned Thursday last. He had some cases before the supreme court, and was engaged part of the time at Grand Forks, where a special term for criminal cases was in progress.

Frank Hertz was in St. Paul last week to purchase a laundry outfit which he will put in on Second street in H. F. Brown's building, adjoining Mrs. Rose' restaurant.

Conductor Ed. Cameron, who was killed last week by falling off the train, had Casper Sands' run while Cooper is indulging in a spell of rheumatism. Casper expects to try a visit to Hot Springs, Ark., when he gets able to travel.

T. B. McMahon and daughter, Miss May, of Stephen, spent Sunday visiting in the city, returning Monday morning. His son Richard, who has been attending business college here, returned home Tuesday morning.

The Fisher Bulletin says: A double team hitched to a hack owned by Stanley Collins, of Crookston, took fright on our streets Tuesday night and ran away. In their mad career the team ran into a binder and completely demolished it. The damage to the team and hack was slight.

Mine host Burkhardt, of the Cleveland house, was rejoicing last week in the receipt of six or eight deer, a bear or two and various and sundry kinds of big game that a hoarder, who took to the woods a few days since, sent in. Rudy says he can stand all that kind of foolishness they are a mind to practice on him.

Conductor Scott returned on Monday morning from a pleasant visit to Central America, where he enjoyed himself highly interviewing the old settlers and eating—citrons. The report that he was in quarantine or had been captured and held a close prisoner until a ransom could be effected, proved entirely erroneous. Scott avers that he had a royal good time all the same.

There was a small blaze in the Opera block Thursday night, caused by the overturning of an oil stove. A couple of young men went up to the room and lighted the stove, then filled up on booze, and in their drunken hilarity kicked over the stove. The burning mass was thrown into the street with but little damage, fortunately.

The following officers were chosen at the annual A. O. U. W. election, Thursday evening last, to serve for the coming year: Frank Creamer, master workman; J. L. Laslan, foreman; Frank Page, overseer; Carl Riedsel, financier, C. H. Mix, receiver; Carl Ziebeck, recorder; Chris Eickhoff, guide; Gus Johnson, I. W.; Peter Heidt, O. W.; O. O. Christianson, trustee.

The JOURNAL last week announced that Dr. A. A. Just went down to St. Paul on Tuesday evening but did not announce that he took Miss Aggie McLennan to St. Luke's hospital for an operation for catarrh. Miss McLennan passed the ordeal successfully and at last accounts was doing nicely. Her many friends here are longing to welcome her return fully restored to health.

The irrepressible Henry Kellar was up from Sauk Center last week selling sleds and cutters to our dealers and disposed of a carload or so here. These goods are made by the Kellar manufacturing Co. and are all right in every particular. Henry has just organized a new company at Sauk Center, called the National Syrup and Oil Tank Association from which he expects great things. Henry is nothing if not a hustler.

We are in receipt of the prize list of the North Dakota and Northern Minnesota Poultry Association, for their first annual show to be held at Grand Forks on December 11, 12 and 13, 1894. There are a large number of prizes to be competed for and a good poultry show is promised. Those who wish to compete can obtain entry blanks and all other information by addressing the secretary, G. F. Newton, Detroit, Minn.

Horace W. Brown, a prominent attorney of Argyle, died on Sunday afternoon at his residence in that village. Mr. Brown was a son of Judge Brown, who has occasionally presided over the district court here when Ira B. Mills was judge in this district, and he was a young man well liked by all with whom he came in contact. He attended the district court at Ada last term. He was the county attorney elect of Marshall county.

It takes the fiery ordeal of affliction to try humanity, of what sort it is, and the editor of this paper, during the past few days has had occasion to bless God that humanity was not all sordid and selfish, and he wishes here, in so far as words can do it, to express his thanks to the many true friends whose kindly words of sympathy has helped to lighten the trial that has befallen him on account of the extremely critical condition of his wife since Nov. 7th. We were with her in St. Paul until the crisis was safely passed, and we are assured by her attendant physician that she is doing nicely at this writing, with every prospect of a full recovery. She was taken to St. Paul on Nov. 7th, for the removal of a fibroid tumor.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

FOR INFORMATION

As to how to secure

A FREE FARM AND LOW RATES,

in and to the

Saskatchewan Valley,

Address WM. RITCHIE, Grafton, N. D.

Or L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg.

THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

That's Our Specialty.

A. HOLMBOE.

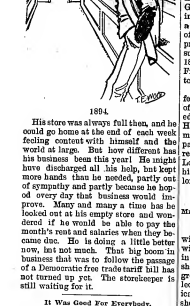
HE IS STILL WAITING

THE STOREKEEPER LOOKS IN VAIN FOR INCREASED SALES.

Ask the Merchant, and He Will Tell You That His Business Does Not Compare With 1892—The Promised Free Trade Boom Switched Off the Track.

The storekeeper is congratulating himself upon a slight improvement in his business, and he needs it badly enough. He is thankful indeed for the little revival that he is now experiencing, but wonders why he is not doing the rushing business that he did in 1892. Those were the good old palmy days when everybody had work and money to spend.

1892.



1894.

His store was always full then, and he could go home at the end of each week feeling content with himself and the world at large. But how different has his business been this year! He might have discharged all his help, but kept more hands than he needed, partly out of sympathy and partly because he hoped every day that business would improve. Many and many a time has he looked out at his empty store and wondered if he would be able to pay the month's rent and salaries when they became due. He is doing a little better now, but not much. That big boom in business that was to follow the passage of a Democratic free trade tariff bill has not turned up yet. The storekeeper is still waiting for it.

It Was Good For Everybody.

In 1860, after 14 years of free trade, there were 1,312,000 workmen employed in our manufacturing industries. In 1870 they had increased to 2,054,000, a gain of 74,000 a year. In 1880 they numbered 2,740,000, or an increase of 68,600 a year. In 1890 there were 4,712,000 hands employed, an increase of 196,000 a year, and in 1894 there were over 5,300,000 hands at work, a further increase of over 300,000 a year under protection.

In 1860 these workers received $380,000,000 in wages, or $289 per hand. In 1890 the pay roll amounted to $3,382,000,000, equal to $485 for every man, woman and child so employed. In 1890 the wage earners of the country, under protection, had nearly $3,000,000,000 a year more money to spend than in 1860 under free trade. This was good for business, for manufacturers, merchants and storekeepers.

Better Times For All of Them.

There can be no little doubt that our English and Scottish manufacturers will derive considerable benefit from the new tariff. Dundee, the center of the jute trade, where there have been so many failures lately, should also have better times in store, and the same may be said of Leeds, Halifax and Manchester, for there are considerable reductions in cotton manufactures, though to a lesser extent than in woolens. The free trade will also participate in the improvement, and we notice that the United States consul at Glasgow expects that the export trade of Glasgow, which went back $3,000,000 on the passing of the McKinley act, will show an increase of $3,000,000 in 1894 as compared with 1893.—English National Observer.

The climination of sugar bounties saves to the American people nearly $16,000,000 annually.—Senator Hill.

Why not have saved the whole case and added that the imposition of ad valorem tax on raw sugar added $50,000,000 to the "burden of taxation" of the American people, making a net loss to the people of $35,000,000, besides injuring the producers of domestic sugar?

IVORY SOAP
IVORY
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

He Is Almost as Old as Bismarck Was When That Great Statesman Resigned.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Prince Clodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the new German chancellor, who succeeds General von Caprivi, is 75 years of age and has filled many important diplomatic positions in Bavaria and the empire. He is rather well along in years to bear the difficult burden the kaiser has placed upon his shoulders, but Bismarck was 76

when he resigned the chancellorship owing to differences with the young emperor, and Prince Hohenlohe is as vigorous at 75 as Bismarck was. From early manhood honors have come easily to the new chancellor. When but 27 years of age, he became a hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament, upon the death of his brother Philip, and succeeded to the old family estate of Schillingsfurst. He had held a small office under the Prussian government, but he resigned and again made Bavaria his residence. The Bavarian ministry sent him as ambassador to Athens, Florence and Rome, and his diplomatic career was well begun before he was 30.

In 1840 he married the Princess Seyn-Wittgenstein, and of their five children Philip Ernst, the eldest, is 51 years of age and a cavalry captain in the Prussian army. In 1866 after a ten years' retirement to private life, Prince Hohenlohe again entered upon a parliamentary career, favoring the Hohenzollern programme of a German solidarity, and in 1867 he succeeded Pfordten as Bavarian minister. When France threatened war against Prussia in 1870, he attracted considerable attention by insisting that Bavaria join in the great German movement and assist in fighting the French. In 1871 he was elected a member of the first German reichstag, of which body he at length became vice president. After the scandal that resulted in the recall of Count Arnim in 1874 he was sent as ambassador to France, and while in Paris he did much to bring about a better feeling.

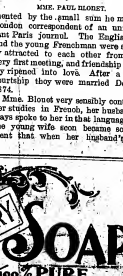
After the death of Marshal Manteuffel in 1885 he was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces wrested from France in her hour of defeat. He was untiring in his efforts to Germanize those provinces, and the strict passport system, designed to suppress relations between France and Alsace-Lorraine, was rigidly enforced during his regime. In religion the new chancellor is a Catholic.

THE WIFE OF "MAX O'RELL."

Mme. Blouet Translates Her Husband's Books and Is Indeed a Helpmeet.

Mme. Paul Blouet, the wife of the witty Frenchman, "Max O'Rell," who will soon begin his fourth lecture tour in America, is justly entitled to a large share of the credit of her husband's great success in literature and on the lecture platform. She looks like a typical Frenchwoman, but despite this fact she is an Englisb girl, born and bred, and her maiden name was Mary Bartlett. Her father was a well to do shipowner in Devonshire, and very fortunately for her and for the then unknown husband to be, who was coming to her home across the channel, Miss Mary received an excellent education in London and left school with a very thorough knowledge of the French language.

She was 20 years of age when she first met Paul Blouet at the home of some friends in London. Blouet was then unknown, but he had been severely wounded while fighting for France during the commune and had left the French army because of his injuries. His only income was a small pension, which was sup-



MME. PAUL BLOUET.

plemented by the small sum he made as London correspondent of an unimportant Paris journal. The English girl and the young Frenchman were strongly attracted to each other from their very first meeting, and friendship speedily ripened into love. After a year's courtship they were married Dec. 26, 1874.

Mme. Blouet very sensibly continued her studies in French, her husband always spoke to her in that language, and the young wife soon became so proficient that when her husband's first book, "John Bull and his Island," evoked a roar of laughter in France she added very materially to his success by translating it into English. In the English form the book was so immensely successful in Great Britain and the United States and led Max O'Rell to write other books and lecture. Mme. Blouet has since translated into English every book that has come from her husband's pen but one. She is a model housekeeper, and her much loved husband prefers home to any other place on earth. They have one child, a daughter, who is now about 19 years of age. The latter is Leonie Marie Blouet, and she and her mother are more like sisters than mother and daughter.

PIERCE'S FINE WORK.

Total Steals of the Yankton Banker May Be Over a Million.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 24.—The fraudulent practices of John T. M. Pierce of the mythical financial firm of Pierce, Wright & Co. assume a graver aspect as they are unearthed. It is now the opinion that Pierce has floated, not $600,000 of manufactured bonds and other paper, as thought, but double or even three times that amount, as the returns come in. It is the worst case of wholesale swindling ever coming to light in the Dakotas, and is equalled by but few in the history of the West.

The firm of Pierce, Wright & Co., is composed wholly of Pierce, H. C. Wright having withdrawn several years ago, and the "Co." being an unknown quantity. The firm has existed at London, at Yankton, at Spokane and at Holyoke, Colo., and has done business in all those places.

Principal Office at Yankton.

The principal office of issue has been at Yankton, which has also been Mr. Pierce's place of residence. The London office was the place where his various issues of fraudulent and fictitious school bonds and certificates paper were negotiated and turned into cash. He seems to have found a ready market for his bogus paper, probably through the good standing of his London house.

Who is responsible for the various sets of forgery is only matter of conjecture. In his school bond issue he has covered the South Dakota counties of Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, Turner, Clay and Union, and some others in all probability. The business has been going on many years.

MADE A BIG HAUL.

Defalcation of Over $300,000 From the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather bank disappeared a few days ago. A National bank examiner has just finished an investigation, which discloses a defalcation of $354,000. The bank has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of about $200,000, leaving an impairment of capital of about $150,000, which will at once be made good by the stockholders.

The name of the defaulting clerk is Samuel C. Seeley. His residence is on Halsey street, Brooklyn.

Iowa Returns.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 26.—Complete semi-official returns received by the secretary of state give McFarland, the secretary of state, 329,147; Dale, Dem., 180,839; Camp, Pop., 34,877; Mitchell, Pro., 7,448. This is a net Republican gain of 9,683 over 1892.

Will Not Contest.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—A special to The Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: After all the talk of contesting the election of Governor-elect Holcomb, Bridged in by the dissatisfied element, the time for filing notice of contest expired at midnight without steps in this direction being taken.

Given a Life Sentence.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Nov. 27.—D. M. Reddington has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor; Reddington broke down when sentence was pronounced, crying like a child.

A Dog Habit.

Have you ever thought why it is that a dog turns around and around when he jumps up on his cushion or starts to settle himself anywhere for a nap? Now that you are reminded, you can recall that you have seen a dog do it many times, can't you? This habit is about all that is left to our tame kinds of dogs of the days long ago, when they were a race of wild animals and lived in the woods. Their beds then were made of grass and leaves, and it was to trample enough grass and properly arrange the leaves that the dog always had to make a narrow circle before he would lie down. The dog of today keeps up the same old habit, although there is no longer any need for it, and of course the animal has no notion why he does it.—New York Times.

Holds Good In Other Things.

A jar of foreign made pickles represents and is the product of labor of more than half a dozen skilled foreign workmen, besides of ordinary labor. The American storekeeper who sells these foreign pickles cannot sell a pound of groceries to any one of those skilled or unskilled foreign laborers, but if they were made in this country the storekeeper would be able to employ those men who work in the American pickle factory, thus helping the storekeeper to build up a demand for the products that he has for sale.

"There is No Royal Road"

To public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason Tee Northwestern line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date, but away ahead of the date, in our opinion, this is the best line between Chicago and the Twin Cities. The Northwestern Limited

"The King Bee"

Of Railway trains in the Northwest and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train on the side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is "Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

Miraculous Change

Intense Suffering From Salt Rheum—Given Up as Hopeless

A Permanent CURE by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Miss Blanche Clark
Duluth, Minn.

"Seven years ago our daughter Blanche, then four years of age, had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. She seemed to derive no benefit at all and if the cold air reached her face or hands, they would swell up at once and look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, discharging a watery substance and

The Burning and Itching

that attended it would drive the child nearly wild. Unless we weaned her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. The itching was intense. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave up the case as hopeless. But in the summer of '91 our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Three cans were sufficient to make the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

treat, which caused her much pain and difficulty at times in breaking. After taking four bottles it entirely disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She commenced the middle of June to take the medicine and at this writing has started on her fifth bottle. Her face is smooth and soft as baby's.

The Color of a Rose Petal

Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and cadaverous looking like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 1401 East 4th St., Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Collateral. Bills on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Prompt attention to Collections in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and county manager wanted. Address "Broadway" Loan and Investment Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

Do You Want Work

A steady pay ing job with the largest house in the west. 75 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in your locality. Permanent. Money stock that is warranted to grow. 24 best varieties need no protection in the world, etc. If you want steady, state age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
NURSERYMEN, Florists and Seedsmen. St Paul, Minn.
[38-30] THIS HOUSE IS RESPONSIBLE.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Forest Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

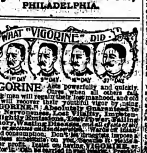
are all sold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes—yet only cost about half as much as our second-out solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they were first fixed, at the case with the snap bow (ring) which *cannot be pulled or twisted off* the case—the

Can only be had in cases stamped with this trade mark.

All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers.

Sold only through watch dealers. Send for a watch case opener to the manufacturers

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.



VIGORINE cures powerfully and quickly. Young men will regain their vitality and manhood by using VIGORINE. Middle aged men will find VIGORINE a splendid tonic. Old men will find VIGORINE a wonderful invigorator. Don't be discouraged because you have tried other remedies without success. VIGORINE will cure you. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Don't be persuaded to take something else because it is cheaper. VIGORINE is the best. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address VIGORINE MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

S. L. Collins,
Proprietor of Main Street
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., outside
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.
Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, Crookston. Minn.

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Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block. Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.
My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.
P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,
Undertaker,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)
Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.
Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY.
Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON. MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.)
(Last publication Thursday, Dec. 27th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain real estate mortgage, executed by John Bjerke to Ole Peterson, dated November 14th, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 14th day of November, 1888, at 8 o'clock, P. M. in book "W" of Mortgages, on pages 538 to 539.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred seventy dollars, principal and interest, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise for the collection of said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, and all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, at the front door of said Polk county court house in the city of Crookston, in said county of Polk, on the fifteenth day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1894.
JOHN BJERKE, Mortgagor.
D. A. RICE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Moorhead, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO—	
HELENA,	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS
SPOKANE,	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	TOURIST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE:

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:54 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George View's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Foslien & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
C. HENRIKSSON.....President
L. ELLINGTON.....Vice President
H. W. WERNER.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital,	$100,00
Surplus,	50,00

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.
Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.
GEO. C. EBERLE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. N. Chase, F. D. Child,
Geo. C. Eberle, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

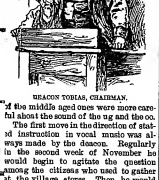
Christmas Games FREE
A FINE GAME IN EACH 1-LB PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE UNTIL CHRISTMAS
MANY DIFFERENT KINDS
SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.
DRINK LION COFFEE
IT PAYS. GET ALL THESE
FINE PARLOR GAMES,
Send 10 cents for Sample Package of Coffee and Catalogue of Games.
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, O.

A STORY OF THE HOOK

THE LAST OF THE ANNUAL SINGING SCHOOLS IN THAT VILLAGE.

Young William Thompson Was Not Satisfied With Undoubling His Fellow Merchants, but Wanted to Run the Vocal Music of the Place as Well.

It was at about fifty fifth of the year and those vocally inclined who lived in and about the village called The Hook, some 20 or 30 years ago, were wont to talk of the advisability of the annual singing school during the winter months. Old Deacon Tobias, who, despite his years and the fact that he had never been able to keep a tune in his life, was always the prime mover, used to call it a "singin skewl," but all the younger members of the community and most



DEACON TOBIAS, CHAIRMAN.

of the middle aged ones were more careful about the sound of the ug and the co.

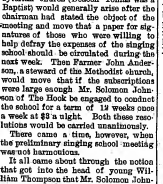
The first move in the direction of stated instruction in vocal music was always made by the deacon. Regularly in the second week of November he would begin to agitate the question among the citizens who used to gather at the village store. Then he would broach the matter to the three pastors of the three churches, and the result would be that each of these good men would give out, after the sermon a few weeks later, that a meeting to consider the matter would be held on Wednesday evening either in one of the churches or the village schoolhouse.

For many years these meetings had been models as to harmony. Deacon Tobias was always chosen chairman. Mr. Jackson, one of the elders of the Presbyterian church (Deacon Tobias was a Baptist) would generally arise after the chairman had stated the object of the meeting and move that a paper for signatures of those who were willing to help defray the expenses of the singing school should be circulated during the next week. Then Farmer John Anderson, a steward of the Methodist church, would move that if the subscriptions were large enough Mr. Solomon Johnson of The Hook be engaged to conduct the school for a term of 12 weeks once a week at $3 a night. Both these resolutions would be carried unanimously.

There came a time, however, when the preliminary singing school meeting was not harmonious.

It all came about through the notion that got into the head of young William Thompson that Mr. Solomon Johnson had outlived his usefulness as a teacher of vocal music. William Thompson was the son of the village miller, whose worldly prosperity had been such as to enable him to give William a college education. After graduation he had become home to the paternal roof and had inflosed his father to set him up as a general merchant. He was now striving to do some business in the other three merchants combined. They had been long established, but were not up to modern tricks of competition. As his goods were better, fresher and cheaper than those of his staid old rivals, he was getting a good deal. Besides his store was cleaner and his stock better displayed, and he did not encourage "setters" to smoke black pipes, chew tobacco, eat peanuts and tell stories. For this reason his place was especially popular with the women.

Now, William Thompson thought it it were worth while to have a singing school at all it was well enough to have a teacher who was as up to date in his methods of instruction as he. Thompson, was in his business, and he knew just the man who, in his opinion, would fill the bill. He did not go about the village accompanied by a cornet player and a bass drummer proclaiming his plans, but he quietly explained them to such of the women, especially the young ones, and such of the young men as he thought he could rely upon. To these he suggested that they should turn out in force and attend the meeting. He would himself propose that Professor



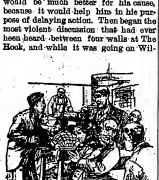
YOUNG WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Lionel Daniels be employed as the teacher, that he give 20 lessons semiweekly for a period of ten weeks at $5 a lesson, and that if not enough money was subscribed the series of schools should be wound up with a grand concert or perhaps a cantata to which an admission fee should be charged. If the proceeds of this entertainment were large enough to afford a surplus after paying the professor for his labors, that surplus should be expended in buying lamps for the streets of the village.

There is not the slightest doubt that young William Thompson's plan would have gone through without serious opposition had information concerning it somehow leaked out. It was never definitely discovered who told Deacon Tobias about it, but that somebody did inform him there was no question whatever. In Mr. Thompson's mind when, accompanied by a large number of the younger and more progressive element he entered the schoolhouse at 7:30. He had expected to see perhaps a dozen of the old standbys. He had 16 or 20 with him and knew he could depend on ten or a dozen more who would come later. But when he went in he saw that the schoolhouse was already more than half full, and that almost all of those present were of the older and less progressive element. It was clear, therefore, that if he would carry his proposition he must hustle around and get more followers.

The situation was critical. To send any one away for the drumming up of recruits meant to lessen the number of his own forces for the time being, but if he did not secure the said recruits it was certain that he would be defeated, for he knew intuitively that no such large number of old citizens would have been present for any other purpose. Then there was a grand hustling. The meeting was called to order. Deacon Tobias took the chair, as usual, and Mr. Jackson and Farmer Anderson made their motions. Mr. Jackson's was carried without dissent, but the moment Farmer Anderson sat down William Thompson was on his feet with an amendment in favor of Professor Lionel Daniels. Thompson had never had any legislative experience, but he knew from the count he had made of uoses that unless he managed to talk long enough to delay the meeting until his lieutenants should come in with re-enforcements defeat was ahead of him. Accordingly he began by explaining at great length that he felt no ill will toward Mr. Solomon Johnson, whose devotion to music and whose ability were both unquestioned. But, he said, this was a progressive world, and there were others perhaps who were more competent to instruct in modern vocal music than Mr. Johnson.

At this point he was interrupted by cries of "No, no!" and "Name the man!" and "Shame!" At first William Thompson was inclined to be indignant because of these interruptions, but in a moment he realized that if he could get into an argument with his opponents it would be much better for his cause, because it would help him in his purpose of delaying action. Then began the most violent discussion that had ever been heard between four walls at The Hook, and while it was going on Wil-



THE DISCUSSION.

liam Thompson's party struggled into the room. Farmer Anderson led the ranks of those who supported Solomon Johnson conspicuously, but he did not realize what William Thompson's tactics were until, after the lapse of an hour, the young man, who saw that enough of his adherents had arrived to make a majority, called for the question. Deacon Tobias called the attention at that moment and would have been glad to adjourn the meeting, but when all suggestion some one put a motion to that effect it was voted down. Then the vote was taken as to who should be teacher, and Thompson won by a majority of seven.

His victory was not yetcomplete, however. In fact, the battle was but just begun, for the older and more conservative element refused to let them the support of the singing school in a body on the ground that Professor Daniels' music was thing to be operatic and not at all suited to such a village as The Hook, the throats of whose inhabitants had hitherto been incapable of anything but psalm tunes, save an occasional patriotic divertisement in the shape of "The Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia Rules the Wave" and a few songs about "Moonlight on the Lake," "The Blue Juniata," etc. It is to the credit of William Thompson that, although he had not looked for this sort of opposition and he and his followers, being young, were ill prepared to bear the expense of the school as conducted by Professor Daniels, the schoms was nevertheless carried through with marked success.

The entertainment with which the series concluded also was eminently successful and packed the Methodist church to the doors. When the receipts were counted, it was found that the surplus was ample to buy the desired street lamps and furnish them with oil for a year. Young William Thompson himself undertook tolhire and pay a boy to light them, and very likely they are burning every night to the present time. It looked for awhile as though his business would suffer because of the feeling that was engendered, but as he continued to give the best goods for the least money he did not suffer long. The next winter, however, he decided that it would not be wise for him to make any more in the direction of the singing school for fear of further ill feeling, and his opponents took the helm then. So the school that was taught by Professor Lionel Daniels was the last ever held in The Hook.

L. D. McLAUGHLIN.

THE BETTER WAY.

Shall we fold the day garments
That our darling used to wear,
Lay aside the half worn dresses,
Put them all away with care?

Brooding o'er them long and often,
Bringing back our grief and pain,
Holding to our hearts our sorrow,
Living o'er our loss again?

Shall we do this while about us
By the hundreds everywhere,
Suffering for the help withholden,
There are children sweet and fair?

Children needing just the garments,
Dresses, shirts and half worn shoes—
Garments that our grief has hoarded,
Garments our hearts dread to lose?

Give them what our child once needed,
Not no longer needs, we know,
She is clothed in lovely garments,
White and pure as drifted snow.

Helping lighten others' burdens,
We of use are to the race,
And we seem to see a glad smile
On our darling's happy face.

—Exchange.

STORIES OF DR. HOLMES.

A Young Woman Who Didn't Like His Literary Taste.

The story is recalled of a young Virginia country girl dining in Boston some years ago, in the days when Dr. Holmes went to dinners. Seated next to her was a homely, little old gentleman whose name she did not catch. He began to talk with her and asked her how she passed her time in the country.

"Oh, we read, my father and I!" she said.

"And what do you read?" asked the little man.

"Well, the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' for one thing," she answered.

"I should think you would not care to read that more than once," remarked the little old man with a sign of disappointment in his tones.

"My father and I may not be judges of literature," said Miss Virginia airily and with a faint accent of scorn, "but when we get to the end of the 'Autocrat' we generally turn back to the beginning and read it over again."

The little old man smiled at this and was disposed to be friendly, but Miss Virginia was so displeased with his tone concerning the "Autocrat" that she met him with chilly indifference.

As soon as the guests went into the drawing room her hostess whispered reprochfully to her:

"You didn't seem to find Dr. Holmes an interesting man, I hoped."

"Dr. Holmes!" shrieked Miss Virginia. There were a tableau and an explanation.

Another story of Holmes' wit is told. One day Dr. Peabody was to meet Mm at a certain place. The venerable professor rode in a carriage. When he got there, he was met by Holmes, who had walked. Near by was a statue of Eurydice. And Holmes said:

"Ah, you ride, I see!"

"Capital, capital!" cried Peabody.

That night he went back home and said to his wife:

"Holmes got off a good joke today. His wife asked him what it was.

"Why, I was to meet him down on the statue of Eurydice, and when I arrived, he said quite happily, 'Oh, you came in a carriage!'"

And then the genial professor wondered why his wife didn't laugh.

She Didn't Guess.

Like many other things, an alarm clock is a good thing when confined to its own sphere. But a young man who lives in Hoga had an experience with one the other day which, to say the least, was embarrassing. Being a heavy sleeper, it was not unusual for him to miss his train to the city in the morning, so he resolved to invest in an alarm clock. One experience with it was enough, and that occurred while he was taking his paroxysm home. Walking through the train, he chanced to see a certain young lady sitting in a seat, the other half of which was unoccupied. The young man knew the young lady—in fact, he is said to have had entertained serious hopes before she had got in its little work. He sat down beside her, with his package in his lap, and smiled his sweetest. She smiled back. Just as she was about to venture a fourth guess there was a muffled sound from the interior of the package and then a loud clang that resounded weirdly through the car. The young man blushed, the young lady giggled, and the passengers roared. It seemed as though the thing would never stop, and it didn't until the disgusted youth hurled it to the other end of the car.—Philadelphia Record.

Echo Verses.

Echo verses were sometimes used effectively for epigrams and epitaphs. Thus a critic once wrote:

I'll fain praise your poem—but, tell me, how is it
When I cry out "exquisite," echo cries, "Quite it?"

And when, in 1821, Paganini was drawing crowds to the opera house at extravagant prices, The Sunday Times printed the following lines:

What are they? who pay three guineas
To hear a tune of Paganini's?
Echo—Fack-a'-nanies!
—All the Year Round.

No Difference.

Mrs. Secondwed—You are so unlike my first husband.

Mr. S.—I hope the difference is in my favor, my dear.

Mrs. S.—Oh, it is, very much.

Mr. S.—Thanks. When is it?

Mrs. S.—You're alive.—Newport Mercury.

The Aleutian islands were so called from the river Oblotuv, in Kamchatka. The people living at the mouth of this stream were called Aleutowzy, and the modification of the name was given to the islands.

The Indian name of the Schuylkill river was Manayunk, which means "where we go to drink."

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The Indian name of the Schuylkill river was Manayunk, which means "where we go to drink."

This Looks Funny at First,—

But it's only The Hostler taking a chew of Climax Plug.

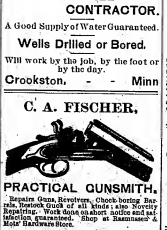
Every thoroughbred chewer enjoys a chew of this delicious tobacco. It does not burn the tongue. It possesses a pleasing flavor and a substance unequaled by any tobacco in the world. When you want a *good* chew, get

LORILLARD'S
Climax Plug

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter Edith is 17 years of age, but is very delicate and ill with consumption. She had lost the entire use of her right lung, and was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. When Dr. Pierce prescribed his remedies we were quite hot for an immediate remedy and would have had little faith in a 'cure.' But he had explored physicians, but she received no benefit. She was then 15 years old, and only weighed 101 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 107 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attended school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her right lung. In addition to Nervine, I have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and they have brought her to perfect health." When Dr. Pierce prescribed his remedies I had no faith in patent medicines, and would only have had little faith in a 'cure' if it had been explored physicians, but she received no benefit. She was then 15 years old, and only weighed 101 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of Nervine she now weighs 107 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attended school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her right lung. In addition to Nervine, I have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and they have brought her to perfect health." Dr. Pierce's Nervine is sold by all druggists. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are sold by all druggists. Dr. Pierce's Nervine is sold by all druggists. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are sold by all druggists.



PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Clocks boring Barrels, Fitting Stocks of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work left at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Sandmeier & Maas' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

C. A. FISCHER,

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 20th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

—$40.00—

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and including Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage La Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets.

From Manitoba points, Nov. 29th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 29th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 10th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in December the Northern Pacific will run Pullman tourist upholstered sleeping cars from Manitoba to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor car from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Larry Mathews, travelling passenger agent Grand Forks, C. E. Lang, travelling passenger agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn. 31tf

A Big Inducement For Cash

—AT—

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c. and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur cont.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the Job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, Minn

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. H. O. BURKHARDT, Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been Refitted and Refurnished throughout, and is now Centrally Located. Only First-class Rates. Rates to the city. Good Sample Rooms in connection.

No. 22 Main street, Crookston, Minn

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—
McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

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DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

H. STEENERSON.

Attorney-at-Law.

Crookston, - - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL.

Attorney-at-Law

Reckitt B oc., - Crookston. Minn

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF $4 & $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2 WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE. $2.25 $2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75

Send for CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

DR. PEPPER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAIL. A new, wonderful and safe relief for suppressed, painful or irregular menstruation. Prevents miscarriage if taken during the first three months of pregnancy. Beware of imitations, none genuine unless sold by us. Ladies ask your druggist for Dr. Pepper's Female Pills, or send for particulars. Sold by druggists. Price $2 per box. Dr. Pepper Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by T. L. Durand, Crookston.

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40 AND 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For Fisher, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at..... 8:32 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at..... 7:30 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; VIA THE

Northern Pacific R.R.

Because you can depend on the fast time and close connections always made.

"GO AS YOU PLEASE" Is the Right Way To Travel.

The Finest Equipped Line Running Through the Red River Valley and the Best Line to the Twin Cities.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:32 p.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	6:00 p.m. Daily
6:10 a.m. Daily	Going east to Fisher, Grand Forks, Larimore, Mayville, Portal, Lake Bronson, Pembina, Fisks, Hickna, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	6:00 p.m. Daily
8:30 a.m. Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	9:00 p.m. ex Sun.
9:00 a.m. Stand. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	5:30 p.m. Wed. Friday
9:00a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh and Fenton	6:30 p.m. Tues. Thurs.
8:30 a.m. Sat.	Going on Fenton branch.....	7:30 p.m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Mining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Freight Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

District court convenes on Monday next.

C Teal, of Euclid, was in the city Saturday.

F. M. Brown went over to Grand Forks on Sunday.

Dr. W. A. Robertson was in Grand Forks on Sunday.

P. J. McGuire went down to St. Paul Friday night.

J. R. Clements starts for Florida for the winter soon.

Hugh Thompson returned from Duluth on Monday.

The Sons of Vets give a pleasant hop this evening at G. A. R. hall.

G. H. Fargo, of Euclid, was a caller at the JOURNAL office Tuesday.

Mayor Stadsvold and Lewis John came down from Fosston on Saturday.

Rev. C. T. Illsley, of the Baptist church preached at Grafton last Sabbath.

John Glenson and T. A. Dunlava came up from Fisher on Monday morning.

Ame Lanctot moved into the city last week. Will reside on Jerome's addition.

Don't miss the Stereoptican exhibition at the opera house to-night. It is a good show.

Will Keenan was in from the Bullington farm Tuesday after sawdust to put up ice with.

According to Hicks we may not expect terribly severe winter weather during December.

Alex McKinnon left on Monday night for the Twin cities. From there he will go to Cincinnati.

Iver Nelson and wife, of Halstad, Minn., were in the city last Friday, on their way to Dakota.

O. DeChaine fell upon a slippery sidewalk on Sunday, broke his leg and sprained his ankle.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

James M. Bain was up from Fisher on Monday transacting business and chatting with old friends.

James H. Lee arrived last week from Buffalo, N. Y., called as a witness in the water power suit.

Special pension examiner Silder was in the city this week looking up lameness for Grover and Lockrem.

The train on the Fosston line last Thursday brought in 26 cars of wood besides leaving a number along the line.

Miss Maud Legueo went up to Wylie to be ready to commence her winter school on Monday of this week.

J. A. Dalnerd came in on the St. Hilaire train with two carloads of stock for the St. Paul markets on Monday.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for job work. First-class work and prices in accordance with the stringency of the times.

Bert Wells the genial host of the hotel Northern, of Grand Forks, was calling on friends in the city on Friday last week.

If you are behind on subscription and have a cord or so of wood handy it will be acceptable at this office any day before Jan. 1st, 1894.

Geo. Carpenter returned Thursday last from a business trip along the Fosston line. He reported a good trade and that business was picking up.

Brakeman Ed. Au Dyke who had his hand severely pinched in the Warren yards last week is doing nicely, but will be laid up for some time.

A. N. Syvertson and several others purchased tickets for Norway on Monday and will leave the latter part of the week. The round trip is la only $80.

Rev. Sterritt, of Gratton, conducted the services at the Baptist church on Sunday evening, and is conducting the evening meetings at that church this week.

Comrade A. Burnam returned last week from the woods laden with the spoils of the chase. He secured enough of deer and bear meat to last an ordinary hotel all winter and had lots of fun besides.

The taking of testimony in the case of the North Dakota Milling Association against the Crookston Water, Power and Light Company was completed last week and will make wonderous big book.

Frank M. Brown takes a six week's vacation from the office of the Valley Roller Mills and will devote his entire time to his laundry business. Meantime Mr. Treleiker, of Grand Forks, will take Frank's place at the mill.

C. C. Whitney, of the Marshall News-Messenger, was defeated for state senator by a few votes, the Pop candidate taking the pension. The JOURNAL regrets the defeat of so good a man as Bro. Whitney.

F. M. Brown will put in an entirely new outfit in the steam laundry and be better than ever prepared to turn out excellent work. Frank has made a big success of the business so far, and we predict for him still greater success in the future.

Friday evening a large lamp exploded in Clabon's store scattering fire and glass in every direction. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage resulted and what at one time looked favorable for a large sized conflagration was averted.

C. H. Snake, the jeweller, is not slow to acknowledge a good turn, as is evidenced by his rewarding those who discovered and extinguished the fire in his place Thursday morning last. Mr. —— Jackson was given a gold charm, and the policemen, Kyle and Bang each a box of cigars.

Not long since the JOURNAL mentioned the departure of Mrs. A. D. Stephens and her sister, Miss Cameron, for Kansas City, called there by the illness of their father. On Sunday A. D. received a dispatch from his wife announcing the death of her father, which had just occurred.

The Hirschfeld divorce case in Fargo seems to be a case of persecution on the part of a rich old codger who induced a young girl to marry him and then, becoming tired of her, desires to get rid of her. On his own testimony he is a wonderfully simple old fool, but he has succeeded in making people believe that he is also an old villain.

The price of wheat has improved encouragingly since election, at one time reaching 60 cents. While this is not quite all it should be, it is about the average price of last winter, and is pretty good when you consider the cost of production compared with other years. Even the season of 1893 the cost of production was very much higher than this and the average price was about 51 cents.

On Friday night of last week Chas. Bradley, an employe of Larson, Carpenter & Co., with his wife and child, narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation. He was awakened in the night by the crying of the child, and arising to ascertain what was the matter with the child, he discovered the presence of coal gas. He just had strength enough to reach a window and break it out, and thus saved the lives of all, but they were sick from the effects of the gas for some time.

The breaking of a shaft at the power house on Saturday evening caused the city to shut darkness for the space of half an hour, until the steam horse could be harnessed and set to work. The break was quite a serious one and of such a nature as to prevent running the machinery by water power until it is repaired.

Ye Olde Folkes Concerte at the M. E. Church Tuesday evening was an unqualified success, both as to attendance and the manner in which the various selections were rendered. The costumes were quaint and some of them were in fact what they purported to be from "Scenes of long ago." The concert will be repeated Saturday evening at the same place, but with a new collection of songs and recitations.

Almost every farmer who comes to the city these days has from one to half a dozen ice fat porkers in his sleigh for sale. This is better than the old way when they had only wheat to sell. More attention is also given to butter making, to the raising of poultry and sometimes besides wheat. This is as it should be, and will soon have its effect upon the income of our farming population.

On Friday of last week John Rothsten was brought down on the St. Hilaire train and taken to the hospital, suffering with a crushed leg. He had been employed on the section at St. Hilaire, and was recently discharged. On Friday he attempted to steal a ride on the train, and in some way managed to fall off and get under the train. The leg was amputated at the knee on Saturday, Dr. Dampier and Dr. Dennisten performing the operation.

If our subscribers will make an exertion in our behalf this fall it will be highly appreciated, situated as we are with all those extra expenses incident to sickness in the family, on hand. We do not desire to force these matters to extremities, but we must have as much money as we can collect on these subscriptions or we fail. If our friends will be just with us they will not have occasion to regret their efforts. We must have some on every account.

Bro. Osborn, of the Glyndon News is a candidate for enrolling clerk of the House. He has had experience in that line which makes him familiar with the duties and requirements of the office to which he aspires. He is one of the charter members of the Republican party which he helped to originate and then aspirator power of his life in the army trying to convince the people of the United States that the Republican party was worthy of confidence, was the party of the people.

James Fulk was released from the fall last week, but upon consulting the first thermometer he met he found that the weather was rather too raw on the edges to suit. Moreover he found that bonrding-house keepers were exacting their stuff in advance nowadays, so he concluded to go back and finish up winter in the county bastile. So he went through the Minneapolis Brewing Co. for a bottle of beer, and Mike Pat len, catching him in the act, visited him up to police headquarters.

On Sunday Conductor Percy Baker met with an accident that came within an ace of being instant death for him—in fact the report had it abroad that he was dead. He had stepped his train within a mile of Barnesville and the engine ran ahead to the tank for water. Percy and a brakeman were in the caboose when a train came up behind, dashing full speed into the caboose, telescoping it and smashing once or twice the conductor. The brakeman was hurt considerably and Percy was taken out for dead, but revived shortly long enough to be able to walk a little, but he is able to do much in that time and has been laid up ever since, though it is thought he will recover. It was a close call.

Warren Register: "The November term of the district court for this county opened at the Court house and in this city Monday morning. The grand jury completed its labors and was discharged Monday. It is expected that the present term will close today. Only a few jury cases were tried, quite a number being continued to the spring term, and several others settled without trial. In the case of the state vs. William Osmun, indicted for larceny, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; but the court arrested judgment, because the jury dispersed before returning the verdict into court. Osmun was placed under a new bond to appear at the next term of the court. Nearly all the members of the county bar were in attendance, as were also attorneys Miller and Watts, of Crookston."

Proceedings of the County Board.

At the last session of the board that closed its labors last week a much larger grist of bills were allowed than usual, incident to the recent election.

School district No. 121 created upon petition of Paul Ullfunger and others.

Also school district No. 144, upon petition of W. N. Brown and others.

School petition of A. G. Asseline laid over till next meeting.

The communication from H. Beauchamp, relating to glandered horses was referred to the county attorney.

Consideration of the Tabor ditch matter was postponed till the January meeting.

The county attorney was authorized to settle the case of the State vs. Estes Greene.

Report of the committee on the Ryglund and Huntsville county road was accepted.

The petition of John S. Fink and others for a new school district was received and a hearing will be had at the next regular meeting of the board.

A petition for a county road referred back for correction, in that it was not in due form.

The sum of $150 was conditionally allowed for a road and bridge in the town of Liberty.

The auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for the county printing for 1895.

Novelties in Ladies Skirts

The portion of the costume which seems to be the leading subject of inquiry at the present moment is the Skirt. While bodices and sleeves have been following some extent the general lines of the former season, skirts are the absorbing theme of interest in the new importations. Great is their variety. The question of choice embraces an extensive field, both of extreme novelties and simple practical designs. Models to suit every taste and occasion are illustrated in the popular "McDowell Fashion Journals," with which we have at hand. One finds, moreover, in these magazines in their coupon patterns, a feature especially convenient for those who desire a cheaper grade of patterns than the more expensive made up models. Among these coupon patterns are seen some artistic and practical skirt designs, filling very appropriately a general demand for the latter. "Le Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" are $3.00 each per annum, or 35 cts. per copy. "The French Dressmaker" is $3.00 a year or 30 cts. a copy. "La Mode," which is the best home magazine of its kind, costs only $1.50 per annum, or 15 cts. a copy. If you are unable to procure any of these journals from your newsdealer, do not take any substitute from him, but apply by mail directly to Messrs. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th street, New York.

Dr. Holmes and the Reporter.

A young newspaper man, just out of the city hall, who since made his way in the world with entire credit to himself and the college, was sent down to interview Dr. Holmes concerning his birthday. The young man, being a gentleman, was a little afraid that he was committing what would be a very unwelcome impertinence, but there was no way out of it, except by a way which would be a lack of hirsutism. So he went with fear and trembling. He found the doctor as gracious as could be, and when the interview was over he congratulated himself drove the young man down to the station, chatting pleasantly all the way.

At the station there was some time to wait, and Dr. Holmes, with a twinkle in his eye, suggested that maybe the young journalist go over to the store and be weighed. The young man was very hearty of the sum-e height and build as the doctor, but at the time was in rather poor health. Dr. Holmes made the journalist get on the scales first. He weighed exactly 130 pounds. Then Dr. Holmes himself got on and tipped the beam at 140 and was very much pleased. It was plain enough that he had "sized up" the young man as about of his own proportions and he guessed that he could outweigh him, and it had tickled his fancy to find himself at the age of 80 a "better man" than the youth.—Boston Transcript.

Knew the Ropes.

Street car conductors are very often inclined to be too independent. Lately this class received a well merited lesson several days ago. A tall, broad shouldered fellow wished to alight, but failed to catch the conductor's eye until the crossing was almost reached. When the conductor did notice his signals, he growled out a surly, "You're too late; wait for the next crossing." Without a word the big fellow jumped to the rear platform, jammed down the brake with a jerk and pulled the trolley from the wire, bringing the car to a stop with unpleasant suddenness. Then as he leisurely stepped off he pleasantly remarked to the discomfited conductor, "You stop the next time an old railroad man tells you to."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

National Issues.

National issues in the future are to be joined under the following headings:

"Yes Um."

"We Um."

The serpent moves by elevating the scales on its abdomen and using them to push the body forward. The windings are always horizontal. The artists who represent the similitude as vertical have never observed the animal in motion. It is impossible for it to move in that way.

The whole of the land on the globe above water level, if leveled, into the Pacific, would only fill one-seventh of it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cumniskey or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

Napoleon's Red Velvet Cont.

In the center of the other glass case the light falls on a magnificent coat of red velvet embroidered in gold. This was presented to Napoleon when he was first named by the city of Lyons. A quaint anecdote is attached to it. One morning at St. Helena General Bertrand paid his respects to his exiled master, accompanied by his little granddaughter. "How badly you are dressed, my child!" remarked Napoleon to his juvenile visitor. "But, sire, how can she help it?" replied the general. "Here in St. Helena it is next to impossible to buy anything worth having."

"Wait a moment," said Napoleon to the little girl. "I am going to find you something for a frock." As he spoke he went to a drawer, opened it, took out his own first coronation robe, placed it over the child's shoulders, saying, with a laugh, "There, this is for you." General Bertrand preserved this gift with the greatest care, and it was from Mme. Thayer that the present's late father inherited it by her bequest.—London Quiver.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell said farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [28-tf]

If the hair is falling out and turning gray the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

For that painful ailment known as Neuralgia nothing will so quickly and effectually alleviate the pain as Haller's Pain Paralyzer. Apply liberally and rub in thoroughly. It is without doubt the best remedy known for the instant cure of colic cramps and all pains in the stomach and bowels. A big bottle for 50 cts. Sold and guaranteed by R. L. Kermott, druggist.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. For the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [28-tf]

"A Close Observer will not fail to notice that in each large section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great Northwest this enviable position belongs to The North Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

There will be a SPECIAL SALE of PIANOS and ORGANS as well as other musical merchandise, sheet music and music books of all kinds, held at the Grand Forks Music House in Grand Forks, N. D., commencing Nov. 29, 1894, and continuing until Jan. 1, 1895. During the time mentioned sweeping reductions will be made in prices, affording a wonderful opportunity for the people of the Northwest to procure musical instruments of the highest standard at prices far below their actual value. In addition to the extensive line of new pianos and organs carried by this house, over 100 second hand and slightly shop worn pianos MUST BE SOLD. Among these are many instruments of high standard that have been used only a few months, which will be sold for less than half of their value. Any person contemplating the purchase of a piano or an organ or anything in the music line, even though not now ready to buy, will certainly find it profitable to attend this GREAT SALE. The cost of round trip railroad tickets for any distance under 250 miles will be REFUNDED to anyone who buys a piano at this sale. A complete list of bargains together with terms of payment required, will be mailed free to anyone who cannot attend the sale and desires to make a purchase through correspondence. Grand Forks Music House, Grand Forks, N. D. 33-37

MRS. ROSE'S

RESTAURANT

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch counter in connection.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

TRY US.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Polk County Journal.

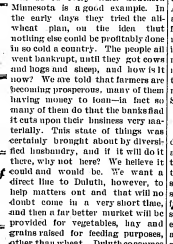
VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894. NO. 34.

Farming that Pays.

David Haggard takes exception to the idea of diversified farming, holding to the idea that this country is better adapted to wheat raising than to any other purpose. There is no question but that we can raise the best wheat in the world, and the JOURNAL has never advised its farmer readers to go out of wheat entirely but we are as fully convinced as ever that no man can profitably raise wheat to the exclusion of everything else, as some have tried to do. A little of everything is better than the one crop idea, whether it be wheat or other grain, or for the matter of that, stock—all of one kind. Many of our farmers in the early days tried to make their fortunes raising wheat, and nothing else, buying everything they wanted to use upon the farm, even to pork and butter. This policy proved suicidal and will do so every time. Southern Minnesota is a good example. In the early days they tried the all-wheat plan, on the idea that nothing else could be profitably done in so cold a country. The people all went bankrupt, until they got cows and hogs and sheep, and how is it now? We are told that farmers are becoming prosperous, many of them having money to loan—in fact so many of them do that the banks find it cuts upon their business very materially. This state of things was certainly brought about by diversified husbandry, and if it will do it there, why not here? We believe it could and would be. We want a direct line to Duluth, however, to help matters out and that will no doubt come in a very short time, and then a far better market will be provided for vegetables, hay and grains raised for feeding purposes, other than wheat. Duluth consumes lots of such stuff, and raises but a small proportion of what she uses.

The Times Answered.

Minneapolis Times: "Will somebody kindly produce an instantaneous photograph of the anti-Washburn movement? Something visible to the naked eye?"



SOLOMON G. COMSTOCK.

Oh, that's dead easy; here you are.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Grascen W. B.	Dennis Lena I.
Hank Thomas	Sullivan Lizzie
Hanan H. W.	
Lee W. S.	
Sullivan Garfield 2	
Weges P. J.	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No 1 Hard	.40
" No 1 Northern	.40
Flax	1.37
Barley	30@35
Hay, per ton	5.00@6.00
Wood, per cord	5.00@6.00
Butter	16@18
Eggs, per doz	16@18
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

"I Never Smoke With more genuine comfort," said an old smoker last night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and ,If neglected baldness is sure to follow.

Estray.

Strayed from my premises on or about Oct. 20th, one white and black heifer, grade Holstein. A suitable reward will be paid for her return.

[33-36] FRANK ROMAN.

FARMER'S CORNER.

Timely Topics Tersely Treated by Our Exchanges.

Provide Clean Nests.

One matter, seemingly trifling in itself, yet important when viewed in the right light, is that of providing clean nests for your laying hens. If the material forming the nest is allowed to remain in the nest box for any length of time it naturally follows that it will become more or less befouled. Then the filth is communicated to the new laid egg, and when the latter is yet moist and warm, the filth will cling to it tighter than a poor relation. The consequence is that when the eggs come to market they are usually rated as second grade, even though they may be all right except in appearance. And when one markets any considerable amount of eggs regularly the few cents loat each time will soon mount up to a sum well worth saving. The cost of renewing the nest material is but slight, and it is a matter that should receive the attention of every breeder who wishes to make his egg basket pay.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Clean Drinking Vessels.

During this season of cold and dampness ramp is apt to make its appearance. Care should be taken to at once isolate the sick fowls and thoroughly clean the drinking vessels. The affected and well birds should never be allowed to drink from the same vessels. There is no surer method of spreading the disease than this. Not only roup, but all contagious diseases, are easily spread by allowing the fowls to indiscriminately use the same drinking fountain when an ailment has once appeared.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Tarred Roosts.

It is said that if newly erected roosts are thoroughly covered with hot pine tar and allowed to dry they will never be infested with mites or lice. The idea is a good one. The tar will fill all the cracks and interstices, it never applies, and no hiding place will be left for the vermin. And covered with a hard, smooth, coating of tar, the perches may be much more easily cleaned than if left in the rough to become incrusted with the droppings that are unavoidable in a poultry house.

Profitable Swine Raising.

If a farmer grows but one lot of swine each year, he should grow them with a certain market in view. If two lots, he should so market twice a year. If spring pigs, they should go to market in the early fall, and the fall pigs the last of April, or early in May. The time of marketing a lot of pigs should be determined by the time they are first secounted. When the farmer waits to see what the market promises before he determines when the pigs shall be fattened, he is almost certain to blunder in his time of marketing. As a rule he who gets his pigs to market at the earliest possible time and sells at a given age regardless of the prevailing price, makes the most clear money in the long run. When a farmer plans to have his pigs maturent a certain age, he has made the main point towards having them in prime condition at that age, and when in this condition they should be sold.

Only by a well-managed system can the best results be reached. If two litters are grown a year, spring and fall, of necessity all must go to market at an early age. It will not do to hold them till they are a year old, as it places too many on the farm at once. All careful swine raisers know that with the increase of numbers, the risk from disease is correspondingly increased. The well-fatted hog of 200 lbs. weight always sells well in market. In fact such an animal is the choice of buyers a greater part of the time. The trouble with farmers in producing this hog lies in the fact that they have not yet arrived at the belief that in general farm practice it is possible to reach this weight at six to seven months of age. Greater weights can be made with small numbers, but when a farmer puts off 40 to 60 or 100 head, this is a good weight for the age named.—Ex.

The markets do not call for a hog of this weight at one year old, but for a young pig of this weight at the earliest practical moment. The March or April pig should be on the market not later than Nov. 1st; the Sept. or Oct. pig not later than Dec. 1st, better the middle of May, as prices have ruled for a number of years. Haphazard work will not accomplish this, but a well-laid system followed to the letter will do it. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that misfortune in swine growing comes most frequently to the man that has no definite system. With definite plans he falls into a line of better care and treatment of his swine.—John M. Jamison, Ohio. Orange Judd Farmer.

An Amateur Celery Grower.

I have always been very fond of celery. When I was obliged to get my supplies in the market, much of the time I was obliged to eat a very poor article, or to go without. Since I have become the possessor of a garden, though a small one, I grow all that is used at my home, save a little in the early season before my crop matures. I have tried several kinds, but have finally settled down for a choice to Giant Pascal, and why one of the pink celeries. I tried the White Plume thoroughly and discarded it because of its poor quality. At its best it is not to be mentioned among good celeries. The reasons why I like Giant Pascal are because it is very productive and a vigorous grower. Next, it is of high quality and it is a good keeper. With me it seldom or never rusts. The red celery is a little finer in quality—has more of that rich nutty flavor, but it is, as a rule, not as good a grower nor so productive.

I set it out on well pulverized and well fertilized soil, without trenches, and simply cultivate it through the growing season—never earthing it up at all. I have access to plenty of water from the village water works, and with a garden hose I keep it thoroughly supplied with water, that indispensable requisite for successful growing. Late in the season, when heavy freezing is at hand, I take it up with a spading fork, trim off a few of the worthless outside stalks, leaving roots with a little soil adhering and pack it in barrels and boxes, with two inches of soil on the bottom—pack it close, standing upright. The packages are then put in a dark cellar—cool and if possible a little damp. In two or three weeks it begins to blanch nicely and is soon fit for the table, and I have no trouble in keeping it. I moisten the roots about once in two weeks, pouring the water through a short piece of hose, to avoid wetting the foliage. The method is simple, the success complete, and I have a generous supply.

THE SENATORSHIP.

What the Country Press Has to say in regard to the Matter.

That W. D. Washburn is not the only candidate in the senatorial race who has a fighting chance is thoroughly believed by many politicians in the Twin Cities, and the country press appears of opinion that a more suitable representative of the state in the national senate may be found. Following are a few extracts bearing on the subject:

Sauk City Post: Some persons never tire of saying that there will be no fight on the senator; that Washburn is the logical candidate, and that sort of thing, but we think the Pioneer Press and the other great dailies print several columns a week of clippings from country papers that are averse to Washburn's candidacy in some measure, how the wind is blowing.

Moorhead Independent: St. Paul's favored son has four years more to serve in the senate, and he ought to be able to represent the Twin Cities, and Grant, Comstock, Nelson be some other good Republican should be permitted to represent the country. Washburn has been there long enough, and we don't recollect any great things resulting from his efforts.

Moorhead Independent: There is now a radical change in politics. It us see if the legislature has the sense of right and justice to select a man to represent the people, or will remain in its iniquity of fake and tricks. The desire of the people of Northern Minnesota is Hon. S. G. Comstock.

Pine Island County Register: There seems to be a strong sentiment throughout the state working to oust Washburn and give some man from the country districts a chance to go to Washington and take a hand in shaping the rules and regulations for governing this great commonwealth.

St. Paul Globe: There is considerable speculation in the Seventh congressional district regarding Washburn's successor. Very few people here desire his re-election to the senate. Farmer Bickford will surely support him, but the other two Republican delegates from this county will wait for developments. The two Populists from Otter Tail are certainly anti-Washburn. While Clay and Becker counties combined send three delegates—all Republicans, but all favoring S. G. Comstock, of Moorhead. Foss and Finney, from Clay county, were elected on a Washburn platform, but will support Comstock. Polk county delegates are strongly opposed to Washburn, as are also Pope and Swift counties. The feeling prevails through the entire district that Washburn has no walk-away, with great chances for his defeat. Comstock appears to be the most available man, and, with the feeling that a senator should be elected outside of the Twin Cities, will get the entire support of this upper country.

Northfield Independent: The Hon. Edward G. Rogers of St. Paul will not be the next United States senator from Minnesota. Whoever that fortunate person may be, he will not be a resident of the city which Senator Ignatius Donnelly claims as his home. The next senator ought to be chosen outside of the Twin Cities, and be a man representative, not of the wealth of the state, but of the people of the state.

Slayton Gazette: There is nothing in the constitution to prevent all the members of congress from this state from being elected from St. Paul and Minneapolis. At present they have only four out of nine senators and representatives in congress. If the Twin Cities were not imbued with extreme political boggishness they would be willing to concede to the great agricultural interests of the state one representative in the upper house of congress.

Hokah Chief: Washburn will find a host of opposition in his scramble for the United States senatorship. He hails from the Twin Cities and the local feeling that virtually owns the earth so far as Minnesota goes. Just the thing—as we concede everything just that long will we go unreconciled. Any man in the southern part of the state in justice to his constituents can be doing his duty and support Washburn or any other candidate from the Twin City region.

Hutchinson Democrat: The Minneapolis Tribune generously says to the members of the legislature of other parts of the state that Hennepin county has not any candidate for speaker, and the members from that county will help nay or all candidates for speaker from the country. Of course that quality of magnanimity is not hard to discount. Hennepin county or Minneapolis has a candidate for United States senator, and his friends are ready to soft soap the country members of the legislature, who should not be slow to take the Tribune and Washburn at their word, and all of the friends of the hall-mention candidates for speaker should agree to meet the Hennepin crowd and each of them demand the united aid of the members from that county for their particular candidate before they agree to vote for Washburn for senator, and afterwards compare notes.

Crookston Wins.

Among the recent decisions handed down by the supreme court is that of Joseph Netzer, respondent vs. The City of Crookston, appellant, The Netherlands American Land Co., intervenor-respondent, in which the decision of the lower court is reversed, and a new trial granted.

The case grows out of the breaking of a sewer some two years ago, flooding the Germania hotel property on Third street, owned by Joseph Netzer in a suit for damages against the city he was given a verdict for $500. A new trial was asked for by the city, but refused by Judge Lee J. Aloutagape appeared for the city before the supreme court, H. Steenerson for respondent.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario, at rate of $40. for the round trip, good 30 days. For additional information see Agent Sharker.

[26-tf]

DISTRICT COURT.

Preliminaries Disposed of and the Grind Commenced.

A Large Grist of Cases to be Adjudicated.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC 3.

District court convened. The judge, attorneys, clerk, stenographer, sheriff, grand jury and litigants were on hand, and the wheels of justice were set in motion. Beside the Crookston attorneys there were present, Jos C. Richardson, Thief River Falls; J. Walseth, Fertile; B.S. Bennet, Fosston; E. D. Jackson and T. G. Frost, Minneapolis.

The first number on the program was a selection from the county—calling the grand jury. Several of their number being absent, they were excused until 2 o'clock p. m.

A preliminary call of the calendar was then had. Eighty-five cases appeared, of which number about sixty are for trial by jury. This appears as though there will be considerable grinding before the calendar is cleared. The time until noon was taken up in hearing motions and demurrers argued.

After convening at 2 p. m. the grand jury were sworn in, and the court urged upon them the importance of faithfully performing their duty; explaining specifically that duty. He told them in very plain terms to look after the gamblers, houses of ill fame, and the officers who fail to perform the duties of their offices. The grand jury then retired; and the hearing of motions to amend, to dismiss, demurrers, etc., occupied the attention of the court most of the afternoon. Some cases were set for the balance of the week. The first jury case for trial Tuesday morning is Sarah Swift vs. John Withers, tried before this court a year ago, the jury disagreeing. At the close of the first day 22 civil cases on the calendar. The grand jury brought in an indictment against "Pete" (Louis) Michaud for burglary in the third degree. On the 16th of Sept. last it is alleged he broke into a Great Northern freight car and stole some tobacco to the of $11.75.

TUESDAY.

Court convened at 9 a. m. The petit jury was called to appear at 10 o'clock. A motion for continuance in the case of J. D. Bacon vs. M. C. Gray was argued and the case continued.

A jury was called in the case of Sarah Swift vs. John Withers. When the case came up for trial a jury was duly disagreed. It is an action in replevin. In the spring of '93 the defendant went to the place of plaintiff with some broncos. Plaintiff claims the afterwards bought them. The defendant took them away, claiming no sale had been made. Hence, this action. Several horses and oxen are involved in the suit, amounting to $300. The case will take all day.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Swift-Withers case was concluded, and given to the jury late in the afternoon.

The grand jury brought in three indictments, one against John Stark for grand larceny; the crime alleged is the taking of a pair of pants and about $75 from Dan Patterson, of St. Hilaire, on the 20th of July last. The prisoner was arraigned and plead guilty. James Sanderson was charged with the malicious destruction of property. He let loose a hog on the 11th of Sept. last, jumped on a freight engine standing on the track of the Great Northern railroad, at the station in this city, and reversing the engine, and putting on steam sent the engine flying back into some cars standing on the track. The engine and a car loaded with wheat were pretty badly smashed. The damage claimed to have been done is about $1000. He was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Wm. Becker was charged with forgery in the second degree; drawing a check on First National Bank, Crookston for $16, perporting to be signed by F. M. Lenman, Defendant has not entered his plea yet.

Peter Michaud entered his plea of not guilty. Wm. Watts will defend him.

WEDNESDAY.

The jury returned its verdict in the case of Sarah Swift vs. John Withers, for the plaintiff, that she is entitled to the return of the property if a return can be had, and in case a return thereof can not be had then the value thereof to-wit. $350.

Defendant asked for 60 days stay of proceedings to make out transcript and make a motion for a new trial. H. Steenerson, Esq. council for plaintiff and Ed. George, Esq council for defendant.

A jury was then called in the case of Ludvig Olson vs. M. Losey, Jr. This is an action in replevin, and was tried a year ago, no objection of defendant to plaintiff attempting to prove usury on a note and mortgage when the same was not pleaded. It appears that plaintiff borrowed some money from the Bank of Fosston, gave his note and chattel mortgage. M. Losey, as deputy sheriff took one cow under and by virtue of this chattel mortgage. Plaintiff replevied the cow and brought suit. Plaintiff claims he borrowed $80 from the Bank and had to give his note for $23; he asked for $30, got $20 and the note was signed for $23. The court allowed the plaintiff to introduce evidence to prove usury. The case consumed the time up to noon. The jury was not charged until after noon.

The grand jury brought in an indictment against Ole Hanson, McIntosh, for Grand larceny in the second degree; the charge being the taking of about two bushels of oats, valued at the sum of fifty cents.

MRS. HERSHFIELD WINS.

The Sensational Divorce Case at Fargo Decided Without Delay in Favor of the Wife.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 1.—The Hershfield case is ended and the young bride of the Montana millionaire has been declared by a court of equity to be a legal wife. Judge McConnell gave his decision denying the application of Aaron Hershfield for annulment of his marriage contract immediately at the conclusion of arguments of council. The decision was given orally, the court stating it did not care to point out that the testimony was unworthy of credence. Plaintiff claimed, he said, that two urined men forced him to accompany the defendant to the office of a justice of the peace, where they were married under duress. It must be substantiated so clearly that there is little room for doubt, or it must be shown that plaintiff's mental condition was such that he was incapable of making a contract. The first provision he did not think was clearly sustained. He believed Aaron Hershfield was a changed man, but not to the extent that he could be held to be irresponsible. He had taken careful note of the evidence, had followed each witness closely, and was confident he had lost no point that would be of benefit to plaintiff, and saw no other way in justice than to hold the marriage contract valid and to deny a decree. When the judge commenced to deliver his decision not a sound stirred. The spectators leaned forward, anxiety depicted on every countenance. The judge had warned that there was to be no applause, and the crowd respected the command: but when he said "I deny the decree" the sigh of relief that went up swelled to a murmur of approval, which was promptly hushed by the bailiffs scattered throughout the court room. Outside the court house nothing could prevent the jubilation of the crowd. Women who had never seen the plaintiff till she came to Fargo pressed forward to grasp her hand before leaving the room. "I am a happy woman again for the first time in a year," was all she could say.

The case of Mrs. Aaron Hershfield against Mrs. L. H. Hershfield for $75 for alienating her husband's affections is soon to come up in Helena.

When Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will build up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from Crookston. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office.

[26-tf.]

ARMENIAN REFUGEES

They Reach Athens After a Journey of Hardship and Suffering.

Horrible Details of the Massacre Confirmed by Eye Witnesses.

ATHENS, Dec. 4.—The Associated Press exclusively has been able to give to the world the facts of the terrible atrocities perpetrated upon Armenian Christians in Asia Minor and Monday a representative of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining additional details confirming the statements previously made. The representative met 20 Armenian refugees who arrived here from Armenia after a journey full of hardships and suffering. Securing the services of a first class interpreter, he questioned them concerning the terrible events of which they had in a number of cases been eye-witnesses.

This party of Armenians is the first that has escaped from the districts where the massacres occurred, and it is believed that even worse remains to be told as the horrors recorded are understood to have lasted for a long time after this party fled. The number of villages devastated is said to be over 32. The Armenians fled in every direction, but many of them were captured by the Turkish troops before they could get away and were taken to prison.

Two More Smugglers Jailed.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—Two more arrests of the Turkish goods smuggling gang were made during the day. The culprits are Joseph Lazarus and John Nichols, who were employed as gatekeeper and deckhand by the Detroit and Windsor Ferry company. ...ost part of the job was bringing over bags of the goods, for each of which they received $8 and upwards.

Colonel Fellows on Trial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The trial of Colonel John R. Fellows, district attorney of the city and county of New York, upon charges of neglect of duty, was begun before Governor Flower's commissioners—Senator John J. Linson of Kingston. One set of charges made by good government citizens embraces over 300 specific cases.

Killed Two Men in Three Years.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Murfee Pink was shot and killed from ambush by the notorious McKeechans gang. He lived long enough to tell the story of the affair. Officers are in pursuit and more bloodshed is feared. This makes 10 men they have murdered in the past three years.

Traded Two Lives.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A street car driver named William Heitman shot and killed a woman whose identity is not yet known and then put a bullet into his own temple, at 18 North Halstead street. The woman had been shot through the heart.

Pugilist Fails Sent to the Pen.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Dick Fails, the pugilist who shot and killed James McCarthy in a saloon row last June, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six years and six months in the state prison.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Matters of Minor Importance in Condensed Form.

The Jersey City Daily Journal has suspended publication.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $141,238,784. The gold reserve was $108,986,418.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mary Stewart Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, to James Ives McCullum, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 84,182 tons, against 47,856 for the preceding week and 48,462 for the corresponding week of last year.

LIQUOR MEN AT WAR.

Iowa Saloon-keepers After the Medicine Compounders.

DES MOINES, Dec. 4.—This city is having an exceedingly lively contest between the saloon-keepers who pay the usual tax of $1,000 a year and the drug store who sell whisky without paying any revenue to the county or state. Complaints have been made to the county attorney by the saloon men, and that official has been frequently asked to enforce the injunction against the druggists, but has not seen proper to do so. At last the saloon-keepers have taken the matter in their own hands and proceedings have been begun against 20 of the leading druggists of the city, asking that injunctions be issued restraining them from illegally selling any kind of intoxicating liquors. As the law is very plain in regard to the sale of liquor by any except those who have permits under the mulct law, it is evident that the petitions for relief will be issued against the druggists, as the affidavits upon which the petitions are very conclusive as to their guilt.

South Dakota Soldiers' Home.

SIOUX FALLS, Dec. 4.—The commissioners of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, S. D., met here and decided to ask the coming legislature to appropriate $60,000 for the maintenance of the home for the next two years.

Kristian Kortgaard Sentenced.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Kristian Korgaard, president of the defunct state bank, was sentenced to the state prison on the reformatory plan. His attorneys' motion for a new trial was denied.

Prairie Fires Near Morris.

MORRIS, Minn., Dec. 4.—Prairie fires have been raging south and east of the village. Fortunately no heavy wind prevails and they will probably not ...ve very disastrous.

NEWS IN MINNESOTA

At a Catholic fair at Montgomery 70 carpets exceeded $1,000.

Judge Nelson is holding a term of United States district court at Winona.

Dannie D. Crimmine of St. Paul is charged with having too many living wives.

Livery barn, feed mill and 10 horses belonging to O. M. Rand at Hills were destroyed by fire.

Grand Rapids has a new hotel and a telephone exchange. Both were opened Thanksgiving day.

Some 200,000 feet of lumber at Gray's mill, owned by the Cranberry Lumber company, burned. Loss $2,500.

Mathias Sorby was convicted of assault in the second degree at Montgomery and received a two years sentence.

Rev. A. Taylor of Mankato has been called to take charge of the Euclid Avenue Episcopal church at Cleveland, O.

J. H. Burns, formerly county auditor of Ramsey county, is wanted by his mother-in-law, who charges him with embezzlement.

The Duluth, Missabe and Northern brunch is now completed to, the new townsite of Proctor, and freight trains are running in there.

J. Bestwick, a farmer of Calumet, Ia., was fleeced out of $110 by a confidence man on an Omaha train, between St. Paul and Mondota.

The business portion of Murdock was nearly wiped out by fire Thursday. Three stores, postoffice, bank and The Review office are in ashes.

Frank Bruber of Otter dropped dead in a pension examining surgeon's office at Hastings, whither he had gone for examination for a pension.

Hog cholera is reported to have caused thedeath of 160 hogs near Blue Earth City. The disease is becoming deeply seated in the county and farmers are alarmed.

Fred Delonn, who has served one term of three years for arson at Faribault, has been sent up from St. Paul for three years and six months for horse stealing, having acknowledged his guilt.

The offices of collector of customs in St. Paul and Minneapolis have been placed under civil service rules by an order received from the president a few days ago. The order affects 23 employes in the two offices.

The ore shipping season at Two Harbors closed Dec. 1. There were 306 ore clearances and 322 miscellaneous clearances. The total amount of ore shipped 1,873,326 tons, railroad weight, divided as follows: Vermilion range, 846,317; Mesaba range, 424,726.

A case of smallpox has developed in St. Paul, the patient being Savano Cassela, an Italian who lives at 41 Upper Levee. There are 10 people living with him in the house, which has been quarantined, and the quarantine by special police. No alarm is felt, as it is thought that no one outside the home has been exposed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Chief Clauson Submits His Annual Report.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—Chief Grain Inspector Clausen has prepared his ninth annual report to the railroad and warehouse commissioners. The volume of business of the inspection department was materially reduced from that of the preceding year, the number of carloads of grain inspected "on arrival" at the terminal points being 30,265 less than during the year previous. The total number of cars inspected "on arrival" was as follows: Wheat, 183,628 carloads, as against 168,137 in season of 1892-3; corn, 9,989 cars, against 4,873; oats, 4,066, against 5,798; rye, 446, against 691; barley, 4,110, against 4,196; flax seed, 2,901, against 2,662, or a total of 196,080 carloads of all kinds, as compared with 226,345 carloads in 1892-3.

Inspection "Out of Store."

The inspections "out of store" during the same period were as follows: Wheat, 32,036 carloads and 20,026,482 bushels "into vessels," against 48,980 carloads and 34,328,818 bushels "into vessels" the preceding season. The total amount of corn, oats, rye, barley and flax seed inspected "out of store" (for local use) was 1,911 in 8,480 carloads and 1,103,887 bushels "into vessels," as against 8,405 carloads and 837,317 bushels "into vessels" in 1892-3.

Revenue Received.

The revenue received during the year from the work of inspection was $57,188.73 from the weighing service, $61,610.72 from interest on deposits, and other sources $602.70, a total of $119,702.15. The disbursements for the same period were $106,884.67, resulting in a surplus from the year's business of $37,042.42. At the beginning of the crop year covered by this report the surplus on hand was $62,764.21, at the close of the season, Aug. 31, 1894; it had been reduced to $6,771.79.

Gamblers Leave St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—The "working" element of the gambling fraternity of St. Paul evidently believe that the coast has been closed for some time, and have started to get out of town. A number of first class dealers have left the Minneapolis to go to work, and there are others who will go at once to the smaller towns in the Northwest, where big open rooms at his pleasure.

The Prisoners Break Jail.

BOONE, Ia., Dec. 3.—Two prisoners in the county jail got out about 9 p. m. last night. Mrs. Wilcox, the jailer's wife. There were six in the jail, ...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Flandrau, S. D., waterworks have been tested and found all right.

Major McGilvary, major of Madison, S. D., died at Sioux City where he was undergoing medical treatment.

The supreme court denied the petition to D. M. Sabin for the removal of J. N. Searles and F. W. Gall as receivers.

Comptroller Eckels maintains that a new currency system is necessary and says American financial legislation has been pernicious.

United States Judge Dallas, in Philadelphia, decided against the Reading hook of Railway Traimmen in their action against the Reading road.

Joaquin Garcia Icezabalcete, the noted Mexican bibliographer and man of letters, died suddenly at his residence in Mexico City Monday night.

The report that the Yale faculty intends to forbid the team playing Princeton on account of Saturday's slugging is denied.

Information has reached the department of state from Consul General Towne at Rio dejaneiro that cholera prevails in the states of Rio and Sao Paulo.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

Anthracite coal prices have been advanced 60 to 90 cents a ton.

Our government has called upon England to explain her attitude in Nicaragua.

The cash balance in the treasury is $109,638,447, of which $98,162,911 is gold reserve.

In the Ricks investigation at Cleveland the judge treated inquiry by pleading ignorance of the law regulating the collection of fees.

J. Bestwick, a farmer of Calumet, Ia., was fleeced out of $110 by a confidence man on an Omaha train, between St. Paul and Mondota.

Recent floods at Limassol, Island of Cyprus, destroyed two-thirds of that place and drowned 22 persons. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

George Barker, the founder landscape photographer, is dead. He was the first artist to produce super stereoscopic views of Niagara Falls scenery.

Dr. Robert Lahermesby, who founder of Rutherford college and one of the best known educators in the South, died Tuesday night at Rutherfordton, N. C.

Friday, Nov. 30.

Viscount Monck, governor general of Canada in 1861, is dead.

Judge Samuel Blake Prentiss died at his residence in Cleveland from old age. He was 87.

J. D. Parks broke the two-thirds of a mile world's bicycle record at Denver, doing it in 1:26 1-5.

The cornerstone of the new $100,000 courthouse at Winamac, Ind., was laid under Masonic auspices.

The 12th annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association was held at Chicago Thursday.

Unknown citizens of little York, Ills., used dynamite to rid their neighborhood of an objectionable house.

The condition of Miss Stevenson has decidedly improved. The vice president now thinks she is out of danger.

Secretary Gresham, who has charge of the matter, has decided upon the erection of a monument of American granite as the most suitable method of marking the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va.

Saturday, December 1.

Senator Teese, Canadian commissioner to the world's fair, is dying of Brights disease.

The United States supreme court has reassembled.

China has accepted the English offer of a 4½ per cent loan of £1,400,000.

The 50th birthday of the Princess of Wales was celebrated at Windsor Saturday.

Sherwood Dixon, United States district attorney for the Northern district of Illinois, is dead.

The Lenox investigating committee has resumed its inquiry into New York official crookedness.

According to a special cousus report 30.02 per cent of the people of the United States are of foreign parentage.

In a practice game of ballkhine Illinois Athletic club defeated the All the world's record with the anchor barred.

The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen voted to move the headquarters to Peoria.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Jersey City Daily Journal has suspended publication.

Speaker Crisp believes congress will be of little importance, aside from passing the appropriation bills at the coming session.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Monday was $141,238,784. The gold reserve was $108,986,418.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mary Stewart Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, to James Ives McCullum, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 84,182 tons, against 47,856 for the preceding week and 48,462 for the corresponding week of last year.

Senator Hanstbrough opposes the "Baltimore plan," and believes a reciprocity agreement between Germany, France, Italy and the United States would bring England to terms.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, the favorite line with people of the Northwest, has arrangements with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways for the annual Holiday Excursions to Canada via St. Paul and Chicago.

Tickets will be on sale at stations in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the following dates; in Manitoba every day from November 30th to December 31st, 1894, and in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota on November 27th; December 4th, and every day from December 10th to 31st, inclusive, at the following rates:

$40.00 for the round trip to Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario. To points east of Montreal tickets will be sold at slightly increased rates. These tickets will be good for return at any time within three months after the date of sale.

Trains from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba arrive Twin Cities early in the morning, our "Vestibuled Limited" with its Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free) and Pullman Dining Cars, the acme of luxurious railroad equipment. Be sure and ask your home ticket agent to give you tickets via "The Burlington." Our line has been so largely patronized for former excursions that it needs no introduction or recommendation except the mention of its name. For rates and folders of the line, or any information, apply to your home agent, or address.

A. H. YANCEY,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

W. J. C. KENYON,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

[33-36]

Destroyed Its Own Identity.

One step from the sublime to the ridiculous. This is an old truism. It might be said also that comedy and tragedy are very near to each other—at least that great prince of good fellows, Nat Goodwin.

Seated in Delmonico's cafe one day recently Nat was entertaining a number of friends with personal reminiscences of a European trip. In a delightfully ingenuous manner he made himself the hutt in each story, and convulsed his auditure with laughter.

Finally Nat said: "I was walking down street the other day—that is, I was or another fellow was, it doesn't make any difference. You don't want to spoil a story on technicalities. Anyhow I or the other fellow was walking down a street and chanced to pass an express office.

"The expressman was loading his wagon preparatory for his afternoon round. Of a sudden the forwarding agent or whatever you call him came out with a small dog.

"'Where's he going?' asked the driver.

"'I don't know.'

"'Don't know?'

"'Naw.'

"'Why the — don't you know?'

"'Now, don't get previona,' said the forwarding agent. 'I don't know, an it don't make any difference. It's ot up its tag, that's the reason.'

His auditors laughed, but Goodwin drew a streak of fire from his cigar and remarked. "Think of the position of that dog. In a thoughtless moment he destroyed his own identity. It's a tragedy in real life."—New York Herald.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's or Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Hood's Pills becomes the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them. 25c.

Go to the California wine house for choice wines and liquors for medicinal purposes. Telephone No. 6.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
St. Paul, Minn.

[36tf]

I Think Very Hard That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.

[32tf] ALEXANDER MCKINNON.

AHEAD OF ALL MAGAZINES

this country has seen.—Albany Argus.

IN THE

North American Review

are always found

The Right Topics, by the Right Men, at the Right Time.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as the foremost Review in the English language, and no expenditure is spared in maintaining it in its unrivalled position.

The Review is the mouthpiece of the men and women who know most about the great living topics on which Americans require prompt and exact information from month to month. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representative men and women of the age.

Subjects that concern the interests of

AMERICAN WOMEN

receive constant and special attention. Leading topics recently discussed are:

"Marriage in Practice"; The Reminiscences of Washington Irving; "Shall Women Have Votes?" "Is the Modern Girl Degenerate?" "The Modern Girl," by the Duchess of Sutherland; "Are Marriages Failures?" "Are Early Marriages?" "The Several Gifts of Women"; "Are Financial Questions of Special Interest to Women?" "Duties Unless for Women"; "The Lack of Good Servants"; "Is Domestic Service Undesirable?" "Good and Bad Mothers"; "The Tyranny of the Kitchen"; "The Matron"; "Mark Twain's Defense of Harriet Shelley, etc., etc.

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A New Feature for 1895.

The Review will publish in it chapters, beginning with the January number, the

Personal History of the Second Empire,

a historical work of unsurpassed importance, which throws a flood of light upon the chequered career of Napoleon III, and the brilliant but ill-fated Empress Eugenie. It will be the gauzable struggle with united Germany, of which Sedan, Metz and Paris were the successive culminating points. The work is recorded in the style of the Memoirs of Napoleon I, and has been written by a member of the Imperial household. It will be published exclusively in the North American Review.

50 Cents a Copy; $5.00 a Year.

The North American Review,
3 East 14th Street, New York.

[First publication, November 15, 1894.]
NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole Jensen, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Ole Jensen, mortgagee, on the 1st day of January, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages on page 40, and

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars and interest thereon from date at the rate of seven per cent per annum, which default has continued for more than thirty days last past, and

Whereas the said Northwestern Guaranty Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, assigned said mortgage and note to Geo. Wm. Bryan, by assignment dated the 1st day of January, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. in book 68 of mortgages on page 68

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. CLEVELAND PRESENTS HIS VIEWS TO CONGRESS.

Mainly a Review of Department Work and an Endorsement of the Opinions of Cabinet Officers—Plea For the Improvement of the Currency System Elucidated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Congress convened at noon. The first business was of course the reading of the president's message, a very long document, but devoted mostly to a review of the reports of cabinet officers and the approval of their recommendations.

The report of the treasury department shows a deficit for the past year of $70,000,000, and the estimated deficit for this year is $20,000,000.

The three battalion formation is recommended for the army. No increase in the present legal strength is thought necessary, however. An additional judge of the circuit court of appeals for each district is recommended in order to facilitate the business of the courts. Federal prisons are also strongly recommended.

The deficit in the postoffice department is nearly ten millions. The president recommends a change in the law relating to second class matter (periodicals) by which the vast mass of fellow backed literatures shall be made to pay at least as much as standard bound publications. This and a few minor changes would be sufficient to overcome the deficiency.

The recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new battle ships and torpedo boats are approved.

Reviewing the report of the secretary of the interior the president urges the better protection of timber, and n court warns contested land cases be sent for final adjudication. Regarding allotment of lands to the Indians the president says:

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its complexities in the future, I am decidly disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the issuance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds less expenses should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

Great progress is reported in the scientific experiments of the department of agriculture, and still greater results are looked for.

The census commission's report is recommended to the careful attention of congress, but no special suggestions are made.

The only suggestions regarding the tariff are that iron ore and coal go on the free list and that the differential on sugar be abolished.

In regard to the currency scheme of which aldrich has been said the president has the following:

The absolute divorcement of the business of banking from the supervision of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present system of bank note circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with

An Unqualified Endorsement

of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes a sum including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal to one-half of the remaining 75 per cent they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times; but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation, a proportionate part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of treasury to purchase and keep on hand ready for issue, in case on increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

A Safety Fund.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the bank circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment upon the several banks for their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of said bank against contributing banks.

As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

It is quite likely that this scheme can be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,

Secretary Smith's Report Deals Largely With Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith of the interior department deals largely with Indian affairs especially, and he presents some practical suggestions for the improvement and civilization of the Sioux. Besides giving a succinct history of the progress of the Indian bureau during the past 12 months the secretary reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians. He discusses the subject of education and of allotments of land in severalty, and urges that the scope of action of the Indians should be for the purpose of fitting them to perform the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and to fall to their after lot.

Regarding Pensions.

The report shows that the entire number of pensioners upon the rolls June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The estimate for the fiscal year 1895 is $140,000,000. Pensioners added to the roll during the year, 28,063; number dropped, 27,551. The greater part of the cases now pending in the bureau are old cases. Many of them have been pending for years and have been examined one or more times prior to this administration. Upon examination it has been found in many instances that proof was not sufficient to sustain a pension. The attention of the applicants having been called to the defection, in some cases efforts have been made to supply the needed testimony possible to the analysis of the statistics presented.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

Japan Presents a Counter Peace Proposition to China.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—Peace negotiations are proceeding. The minister of foreign affairs has handed to United States Minister Dun a counter proposition for transmission to United States Minister Denby. Owing to the impenetrable secrecy surrounding the negotiations it is impossible at this stage to discover the exact nature of the counter proposition, but it is supposed to differ from Minister Denby's original proposition mainly in respect to the amount of the indemnity demanded by Japan, and in addition of the certain rather onerous guarantees for the faithful execution of China's pledges. It is rumored that one of these guarantees is the continuation of Japanese occupation of Port Arthur until the treaty conditions are fulfilled, but it is apprehended that such a demand may involve Great Britain, to which nation such occupation would be obnoxious.

Princess Bismarck's Funeral.

VARZIN, Nov. 30.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Princess Bismarck were conducted simply by the local pastor. The body was removed from the chateau and was temporarily deposited in the pavilion in the park, where a specially arranged service was held. The ceremonies were strictly private, only the members of the family being present. The remains will probably be removed later to Schoenhausen.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Firm and active. No. 2 spring, 62c; No. 1 northern, 64½c; May, 69½.

CORN—Firmer. No. 3, 45c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 3, 1894.

HOGS—Steady; receipts moderate and sales made early to packers at $4.10@4.40 quality and condition considered.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; best grades in good demand.

Prime steers, $3.25@3.75; good steers, $2.75@3.20; prime cows, $2.40@2.60; good cows, $2.00@2.35; common to fair cows, $1.60@1.85; light veal calves, $3.00@3.50; heavy calves, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $1.90@2.40; feeders, $2.25@2.75; bulls, $1.50@1.75.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $2.00@3 common, $1.40.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 1, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 northern, 60c; No. 2 northern, 57½c; December No. 1 northern, 60½c; May No. 1 northern, 65½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3, 1894.

WHEAT—Close. December opening, 58½c; alpha-1, 59c; now-1, 60½c; close, 60½c; May opening, 60¾; highest, 63c; lowest, 60½c; close, 62¾@63c. July, op ning 69½; highest, 70c; lowest, 69½; close, 69¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 northern, 60c; No. 2 northern, 58c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1894.

HOGS—Quality fair. Market fairly active and firm, with prices 5@10c higher. Sales ranged at $4.45@ for light; $4.25@4.55 for rough packing; $4.35@4.70 for mixed; $4.10@4.80 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $3.70@4.60 for pigs.

CATTLE—Active and firm, at full previous prices.

SHEEP—Steady and moderate demand. Sales lights, 4.40; cattle, 14,000 sheep, 17,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 60¾; May, 64¾@64½; July, 65c.

CORN—December, 47c. January, 47c. May, 49½c.

OATS—December, 29½c. January, 29½c. May, 31½@31¾c.

PORK—December, $11.85; January, $13.15; May, $13.45.

ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Late Reports Place the Dead at Over Two Thousand.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Further information as to the massacre of the Armenians near Bittis, Turkey, has been received by Secretary Gulliom of the United Friends of Armenia. One letter dated Bitlas, Sept. 26, gives the information that a messenger has arrived from the region back of Mcosh that 48 villages are said to have been wholly blotted out.

Another letter dated Bitlas, Oct. 3, states that the day previous a letter from Mcosh had been received which told of the outbreak of a virulent form of cholera, which was killing from 25 to 35 persons daily. It is caused, it is said, by the stench of carnage which has taken place on the banks of the mountains. The number of massacred will reach between 2,000 and 10,000.

The People Refused to Sign.

The government tried to get the people here to sign a petition to the sovereign expressing satisfaction with his rule, and disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians who have "stirred matters up." The people have refused to sign the address.

Another letter, dated Constantinople, Oct. 31, 1894, states that from information received from Bitlas, 27 villages have been annihilated in Sassoun, and 6,000 men, women and children have been massacred by the troops and Kurds. The massacre occurred in the early part of September. The massacre was the result of an affray between some Kurds and Armenian villagers from whom the Kurds had stolen their flocks. The sultan ordered infantry and cavalry to the scene to put down the Armenian rebellion.

UNDER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

Armenians Confident Their Countryman Were Unfairly Accused.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Chicago Armenians are now positive the recent atrocities in Sassoun, Armenia, were committed under direct governmental authority. The belief is based on private advices from Constantinople, in which it is asserted the Mufti of Mooch, who has control of religious matters in the district of Mooch, which covers Sassoon, has been decorated by the Sultan.

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Advocates of the White Metal Prominent in the Transmississippi Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The developments of the second day's session of the transmississippi congress have not been without interest for the advocates of the free coinage of silver, who have been conspicuous in the absence of discussion from the congress in favor of the white metal.

Not does have the minor features, such as warm applause when free coinage was mentioned, been encouraging, but the organization of the committee on resolutions, with Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska as chairman and R. L. Marshall of Texas as secretary, has been highly delighting. Nevertheless there is no yet no certainty that the matter will go beyond this. In the convention there is a strong element in favor of international free coinage and another opposed to any expression whatever upon the subject by the congress. Whether the Bimetallists will be strong enough to overcome both these elements cannot be told. Yet there is a certainty that the free coinage struggle will be upon a portion of the resolution committee report and the battle will not be of brief duration.

PAY THE POOR FIRST.

Certain Claims Against a Defunct Investment Company Made Preferred.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 30.—Pay the poor first," is the spirit of the order issued by Judge Shiras to Receiver Allen of the American investment company of Emmetsburg, Ia. June 7, when the receiver was appointed, claims aggregating $100,000 had been filed for collection on the mortgages which President Ormsby had failed to remit to the mortgage holders. Judge Shiras Thursday night heard the complaint of Elias Carroll, whose claim of $600 was invested in one of these mortgages, and he ordered the receiver to prefer all such claims. The assets applicable to this purpose are just about sufficient.

A Schema of Capitalists.

The mortgages held by the Merchants Trust company of New York are to be sold in that city Dec. 14, to redeem the debentures. If Judge Shiras' order not made this order it would have been practicable for New York speculators holding most of the debentures to carry on a plan they had formed to buy these mortgages below their value and present a claim to the receiver for the remainder necessary to satisfy the debentures. Now, however, the resources of the receiver will be used first in paying the preferred claims.

CASH TAKEN.

A Portland Bank Safe Robbed of Twenty-five Hundred.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 3.—The Union Savings and Loan association bank was robbed by burglars and the safe blown open and robbed of $2,500 in cash, some time between Thanksgiving night and Friday morning. The robbery was not discovered until the bank opened for business Friday morning, and it was kept secret until now. There is no clue to the robbers.

Christmas Beef For England.

FARM, Ky., Nov. 30.—Ransdell, the banker and cattle raiser, has sold to M. Goldsmith 545 head of Durham cattle, averaging over 1,800 pounds, the lot bringing about $60,000. They will be shipped to Paris, London and Liverpool, and are for the Christmas trade. They are conceded the finest ever shipped from the state.

Japan Will Receive Proposals.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Yokohama saying that it is officially stated that Japan will allow the American minister at Tokio and Public to submit any proposals they may choose to make.

[First publication, October 18, 1894.]

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-five and 50-100 ($275.50) Dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1893, and duly executed by Charles Lorimer, his wife, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Lorimer Bros., a corporation, of the Northwestern Loan Company, a corporation, as mortgagee, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, Minnesota, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1893, at 9 o'clock A. M., and recorded in Book 56 of Mortgages, on page 256, and

Whereas said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one certain promissory note for the sum of $250, payable five (5) years from the date of said mortgage, and interest at the rate of seven per centum (7%) per annum, payable semi-annually according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note and the said mortgage; and

Whereas no suit or action has been commenced at law to collect said promissory note or any part thereof; and

Whereas the said the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, a corporation, has duly assigned said mortgage and said promissory note to the undersigned by two written assignments, dated February 9th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, Minnesota, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book 40 of mortgages, on pages 81-82; and

Whereas there is now due and payable on said principal sum of $250, and interest thereon since the 1st day of April, A. D. 1893, the sum of $35.50, and suit has not been instituted to recover the same

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address in Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

A KANSAS exchange says that of the hundred ladies of Topeka who signed an agreement among themselves to wear trousers on the street only n dozen have had the final courage of their convictions. The rest are probably contenting themselves to wear them at home.

THE Grand Forks Daily Herald says: "The people of Mandan request tint the Standard Oil Company send them oil without being diluted with water, or else send along a supply of brains that will burn water." Mandan is not the only place thus afflicted.

THERE are moments in the lives of mankind when the heart is disposed to rebel at what appears to be the dispensation of Providence, when it's hard to feel and know that He doeth ALL things well; when we are disposed to think that we could have done things more to our liking.

TO THE many kindly letters that have constantly been coming to the editor of the JOURNAL from brethren of the press and others during this trying week, we cannot find time or heart to reply. We can only wish should the dear waters ever go over those our friends, they may also find equally kind friends.

CONGRESS convened on Monday and listened to a long-winded message from the president, who recommends free coal, free iron, and a higher price for the poor man's sugar. Cleveland seems to be harder to learn than the dullest Populist. The most of them have fumbled, but Cleveland dosen't seem to.

THAT a man possessing so brilliant a mind as Ignatius Donnelly should come so far short of fulfilling a brilliant destiny in the cause of toiling humanity, can be accounted for in no better way than in the comment of an honest granger, who had heard one of Donnelly's harangues in the senate. The granger's verdict was: "He looks a balance wheel." And there is a world of significance in this remark, that all who know Donnelly are prepared to appreciate.

THOSE who expected fun at the inauguration of Gov. Oates, of Alabama, Saturday, were doomed to disappointment, as Capt. Kolb, the Populist candidate, who has been claiming that he received a majority of the votes cast, and has been defeated by fraud, failed to materialize with the small war he promised in case he was not inaugurated governor. He and his followers had a little inauguration all to themselves, and will wait until the meeting of the legislature to enforce their demands.

THE East Grand Forks Courier: "The latest county division scheme is to cut up old Polk into five counties, giving a county to each of East Grand Forks, Red Lake Falls, Mcintosh, Thief River Falls and Fosston. Already the ball has been set in motion, and the preparatory work commenced. But as the proposition cannot come up before the people for action until 1896, at the next general election, the supposition now is by people who will oppose such a measure that long before that time the divisionists will have exhausted themselves."

AGAIN justice has triumphed, and the millions of the rich have been counted for naught in the balance. With all their artifices, perjured testimony and wealth the Herschfields have failed in their attempt to blacken the character and ruin the life of an innocent, confiding woman, and today Delia Herschfield stands before the world an honorable, though persecuted wife. One can hardly repress the wish that the Scriptural curse be visited upon the head of the woman, who, to gratify a little family pride, has destroyed a happy family.

THE candidacy of E. G. Rogers, of St. Paul caused a bit of a ripple on the senatorial sea for the nonce, but seems now to be accepted for all it is worth and no more. While there is no doubt of Mr. Rogers' ability, one does not need to be a very astute politician to see at a glance the absurdity of St. Paul asking for both places—better by far be as it is. If then we accept this view of it is the only other motive St. Paul can have is by a protestion of having a candidate of her own, she can knife the Minneapolis candidate then rally to the support of some candidate from the country.

DONNELLY'S RESIGNATION.

Last week Ignatius Donnelly wrote a letter resigning the presidency of the Farmers' Alliance; to which he has hung like grim death ever since to succeeded in getting elected thereto. A number of years ago the Alliance was organized by a number of shrewd farmers as a business organization, intended to benefit the farmers. All his life Ignatius Donnelly has been posing as the friend to the laboring man, with a view to being elected to a position of trust—to some high office "where he might be enabled to work for poor, suffering humanity. Not content with working for suffering humanity in a private capacity, he must needs have some great office to enable him to accomplish great things. Seeing what a mighty power the Alliance could be made, could he swing it into politics, Donnelly took hold of it with vigor, and soon his magnetic influence had made it what he wished—a servile political tool, but not the engine of power that he had fondly hoped, for his peculiar tactics had driven out every sensible farmer who was onto Donnelly'scurves, and those who did stay were men who did not know him and consequently caught on. A number of brilliant attainments, strong mentally, but with an inordinate, and unscrupulous ambition, Mr. Donnelly has always placed self before everything else and played his great stakes for self aggrandizement all his life. Fortunately for the people he has failed in his ambition to secure a seat in the United States senate, and will now probably retire to his books and the pursuits of a literary life, in which he is competent to shine. Had Ignatius Donnelly been really in earnest in his professions of love for the common people, he could have done them lots of good in his literary work, giving them the benefits of his brilliant mind, but his ambitions slew him. Had he been true to his professions of interest in the common people none would have recognized in that lust sower than they, and they would have been quick to reward him with office. The Farmers' Alliance, as a business organization, was all right before Donnelly took hold of it—but he soon wrecked it—and it has wrecked him.

THE latest rumor in the Senatorial field is to the effect that Donald Grant is to be made the opposition candidate against W. D. Washburn. There are reasons why we don't guess so, and later developments will show that this report is simply one of the rumors that get about, one hardly knows why.

THE Fargo Argus says of Hon. S. G. Comstock: "The Moorhead Independent urges Hon. S. G. Comstock for senator in place of Hon W. D. Washburn. If the Forum will permit the Argus would remark that there is no better man for United States senator in any district than Hon. S. G. Comstock. He is familiar with Washington affairs, and splendidly equipped for the position."

IT is said that Mr. Washburn has been an efficient member of the United States senate and for that reason should be returned. The first part of that proposition we do not deny, but as to the last we cannot see where that cuts any material figure, as there are scores of men in the state, fully as able in every way as he, and we do not see any good reason why the Twin Cities should continue to monopolize those two offices. Against Mr. Washburn as a legislator we offer no objection, but we do firmly believe that one of the U. S. senators at least, should come from the country, especially when the country has such excellent material to choose from. We are not hide-bound in the matter, but we believe in fair play—we believe the country is fairly entitled to that position and should have it. In the case of a congressman, they does that he should be allowed another term when he has faithfully served one in all right enough, for his term is only two years, while that of a senator is three times as long and one term gives him six years, so it cannot apply with equal justice here. Let the country have the place.

ANNA Katherine Green has written a novel. "Dr. Izard," which in some respects, if not all, surpasses "The Leavenworth Case" and the other celebrated stories from her pen. This has been secured by the Orange Judd Farmer, the first installment in the issue of November 24. Like all Miss Green's stories, "Dr. Izard" is a mystery, which keeps the reader enthralled and unraveling as here and on to the last chapter. At the same time it is wholesome family reading and free from the objectionable features of other stories of the detective flavor. "Dr. Izard" appears in the Orange Judd Farmer, which is published weekly, at $1 a year, at the Pontiac Building, Chicago, Ill. Now subscribers for 1895 will receive the paper free to January 1, beginning with the issue of November 24, in which the story opens.

OBITUARY.

MARY E. COOKE, wife of the editor of this paper, died at St. Luke's Hospital in St. Paul on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, at 5:40 p. m.

Mary E. Hopkins was born at Concord, Livingston county, Mich., daughter of Truman and Cynthia Hopkins, the youngest child of a family of eight, four of whom survive her. When but a child her parents moved to Vermontville, Eaton county, Mich., where her early life was spent. She united with the Congregational Church while quite young, taking an active part in church work, and for several years was a member of the choir. On Oct. 1st, 1877, she was united in marriage to H. E. Cooke, at South Haven, Mich., coming with him to Crookston in the spring of 1878, where she has since resided up to the time of her death. Being of a genial, loving nature, she endeared herself to all who knew her, and never knew what it was to have an enemy. In her life she exemplified the true Christian character, and in her sickness and death showed the fortitude with which martyrs have gone to the stake—bearing it cheerfully under an extremely dangerous and painful surgical operation, such as might appal the stoutest heart. A short time before the operation she said to her husband: "I do so desire to live through all this and return home with you, but if it is to be otherwise, I am trying to be resigned to His will. I believe that He knoweth best, and I am trusting in Him for strength and fortitude." Her trust was not in vain, for in the hour of trial she manifested a wonderful degree of fortitude, never excelled, and after the terrible ordeal she bore with sweet resignation and cheerfulness the extreme pain, the great torture from three incisions to the operation. For four days her sufferings were intense, yet she never murmured or complained, but on the fifth the pain grew less and she continued until Wednesday morning, the ninth from the operation, when she was seized with a peculiar pain in the top of the head. An opiate was administered to relieve that pain administered, and she appeared to be rapidly on the mend. About 2:30 she sank into a calm, restful sleep, from which until a little after 4:00, when she suddenly heaved a deep sigh, and passed away, in spite of the efforts of the doctors and nurses who were hastily summoned, and who at once commenced the process of artificial respiration, but all of no avail, and at 5:40 her spirit entered into the celestial realms, where is no more pain, no wearying sickness, no death, "and there shall be no night there." She leaves, besides her husband, to mourn her loss, two brothers, Albert and Franklin Hopkins, of Duluth, and two sisters, Mrs. C. T. Parter and Miss Adeline Hopkins, of Vermontville. On this earth she can never come to us, nor would we call her back from those realms of bliss to a life of pain and sickness, but the bright assurance is ours that by the exercise of that simple faith that was her daily life, we may go to her all in His own good time.

WAITE SHOOTS HARD

At Religious Bodies, Which Practically Supported Gambling.

DENNER, Col., Dec. 2.—Gov. Waite has made a reply to a petition from business men of Denver asking that gambling houses be reopened. In his communication the governor attacks those who signed the petition and says that the clergy of Denver were in league with the worst elements before election to defeat him and he had endeavored to suppress gambling. He says:

"The religious sentiment of Denver may be correct in opposing gambling and lewdness in the city, but they have been exceedingly tardy in their manifestations. In the summer of 1893 the war of the governor of the state upon the gamblers commenced. In all preceding state administrations gambling had been practically licensed and protected by the police. No vigorous war had ever been waged against gambling by any governor of the state and fire and police board. The present governor found Messrs. Orr and Martin guilty of malfeasances in office in protecting instead of prohibiting the gambling houses of the city and removed them according to law. The officers had removed refused to vacate their offices, in the interests of the gamblers aroused an insurrection, and by the aid of the sheriff's office, took illegal and forcible possession of the city hall. A district court, in the interest of the gamblers, enjoined the governor from the exercise of his constitutional rights. The issue was sharply defined between the gamblers and the governor, who called out the militia of the state to suppress the insurrection. Now, where was the clergy of Denver, the Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U. and the Prohibitionists in this fight? They were dead against the governor. The exceptions are very small and insignificant as to be unworthy of notice."

DONNELLY'S RETIREMENT.

The Chicago Tribune Pokes Fun at the Sage of Minnger.

The author of the cryptogram has decided wisely and well, but it is not creditable to his powers of discrimination that he mistakes the decrees of the people of Minnesota for a chastening expression of Divine Providence. It argues an undue estimate of self-importance for Mr. Donnelly to set forward this assumption. He should realize that it was a tired feeling on the part of the people of Minnesota expressed at the ballot box, and a wise decision that they could not endure any longer his cranky notions of reform, that decided them to leave him at home, rather than the decision of the Deity. If Mr. Donnelly were as apt in finding the hidden meanings of a green bonnet movement as he claims to be in reading all sorts of improbable yarns in the written text of a poet he would not have made this serious mistake, and he would not now be afflicted with the personal distress which appears all through his little perennial.

The situation, however, is not without its compensations. The people will have a rest from the antics and the crankeries of the Minnesota Sage. He, too, will have a rest from political ingratitude and party persecutions. He now can devote the remainder of his life, in the quiet which solitude brings, to the invention of some newer and fresher Atlantises, and to further revelations of Baconiana in Shakespeare, for if one play contains such an astonishing cipher, all of them may have ciphers. At least the mechanical ingenuity which he has applied in one case, and the peculiar methods of its application would enable him to astonish the world with yarns of all sorts from all the plays. His retirement will also give him the opportunity to exercise his peculiar system so as to embrace all the poetry of Bacon's time and show that he wrote the whole of it. It probably also has been Mr. Donnelly's discovery that a Detroit cryptogramatist has turned up in comparison with whom he (Donnelly) is a child. He must do that something more than he has done or the Detroiter will drive him out of this cipher business. All things considered, therefore, Mr. Donnelly has done well in stepping down and out and obeying Wasp's timely action to Cromwell to fling away ambition. We shall now look forward with considerable interest to the astonishing revelations which will be sent out from his retreat.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

He Lost His Job, but Made Sure of His Girl.

An actress who has toured in England told me a tale that I thought interesting.

"In a play produced in the provinces there is a scene in which the heroine and villain, who leads away without seeking to defend himself.

"One night in a large manufacturing town the young fellow who played the deep dyed scoundrel remarked to the leading man before the curtain rose:

"I say, old chap, I've got my chances out in front tonight with her father and mother. Now, of course they don't know anything about our business, and I'm afraid it would rather hurt me with them if I received a blow and got away in the usual comedy fashion. So, dear old chap, can't you omit the blow tonight?"

"But, my boy, the management will fine me 2 shillings."

"Well, I'll pay the fine."

"Oh, yes, that's all very well for you. But what do I get out of it? Nothing but a bad name with the powers that be."

"Oh, well, I'll give you 2 shillings extra, or, better yet, you bit me as usual and I'll hit back. I'll fall down as not you, and I'll give you the 2 shillings besides. You see how I'm situated. I shouldn't like the girl to let me up with the character I play. Outsiders are not in my way."

"So the compact was made, and that night when the hero cried, 'Sir Daniel Derwynter'—or something of that sort—'base offspring of a noble race, take that!' Sir Daniel not only took that,' but gave it back with such force that the pit rose at him,' including his relatives to be by marriage, and he walked off the stage in triumph.

"I am sorry to add he lost his situation, but he gained his point."—New York Recorder.

Joseph Bonaparte.

Joseph Bonaparte, died in America after the hundred days and bought a home in Philadelphia, where he lived in water, and a mansion in Jersey City, where he passed his summers. He was much liked in this country, but could not make up his mind to stay here, so returned to Europe, hoping to profit by the changes of government in France. He was always disappointed and found himself an unwelcome guest in every country save England. He finally secured permission to live in Italy and died in Florence in 1844.—Exchange.

Taken and Taken.

She—I hate to have a photograph taken.

He—Well, you don't have to, do you? She—How can I help myself? I left it here on the table, and now it is gone.

He—Oh, well, I heard Pres. Press.

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in warm, double windowed, vestibuled trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is a fact, not description.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, morethan 14,000 feet high, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana or write for rates and particulars to Chas S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. [31-38]

An Effective Warning.

The train was just ready to start for Boston when a detective from Superintendent Byrnes' office got on one of the smoking cars and said, "Be careful, gentlemen; I believe there are a couple of sharpers inside."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a very stylish looking gentleman, preparing to get out. "I'd no idea there were such people here. I'm sure I shall get out."

Another, who was sitting in a seat opposite, exclaimed:

"I have a large sum of money with me, and I have no wish to lose it," whereupon he, too, got out.

"All right, gentlemen," the officer calmly remarked, "they are both gone now."—Millard J. Bloomer in Harlem Life.

Bound to Be a Portia.

Miss Isabel Darlington, daughter of ex-Congressman Darlington of West Chester, Pa., is bound to be a lawyer. She has already passed the required preliminary examination and been registered as a law student in the office of Judge Thomas S. Butler. Miss Darlington was her father's private secretary while he was in Washington.

You Should Get It.

Should get what? Why, The Rev. Irl B. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and wespeak advisedly in saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be invested for any one thing more profitable. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. I. B. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, Word and Works. The unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science, education and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription price $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Special

To those who wish a fine illustrated monthly magazine at a price that anyone can afford, we make the following unparalleled offer until Jan. 1st, 1895.

Until above date we will receive subscriptions to the

Polk County Journal and Peterson Magazine

combined for about the price of the JOURNAL alone. Thus you can secure the

Polk County Journal,	$1.50
Peterson Magazine,	$4.00
	$5.50

for only

$1.75

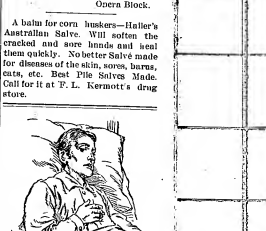
If you want some excellent reading, fine illustrations, and the news of the day, you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass.

Address, THE JOURNAL, CROOKSTON, MINN.

"Thrice Blessed" With good traveling accommodations is mankind to-day. But good is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The North-Western Line.—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GRONOW,
Ocera Block.

A balm for corn huskers—Haller's Australian Salve. Will soften the cracked and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns, cuts, etc. Best Pile Salves Made. Call for it at F. L. Kermott's drug store.



AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly-respected merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I, recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. To doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

Good Blood IS ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.
You cannot expect to have GOOD BLOOD IF YOUR KIDNEYS ARE IMPURE.
If you are troubled with
BOILS, PIMPLES, ULCERS OR SORES
your blood is bad. A few bottles of S. S. S. will thoroughly cleanse the system, remove all impurities and build you up. Write us about your case.
CLEARED AWAY
for its use. It is the best blood remedy on earth. Unsolicited testimonials in our possession.
"My blood was badly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order. I was weak, nervous, had no appetite, no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of S. S. S. made me feel like a new man."—Mrs. ANNIE DAVIS, Dallas, Texas.
S.S.S. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New. Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

THOROUGHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,
6 months old, ready for service in the spring.
Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,
Same age, for sale at
REASONABLE RATES.
Call at the farm or address,
F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 309, Crookston, Minn.

Matchless Bargains in Men's Suits!

Low Prices that Make the People Smile.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 33⅓ TO 50% ON MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS STILL SELLING AT **$10.00**

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT THESE VALUES.

MAIN STREET. **C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.**

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Lovely winter weather so far.

E. E. Abbott was in from Mentor this week.

Fred Pollard is down from Mentor this week.

E. P. Kempter is in from Mentor this week.

E. W. McCaslin came up from Edna on Monday.

Boyd Van Gordon was in from Mentor this week.

John Power is in from Black River country this week.

Atty. B. S. Bennett of Fosston is in the city to attend court.

Superintendent-elect, O. McCrillis was in from Fosston this week.

Dec. Overholt is in from Mentor this week in attendance at court.

A. C. Schmidt goes to Fertile this week to do a bit of work in his line.

Conductor Cooper resumed his new run on the St. Hilaire branch Monday.

Axel Sture is clerking for Slocum at the Crookston Grocery Company store.

Dan Pattersen is a prominent St. Hilaire resident in the city this week sourting.

Attorney E. D. Jackson, of Minneapolis, is in the city this week attending court.

Mrs. P. S. Ware, of Thief River Falls, was in the city on Monday en route for St. Paul.

After a month or so of absence, spent in traveling, Conductor Scott is back on the south run again.

Miss Martha Crnkshanks was in the city over Sunday, the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Carlton.

An addition to Erskine is being laid out by Geo. Ralph, who went down for that purpose, Saturday.

Hogh Thompson went to Duluth Sonday evening to look after the Red River Valley Milling Company's business.

Prof. Gamble, of Euclid, spent Saturday in town, enroute home from St. Hilaire, where he spent Thanksgiving.

Albert Harris, who, since his return from Chicago, has been seriously ill, is convalescent, we are pleased to note.

Conductor P. H. Renzelis resumed his run on the St. Vincent branch Saturday. He has been absent on a visit to friends in Pennsylvania.

Andrew Hauke died at his residence on Houston avenue on Sunday of consumption, and was buried on Tuesday. His wife died some time since.

Rev. R. P. Herrick, of Minneapolis, preached at the Congregational church on Sunday morning, and conducted the funeral service in the afternoon.

Geo. Vine took in a load of wheat fed hogs one day last week and says he don't wont better pork in his business. George is a connoisseur in such matter.

R. W. Jones, the man who is trying hard to establish a new sawmill at Thief River Falls was in the city this week. The JOURNAL hopes he may succeed.

Euclid was well represented on our streets Saturday. Geo. Nelson, Wm. Davidson, Theo. Myers, Chas. Cassney, Chas. Solberg and Rebert Teel, being conspicuous.

The guests of the Cleveland house "tripped the light fantastic" until the wee sma' hours of Thanksgiving eve. It was a sort of family affair, but heartily enjoyed by all.

Knute Nerland has been heard from at Phœnix, Arizona, where he has permanently located. He reports everything lovely—perpetual summer with all its concomitants.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hopkins, of Duluth, were visiting old-time friends in the city this week. Mr. H. returned on Wednesday evening and Mrs. H. will stay for a fortnight's visit.

Court commenced its weary grind on Monday morning. The grand jury was organized and got down to business, and the wheels of justice are supposed to be revolving regularly.

The Congregational people have extended, or will extend, a call to the Rev. Mr. Fisher to act as pastor of that church, which has been without a stated supply since Rev. J. O. Smith retired.

Rev. H. C. Bolsser, conducted services at the Episcopal church on Sabbath day and left Monday morning for a trip to the coast. Mrs. Bolsser remains to visit in the family of her father, Mr. John Cronin.

Tom Murray was over from East Grand Forks this week to see how business is conducted in a well regulated city. Tom is a policeman over there on the banks of the ruby and is naturally anxious to see things kept up there equal to the capital city.

Mrs. A. D. Stephens returned from Kansas City, Saturday, where she had been called by the death of her father. She was met in St. Paul by Mr. Stephens, who accompanied her from that place.

A number of out-of-town visitors attended the Gravel-Scott-Rosenthal party last Friday evening, among which were Mrs. C. F. Page, of McIntosh; Mrs. Geo. Bonney, of St. Paul and Miss Culver, of Janesville, Wis.

We learn that Deputy Sheriff Losey will open a bank at Twin Valley about Jan. 1st. Mr. Losey has been an acceptable officer and made a host of friends, all of whom join in wishing him success in his new enterprise.

The Valley Roller Milsclosed down Saturday night for their semi-annual overhauling. Much of the machinery needs fixing up, and everything will be put in first-class shape. It is expected that the mill will resume about the first of February.

Charles Jefferson's old black mare dropped dead in the harness on 2nd street Sunday. She was owned by J. M. Stephens, whose little son was driving her at the time, and she was one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, well known by all.

G. S. Chesterman will undoubtedly be appointed deputy coroner, The coroner-elect will not take up his residence in Crookston, but is obliged to have a deputy here and he has a petition largely signed, asking for the appointment of Mr. Chesterman. Mr. C. is a man of experience in that line and it will be an excellent appointment.

E. C. Davis gets $610 from the Red River Lumber Co., as damages occasioned by sawdust to his work in constructing the water works. The case was appealed to the supreme court, but the lumber company allowed it to go by default. H. Steenerson appeared for the plaintiff and a Minneapolis firm for defendant.

The society event of the day was the Gravel-Scott-Rosenthal party, at the Fournet block, Friday evening. The corridors were tastefully decorated, as were also the apartments of Messrs. Gravel and Scott. Cards and dancing occupied the evening and all went merrily as a marriage bell. Lunch was served in the Scott apartments at 11:30.

Frank Brown is onto the latest combination in doing up a white shirt. He has a method that makes a shirt front as pliable as a woolen shirt and takes the terrors all out of a newly starched white shirt. Try Frank Brown's laundry if you want to enjoy the pleasure of a starched shirt that is yet as pliable as cotton cloth. Franklins' obtined all of the latest improvements.

Miss Ida Haucock, who has been the efficient Dept. School Superintendent for Polk county went over to Grand Forks to accept a position in the Strawbridge school this week. If the JOURNAL could have had its way she would have been the regularly elected Superintendent of schools for Polk county for the next term. But a majority of the voters thought otherwise.

E. D. Childs received a fine, handsome, three-year-old Clydesdale stallion on Wednesday evening. The animal was brought from Canada by W. L. Ostyeic, who also brought at the same time a car load of Ayrshire cows for the state experimental farm at St. Anthony. Mr. Childs has thus secured one of the best Clyde colts in the state and the stock interests of the county will be the gainer.

Ed. Ralston resigned his position as driver for Ed. Lancaster last week, and the hack looks lonesome without Ed's genial countenance beaming forth from the driver's seat. Ed. has occupied that position so long and faithfully as to become very much a necessary part of the establishment. What he intends to do in the future Ed. saith not, but Dame Rumor informs us that he thinks of seeking his fortune elsewhere.

"K. C. Lattu & Co., druggists of Paton, Iowa, write the Haller Proprietary Co., of Blair, Neb., as follows: "Gents:—For several years we have been selling your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup upon a guarantee to refund money in all cases where it failed to benefit. Your claims for this excellent remedy have been fully verified, for I have yet to receive the first complaint." F. L. Kermott sells and guarantees it.

We hereby promise to refund all money paid us for Haller's remedies if you are not benefitted by their use. These remedies consist of Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Australian Salve, Pain Paralyzer, Sarsaparilla and Burdock, Condition Powders, Barb Wire Liniment, Corn Cure and Little German Pills, and are absolutely guaranteed by us. You take no chances. F. L. Kermott, Druggist.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

VIGORINE cures power, all others. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men their youthful vigor, by using VIGORINE. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't be deceived by worthless substitutes on pretense it costs a greater profit. Insist on having VIGORINE, or send where. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, $1.00, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted. PEPPER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Kermott.

THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE,

Right across from the Post Office, is called

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

BECAUSE

That's the place the people go when they want Bargains,

Great-Big-Red-Hot-Money-Saving BARGAINS.

That's Our Specialty.

A. HOLMBOE.

THE BUTCHER BIRD.

HE KILLS FOR PLEASURE AND PUTS HIS VICTIMS OUT TO DRY.

He Hangs Snakes, Birds and Chipmunks on Thorn Bushes—A Veritable Terror of the Woods—A Born Thief as Well as Murderer—The Half Breed Idea.

No bird native to this country is so little known, and yet has such striking habits of life as the shrike, or butcher bird. He is a member of a family comprising some 300 species, of which only one well defined saltsmily is resident in North America. Bold, daring, handsome, he is at once the braggart and the beau of the woods. At a little distance a southerner would readily mistake him for the mocking bird.

His bluish gray plumage, tail tipped with white and broad black patch across each eye give him a trim, jaunty air quite pleasing to the eye, but, alas, a dreaded object to smaller and weaker birds. His habitat is northern North America, and though he breeds in the high ground of New England and New York he grows more common after the Canadian line is crossed.

The shrike is a born tyrant. Not content with killing and devouring all insects large enough to attract his fancy, he attacks snakes, moles, mice and small birds whenever opportunity offers. His disposition is as unlovable at home as abroad, for seldom are two or more seen together but they are engaged in an ugly family quarrel. They are truly carnivorous, and except for certain weaknesses of bone and muscle would rank as true birds of prey.

There is one strange, uncanny characteristic, however, which separates this woodland bully from all known birds. Naturalists have watched it, studied it, pondered over it and written long pages of inexplicable explanations of it, and common people have doubted in their superstition at times whether it was the doing of a bird or a demon in bird form. Today it remains as deep a mystery as it was 100 years ago.

This is the puzzle: The butcher bird in his riotous love of killing slays many more victims than he has any possible use for. He seems to do it for the mere fun of the thing. Instead of leaving the dead, however, he carries them one by one to some thorny hedge or tree and there impales them on all sorts of fantastic positions in the branches. It gives one a start to come out of a piece of woods when gunning and see a thorn tree laden with a ghastly crop of lizzards, toads, sparrows, grass snakes, lizards and chipmunks.

If the shrike ever returned to feed upon his grim board, there would be an explanation of his conduct, and he would be credited with the epicurean taste of a thoroughbred vulture who likes things "a hit gamy." But such is not the case. The weird fruit hangs for days upon the limbs, and if hawks or crows do not find and steal it it will rot until only a few tiny white skeletons remain to tell of the massacre.

Comparatively few dwellers in the backwoods know this eccentricity of the butcher bird, and hence arise many errors and apparently well authenticated stories of trees that catch birds in their branches and of storms that rained down toads and lizards, so that the trees were full of them.

The butcher bird is a born thief as well as a murderer and often meets his death while hopelessly endeavoring to kill and carry off a tame pet bird from a cage or to rob a hunter's cabin of fresh meat. Any tidbit he finds he will steal, even if apparently it is from a locust bough hard by. The Canadian fur traders and trappers despise him heartily and never lose a chance to kill him. The half breeds call him "Whisky Joe" and claim he is half drunk all the time, and more does these foolish things.

He will spy out the most carefully hidden trap and always manages to partake in the bait without being caught. The wild country north of the great lakes is a favorite haunt of these butchers, and the Indians who hunt and sell furs to the Hudson Bay company complain bitterly of the depredations of "Whisky Joe."

The shrike builds a bulky, somewhat elaborate nest of heavy sticks below, and upon this foundation a warm covering of bark, leaves and grass is laid. It is usually in some low tree, and the eggs, which are somewhat smaller than a pigeon's, are decidedly pretty. They are of a grayish green mottled, speckled and scratched with reddish brown. The young nestlings begin their education by wrangling and fighting as soon as hatched, in which amiable diversion their fond parents set them striking and perpetual examples.—New York World.

Ventilation.

Visitor to Public Institution—Isn't it rather close here? Don't you think there is need of ventilation?

City Father—Ventilation? Great Cesar! No; there's been altogether too much ventilation of the place already. —Boston Transcrint.

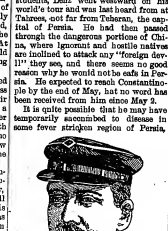
The Santie Ste. Marie was so named to distinguish it from many other saultes or leaps. The Indian name was Pave, stony. "Water Falling Over Rocks.".

GLOBE GIRDLER LENZ LOST.

The Plucky Wheelman Was Last Heard From In Persia.

Frank G. Lenz, the young Pittsburg bicyclist who left New York in June, 1892, on a tour around the world for an American magazine, has not been heard from for several months, and some fear is felt that he has met with foul play or succumbed to disease. Instead of going east, as did the pioneer globe trotter, Thomas Stevens, and his more successful imitators, Thomas G. Allen and William L. Sachtleben, the St. Louis students, Lenz went westward on his world's tour and was last heard from at Tabreez, 607 far from Teheran, the capital of Persia. He had then passed through the dangerous portions of China, where ignorant and hostile natives are inclined to attack any "foreign devil" they see, and there seems no good reason why he would not be safe in Persia. He expected to reach Constantinople by the end of May, but no word has been received from him since May 2.

It is quite possible that he may have temporarily succumbed to disease in some fever stricken region of Persia,



FRANK G. LENZ.

but he will doubtless turn up all right in a short time, safe and sound and none the worse for the advertising he has received. In China Lenz narrowly escaped death at the hands of superstitious natives on several occasions. At Nanchwichow, near the hostile province of Hunan, Lenz was attacked by a crowd of farmers, who struck at him with hoes and carrying poles. A blow aimed for the plucky rider's head missed that part of his anatomy, but carried away part of his hat. Better disposed citizens then interfered, and Lenz escaped death.

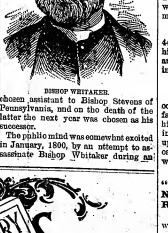
Lenz was the champion of the Allegheny cyclers of Pittsburg and had ridden from Pittsburg to New York and taken other long trips ere he first started on his globe girdling tour. He carried a camera on his back and took a safety which weighing 27 pounds. If he turns up all right, he will have ridden about 20,000 miles on his wheel.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BISHOP.

Dr. Whitaker's Long and Useful Career in the Episcopal Church.

The Right Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Pennsylvania, completed his twenty-fifth year in the episcopacy recently, and the occasion was seized upon by his colaborers for commemorative services and the laying of the cornerstone of the new episcopal house. There were present Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri and many other dignitaries from other states, in addition to the resident clergy and laity. There were services in Holy Trinity church, impressive historical address by Bishop Tuttle, and then came the laying of the cornerstone by Bishop Whitaker and addresses by others.

The bishop was born in New Salem, Mass., May 19, 1830, and was graduated at Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1850. After teaching a few years he took a theological course at the seminary in New York and was ordained in 1853. He proceeded at once to Nevada, and after four years' service was chosen missionary bishop of that state. He was consecrated in New York in October, 1869, and returned at once to Nevada. After 17 years' service in that state he was in 1886



BISHOP WHITAKER.

chosen assistant to Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania, and on the death of the latter the next year was chosen as his successor.

The public mind was somewhat excited in January, 1890, by an attempt to assassinate Bishop Whitaker during an evening confirmation service in St. John's church, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. George Latimer was reading the Psalter and Bishop Whitaker was standing by the communion table when a lad of 20 years, David Alexander, in the third pew from the front, aimed a pistol at the bishop and fired. He was instantly disarmed and taken out, and beyond a scream from a lady there was no confusion. Bishop Whitaker proceeded with the service without a pause, and till it was concluded did not know he had been shot at. Alexander was a monomaniac on prohibition and thought the bishop should be killed because he had advocated a license law.

WHAT TO DO WITH ONE'S MONEY.

Suggestions For Those Who Do Not "Spend as They Go."

A woman who probably voices the question of a great many other women writes to ask how she shall invest her savings. She is a working woman who has accumulated a small sum, which she naturally wishes to use in accumulating more. The amount she has saved is not large enough for her to invest in real estate or in any large enterprise.

About two years ago this same question was asked, and we put the problem before the leading bankers and financiers. They answered the question almost unanimously. They advocated the saving of the money in savings banks at a small rate of interest until such time as there should be sufficient money to invest in a good first mortgage or in desirable real estate. The reason for this decision was that women are seldom fitted by education and training to take part wisely in ventures. They are likely to be the prey of designing speculators. They are almost unprofitably incapable of taking care of themselves properly in any sort of speculative scheme. The savings banks offer a secure place for depositing money, and the income from them, while small, is certain. Four per cent, assured and safe, is better for most women than larger profits and greater risks.

When the small sum has grown to be a considerable one, "first" mortgages on good property form an admirable investment for women's savings. They yield an income of about 6 per cent in most states and are almost as safe as savings banks. Land has an agreeable quality of remaining where it is, and improvements on land when mortgaged are always insured, so that there is little danger of loss to the holder of a first mortgage. By a first mortgage is meant the one which, in case of failure of the owner of the property to pay the interest or the amount of the loan in due time, will be paid first.

Investment in real estate is not so satisfactory. Property in places where the value of land is not liable to be diminished costs a good deal, in the first place. Then there are taxes, insurance and constant repairs to decrease the profits. Still land has its advantages of other investments in its comparative stability.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Impossible House.

The men and his wife called on the architect, and the architect was glad to see them, for business was extremely dull.

"We want you to build a house for us," said the man by way of introduction.

"Thanks," bowed the architect. "I shall be only too glad to do so, and I am quite sure that I can give entire satisfaction."

"Well, you ought to," remarked the lady. "We don't want anything else."

"What kind of a house did you wish?" inquired the architect.

"We want a good, plain one of about eight rooms," explained the man, "and we will leave the design to you. All we expect is that when you have finished it it will suit my wife and myself. I mean on the inside. We are not so particular about the outside."

The architect heaved a deep sigh.

"I'm very sorry," he said, "but you will have to go to some other architect. We can't design an impossible house in this office."—Detroit Free Press.

A Compliment.

Two old schoolfellows met 15 years after their graduation and fell, figuratively, upon each other's necks.

"Well, well, dear old Smith!" said Green. "How glad I am to see you! What days those were! Ha, ha, Smith, you were the stupidest fellow in the class!"

"Yes, I suppose I was."

"And here you are now! Why," looking him over, "you haven't changed a particle!"—Youth's Companion.

In the mountains of Sweden, Norway and Lapland all vegetation would be utterly destroyed by the Northern winds were it not for the white foxes that make special game of the rodents.

The "great bell" at Moscow weighs 446,772 pounds, is 19 feet 3 inches high and measures 00 feet 0 inches around the lower rim. The bell metal in it is worth $300,000.

A Last Resort.

The latest story about the weather comes from Pontypool, where an old farmer, exasperated by the falseness of his barometer, which was standing during while the rain as steadily fell, got up solemnly, took down the glass, and carrying it to the door shouted it the weather.—Pick-Me-Up.

"There is No Royal Road

to public favor any more than learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic merit alone is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. This reason The North-Western Line is one of the most popular railroads in the land. Its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

"The King Bee

of Railway trains is the Northwest and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

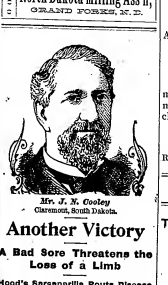
As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

Upon Receipt

of a 2-cent stamp and a request, the NORTH DAKOTA MILLING ASSOCIATION will mail to any address the celebrated **Pastry Cook Book**, prepared by M. TANTY, chef to Napoleon III and the Czar of Russia.

This is not a cook book, but a pastry book, showing how all the fancy pastry is prepared. It is a new book, just out, and should sell for fifty cents, but our arrangements with the publishers will enable us to issue the book, by about Dec. 10th, at this small cost to our friends. Address,

North Dakota Milling Ass'n,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.



Mr. J. N. Cooley
Claremont, South Dakota.

Another Victory

A Bad Sore Threatens the Loss of a Limb

Hood's Sarsaparilla Routs Disease and Gives Renewed Health.

"O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I have used several dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and know its merits. I had a sore on one of my limbs below the knee which baffled the skill and treatment of several physicians. They were uncertain whether to call it scrofula, cancer, scrofula or blood poisoning. Owing to my age they thought it would not heal. The sore kept spreading. It was badly swollen, inflamed, eating in small size, and was as well as painful, terrible.

Burning, Itching Sensation.

"I had used Hood's Sarsaparilla before and so having great faith in its merits, I took it and effected a perfect cure of the eruption on my limb and also renovated and purified my whole system. Two years have since elapsed and I am now passed 71 years of age, and yet I have more energy and work harder than the average of men at 40. I have 150 acres under cultivation and gather more than 2000 bushels per day. Hood's Sarsaparilla will not keep able to attend to her household duties. Hood's Sarsaparilla for the last years we have lived in Lowell on account of

Nervous Prostration.

She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past year and has never been so well as now.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

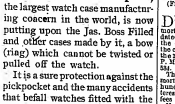
Formerly her weight was 125 pounds, now she weighs 154 pounds and attends to all her household duties." JAMES N. CONNOR, Fingerville, South Dakota. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25c.

The Keystone Case Co. of Philadelphia,

the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it a boss (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the



and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

LOANS negotiated on Real Estate. Life Insurance Policies and Good Stocks and Bonds. Any Good Security negotiated. Address "Broker," Box 1497, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILLER & FOOTE,
ATTYS-AT-LAW.
McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 2 Fourth Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. LeGUEE.
Veterinary Surgeon.
Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon
OFFICE IN
McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS
CANNOT BE MADE FOR
$1 per Dozen
And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable: You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,
Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.
A full supply of everything kept by the trade.
Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA

G. S. Chesterman,
Undertaker,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.
(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)
Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.
Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.)
Last publication Thursday, Dec. 6th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage given by Thomas Hogan to Lucy Hogan, dated the 1st day of November, 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 24th day of November, 1888, at 9 o'clock P. M. in book "N" of Mortgages, on pages 512 to 513.

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage and taxes paid by the said mortgagee at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred forty-nine (149) dollars and seventy-three (73) cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to collect the said sum or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, or so much thereof as the government survey of the land in the county and state of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the late County Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the fifteenth day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

Dated October 23d, A. D. 1894.

JOHN J. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.
C. A. RYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
136-141 Moorhead, Minn.

Do You Want Work

A steady paying job with largest house in the west. 20 years established. With our facilities we can make a good salesman in two weeks from raw material. Nursery stock is the best selling proposition we have ever handled. Write at once for terms, outfit, etc. If you want money, write, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
THROUGH CARS
TO
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and **winnipeg**

TO—
HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN Sleeping Cars, Elegant Tourist Dining Cars, Sleeping Cars

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Duluth and West 7:50 p.m.
Daily		For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 8:05 a.m.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!
DO YOU WANT
The Choicest Cuts
At Lowest Rates?
Try George Vine's New
MEAT MARKET.
Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.
Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

A. C. WILKINSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Practices in all the courts. Office over Fontaine & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

Scandia-American Bank
OF CROOKSTON, MINN.
Capital, - - - $50,000.
Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business
Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.
Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENDRICKSON.....President
L. EVENSON.....Vice President
J. W. WESTGARD.....Cashier
A. P. HANSON.....Assistant Cashier

First National Bank
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Commenced Business Oct. 1881
Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. ERSELINE, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. S. FEE, Cashier
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Anglim, K. D. Chase, F. D. Child
Geo. G. Kreiter, J. H. McKinnon, A. A. Just
R. M. Welsh, Chas. S. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Christmas Games FREE
SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.
MANY DIFFERENT KINDS
DRINK RICH COFFEE
AND GET ALL THESE
FINE PARLOR GAMES.
If your dealer does not keep it send 25c in stamps and address, and we will send you a package, free.
Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

IVORY SOAP
IVORY
99 44/100 % PURE
DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI.

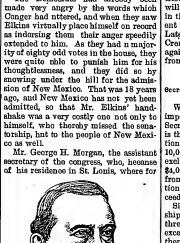
THE IMPORTANT CONVENTION TO BE SHORTLY HELD IN ST. LOUIS.

To Be Attended by Delegates From 32 States and 450 Cities, Representatives of Many Counties and a Lot of Exchanges, Railroads and Transportation Companies.

St. Louis is getting ready to receive the delegates to one of the most important gatherings ever held in that fine old city, the Transmissisippi congress. This meeting, which will probably continue four days, will begin on Monday, Nov. 26. This date has been selected because at that time a large number of United States congressmen from the states west of the Mississippi, and therefore personally interested, will naturally be in the wonderful drama that has been enacted since the opening of the country west of the big river. One of those likely to be present is ex-Governor Bradford L. Prince of New Mexico. He has always been one of the strongest and most determined advocates of the admission of New Mexico as a state, and he sails a rather good story of how, so long ago as 1876, his desire nearly missed consummation at the time Colorado came in. Bills for the admission of the two territories were introduced together as sister propositions—one Democratic and one Republican—to suit the temperament of the two branches of congress, the house being Democratic and the senate Republican. Both bills went through the house and to the senate calendar, but some formal amendment was thought desirable by the senate committee on territories. This amendment was accordingly made to both bills and then both passed by the senate. The Colorado bill was returned to the house for concurrence in little in advance of the other and was promptly put through.

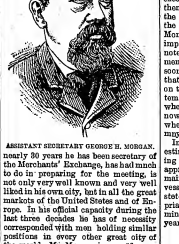
Some session measure came up next, and while it was being discussed Representative Coager, from Michigan, made a speech in which he displayed some bitterness toward the senth, to the great offence of some of the southern men on the other side. Stephen B. Elkins was then delegate from New Mexico. Although then, as now, a Republican, his personal popularity enabled him to represent a close Democratic constituency, and it was his ambition to be one of the senators of the new state. It was Elkins' custom always to shake hands with a speaker who had made a hit immediately after the conclusion of his remarks, and, if possible, before the applause had died away. So saw that Conger had met with great favor in the eyes of the Republicans, and, as usual, rushed to his side. There, his face beaming with good fellowship, Elkins shook Conger's hand right heartily.

The Democrats had already been made very angry by the words which Conger had uttered, and when they saw Elkins virtually range himself on record as indorsing them their anger speedily extended to him. As the vote was a majority of eighty odd votes in the house, they were quite able to punish him for his thoughtlessness, and they did so by mowing under the bill for the admission of New Mexico. That was 18 years ago, and New Mexico has not yet been admitted, so that Mr. Elkins' handshakes was a very costly one not only to himself, who thereby missed the senatorship, but to the people of New Mexico as well.



PRESIDENT HENRY H. WHITMORE.

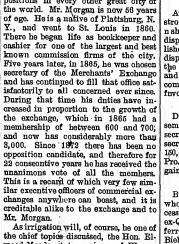
Gov. George H. Morgan, the assistant secretary of the congress, who, because of his residence in St. Louis, where for



ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEORGE H. MORGAN.

nearly 30 years he has been secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, has had much to do in preparing for this meeting, is not only very well known and very well liked in his own city, but in all the great marts of the United States and of Europe. In his official capacity during the last three decades he has of necessity corresponded with men holding similar positions in every other great city of the world. Mr. Morgan is now 56 years of age. He is a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., and went to St. Louis in 1860. There he began life as bookkeeper and cashier for one of the largest and best known commission firms of the city. Five years later, in 1865, he was chosen secretary of the Merchants' Exchange and has continued to fill that office satisfactorily to all concerned ever since. During that time his duties have increased in proportion to the growth of the exchange, which in 1866 had a membership of between 600 and 700, and now has considerably more than 2,000. Since 1872 there has been no opposition candidate, and therefore for 22 consecutive years he has received the unanimous vote of all the members. This is a record of which very few similar executive officers of commercial exchanges anywhere can boast, and it is creditable alike to the exchange and to Mr. Morgan.

As irrigation will, of course, be one of the chief topics discussed, the Hon. Elwood Mead, state engineer of Wyoming and also president of the national irrigation congress, whose most recent session was held in Denver, will certainly be present. Mr. Meade, as a supporter of measures looking to the most effective method of reclaiming the fertile lands now arid through the lack of water, will be earnestly backed by brainy men from every part of the "rainless district."



EX-GOVERNOR PRINCE.

A feature of the last congress, held in San Francisco, was the presence of many state governors, and this will undoubtedly be repeated at St. Louis. Governor W. J. McConnell of Idaho was president of the last congress, and Governor Pennoyer of Oregon, who made himself famous by his message to President Harrison to the effect that if the chief executive of the nation desired to see the chief executive of Oregon it would be the nation's chief and not that of the state who would do the kangaling, was present and very active. He will also probably be present at St. Louis, and, as will ex-Governor Hogg, who himself an ex-president of the congress.

M. L. DEXTER.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

UNOFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS SENT TO THE PRINTER.

Republicans Will Have Two-thirds of the Whole Number of Seats — Only Thirteen Northern Democrats on the Rolls — Twenty-eight Contests Likely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Not until now have the officials of the house felt sufficient confidence in their unofficial list of representatives to send it to the printer. As finally prepared the list shows 244 Republicans, 104 Democrats, 8 Populists, 1 silver, and 1 vacancy.

The Republicans will constitute more than two-thirds of the house membership. Sectionally the Republican majority will be divided as follows:

New England states 28, Old Middle states 56, Middle Western states 92, Far Western states 28, Southern states, 32.

Few Northern Democrats.

The Democrats secure only 13 members in the Northern states. California and Massachusetts contribute one each; Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania two each and New York five. The Democrats secure six solid state delegations, those of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina; the Republicans secure 10 solid delegations, those of Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indian, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Twenty-eight Contests.

In all 28 contests may be made from the Southern states and a majority of them are to be instituted by Republican candidates against Democrats, but it now appears probable that there will not be so many. Mr. Breckinridge, it was expected would wage a contest for the seat from the Sixth Arkansas district, is now quoted as saying that he will make no effort to secure the seat in the face of the fact that his opponent is credited with a 5,000 majority. Late advices also indicate that Lee Cornehl will abandon the contest against General Wheeler, for the seat from the Eighth Alabama district.

NEW WARSHIPS.

Secretary Herbert Wants Congress to Authorize Three Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert in his annual report is that congress authorize the construction of three great battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each, and 12 torpedo boats (of from 105 to 300 tons each), at the discretion of the secretary, to cost not exceeding an average of $170,000 each.

Since his last report five splendid ships have been added to the naval list, three of which are capable of speed in excess of 21 knots, while two of them are the fleetest cruisers in the world. The five vessels are the Marblehead, Columbia, Olympia, Montgomery and Minneapolis. One important change of naval policy is noted in connection with the advertisements for three new torpedo boats, soon to be issued. The secretary says that no speed premiums will be allowed on these boats; that the premium system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but the department is now convinced that the time has arrived when, with the experience gained, it may with profit be abandoned.

In condensing the secretary submits estimates for the next year, aggregating $27,938,914, exceeding the current appropriations by $1,468,191, caused mainly by the necessity of paying for vessels now under contract. He stated that after this year the appropriations on this score will rapidly diminish—falling from $15,326,950 this year, to $760,000 in the following year.

Will Try the Dispensary Scheme.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—There is a strong probability that Georgia will, in a short time, have in full operation a dispensary system similar to that established in South Carolina. The anti-dispensary bill has been pending before the general assembly for several days, and Tuesday the senate temperance committee agreed to report the bill favorably.

Iowa Returns.

DES MOINES, IA., Nov. 28.—Complete semi-official returns received by the secretary of state give McFarland, for secretary of state, 226,147; Hull, Dem., 165,652; Crane, Pop., 24,877; Mitchell, Pro., 7,448. This is a net Republican gain of 9,083 over 1892.

Conferred With Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Judge Woldmann, who has arrived here after his successful mission to England on behalf of ex-Queen Lilinokalani of Hawaii, conferred with Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs.

McKane's Last Hope Gone.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The court of appeals has affirmed the conviction of John Y. McKane. The court was unanimous in its decision. The appeal was from a judgment of conviction for felony.

Murderer Kent Granted a Stay.

MADISON, N. D., Nov. 30.—In the district court Attorney Hildreth moved for a stay of 30 days in the Kent murder case. The date of sentencing the defendant was put off till Dec. 15.

Donnelly Resigns.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—Ignatius Donnelly has sent in his resignation as president of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance. He will, he says, devote himself to his literary work.

Hay and Horses Burn.

GARY, S. D., Dec. 1.—James Donaldson's barn, together with all his hay and several horses, including Dewey Boss, the a French draft horse. The origin is supposed to be a spark from a passing train.

LOVE IN MASQUERADE.

I dreamed that Love came knocking
At your door one winter night
While the specter trees were rocking
In a blast of savage blight.
"Oh, I perish!" poor Love pleaded,
"Open the door, let Love's door take."
But although you heard and heeded
Still no answer would you make.

Then I dreamed that Love's errand you,
For in tenderness he cried,
"Nay, dear lady, I sadly footed you,
Since I am not Love, but Pride."
And you straightway oped your portals,
With a merry and winning nod,
To that willest of immortals,
To that unsympathizing god.

Ah, you oped your portals rightly,
Not for Love's but Pride's dear sake,
Yet, O lady, if I dreamed rightly,
Love soon caught you your mistake!
—Edgar Fawcett in Century.

DROPPED FROM THE CLOUDS.

How the Race Horse Peytonia Won $800 For Little Miss Lowrey.

The caprices of fortune ever constitute a subject for special wonder, but the glorious uncertainties of the turf afford perhaps a wider scope for reflections on the ups and downs of life than almost any other sphere of action. Earl Lowrey, formerly of Pittsburg, but now of Chicago, tells a story that illustrates this conclusion very well.

On the morning of the day that Rey El Santa Anita won the American Derby at Washington park Lowrey's little girl, while looking over a programme of the events which he had carelessly left about the house, was struck with the name "Peytonia," the name of an entry in the first race of the day. So deeply was she impressed with it that she asked her father to place her savings of small change on Peytonia, the total amount being $3, which he agreed to do. On arrival at the park he at once discovered that Peytonia's chances for victory appeared to be very slim, one bookmaker offering 400 to 1 against her. Lowrey, nothing daunted, placed the $3 per cents, and in doing so provoked a smile from the man on the block, which was settled into that he promptly placed $5 more at 40 to 1 on the place. As has so often happened before, Peytonia fairly "dropped from the clouds" when the horses were fairly straightened out in the stretch, and to the utter amazement of every one won the race with comparative ease. Miss Lowrey's fondness for the name Peytonia therefore netted her $800, while the head of the family was $300 better off for acting as her commissioner.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 29th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

—$40.00—

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and including Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage-la-Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets.

From Manitoba points, Nov. 29th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 29th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 10th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in addition to the regular Pacific will run Pullman tourist upholstered sleeping cars from Manitoba to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor car from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Larry Mathews, travelling passengeragent Grand Forks, C. E. Lung, travelling passenger agent, Minneapolis, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn. 31tf

My Wife is Nervous

Says many a man and too often he is inclined to blame the poor, tired woman who cannot eat or sleep, whose whole life is filled with misery because her blood has become impoverished and her nervous system exhausted. She needs a building up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles will enrich and vitalize her blood, tone and strengthen her digestive organs, give her a good appetite, enable her to sleep soundly, banish her nervousness and bring back her smiles. Mr. J., W. Robertson, of Greenfield, Tenn., says: "My wife has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago and she is now taking her third bottle. She has been in poor health for three years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing her more good than any other medicine she has ever taken. Her appetite is better, she looks better and feels better, being improvement in every way."

A Big Inducement For Cash

AT

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for 50 cents.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - - Minn

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Barrels, Restock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Bro.'s Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

H. BURKHARDT, Proprietor. R. C. BURKHARDT, Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THIS HOTEL has been refitted and thoroughly Overhauled. Only first-class Dining & Bar Rooms in the city. Good sample Rooms in connection.

No. 325 Main street, Crookston, Minn

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional men and writers in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact little is known

generally of the wonderful mechanism of life by which we are endowed in the upper part of the spinal cord and the base of the brain, and of the nervous system that covers the prick of a needle as it does the touch of a finger.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are controlled or connected by the nerves, which are found in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are damaged the organs which they supply with nerve force are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the point of injury, and that a shock may be prevented by the tender nerves which control the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, and from a derangement of the kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, etc., the nervous diseases originate. The great success of Dr. Miles' New Restorative in treating these diseases is thus duly appreciated, for it is to the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

Dr. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for years, and his New Restorative is the result of these researches. It contains no opiate or narcotic poison, but is purely vegetable. Sold by druggists on guarantee, or sent direct by Dr. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price: $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opium nor dangerous drugs.

DR. PEFFER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Relieve suppressed or painful menstruation in 24 hours. Prevent miscarriage. Beautify complexion. Make regular periods. Safe, sure, effectual. Ladies ask druggist for Dr. Peffer's Female Pills, take no substitute, send 4c in stamps for sealed particulars. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, securely sealed, from observation, for $1 per box. Address PEFFER CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co.,

BANKERS,

40 AND 42 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

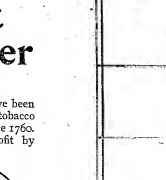
Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter sent on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Best Teacher

in the world, is experience. The **Lorillards** have been manufacturing tobacco continuously since 1760. Do you wish to profit by this experience?



The brand that for years has been the standard of high grade tobacco. 'Tis a rich, lasting and delicious chew.

It's LORILLARD'S

Sold everywhere.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S. Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE, IN MCKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office.

SECOND STREET. - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

Crookston, Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Rockilt B'ge., Crookston. Minn

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

NO ADVANCING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHAMELLED CALF $4. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN, EXTRA, FINE. $2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES, $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST SCHOOL. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have agents in every town, where a lower price for the same shoes than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at ..... 6:52 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, at ..... 7:22 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Wherever you go you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

66 GREAT NORTHERN 99 RAILWAY

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:40 a. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, Sauk Centre, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	6:00 p.m. Daily
6:30 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast points	6.00 a. m. Daily
9:00 a.m Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Argyle, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	5:00 p.m Daily ex Sun.
9:00 a.m Mond. Wed. Fri.	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	5:00 p.m Mond. Wed. Friday
9:00a.m Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Melnotesh and Fosston	5:30 p.m Tues. Thurs.
8:30a.m Sat.	Going on Fosston branch	7:30 p.m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For pamphlet and information about rates, address

J. H. GILFILLAN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Dave Morrow is in from the Marais this week.

E. M. Walsh and wife went over to Grand Forks this week.

C. R. March and wife went over to Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Harry Ives, of St. Hilaire, paid Crookston a visit Saturday.

W. A. Lauctot spent a few days in Fargo, this week on business.

Attorney J. Walworth, of Fertile, is in attendance at the term of court.

Matthew Martin and daughter, of Red River, were in the city Saturday.

Frank Brown went to Argyle Saturday, in the interest of his laundry.

Geo. Q. Erskine was up from Fargo visiting his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Vance, last week.

T. Gaistead and wife, of Fisher, spent Thanksgiving with C. U. Webster, Mrs. Gaistad's father.

W. E. Handy is happy, his wife and family having arrived on Friday last. Mr. Handy fills the place made vacant by the removal of Mr. Dye to Fertile.

Andrew Stenerson is getting in shape to take up his duties as sheriff as soon as the old shoes of his predecessor are cast off. He moved to town last week.

The residence of John Heidstab took fire about 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening and the department was summoned, arriving in time to prevent total destruction.

A contingent of the local Salvation Army corps, consisting of Lieuts. Alson and Roberts and comrade Lanterman, attended the meetings of General Booth in Minneapolis last week.

George M. Swift was in from Mentor, on Monday, in attendance at court in the case of Sarah K. Swift, vs. John Withers. This is the puny that comes over from the last on disagreement of the jury.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

County Commissioner DeMers was in on Monday.

W. F. Street is in from Fosston sourting, this week.

W. D. Kelley was over from East Grand Forks on Tuesday.

Arthur Tompkins was in from Red Lake Falls, on Tuesday.

Dr. Q. A. Lowe left for his home in Wabasha on Monday evening.

Major Sullivan was over from East Grand Forks on Monday.

Laurence Larson was a passenger on the Fosston line on Tuesday.

C. Millinger, Ed. Martin's barber leaves this week for Salt Lake, Utah.

Ed. Farley, of Ada, spent Thanksgiving with his parents in this city.

Ed. Wilson came up from Fargo on Sunday to visit with his brother, W. D.

P. T. Scotland went north on the St. Vincent train on Monday morning.

Nathan Ford, the well known music man, of St. Paul, was in the city this week.

Wm. Dewling and Aug. Frick started for the Roseau country last week on a hunting trip.

Wm. Murdu starts this week for the lumber woods where he has a winter's job sacking.

A little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Miller is among the late arrivals mentioned at Angus.

Mads Mosseth went up to Fosston on Tuesday, on business for the firm of Mosseth and Lindell.

Theo. Bredfield left last Friday night for Milwaukee, where he will spend the winter with his folks.

John Glenson has rented W. W. Fegan's residence on Jerome's addition and takes possession this week.

Sam Dalnard brought down from St. Hilaire another carload of cattle on Monday night for the St. Paul market.

Mrs. E. C. Calvagh was quite ill at her home in Grand Forks last week and Dr. Dampier was summoned to attend her.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for job work. First-class work and prices in accordance with the stringency of the times.

Farmers are talking of getting flax seed to sow next spring. The prospects are that flax seed will be very scarce at that time.

Wm. Cunningham and family intend to leave soon for Missouri, where they intend to make their future home.

W. B. Dawley took his Thanksgiving dinner with his family and left for the north on Monday morning's Red River train.

Alexander McKinnon has returned from a brief business visit to Cincinnati, where he went in the interest of his canning business.

Charles Vine is quit the business at the old stand on Second street and intends to leave for California soon, to spend the winter.

Stenerson Bros. are sending teams into the woods this week for their winter's logging operations. They intend to bank on exceedingly large cut.

Fred Tiedt is in from Argyle this week. The firm of which he is a member, Carese & Tiedt, is having some litigation, Carese having applied for a receiver to wind up its affairs.

About thirty students of the Strawbridge college, accompanied by Prof. Knudson, went to Grand Forks Friday morning, and will enter the new college there.

The wife of the late Conductor Corcoran, accompanied by her sister Miss Reichert, of St. Paul, arrived in the city Friday morning. Mrs. Cameron comes to settle up matters in the probate court.

Mr. W. Compton, at one time clerk in the Great Northern office here, died of heart failure at Fargo Thursday night. He had been ill only about a week, but sank rapidly. He was cashier of the Fargo office.

O. O. Sindet met with a rather painful, though not serious accident at the turkey shoot on the river Thanksgiving day. While injecting a shell into his rifle it exploded, filling his face with powder, some of which penetrated his eye.

At the annual election of the Crookston lodge of Odd Fellows held on Wednesday evening last the following offices were elected for the coming year: J. F. Hawkins, N. G; Carl Reideel, V. G; A. A. Just, treas. Geo. Raphael, secy.

The ball given by the Sons of Veterans at Grand Army hall on Friday evening was well attended and well managed. Music was furnished by the harplet, Frank Juliot, while Ed. Martin, as floor manager, did himself credit. A good time was enjoyed by all.

A. M. Syverson, one of the successful farmers of this vicinity, left for Christiansand Norway, Friday night, where he will spend a couple of months visiting with his mother, whom he has not had the pleasure of seeing for about sixteen years.

We wish him a safe journey and enjoyable time in the land of his fathers.

Quiet weddings at the Commercial are getting to be frequent. This time the happy couple was W. J. Brown, of Warren, and Miss Minnie Rosaleaux, of Minneapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Squier, Thanksgiving day, and was witnessed by Manager Tyron and Clerk Schuneman. Mr. Brown is a prominent young attorney of Warren.

Chief Quigley, of East Grand Forks, brought in an addition to the county hospital Wednesday last in the son of Mike Brady. It seems that Mike is fond of booze, and while laboring under a rather heavy jag, got in front of a locomotive but succeeded in getting off with only a broken leg. Drs. Danielson and Watts reduced the fracture, and at last accounts he was doing well.

Everybody desires to have nice poetry, but many do not know the secret of preparing it in an acceptable manner. To those who will send a 2-cent stamp to the North Dakota Milling Association, at Grand Forks, N. D., they will send one of the best poetry cook books issued. It is prepared by the celebrated M. Tousey, chef to Napoleon III and the Czar of Russia.

One of the entertainments of Thanksgiving day was a stereopticon show by the Great Northern Scenic Co. After giving views of some of the principal points of interest in the Twin Cities, the audience was regaled with a trip over the Great Northern road to the Pacific coast, being shown the principal points of interest along the line. The views were excellent and a good audience attended both exhibitions.

A short time ago a number of our young men were in their lapels a bright little button inscribed "Girl Wanted," but out of the these buttons have been consummated by the last instance. When questioned on the subject of the buttons the late wearers are mum as an oyster, but from the happy and satisfied expression on their faces, a matrimonial boom is imminent.

From time to time rumors get abroad to the effect that the Sauguetead colony, that left here in the fall with flying colors, and high hopes to found a new home at Bella Coola, were very bitterly disappointed—not having found the land flowing with milk and honey as they had hoped to have done. The JOURNAL intimated at the time they left that something of the sort, but does not feel like gloating over their disappointment, and will welcome their return to Polk county.

The latest scheme in county division is to divide the county into five equal parts—five sets of officials, five times the present expense! This is altogether too modest. If division is a good thing then why not divide? Why not cut up into ten or twenty counties? In that case you would have almost county officials enough to carry the scheme. However there is no danger of so absurd a thing as a five-county scheme ever prevailing, as the people have now had plenty of time to become thoroughly posted.

The editor of the JOURNAL went to St. Paul on last Wednesday evening's belated train on the Great Northern road to bring back the remains of his wife. The funeral occurred at the Congregational church on Thursday at 2 o'clock, the Rev. R. P. Herrick, preaching a most appropriate sermon. The choir, of which she was formerly a member, rendered some choice selections, and the church was filled with sympathizing friends, who joined with reverence in offering the last sad tribute of respect to her who has only gone before. As the impressive sermon began, the sun came out, seeming to fill the edifice with a blaze of glory, as though in illustration of the brightness and the glory of the life into which she has just been ushered. A large procession of friends followed the remains to Oakdale cemetery, where we laid her to rest until that day when He cometh to make up His jewels.

Words fail us at the time to express our appreciation of the kind words of sympathy, the very many little acts of delicate kindness performed to us-ward during the bitter trials of the past week. Cards of thanks are obsolete, yet we should feel less than human, did we not, however feebly to express our appreciation of these things—trifling in themselves yet like drops of water in the vast desert—inexpressibly dear to the wayfarer perishing in the tolerable furnaces. To you who have done these things are spoken the words of Holy Writ: "*In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done unto me.*" It proves that however little we may recognize the fact there is a bond of sympathy running throughout humanity that belongs to a higher life than their finite existence—it belongs to a higher, a nobler sphere, and teaches us that man is immortal. Creatures who were born to-day, to die to-morrow possess none of these divine attributes.

GIBBON, THE HISTORIAN.

A Plan to Commemorate the Centennial of His Death.

Edward Gibbon died 100 years ago, and the storm which raged so long around his monumental work has subsided into a mild approval of its tone on religious matters, while scholars are unanimous in the opinion that it is the greatest history in the English language, if not in any. The Royal Historical society of England has therefore decided to commemorate his centennial, and the chief feature of the celebration will be a gathering of literary men at the British museum and an exhibition of all the portraits, manuscripts and relics of the great writer. Apropos to this there is a revival of study of Gibbon and along with it a slight renewal of the theological war on his work.

EDWARD GIBBON.

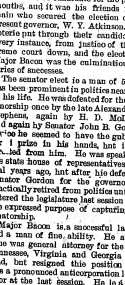
It is scarcely possible to describe to this generation the peculiar furore created just 110 years ago, in December, by the appearance of the first volume of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The charm of the style attracted thousands who never read general histories. The wonderful condensation of learning delighted scholars, and the sneer at Christianity, raised a storm of vituperation and allotted replies from many eminent clergymen. The copies were bought almost as fast as they could be issued from the press. On the whole work the publishers cleared £60,000, while Gibbon received £6,000 as his royalty. The last three volumes appeared simultaneously in 1788, on his fifty-first birthday.

Gibbon was born in Putney April 27, 1737, the oldest of a family of seven, of whom all the others died in infancy. His constitution was so delicate that he could pursue no studies regularly till he was 16, after which he rapidly grew robust and vigorous. At 18 he was converted to Catholicism, for which he was expelled from Oxford, and his father sent to Switzerland to be reconverted to Protestantism, which was done. He studied there five years, then travelled in France and Italy and rejected both religions. It was in Rome, Oct. 15, 1764, while musing among the ruins of the capitol, that he planned his great work, to which he devoted the rest of his life.

GEORGIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Major Bacon Has Long Been Prominent in State and Local Politics.

Major Augustus O. Bacon, who has been elected to represent Georgia in the United States senate for the long term beginning March 4, 1895, is like his colleague, Senator Walsh, in favor of



MAJOR A. O. BACON.

free silver coinage on the basis of 16 to 1, and this fact has generated more than ordinary interest to his election. He has been in active candidate for the past 18 months, and it was his friends in the main who secured the election of the present governor, W. J. Atkinson. This coterie put through their candidates in every instance, from justice of the supreme court down, and the election of Major Bacon was the culmination of a series of successes.

The senator elect is a man of 56 and has been prominent in politics nearly all of his life. He was defeated for the governorship once by the late Alexander H. Stephens, again by H. D. McDaniel and again by Senator John B. Gordon. Twice he seemed to have the governor for 1 prize in his hands, but it was taken from him. He was speaker of the state house of representatives for several years ago, but after his defeat by Senator Gordon for the governorship practically retired from politics until he entered the legislature last session with the announced purpose of capturing the senatorship.

Major Bacon is a successful lawyer and a man of fine ability. He at one time was general attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, but resigned this position and was a pronounced anticorruption legislator at the last session. He is a man of considerable means, comes of an old southern family and probably knows more politicians than any other public man in Georgia.

The United States Is Met Kwa.

In making treaties with China each foreign country has chosen its own name. England is Ying-kwo, the flourishing country; France is Fa-kwo, the law abiding country; the United States, Mei-kwo, the beautiful country; Germany, Je-kwo, the virtuous country; Italy, I-kwo, the country of justice. Japan is Ji-kwo, the land of the sun, but she prefers to be call Ji-pen, the land of the rising sun.

American Feeds In Westminster.

Ambassador Bayard, recalling the fact that the English have placed the busts of Lowell and Longfellow in Westminster abbey, is quite sure they will place that of Holmes there also.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ODOR OF PLANTS.

It Comes From the Heart of the Flower Usually, Sometimes From the Leaves.

The various delightful or disagreeable odors of the plant family usually reside in the flower itself, though in some species the scent is in the leaves and stem or even in the root. In either case the odor is due to the presence of volatile essential oils, usually of a resinous nature. The number of these oils is unknown, and their nature is so complex that even a slight variation in the temperature or in the quantity of light falling upon them is sufficient to cause a rearrangement of their component elements, resulting, so far as the smell is concerned at least, in an entirely different compound.

Prophetic ether, which is an example of these unstable compounds, can, by a slightly different arrangement of its elements, be made to yield either the odor of pineapples or that of decaying fish. The reason, therefore, why each species and kind of a plant has a different odor is the ease with which one performs may be transformed into another. Sufficient cause for such transition is often found in the mode of life of each variety of plant and the differences in their chemical constitution.

Whatever in any way affects the life or growth of a plant rapidly shows its effect upon the flower and its perfume. The nature of the soil and its humidity, the variation of temperature or the intensity of the sunlight will sooner or later transform the native nature of a plant, for, as has been fully shown above, one plant, in order to produce exactly the same perfume as another, must not only be of the same species, but live in the same elements, earth, air, etc. It must also absorb in a similar amount of light and breathe the same, which would, of course, necessitate leaves similar in size, color and shape. —New York Advertiser.

A Will on a Canceled Bond.

John Morris, who died in this city leaving an estate valued at $2,800, had written the following upon the back of a canceled bond of the Milestown Building and Loan association, No. 5, which expired April 7, 1890. It was taken as expressing his testamentary desire and was probated accordingly after proper identification:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1894.

This shall be found, Sallie, when I am gone, and mamma, I shall be with you, and you, mamma, shall be a Jacobian over Annie, and if the boys behave you through, at 2 years death let what is left be equel among them. It won't be long before they will see me.

JOHN MORRIS.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Good Idea.

"Yesterday," said Ixe, the painter, "I discovered a very simple method of avoiding payment of the tips at the restaurant. When the bill is presented, I pay the exact amount and nothing more. The waiter looks daggers. Then I get up and say:

"'My compliments; your establishment is well managed. I have made a capital dinner.'

"Pretend to take him for the landlord, d'y'—Paris Patrie.

To Soften Hard Water.

To soften hard water take spirits of wine, a quart; orange flower water, a pint, and castile soap, 1½ pounds. Shave up the soap and put it into the orange flower water, heat till the soap dissolves, then add the spirit. A tablespoonful of this put into the bottom of the basin will completely soften the water that is put into it for washing.

"I Think Very Hard of the Old Way"

That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one two room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

"A Close Observer

will not fail to notice that in each large section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great Northwest this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

There will be a SPECIAL SALE of PIANOS and ORGANS as well as other musical merchandise, sheet music and music books of all kinds, held at the Grand Forks Music House in Grand Forks, N. D., commencing Nov. 20, 1894, and continuing until Jan. 1, 1895. During the time mentioned sweeping reductions will be made in prices, affording a wonderful opportunity for the people of the Northwest to procure musical instruments of the highest standard at prices far below their actual value. In addition to the extensive line of new pianos and organs carried by this house, over 100 second hand and slightly shop worn pianos MUST BE SOLD. Among these are many instruments of high standard that have been used only a few months, which will be sold for less than half of their value. Any person contemplating the purchase of a piano or an organ or anything in the music line, even though not now ready to buy, will certainly find it profitable to attend this GREAT SALE. The cost of round trip railroad tickets for any distance under 250 miles will be REFUNDED to anyone who buys a piano at this sale. A complete list of bargains together with terms of payment required, will be mailed free to anyone who cannot attend the sale and desires to make a purchase through correspondence. Grand Forks Music House, Grand Forks, N. D. 33-37

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Polk County Journal.

OL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894. NO. 35.

LD SETTLER'S MEETING.

A Large Attendance and an Interesting Program.

The following report of the old settlers meeting that was held in Fargo last week appears in the Grand Forks Herald:

The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' association of the Red River Valley convened at Fargo Friday morning, Jonnee Nolan, of Abercrombie, presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—N. K. Hubbard, Fargo, Vice Presidents—R. M. Probstfield, Clay county, Minnesota; Charles Chevalier, Pembina, W. C. Nash, Polk county, Minnesota; George B. Winship, Grand Forks; Charles W. Morgan, Traill county, James Holes, Cass county; Frank Herrick, Richland county; Ed. Connelly, Wilkin county, Minnesota, and Jacob Rheinhardt, Walsh county.

Secretary—B. F. Mackall Moorhead.

Treasurer—W. H. White, Fargo.

A committee to be known as the historical committee of the Old Settlers' association of the Red River Valley was appointed to gather reminiscences, incidents of early history, biographical sketches and photographs of the old settlers, etc. The committee consists of the following members: Col. C. A. Lounsberry, Fargo Argus; George B. Winship, Grand Forks Herald; R. M. Probstfield, S. G. Roberts, E. S. Fyler, Fargo; David McCauley, McCauleyville, Minn., and Charles Chevalier, of Pembina.

The meeting, which was a very enjoyable gathering throughout, concluded with a banquet at the Hotel Metropole in the evening, which included a fine program. Among the toasts and responses were the following:

"Attorney's Life and Railroading in '71 and 72"—Hon. S. G. Comstock.

"Running a Stage Station"—George B. Winship.

"Fargo in the Timber, by Ite First Postmaster"—G. J. Keeney.

"Early Recollections"— R. M. Probstfield.

"What I Know About Hotel Keeping"—James Nolan.

"The Red River Valley"—W. J. Anderson.

"Early Merchandising"—J. H. Sharp.

"Fargo, My Early Love and present Home"—W. H. White.

Among those in attendance were the following:

James Nolan, 1865, Abercrombie.

Jacob Reinhardt, 1866, McCauleyville.

Frank Neits, 1870, Georgetown.

James A. Jenks, 1871, Grand Forks.

R. M. Probstfield, 1859, Moorhead.

E. R. Hutchinson, 1868, Georgetown.

Jacob Lowell, Jr., 1870, Fargo.

P. P. Nokken, 1871, Fargo.

P. Kelley, 1871, Goose River.

William H. Brown, 1875, Grand Forks.

Jnmee Elton, 1872, Georgetown.

W. J. Anderson, 1875, Grand Forks.

Frank Herrick, 1870, Abercrombie.

Joh Herrick, 1870, Abercrombie.

James Holes, 1871, Fargo.

Harry O'Neil, 1872, Fargo.

J. C. Probst, 1872, Fargo.

Andrew McHeneb, 1870, Fargo.

John H. Sharp, 1871, Moorhead.

F. J. Smith, honorary, 1882, Fargo.

W. H. White, 1871, Fargo.

George I. Foster, 1871, Pembina.

Geo. B. Winship, 1867, Turtle River.

D. M. Holmes, 1871, Grand Forks.

N. B. Pinkham, 1871, Fargo.

A. H. Morgan, 1871, Frog Point.

John E. Haggart, 1871, Fargo.

S. G. Roberts, 1872, Fargo.

G. S. Barnes, 1872, Glyndon.

H. G. Stordock, 1873, Breckenridge.

Charles B. Thimens, 1872, Fargo.

Clement A. Lounsberry, 1873, Bismarck, Fargo.

Arthur Bassett, 1872, Glyndon.

Frank Whitman, 1871, Fargo.

S. E. Herrick, born Abercrombie, 1873.

Evan S. Tyler, 1873, Fargo.

Alex Gamble, 1872, Fargo.

Joseph Prevost, Wolverton.

S. F. Crockett, 1873, Fargo.

Edwin Griffin, 1858, seven miles south of Fargo.

In addition to those named above were many old settlers. Among them J. B. Dinnehard, B. F. Mackall, A. F. Pinkham, G. J. Keeney, N. L. Shuttnck, A. A. White, Ed. Porrit and F. J. Burnham.

There are 289 old settlers on the roll, but when their names were called a second time the following were stricken off, death having claimed them: Capt. Reeves, J. S. Kneiman, William Blair, David Blair, Al Wright, O. S. Freeman, Hugh O'Donnell, Charles A. Brown, Ed. O'Brien, J. W. Tyler, John Kabernegle, J. R. Harris. The society having organized in 1880, these deaths were scattered through these several years.

Profit in Hogs.

Among farmers there is a difference of opinion as to the profitableness of pork-raising in the valley, some arguing that it pays while others as strongly assert that it does not and as an argument for their position they say that if farmers generally have pork to sell in the fall the price is always too low for profit. One reason for the low price of pork seems to have escaped their attention entirely, and that is the fact that there has not been enough pork raised in this country as yet to warrant the establishing and maintaining a good packing house. It seems to be a fact that the annual consumption of pork is and has been greater than home production, which shows that at some time during the year pork will always bring a remunerative price. It seems to be an indisputable fact that if more hogs were raised here pork would bring a better price, as a rule. There is no good reason why hogs will not pay here equally well with any other section of the country.

THE CITY DADS

MEET IN REGULAR CONCLAVE

To Consider Business of Importance to the Queen City—Short and Sweet.

Proceeding of a regular meeting, of the city council of the city of Crookston, held in the city hall, December 11th, 1894.

Meeting called to order by president Morrisey.

Roll-Call: Aldermen present, Jennings, Bahn, Wheeler, Kirsch, McGregor, Stone, Wutta, Gervais, Hall, Morrisey.

Aldermen absent, Norrie.

Minutes of preceedings meetings read and approved.

City attorney makes verbal report on the matter of claim for damages by O. Rivard, previously made to the council, to the effect that the city not be held responsible for such damages.

On motion the report of city Attorney was accepted.

Pay roll for October amounting to $90 was ordered paid on the General Fund, pending a further investigation of the same.

Ald. Gervais to whom was referred the matter of sidewalk assessment of Hugh. R. Robertson, reports Mr. Robertson's acceptance of the same as correct and just, after fuller investigation.

Bill of E. O. Estenson judge of election for $15.20 we allowed at $12.

Bills of Geo. O. Buhn, I. U. Jennings and J. O. Sargent for judge of election, were referred to the city attorney.

City engineer made written report of the condition of the Third street sewer outlet. Same is referred to the sewer committee.

Chief of fire department recommends George Young for the position of janitor at engine house in p letter to the council.

The comunication le orderd placed on file.

Bill of Pioneer Press Co. $2.90 for printing advertisement of the bonds of the city was ordered paid.

The following sealed bids for the purchase of the city's bonds were opened and read before the council:

W. J. Hayes & Sons $10.007 and furnish blank bonds.

E. H. Rollins & Sons: 97 and accrued interest from date of issue to date of delivery.

Dettz, Denison & Prior per U. M. Stoddard: to realize to the city par and accrued interest, our charge for services in selling such disposed to be $140 to be paid on delivery of bonds.

Mason, Lewis & Co. per flat, lese a commission of $65.

Hugh Thompson: par, less $50 commission.

N. W. Harris & Co., by Merchants National Bank of Crookston: par, less a commission of $300.

E. W. Peet & Son by A. F. George: par with accrued interest, less a commission of $350.

It was moved seconded and carried that when council adjourns, it adjourn to meet again Wednesday Dec. 12th, 1894, at the usual hour.

On motion council adjourned.

W. A. Lanctot, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Usual Weekly Grind as seen by the Journal's Court Reporter.

The Grand Jury Discharged Gets a Hot Roast from His Honor.

Five Thousand Dollars for Judson.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 5.

The case of Ludvig Olson vs. M. Losey, Jr., was given to the jury after the noon hour, and a verdict for the plaintiff was returned, that he is entitled to possession of property described in the complaint. Ole J. Vaule for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant.

A jury was then called in the case of Jos. Tichy vs. Marcus Bon. This is an action for damages. The parties live in the town of Grove Park. It is claimed that about the first of June last the defendant set fire to an old straw pile to burn it up. Later it is claimed the wind increased in velocity and carried the fire beyond control and burned up some fence, wood and posts belonging to plaintiff. Plaintiff sued for about $80. A verdict was returned for plaintiff for $85.25. J. Walseth for plaintiff and L. E. Goseman for defendant.

A jury was then called in the case of Edward E. Havik vs. David A. Ray. The parties are from Pontiac. Wm. Watts and Ole J. Vaule appear for plaintiff and B. S. Bennett and R. J. Montague for defendant. This action is brought to recover on a note. It appears that the defendant, who is a merchant at Foseton, had a note against one Frank Vetleson for $121.13, dated March 26, 1890. Fifty dollars of that had been paid. Mr. Havik, on Feb. 15, 1892, came to Mr. Ray and borrowed $23, which the claimed was charged on the books. It is further claimed that at that time a sale of the Vetleson note was made to Havik and Havik gave Ray his note for $90, covering the Vetleson note. Defendant claims that plaintiff was to take the Vetleson note and get it secured and return it to defendant by the 23rd, and plaintiff was to get back his note from defendant. Plaintiff claims he returned it within the time set, and defendant claims he did not return it. Defendant transferred the note to the bank, and plaintiff had to pay. The case will occupy the most of the time tomorrow morning.

Grand jury brought in an indictment against Nils Mateson, the charge being assault in the second degree. On the 5th of September last it is claimed he assaulted Thore Johnson with a pitch fork. The parties live in the town of Tilden. Louis Seager is indicted of the crime of indecent assault on Josephine Guesting. Parties live at Beltrami. Defendant is out on $300 bail. He has not entered his plea yet. Nils Mateson pleaded "not guilty." Wm. Watts is his attorney.

THURSDAY MORNING DEC. 6.

The Havik-Ray case was concluded just before noon to-day. The jury were not instructed until convening at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

The jury were instructed in the last above named case and sent out to deliberate.

The next case on call was Joseph Peterson vs. A. C. Rhinehart. When called counsels answered that it was settled. It was an action wherein the plaintiff claimed defendant was to make good a bill for bed sold by plaintiff to one of defendant's subcontractors on the drainage work.

The case of John K. Sweeds vs. A. O. Holland, et. al., was next on the program for to-day. H. Steenerson counsel for plaintiff and R. J. Montague counsel for defendant. This case was tried once before in this court, the jury disagreeing. It was a dispute about the extension of the time for payment of a chattel mortgage. There was no appearance on the part of the plaintiff this time and the case was dismissed.

The case of Walter A. Woods Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. vs. Larson, Carpenter & Co., was dismissed —no appearance on part of plaintiff. No more cases could be reached for trial to-day. Court adjourned

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

The case of Lorenzo H. Judson, administrator, vs. the Great Northern Railway Co. was called. H. Steenerson as council for plaintiff and Cyrus Wellington and A. C. Wilkinson as counsel for the defendant. Considerable care was exercised in selecting a jury. Shortly after 10 o'clock the jury had been secured and the introduction of testimony began. This action was brought to recover damages for the accidental killing of the plaintiff's son by the defendant railroad company, on Oct. 20, 1893, at Kittson station. On that date it appears that the plaintiff's two sons, Willie and Robert Judson, and two neighbors named Hanna, each drove a wagon laden with wheat to the station in question. The Hanna boys unloaded first, Willie Judson following, and having his wagon unloaded by his brother Robert. The elevator is situated on the east side of the main track, some fifty feet distant. To unload they drove upon the driveway of the elevator from the north, and after unloading came off the driveway to the south, turning around to the north again, the road continuing to the north about seventy or eighty feet, where it turns to the west and crosses the railroad tracks. The two Hanna boys had unloaded and were proceeding homeward. Robert was still in the elevator with his team. While Judson was a short distance behind the Hanna boys. He had left the elevator and had proceeded northward to the turn in the road. During this time after leaving the elevator and proceeding northward, it is claimed he was engaged in fixing the sacks in the wagon, so as to sit down on in the meantime his team, being spirited and apparently anxious to catch up with the teams ahead, were trotting along at a brisk gait. He turned to the left to go over the crossing and was caught by the freight train coming from the south; the train striking the wagon between the front and hind wheels. The boy struck upon the pilot of the engine and was killed instantly. The engine, it is claimed, ran from one quarter to one half mile before stopping; the body remaining on the pilot until the train was brought to a standstill. It is claimed that the train was a special and running at about twenty-five miles an hour, and that it gave no signals until about the time it struck the wagon. The boy was fourteen years and seven months old. As the boy was traveling in the same direction after leaving the elevator as the train, the rumbling of his own wagon, his attention being engaged in fixing the sacks in the wagon, it not being the time for any regular trains and the alleged not giving any signals by the train, and the high rate of speed, it is plain to see there were a combination of causes attributable to the accident. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning and the two Hannas were the principal witnesses, as they saw the train about the time they crossed, and saw Willie Judson when he became aware of it, with no apparent knowledge of the train. The plaintiff sues to recover $5,000.

After plaintiff rested his case defendant moved for a dismissal on the ground that the deceased was guilty of contributory negligence, and it does not show that the defendant, by the exercise of ordinary care could have prevented the accident. The motion was denied. The defendant then submitted the case without introducing any evidence, and moved the court to direct a verdict for the defendant based upon the same ground as the motion to dismiss. The motion was denied. The defendant then submitted the case to the jury on argument. Hon. H. Steenerson then made his plea. The court instructed the jury at some length, after which the case was given to them to decide.

Several indictments were handed down by the grand jury, some of which were not allowed to be made public yet.

Judson Whaley was indicted for assault in the second degree. Delphis Beausolil, grand larceny in the second degree. The crime charged is stealing when, ante and after from (J. W.) deGlaty. Martin O'Brien was appointed to defend him.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8.

Immediately after convening the jury in the Judson vs. G. N. Ry. Co. case returned a sealed verdict for plaintiff for $5,000. A motion for a new trial was granted defendant. The case will go to the supreme court.

The next cases set for to-day were St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co. vs. Enchariste Hnot and same plaintiff against Leon Hnot. Jury was waived in each case and both set for the January 1895 adjourned term. That cleaned the slate for the day and the jurors were discharged until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Wm. Becker entered his plea of "not guilty." Indictment was returned against John Falk, grand larceny in the second degree. The defendant is charged with stealing three cases of beer from the Minneapolis brewing Co. Martin O'Brien was appointed to defend him. He entered a plea of "not guilty."

Wm. Davis, Ing. Olson and James Stoble, who were out on bonds, were discharged; the grand jury failed to find anything against them.

A second indictment was found against Judson Whaley. The charge is robbery in the third degree, stealing money from Lars Lothus.

The charges against R. B. Vining and Philip Zeh, of Thief River Falls, for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard were continued until the next term. The wife of the habitual drunkard in question was unable to appear before the grand jury at this time.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Court convened at 3 p. m. Judson Whaley was arraigned on the second indictment found against him, that of robbery in the third degree. It seems that in his scrap he had with Lars Lothus he succeeded in relieving the latter of $9.35 of his wealth, he robbed him of $2.35 E. M. Stanton will defend him. He entered his plea of "not guilty."

Cases were set for Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday next the criminal calendar will be moved.

The grand jury came before the court and asked for further instructions, especially regarding the duties of city officers, mayor, chief of police, council and justices. He then went on to say that it could easily be seen that the mayor and chief of police are entrusted with the keeping of the law, and it is their duty to see that the laws made by the state and city they represent are kept and enforced, and if they don't do it they violate the law.

He told them it was not possible to break up gambling and bad practices in the manner the slovenly farmer did with the thistle—by cutting off the top. You have got to dig the roots out. If you want to break up bad practices you are to begin with those responsible. If the mayor, the chief of police and police officers are compelled by your action to make men under their charge observe the law, there will be no difficulty in the matter. A good order in the villages and cities of this country. But if the mayor and police officers are remiss in their duty when a party comes to town he finds out about the kind of men in authority. If they are the kind he can get along with—the kind that will allow him to ply his trade, he stays. But if he finds men of integrity of purpose, men who intend that the laws shall be observed, he don't stop here, he goes on somewhere else.

One way to break up bad practices is to compel those who have the laws in their hands to make others observe the laws. I charge you, it is your duty, if you find in this city or any other city or village in this county, that the mayor, who is the chief of police, and his assistant, the nominal chief of police, have permitted those laws to be broken, it is your duty to indict them. I don't think there is any half way ground to go on; you must either do that or violate your oaths.

Adjourned until 9 a. m., Monday.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10.

Court convened at 9 a. m. The first case called was that of James Gaston vs. Robert Gaston. DeForest Buckler attorney for plaintiff and Watts attorney for defendant. This is an action brought to recover $42.50 from defendant for the alleged brother of defendant to keep the $42.50 to pay defendant his share advanced for plaintiff's brother. The only point at issue was, should defendant pay this amount, or should Thos. Gaston, the man to whom defendant left the $42.50 to pay defendant, pay it. The jury brought in a verdict of $54.31 for plaintiff.

A motion was brought before the court for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Diehl & Carnese, of Argyle. The argument will be heard at Chambers at 7:30 this evening.

A jury was then called in the case of Olof Berglund, of Fosston, vs. Geo. Nye. Wm. Watts, attorney for plaintiff and DeForest Buckler attorney for defendant. It appears that in Jan. '92, the plaintiff bought about $30 worth of fish. Plaintiff claims he has never been paid. The defendant claims he paid part when he got the fish or soon after, and the balance to the plaintiff himself about a month after. The case was given to the jury about 3:30 p. m.

The case of Reeves & Co. vs. W. McLennan was settled. The other case set for to-day, John Casselman vs. Philip Doyle, was continued. This left the court without any more business for the day, consequently the jurors not on the last panel were discharged until Tuesday morning.

The grand jury had returned an indictment against Alexander Perron and Fay Draper for petit larceny. The crime charged is stealing from J. N. Ironmonger, Red Lake Falls, on the 15th of last August, "one pound of Spear Head tobacco, three cigars and a package of cigarettes, all worth and of the value of the sum of seventy-five cents. Perron is out on bonds, and Draper was arraigned and admitted to bonds in the sum of $100.

The jury in the case of Berglund vs. George Vine returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $56.38.

The sensational event of the day was the report of the grand jury that it had completed its labors and no indictments were found against any of the alleged gamblers. The court, as could be seen, was somewhat indignant, and told them he could not thank them as he usually does a grand jury when it finishes its labors, for it seemed to him they had failed to perform their duty. They were discharged and an order issued calling another grand jury to convene Jan. 15th, at the adjourned term. Court then adjourned until 9 a. m. Tuesday.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11.

Charles Dennison vs. Anna Kretzschmar. A. A. Miller, counsel for plaintiff and Ira C. Hinchman counsel for defendant, was the next case called. No appearance on the part of the defendant. The action is brought to recover on a promissory note. The defendant in Dec. 1890 bought a couple of lots in Red Lake Falls, from C. and D. Cass & Co., of Ohio, giving her note for $251.72 in payment thereof. A verdict was directed for plaintiff for $251.46.

Fay Draper and A. Perron entered a plea of not guilty.

The case of Jos. Mercil vs. M. Brouillette, et al, was continued until the January adjourned term. The case of Adolph Bydal vs. A. D. Stephens, W. E. McKenzie and Amy Grundysen was continued till Jan.

The criminal calendar was then moved. The State of Minnesota vs. Peter Mickand, was the first called. The defendant is charged with burglary in the third degree. Ed. George prosecuting and A. R. Holston opposing. The evidence was all in by noon.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The jury in the Mickand case was instructed and sent to its room.

A jury was then called in the case of State vs. Alexander Perron and Fay Draper, A. R. Holston prosecuting and H. Steenerson defending. The charge is petty larceny. It is claimed that the goods were taken from the store of J. N. Ironmeger, plug of tobacco, three cigars a package and of cigarettes. It appears that on Aug. 15 last, being a Catholic holiday Mr. Ironmeger celebrated on that day by locking his store and attending church. While absent that morning a watchman was placed over the store where he could look through a hole in the floor and notice any operations going on below. During the morning these two young fellows came up to the front door of the store. Perron produced a key and inserted it in the look of the door. Opened the lock and went into the store, closing the door after him. Draper remained on the outside. Perron supplied Draper with the above named articles, but before he retired, the owner of the store came in and caught him. Perron claimed then he took nothing, but the watchman above, Mr. Andres, told him what he had taken and he then acknowledged the taking. He discovered that he took it for a joke and intended to pay Ironmeger when he came back. When the state rested its case Draper was dismissed, as the evidence failed to connect him with the case.

A verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment, with a recommendation of the defendant to the mercy of the court, was returned. He closes the case of State vs. Peter Mickand.

The evidence was all introduced in the case against A. Perron, and court adjourned until 9 o'clock, Dec. 12.

JUBJUB TO THE SNARK.

That Is the High Office Held by Thomas Hemmenway Cat.

To the lay observer Thomas Hemmenway Cat looks about like another sleek, well fed, black cat whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, but this is a grave error. Thomas Hemmenway Cat is none other than Jubjub to the Snark and chief honored guest of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo. He has witnessed the initiation of the Snark, Bojum, Bandersnatch, Scrivenoter, Gurdon, Arkanoper and hundreds of ordinary Hoo-Hoo. His nine lives serve as the foundation stone of the mysterious order that meets on the ninth day of the ninth month of every year at 9 o'clock a. m., that has an initiation fee of $9.00 and annual dues of 99 cents, and that always had a membership of 9,999.

This order first saw the light in Gurdon, Ark., in April, 1892, and was organized by Brother Arthur Johnson. Lumberman, newspaper man, railway

THOMAS HEMMENWAY CAT.

officials and persons engaged in the sale of saw and planing mill machinery supplies are eligible to membership, providing they are fortunate enough to possess three names. Grover Cleveland will thus be compelled to contest himself with two terms as president of the United States, for he can never become a Snark or even a Hoo-Hoo.

To be a Hoo-Hoo a man must forswear allegiance to wife, children, home and country until Jubjub shall have been honored. As Jubjub outranks a man's wife, Thomas Hemmenway Cat can never hope to be popular among the fair sex. When a member is initiated, he wears a long robe, on the front of which is a white full moon, with a black cat in the center. The cant of the tail in this cat forms the figure 9, a peculiarity borrowed from the distinguished Thomas Hemmenway Cat himself, Jubjub to the Snark.

Hoo-Hoo is the genius of happiness, long life and health and once dwelt in Egypt, the land of the sacred cat. The object of the order is to make its members happy. Its forms are utterly unlike those of any other order. There are no branch lodges, but there is a vicegerent in 24 states, who may install new members. If a member is in distress, the Hoo Hoo sees that he is cared for and supplied with funds. There are nine supreme officers, and the ruler of the order at present is William Eddy Brown of St. Louis, Snark of the universe. Each one Snark or past Snark becomes a member of the house of ancients and has control of the archives of the order. At each annual meeting Thomas Hemmenway Cat, Jubjub to the Snark, is the honored guest.

IRELAND'S POET LAUREATE.

Timothy D. Sullivan, Poet, Lawyer, Newspaper Man, Lecturer and M. P.

Timothy D. Sullivan, poet laureate of the Emerald Isle and author of that stirring Irish national air, "God Save Ireland," is now in America lecturing on "Scenes and Incidents in Irish Political Life." Mr. Sullivan is a jail, sparo man, with white hair and beard, and was born in Bantry 67 years ago. Some 27 years ago three bold Irish revolutionists, who have since been known as the Manchester martyrs, had a slight misplesantness with a police escort conveying some Fenian objects to jail. During the melee one of the officers was killed, and the three patriots were hang

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, M. P.

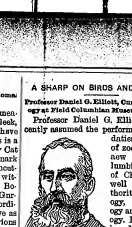
ed in front of the jail. This incident, which threw all Ireland into a fever of excitement, inspired Sullivan to write his famous song, "God Save Ireland."

In youth Mr. Sullivan belonged to the "physical force" wing of the Irish party, but he has since become more temperate. He no longer goes armed, but he has served two months in jail for defying Balfour's ideas concerning the Irish press. Mr. Sullivan was for a time the proprietor of The Nation, Weekly News and Young Ireland, three weekly papers published in Dublin. When the land agitation occurred in 1879, Sullivan used his papers to champion the cause of the revolting tenants. In 1880 he was elected a member of parliament and has since remained in the commons, where he has fought for Irish home rule. In 1886 he was elected lord mayor of Dublin.

A SHARP ON BIRDS AND BEASTS.

Professor Daniel G. Elliott, Curator of Zoology at Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

Professor Daniel G. Elliott, who recently assumed the performance of his duties as curator of zoology in the new Field Columbian museum of Chicago, is a well known authority on zoology, mammalogy and ornithology. He was born in New York city, but his paternal ancestors settled in Connecticut early in the sixteenth century. One of them



DANIEL G. ELLIOTT.

was named as a patentee in the royal charter granted by Charles II. In 1839 Mr. Elliott prepared to enter Columbia college, but delicate health compelled him to abandon the project and travel. He visited Alaska, the greater portion of North America, the West Indies, South America, Europe and the orient. He studied zoology and ornithology constantly, no matter where he happened to be and such knowledge was re-enforced by visits to the haunts of the birds and beasts of the world.

His first published work on the subject that had now become a passion with him was a monograph on a family of birds and appeared in 1869. It was illustrated by 81 plates, the majority of which were drawn by himself. Two volumes, describing the birds of North America not contained in Audubon's great work, soon followed, and in all Mr. Elliott has published 11 books. He has also written over 100 papers on various zoological subjects and has won wide fame as one of the leading authorities on zoology and ornithology. Mammalogy is one of his specialties, and one of his most interesting and instructive books is devoted to the cats of the world.

His contributions to scientific knowledge have won him many honorable recognitions, and he has been decorated by several European governments.

A BLASTED HICKORY.

It Marks the Last Resting Place of James G. Blaine.

Many visitors every day pay pilgrimage to a blasted hickory tree that stands on a retired slope in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington. They may well regard with mournful interest the bit of ground beneath it, for there repose the mortal remains of James G. Blaine. The blasted hickory is its only monument. A scarcely perceptible mound marks the grave, and at its foot stands a small stone, with the initials "J. G. B." Adjoining are the graves of Walker Blaine and of Mr. Blaine's daughter, Mrs. Alice Stan-

THE GRAVE OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

wood Coppinger. The grave next to Mr. Blaine's is marked by a plain mound topped slab of marble, with the inscription:

WALKER BLAINE,
Born Augusta, Me., May 20, 1853.
Died Washington, Jan. 15, 1890.

The grave of Mrs. Coppinger has a Celtic cross about four feet high, inscribed as follows:

ALICE STANWOOD,
Daughter of James G. Blaine and wife of
Colonel J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A.
Born Augusta, Me., March 18, 1860.
Died Washington, Feb. 8, 1890.

The humble appearance of Mr. Blaine's last resting place is not due to neglect, but in accordance with his expressed wish. When his son, Walker Blaine, died, Mr. Blaine selected a spot in Oak Hill overlooking Rock creek. There Walker and Mrs. Coppinger were buried, and Mr. Blaine expressed a desire to be buried near his favorite son at the foot of the old hickory tree. The tree was struck by lightning some years ago and died at the top, but it was trimmed and revived and now bids fair to reach a green old age.

"Everybody wants to see Blaine's grave," said J. T. Mottet, superintendent of the cemetery. "I point it out and tell them about it till I get tired and worn out. It is more visited than any grave in the cemetery. I don't think the body will ever be moved. I am sure it was the wish of Mrs. Blaine that it should, for when he selected that lot he pointed out the old tree and asked me to see that it was never destroyed, as he wanted it for his only monument."

Three other cabinet officers besides Mr. Blaine were buried at Oak Hill—namely, Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary; Secretary of War John H. Eaton and Secretary of the Navy W. H. Hunt. W. W. Corcoran, the founder of the cemetery, is also buried there, as are John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric evangelist, and many others famous in their day. But none of these interesting tombs attracts as many visitors as the blasted hickory that marks the last resting place of James G. Blaine.

NOVELIST ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

His Is the Latest Successful Star In the English Literary Firmament.

It is a dull month when a new novelist of note does not flash into the literary firmament. The latest successful star in London is Anthony Hope Hawkins, whose novels are issued under the name of Anthony Hope. His most successful book is "The Prisoner of Zenda," which has taken the world by storm and is now read by a large public of Great Britain by storm, but "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," "The God In the Car" and "The Dolly Dialogues" are all very bright and readable. Mr. Hawkins, who is a London lawyer, has a cynical style and an epigrammatic manner of saying things that prove very attractive to the average novel reader. "Economy," he says in "The Dolly Dialogues," "is going without something you do want, in case you should some day want something which you probably won't want."

"Alas," he exclaims, "with advancing years wrong loses half its flavor! To be improper ceases, by itself, to satisfy."

"Bourgeois," he remarks, "is an epithet which the riffraff apply to what is respectable and the aristocracy to what is decent."

His dialogues fairly flash with delicate wit.

"Money is the temptation, you see," said Ayeon.

"Mon Dieu, to have none is greater!" and Gustave shook his head solemnly.

Dolly Foster is engaged to be married to Lord Micklehan and is reading her letters of congratulation to a former flame.

"This is from Aunt Georgiana—she's a widow—lives at Cheltenham. 'My dearest Dorothea' "—

"Who?"

"Dorothea's my name, Mr. Carter. It means the gift of heaven, you know."

"Precisely. Pray, proceed, Miss Dolly. I did not at first recognize you."

"'My dearest Dorothea, I have heard the news of your engagement to Lord Micklehan with deep thankfulness. To obtain the love of an honest man is a great prize. I hope you will prove worthy of it. Marriage is a trial and an opportunity.'"

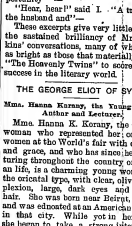
"Tem, hem!" said I. "A trial for the husband and".

These excerpts give very little idea of the sustained brilliancy of Mr. Hawkins' conversations, many of which are so bright as those that materially aided "The Prisoner of Zenda" to score such a success in the literary world.

THE GEORGE ELIOT OF SYRIA.

Mme. Hanna Kuraay, the Young Syrian Author and Lecturer.

Mme. Hanna K. Kuraay, the Syrian woman who represented her country women at the World's fair with dignity and grace, and who has since been lecturing throughout the country on topics of an life, is a charming young woman of the oriental type, with clear, olive complexion, large, dark eyes and black hair. She was born near Beirut, Syria, and was educated at an American college in that city. While yet in her teens she began to take a strong interest in the affairs of Syria and to write on subjects pertaining to her native land. Her first book, "Manners and Customs," attracted widespread attention and was



MME. HANNA KÜRANY.

translated into French. In this manner Mrs. Potter Palmer heard of the young Syrian author and invited her to represent Syrian women at the World's fair. She did so and at the same time brought to America an elaborate display of Syrian embroideries that attracted much attention at the fair.

At present the women of Syria have no clubs, as organizations and no conceptions except the domestic duties of the home. With this fact Mme. Kuraay has no quarrel, but she thinks they would be better off if they were not so well satisfied with their lot. The great need of Syria is acosectarian schools, where the children of various creeds may be brought together on equal grounds and be made tolerant of the belief of others. "We are far behind the American women, or, as I might say, the rulers of this country," she says. "I told the ladies in Washington I thought they voted already, for they have great influence with the men. We have several good schools in my country, but they do not teach women to be happy

HOLIDAY ECONOMIES.

MANY GIFTS MADE WITH SMALL OUTLAY OF TIME AND MONEY.

A Pretty Darning Bag That Can Be Completed For 17 1-2 Cents or May Cost More if You Use Expensive Materials. Other Cheap and Easily Made Gifts.

Here are a few points for the girls and women who are bothered about their Christmas gifts. The things I shall describe may be made by any one with just a little bit of skill at needlework and without any great expenditure of time and energy. As to money, the amount needed for each may be very small indeed, though I have seen duplicates of some of the articles hold at fancy prices in the art exchanges and other stores where such things are sold.

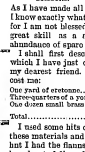
CHATELAINE FOR SCISSORS.

As I have made all these things myself, I know exactly what I am talking about, for I am not blessed with much money, great skill as a needlewoman or an abundance of spare time.

I shall first describe a darning bag which I have just completed to send to my dearest friend. In money this bag cost me:

One yard of cretonne	12½
Three-quarters of a yard of narrow ribbon	2
One dozen small brass rings	2
Total	17½

I need some bits of pasteboard besides those material and some bits of flannel, but I had the flannel and got the pasteboard out of discarded paper boxes. The diagram will show how I cut the cretonne, the pasteboard and the flannel. Besides the pieces shown, I need for the center of the bag a strip of cretonne 1½ yards long and 10 inches wide. Then I covered the three pieces of pasteboard with cretonne. Then I used two of them as the foundation of the main receptacle of the darning bag, shirring the long strip of cretonne and attaching it to the covered pieces of pasteboard as shown in the cut. Then I made a smaller receptacle or pocket by shirring the 12 by 9 inch piece of cretonne to the outside of one of the two pieces of pasteboard, running through the little bag a piece of elastic in order to draw the opening shut. The third piece of pasteboard was used, with the one on the side of the main bag opposite the pocket, to form a needlebook, as shown. The bits of flannel were used as leaves to the needlebook. I used three leaves, but of course you may use as many as you like. The rings I fastened to the mouth of the large bag, running the ribbon through them, in order to hang the whole from a hook fastened in the door of a closet.



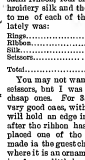
If you wish to you may fit up this bag with shoe buttons, darning thread, needles, etc., at a total cost of from 12 to 60 cents, according as you have more or less money to spend and the bargain sales in your vicinity. If you want to use silk or satin in place of the cretonne and embroider the bag, the bag may cost as much as you like, of course.

Another very effective and pretty gift, which will cost a little more than the bag, is a chatelaine for scissors. For this you will need 10 brass rings, each an inch in diameter, 1½ yards of inch wide satin ribbon, four skeins of twisted embroidery silk and the scissors. The cost to me of each of the four I have made lately was:

Rings	4
Ribbon	12
Silk	12
Scissors	12
Total	40

You may not want to buy such cheap scissors, but I was very lucky in my cheap ones. For 35 cents you can get very good ones, with a fine tamper, that will hold an edge indefinitely and long after the ribbon has worn out. I have placed one of the four chatelaines I made in the guest chamber in my home, where it is an ornamental object, swinging from a little hook in the wall. Such chatelaines are very pretty gifts and are very convenient at those gatherings of ladies where there is a little sewing, a little innocent gossip and a little tea drinking. Sometimes the wearer will add a needlebook, a thimble case and an emery bag to the chatelaine, and then she is well accustomed to grapple with the work of the sewing circle.

It seems to me that any one might master the method of making this pretty thing from the cut, but here are de-



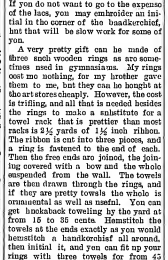
COMPLETED DARNING BAG.

tailed directions. First cover each ring with silk, using single crochet stitch. Then fasten one of the rings to one end of the ribbon. Carry the ribbon through one side of the scissors, then back through the ring and down through the other side of the scissors. Then pass the ribbon through the same ring again, so that there is about 3½ inches of ribbon loop between the scissors and the ring. Then take another ring, carry the ribbon up through it from the under side, then back through the under side of the first ring and through the second from its upper side. Take the third ring, fold it a little back of the second and bring the ribbon up through the space between the second and third rings from the other side. From this operation till all the rings have been used, when a few inches of ribbon will be left, and from this make a bow at the end. This bow will hide the safety pin which fastens the chatelaine to the wearer's waist.

It took me one afternoon of leisurely work to make the darning bag, but if I were to hurry I could make two. I do not like making them as well as the chatelaines, for I am not fond of the oversewing that is necessary in covering the bits of pasteboard; but, as you have seen, the bag is the cheaper of the two. A chatelaine for scissors can be made in two hours.

Hemstitched handkerchiefs are favorites with me. They are always pretty, and their chief value lies in the work that is put on them. I have so many gifts to make for young women friends that I rarely pay more than at the rate of from 15 to 20 cents for the small squares of linen that I use. You will know how to hemstitch. I am slow at such work, but I can do a handkerchief in a day, and I have seen hemstitched handkerchiefs sold in the stores at $5 or $6 that I could have done in a day. These had real lace on the edges, however, and this added to their value, of course, but you can buy lace that will add greatly to the effect of a handkerchief—"baby lace," it is called—at from 10 cents to 50 cents a yard. Less than two yards will do for each handkerchief. If you do not want to go to the expense of the lace, you may embroider an initial in the corner of the handkerchief, but that will be slow work for some of you.

A very pretty gift can be made of three such wooden rings as are sometimes used in gymnasiums. My rings cost me nothing, for my brother gave them to me, but they can be bought at the art stores cheaply. However, the cost is trifling, and all that is needed besides the rings to make a substitute for a towel rack that is quite as good as most racks is 2½ yards of 1½ inch ribbon. The ribbon is cut into three pieces, and a ring is fastened to the end of each. Then the free ends are joined, the joining covered with a bow and the whole suspended from the wall. The towels are then drawn through the rings, and if they are pretty towels the whole is ornamental as well as useful. You can get hookaback toweling by the yard at from 16 to 35 cents. Hemstitch the towels at the ends exactly as you would hemstitch a handkerchief all around, then initial it, and you can fit up your rings with three towels for from 45 cents to $1.05. The whole outfit, rings and towels, need not cost more than from $1 to $1.50, and this would include the floss used in embroidering the ini-



DIAGRAMS OF DARNING BAG.

tials. Such a set of rings and towels can be made into a Christmas present in two days, with time for other duties to spare. If you try this, you will be surprised at the effect both in appearance and the appreciation of the recipient.

While I am writing about the making of pretty things for Christmas presents, the girls who are fond of fancy work will need 10 brass rings, each an inch in diameter, 1½ yards of inch wide satin ribbon, four skeins of twisted embroidery silk and the scissors. The cost to me of each of the four I have made lately was:

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A SENSIBLE FIR TREE.

Built a money little Maple
To his cousin, Willow Rose:
"Miss Fir has no new mantle
This spring, like you and me.

"She wears the same old garment
That she's worn since I was born.
I should think she'd feel so shabby
With no new bonnet on."

As she tossed her head and nodded
At the Fir Tree's old style clothes
Willow laughed—she couldn't help it—
All the turned up, pea green nose.

The Fir Tree, staid and modest,
Answered Maple not a word,
Thought to try some other, certain—
Everything was overheard.

She only softly murmured
As she rearranged her clothes,
"I'm glad my friends don't have me
With every wind that blows."
—A. F. Caldwell in Christian Nation.

VALUABLE WOODS.

Many of the Finest Kinds In Existence Plentiful, but Almost Unknown.

Many of the finest woods in existence are yet unknown or only slightly known to the manufacturers of wood in the civilized world. The woods of Central and South America are perhaps the most remarkable as well as the best known. In the yet untouched forests of this continent are many woods far finer than any of those now in use. These woods range from pure white to jet black in color, and many of them are most beautifully marked and veined. Some of them are so hard that they turn the edges of axes, chisels and other tools, while the hand saw cuts them only slowly.

In the Columbian exposition there were many displays of little known woods, and the finest of them were those from Argentine Republic, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these southern woods yielded to the teeth of the hand saw not the ordinary sawdust, but fine powder, fine as the finest flour, as hard were the woods. Some of them burned but slowly. Others possess qualities that keep them free from insects. Some of them seem to be practically indestructible by air and water.

All along the eastern slopes of the Andes, up to the snow line on those great elevations, throughout all the great river valleys and in some of the wide areas of level country in South America are great forests of fine woods that are specially fit for the finest cabinet and furniture work, and also for shipbuilding, carpentry and other industrial arts in which wood is the raw material. These great forests are now an unknown quantity in the commercial world, but they will come rapidly into the knowledge of men and into industrial use when once the railroad has reached them.

Before many years, it is safe to predict, the South American and Central American republics will be threaded by railroads, and then those wonderful woods will be drawn upon to supply the demand for new and fine woods in all civilized countries.—Lumber World.

Overheard In the Restaurant.

She—I want to see a beautiful play while we were in New York.

He—What was it?

She—Well, I can't remember the name exactly. It sounded like "Dr. Dappsty."

He—Who took the leading character?

She—A man of the name of Willard, Francis Willard. Oh, he's just elegant! Magnificent! He doesn't act the part plainly, and he can't sing a little bit; but, oh, he's just perfectly grand.

He—Was it a play or an opera?

She—Oh, something of that sort! I had a quarrel with Herbert about you that night and didn't notice much.

He—Why did you quarrel about me?

She—Well, I told him of my engagement that night before we started for the theater and then asked him if he still wanted to take me out. He laughed and said, "Certainly, I would just as soon take an engaged girl to an entertainment as any kind of a girl," horrid thing!

He—Why was he horrid?

She—I just revenged myself by sitting and thinking of you all the evening. Oh, say, those are actors sitting at that table over there.

He (suspiciously)—How do you know?

She—Why, because they keep looking around to see if people are watching them. Actors always do that to advertise themselves, you know.

And the waiter brought the checks.—Boston Journal.

Hardiness of the Crape Myrtle.

Philadelphia is about as far north as the crape myrtle proves hardy. Though killed to the ground, it will push up and flower like a herbaceous plant. Possibly it would grow as well as to gardens, in this herbaceous way, much farther north than Philadelphia. Several correspondents write that it is not always killed down even so far north as Philadelphia. One at Chestnut Hill, a part of Philadelphia, inclosed a specimen, 5 to 6 feet high, which must have passed several winters unharmed.—Meehan's Monthly.

Act In the Present.

Don't keep mahaster boxes of love and sympathy to break over coffins. Living is none too sweet at best, and flowers on the coffin cost no backward praise.—Granger.

What do the dead care for the tender token,
The love, the praise, the floral offering?
Bad living, palpitating hearts have broken
For the want of just these things.
—Selected.

Alexander the Great, about B. C. 400, made an attempt to introduce many Asiatic plants into Europe. Rice was among the number, but the Greeks did not take kindly to its cultivation, preferring to import it from India and Egypt.

Philip I of France fell out with the queen, turned her out of doors and married the wife of a nobleman, giving the unique reason, "I like her better than I do my wife and can provide for her better than her husband can."

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

WHEN IT COMES AND WHAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.

Scientists and Other Investigators Differ In Their Views Upon the Subject—How the Season Was Given Its Name—Is the Haze Caused by Smoke?

There is a great difference of opinion among those who are wise in weather lore as to the exact time when Indian summer makes its appearance, some weather prophets declaring that it includes every warm day between Michaelmas day, the 29th of September, and Christmas, while others locate it in the month of October. Indeed, the opinions of scientists do not agree any better than those of ordinary individuals, but seem to be as hazy as the season itself.

After looking up much scientific data on the subject, and making a consensus of popular opinion, the fact seems established that this phenomenon of seasons really belongs to the month of November, although the signal service states say that if Indian summer does not come in October or November it will come in winter, as if it were a sort of moveable season. Neither do scientists agree as to the cause of that hazy atmosphere which accompanies the season, a condition peculiar to North America. It was attributed by early settlers in this country to the smoke from prairie fires kindled by the Indians—hence the name, "Indian summer." But it is now said by scientific investigators that the appearance of smoke is an optical illusion produced by a peculiar condition of the air, which might be compared to ruby fog. Sentimentalists declare that it is this dreamy haze which gives its great charm to the delightful season, when the whole world of nature appears like a beautiful dream. It is the Irish season, the mellow ripeness of autumn, when creation stands still in a lazy, languorous mood, and the picture I will paint is a distinctive likeness of Corot's landscapes. It is the golden sunset of the year, brief and evanescent.

Like a mirage, the Indian summer does not wait to be investigated. It is here—it is gone—before the world he investigator was aware of its presence. It is such a restful, happy time that people are content to enjoy it without asking questions, yet there is much in its phenomena that is worthy the most careful scientific investigation. It has been suggested that the dreamy haze which accompanies the season is composed of animal life of such a minute form as to be invisible to microscopic examination, but of such innumerable quantities that they obscure the atmosphere and render it hazy. If it is also charged to vegetable matter, but these are mere theories which have not yet been proved.

Another token by which this genial Indian summer makes itself known is the absolute silence it seems herself, as if she were taking a vacation from mirth that blew and clouds that shade. There is such a stillness in the air from sunrise to sunset that sound itself seems to have gone asleep. But there is no loneliness in the silence. It is only as if everything were resting, bathed in the golden sunlight. The whistle of the singing birds have flown to their southern climes; the leaves have dropped from the trees; and the Indian summer, comes trailing her white veil to cover the desolation and filling all hearts with the tranquil, happy feeling of her presence. There is a tonic in the air also brings which chemists cannot bottle nor charge communities with. And the days of summers that have been contracted into a few days and gone before we can answer the question of "Is it hahaan, or that is hahn." It is a draft for the gods. The subject of Indian summer was investigated as long ago as 1885, when Dr. Lyman Foot of the United States army in his report says that the Indians gave the season its name by calling it their "fall summer," which occurred in November. The doctor was stationed at Fort Winnebago, Missouri territory, at the time and wrote from observation. He says:

"We arrived at this post the 3d day of last November. We had three weeks of pleasant summer, with all the beautiful redness of the sky in great perfection." He adds that he had long observed the season with curious attention and calls for an expression of opinion on the subject from other observers.

Professor Wilbur advanced the theory in a report made to the government in 1887 that the dry fog is real smoke, not produced by prairie fires, but the product of chimneys. The late Professor Henry of the Smithsonian institution reported that a portion of the haze, filtered, was found to contain the lava of volcanoes and fragments of burned vegetables. Neither of these distinguished scientists added anything to the literature of our Indian summer, so when doctors disagree it is not expected that ordinary observers will be able to formulate any tenable theory of its cause. The next best thing is to enjoy its opportunities, leaving its origin to the unknown source whence it is derived.

New England is especially favored by this after summer guest. In that land of rocks and rills the stillness of the season is more delicious, the haze more poetic and the winds more subdued, as in their passive acquiescence in this meditative mood of nature. Emerson must have spoken of this period:

"Twas one of the charmed days
When the genius of God doth flow.
The wind may alter twenty ways,
A tempest cannot blow.
It may blow north, it still is warm.
Or south, it still is clear,
Or east, it smells like a clover farm.
Or west, no thunder fear.

The caprice of the season is to wait until winter is almost upon us, then to drop unexpectedly like a benediction with sunshine and warmth and a prolonged thaw, sublime, and comforts her fractious children and whisper to them sweet promises of heavenly death.—Detroit Free Press.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.25
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20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.96	10 lbs. Large, Fine Cooking Raisins for	.25
28 bars Victor Soap for	.95	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.50
16 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.95	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.50
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.95	25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.90

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Egg Plums, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can	15c
Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can	15c

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We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. This Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	18c
1 lb " " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	22c
1 lb " " "	30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	25c
1 lb " " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	28c
1 lb " " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	33c

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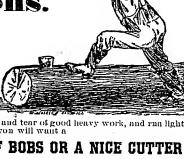

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Good Timber,

And it is . . . .

Bone Dry.

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We will have some of the finest you ever saw here soon, and you should call and see them. They are fine enough for anyone to ride in, and so cheap anyone can afford to have one.

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Leave your orders early in the day.

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Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

The sensational question remains about the same with no active candidates positively in the field against Washburn. The Donald Grant boom that somebody tried to start, resulted, as the JOURNAL predicted it would, in a flat failure. Donald never seriously entertained the idea and now comes out emphatically for Washburn.

The latest developments in the speakership canvass seems to indicate that Farmer Gibbs is in the lead. It is said that Henry Fee has withdrawn in Gibbs' favor which leaves the seventh district without a candidate. Comrade S. R. Van-Sant seems to be bundleaped by his locality—Nicollet county, the impression being that that place has already had honors enough for the present.

Representative-elect W. B. Dongin of Moorhead was at the Windsor Thursday last. "S. G. Comstock is in the race for United States senator, and is in it to stay," said he "I shall vote and work for him, not because I have anything against Senator Washburn, but because I believe Mr. Comstock is a better man and a stronger man.

In view of the great crime by which Catherine Ging was brutally drone to her death, one H. H. Kryer writes to the Minneapolis Times suggesting that the legislature pass a law compelling all scarlet women and all men who patronize them to be branded on the wrist in red and black striped suit. This should go further and include gamblers and sinners of all kinds but who is to be the judge in the matter? It is true that sin abounds in the world but how is it to be reached and cured by an act of legislature?

The brutal murder of Miss Ging in Minneapolis reveals a state of things frightful to contemplate as showing to what lengths the pursuit of money will lead unbalanced minds whose only God is money. In all the annals of crime no more cruel, coldblooded and brutal murder was ever committed. In the contemplation of the horrible details of which the average human mind stands aghast and one is led to wonder what system of education is that which trains a human being to the conclusion of such a crime? How utterly devoid of all humane feelings must be the person who could deliberately plan and execute so heartless a crime. How utterly inadequate seems the severest penalty known to the law as a punishment for such a crime. Well may we pause and ask in all seriousness: "What is this country coming to?"

Better TimesComing.

As blue as times have been there are certain infallible signs that the reign of hard times is at an end or nearly so and that the day is at hand when everybody will be rejoicing in an era of prosperity such as the country has not seen for several years at least. Everything indicates this and we should take courage, having learned wisdom in the past few years we are all the better prepared for the good times coming that are even now at hand. Let us take renewed courage and hope.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by druggists, 75c.

Short Several Thousand.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 11.—William Erratt, the Cheboygan county treasurer, is several thousand dollars in arrears in his accounts. His brother, Henry Erratt, who is deputy treasurer and also treasurer-elect, has been unsuccessful thus far in trying to secure bondsmen.

Wheat Fed Hogs.

From the government report it would seem that the feeding of wheat to hogs was becoming universal enough to make a good bit of difference with the surplus. We find the following in the Pioneer Press:

"Washington, Dec. 5.—The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the department of agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say up to Oct. 30, at 46,030,000 bushels, and the estimated amount to be fed 29,273,000 bushels, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels. The figures on wheat feeding are merely the meager estimates from those states wherein correspondents have complied with the request of the department, and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at approximation of the total feeding of wheat from present supply. The severity and length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—The monthly crop report of E. M. Thomas in the Price Current states that the winter wheat area is 34,884,320 acres, against 34,438,940. The condition of the plant is good, being 91.1, against 91.6 last year and 87 in 1893. This condition forecasts a harvest of 395,000,000 bushels. Drouth has affected the plant in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Kansas and Nebraska, but with rain soon all drawbacks would be overcome. Over the balance of the area the conditions range from good to excellent. Area of winter rye has been increased 5.1 per cent. The condition is 96.8 against 94.6. last December."

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

J. B. Ronne reports the result of his experiment in feeding wheat to hogs. He butchered his hogs on Nov. 26th at which time he had fed them 41 bushels of wheat. When he shut them up to fatten he weighed them and when killed they had gained 630 lbs. He sold the pork for 5 cents a pound, which netted him 76 cents per bushel for the wheat or 28 cents per bushel more than the best market price for wheat this fall. The pork so made is as solid as the best corn fed pork, nice and sweet in every way better than barley fed pork. Mr. R. feels well satisfied with the result of his experiment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Victoria Vokes, the actress, is dead.

Jacob Gruenhut, one of California's leading wine growers and merchants, is dead.

Count Ferdinand do Lessops, the engineer of the Panama canal is critically ill. He was born in 1805.

Henry F. Page, who was for many years general freight agent of the Big Four railroad, is dead at Chicago.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was $153,588,291. The gold reserve was $109,788,185.

The Georgia state senate, by a vote of 31 to 6, passed the bill requiring the state to all insurance companies notwithstanding the state deposit law.

John Daman, a Minneapolis barber, suicided by taking laudanum. Daman was despondent over a combination of affairs—love and financial reverses.

The president and directors of Georgetown college have prohibited students from playing football until better rules and rules of the game shall have been radically modified.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Milazzo, Sicily, on Monday and Tuesday.

Fire destroyed four buildings with contents at Knowlton, Ia. Loss about $6,000.

A franchise for an electric railway has been granted by the Hot Springs, S. D., council.

Advices received from Apia, Samoa, show that the native rebels are displaying much activity.

William Ogilvie, a prominent Dane county, Wis., stock raiser, dropped dead of heart disease.

"General" Charles Kelly, who led a band of tramps from California to Washington last spring, is organizing another army.

The Illinois State Millers' association has decided to refuse to join the movement for a general shutdown of all mills in the United States.

Four hundred cloakmakers employed by Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia, went on strike rather than submit to a reduction of wages.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Captain John Pridgeon, the millionaire capitalist and vessel owner, died at his residence at Detroit, aged 66 years.

The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: William Hundley, postmaster at Neillsville, Wis., and Frank M. Stover at Watertown, S. D.

The Exchange bank of Goodland, Kan., has suspended and is in the hands of the state bank commissioner.

Representative Bynum has introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making the president ineligible to a second term.

Representative Sickles has introduced a bill "appropriating $100,000 to enable the government to acquire title to the Gettysburg battlefield and transform it into a public park.

Bishop McGoslin has given out a statement exonerating the archbishops of San Francisco and Portland, Or., for the part which it was alleged they played in defeating him for the re-gency.

BLIXT'S CONFESSION.

HE FIRED THE SHOT THAT KILLED MISS GING.

He Was to Receive For the Murder Two Thousand Dollars From Harry Hayward. Details of One of the Most Horrible Conspiracies—Intended to Kill Several Others.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Claus Blixt has made a confession that demonstrates beyond refutation that Harry Hayward stands foremost in the annals of crime. He is an arch fiend in the guise of human shape, a man utterly devoid of sensibility, whose heart's blood is like to that of a fish, a veritable monster, and the Hennepin county authorities were wise when they caused him beyond the corporation limits of Minneapolis. Blixt, by his confession, establishes beyond a doubt that Harry Hayward instigated the murder, and that Blixt fired the fatal shot and hurried back to the city.

Blixt confesses that he killed Catherine Ging himself, and that Hayward planned the crime. Several weeks before the murder he says Hayward came to him and broached the matter. It was first proposed that Hayward kill her, and Blixt aboard.

Make Away With the Remains

after the murder. But when the fatal night arrived Hayward's coward heart asserted itself and it was decided that Blixt should kill her. This affair had been carefully discussed, and Hayward had informed the engineer exactly how to fire the shot.

On Monday Blixt took a car on the Hennepin avenue line, getting off at Kenwood boulevard on Lowry hill. Arrangements had been previously made whereby he was to meet Hayward there, and in a short time he heard him whistle. They stopped to converse for a few moments, and, as per arrangement, Catherine Ging drew up in a carriage. Hayward had made the woman believe she was to meet some person who could furnish "green goods," and consequently she

Had All Her Money With Her.

When she drove up she asked Hayward if he was ready for a profit, but he remarked that there was a possibility of detection. If he went along with her in the carriage, Blixt, he said, would drive her to the appointed place near Lake Calhoun, and he (Hayward) would take a car and meet them.

Accordingly she acquiesced by driving with the engineer. Hayward left them and went back to the Ging cottage from there to Mr. Eartleson's residence, arranging for his alibi. Blixt rode along until he reached the intersection of Lake street and Excelsior road. Catherine suggested a change and several times asked for Harry. Blixt told her he would soon make his appearance. She then turned her head to look back, at the same time remarking that she thought it queer he did not come. This was the opportunity Blixt was looking for. He had his revolver ready, and

Deliberately Shot Her in the Head,

under the ear, just as he had been told to do by his master. Death was instantaneous. The murderer drove on for about half a mile, with the dead woman by his side, hidden from view by the buffalo robe, and then turned around and came back, dropping the body out of the carriage where it was afterward found by Eckart. He then returned to the Ozark, arriving there shortly after 10. Blixt was to receive one-fifth of the insurance money, which was $3,000, for his part in the tragedy.

Hayward, he said, discussed the murder with him for fully four weeks before the murder was done. He also referred to the other murders that might occur. He told Blixt that he had killed two men, and

Intended to Kill Several More

before the winter was over. He did not give the names of those he intended to kill, but told the engineer he would let him in on the jobs and pay him well for it.

Hayward, Blixt said, was planning to burn the Ozark some time during the winter. It was to be burned for the insurance, and it did not make any difference if every person in the building was burned, just so that the job was well done. Blixt, of course, was to help do the work and receive pay for it.

The confession as given verbatim was a dreadful affair and caused the blood of the listeners to run cold. It was made in the presence of Mayor Eustis, Assistant County Attorney Lord, Inspector Hoy and Secretary Mannix.

Confirms Adry Hayward.

The confession is in substance a confirmation of the statement previously made by Adry Hayward, Harry's brother, to the effect that Harry had told him of his plan to murder Miss Ging, and had attempted to get him (Adry) to do the job. Adry Hayward informed Elder F. M. Stewart of the plot.

Both Harry and Adry Hayward are now in jail at St. Paul.

HIS LIPS SEALED.

Harry Hayward Not Discussing the Murder of Miss Ging.

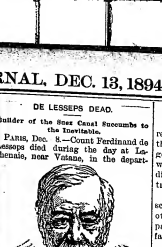
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11. — Monday passed without a confession in the Ging murder case, and it looks as if many more days would elapse before Harry Hayward reveals all he knows about the murder of Catherine Ging. It is evident that Harry is reserving his story for the core of the petit jury in which hands his life will fall. What that story is nobody can divine, but Harry said that it would "paralyze the whole galaxy of detectives and criminals." But just now he is maintaining absolute silence regarding the matter.

The murder is still the topic of conversation in the Flour City and Harry Hayward's name is being connected by gossips with all manner of crimes. Numerous murders are laid at his door and arson and burglary are said to be some of his accomplishments.

DE LESSEPS DEAD.

Builder of the Suez Canal Succumbs to the Inevitable.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps died during the day at Lecheanale, near Vetaue, in the depart-



VISCOUNT FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

ment of L'Indre. During the night he received the last sacrament.

The French newspapers dwell upon the contrast between his brilliant career and his melancholy end, saying that he contributed to spread abroad the greatness and interests of France. They say that the work in which he failed will be forgotten and the future will only see what he has accomplished.

CAUCUS AGREEMENT.

Democratic Senators Decide on the Measure to Be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Democratic caucus directed the "steering committee" to prepare an order of business which would present for the consideration of the senate the following subjects of legislation:

A bankruptcy bill; a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal; a currency bill; bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico; a bill involving the interests of the Indian Territory; for the consideration of the joint resolution of the house of representatives on the election of United States senators by the people, and such other measures, including the appropriation bill, as the "steering committee" may deem important.

Cleveland Discouraged.

The caucus was in session from 3 till 4:30 p. m., and almost the entire time was devoted to the proposition of Senator Daniel—instructing the committee on rules to bring in an amendment for cloture—and the speeches were at times very spirited. Senators Vest, Vilas, Berry and George made speeches favoring the proposition, while Senators Gorman, Morgan, Palmer, Harris, Pugh and others opposed it with vigorous zeal. The final vote was against the adoption of the rule by a good majority.

Examinations Pass Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The second deposit in Fitzsimmons' stake of $10,000 for his contest with Corbett has been posted with the stakeholder. The amount was $2,500. This makes $5,000 Fitzsimmons has now posted. The entire amount of Corbett's stake was posted when the champion signed the articles of agreement. Fitzsimmons' next deposit is due in February.

Contest Dodd's Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The Republicans have finally decided to contest the election of James H. Budd for governor.

Voorhees For Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Voorhees, in an interview, announces himself as in favor of free coinage.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in December the Northern Pacific will run Pullman tourist upholstered sleeping cars from Manitoba to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor cars from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Larry Mathews, travelling passenger agent Grand Forks, C. E. Lang, travelling passenger agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

3tf

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 20th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

—$40.00—

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and including Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage La Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets.

From Manitoba points, Nov. 20th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 20th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 10th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in warm, double windowed, vestibuled trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, more than 14,000 feet high. Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana or write for rates and particulars to Chas S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn. [31-38]

SUBJECT TO ENTRY.

Certain Railroad Lands in South Dakota Forfeited to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The president has issued a proclamation declaring to the United States certain lands in the Sioux reservation in South Dakota, which were granted to the Minneapolis road, on condition of building a certain line of road within three years. The road has not been built.

The proclamation declares a forfeiture of these lands to the government and that they shall be subjected to entry under the homestead laws whenever the secretary of the interior gives due notice to the local land officers of the declaration of forfeiture.

CANADIAN PANIC.

Several Banks of Newfoundland Suspend Payment.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 11.—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, having its headquarters in this city, has suspended, owing to the failure of several of the largest fish exporting houses to suspend in their liabilities to the bank. This has involved other banks, and has crippled some of the largest concerns.

You Sneond Get It.

Should not what? Why, The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and to appreciatively is saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be lowered for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with appropriate covers in colors. It is for sale by all news stands. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' weekly and semi-weekly popular paper, Word and Works. This notable journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science religion and all social, commercial, financial and domestic subjects, should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription only $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Special

To those who wish a fine illustrated monthly magazine at a price that anyone can afford, we make the following unparalleled offer until Jan. 1st, 1895.

Until above date we will receive subscriptions to the

Polk County Journal and Peterson Magazine

combined for about the price of the JOURNAL alone. Thus you can secure the

Polk County Journal, $1.80
Peterson Magazine, - $1.00

$2.80

for only

$1.75

If you want some excellent reading, fine illustrations, and the news of the day, you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass.

Address,

THE JOURNAL,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

"Thrice Blessed" With good traveling accommodations is man kind to-day. But good is not enough for travelling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the Best and up in this country when we say Best we mean The North Western Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to loan on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Opera Block.

A balm for corn huskers—Huller's Australian Salve. Will soften the cracked and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns, cuts, etc. Best Pile Salves Made. Call for it at F. L. Kermott's drug store.

AYER'S
The only
SARSAPARILLA
Admitted at the
WORLD'S FAIR
CHICAGO
1893

Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, its decision of last October was not reversed?

BECAUSE

According to Rule 48—"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, a nostrum, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition," and, therefore—

Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.

Because its ingredients and nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.

Because it is that and is claimed to be a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy of the confidence of the most important committee, called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Manifold Disorders

Are occasioned by an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Slight symptoms of, yet concealed, develop into serious maladies, such as

SCROFULA,
ECZEMA,
RHEUMATISM

or other blood diseases. To cure these it is required a safe and reliable remedy, free from any harmful ingredient. S.S.S. is purely vegetable. Such is the fact. It removes all impurities from the blood and thoroughly invigorates the system. Thousands of the worst forms of blood disease have been

Cured by S. S. S.

Send for our Treatise called the many ailings.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything Nice, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

THOROUGHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

8 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

Matchless Bargains in Men's Suits!

Low Prices that Make the People Smile.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 33% TO 50% ON MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS

STILL SELLING AT

$10.00

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT THESE VALUES.

MAIN STREET. C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest---Personal Mention---Society Doings, Etc.

W. N. Box was in from McIntosh last week.

Fred Tiedt was in from Argyle this week.

Chas. Teal Sr. was in from Euclid on Monday.

Capt. L. S. Hunecock was in from Euclid last week.

Gander Krostue was up from Fisher last week.

James Mead was in from Red Lake Falls last week.

Gelf Vonderbeck was in from Euclid on Monday.

Mrs. Streeter went up to Black River on Monday.

W. B. Dawley spent Sunday in the city with his family.

"The Newsboy" is booked for some date in February.

Charlie Thomas arrived home for a visit on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Mauch returned from a visit with friends this week.

J. V. E. Wyatt has moved into the Rickett Block for the winter.

C Kreiger and Frank Yutor were in from Buffington on Monday.

A number of the boys skated to Fisher on the river on Sunday.

Mayor Sullivan drove over from East Grand Forks on Sunday.

Editor Lariman, of the McIntosh Times, was in the city last week.

Bro. Wright, of the Fisher Bulletin was a caller at the JOURNAL office on Thursday last.

Prof. Moore went to Fergus Falls last week to attend the oratorial contest at that place.

The district court still continues its restless grind disposing of cases as rapidly as possible.

The dance at the G. A. R. Hall on Saturday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable affair.

L. D. Marshal was in the city, last week. The company will rebuild the burned elevator at Beltrami.

T. G. Thompson is preparing a pleasant little surprise for his numerous friends on Christmas morning.

Wheat is said to have "slumped off" this week. At the prevailing price this fall that word seem to be wholly unnecessary.

Mrs. Wm. Marin has gone for a visit to friends in Michigan.

Frank Wavra and John Brin prominent farmers of Tabor were in the city this week.

High Thompson returned from Duluth last week where he had been on business for the Milling company.

Very interesting meetings are being held at the Baptist church every evening this week. Rev. Mc Dermid assists Pastor McIlisley.

Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, after visiting with old-time friends in the city for a few days last week returned to her home in Duluth on Friday evening.

Rev. R. H. Battey was up from Barnsville on Saturday greeting old-time friends and superintending getting out his Message at the JOURNAL office.

The Modern Woodmen have secured Rube Allyn who will appear at the Opera House to-night. A good time is assured. Everybody come.

N. T. Moen was a prominent Norman county attorney in attendance at this term of court. He left for his home in Halstad on Monday evening.

Max Erieson arrived from St. Paul on Tuesday morning for a few days visit of business and pleasure combined. Max does not seem to grow old worth a cent.

Wood seems plentiful and cheap. Besides what the farmers bring in by wagon it is coming by carload principally from points along the Fosston line. That line also brings in trainloads for Dakota points.

The streets present quite a lively appearance, these days, while court is in session. It would seem as though everybody in Polk county was in attendance at court or here for some other reason.

It is no consolation to know that other places are suffering from the financial depression in a greater degree than we in the Red River Valley are doing but it is never the less the fact that the poor in large cities

Wm. Erdmann returned from Hallock last week, while he did not do a job of mason work for Florin & Co., who had a schoolhouse to build up there. He was away over a month.

Bruce Harris was selected to represent the Crookston schools in the declamatory contest at Fergus Falls last week, and, while he did not carry off the first prize he conducted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself and the school.

At the meeting of the K. of H. on Friday evening the annual election occured and the following officers were duly elected:

Ed. Ralston talks of going bull-ronding as soon as the Grand Jury adjourns. Expects to appear before that body to tell all he knows about gambling and such things.

F. M. Brown has secured the services of an expert laundry-man from Minneapolis who arrived last week and at once took charge at the Crookston Steam Laundry. Frank intends to keep up with the procession if he dont lay up a cent.

J. B. Copeland and daughter arrived in the city on Friday morning on their way home to Seattle from a visit to the old home in New York. J. B. continues his journey on Sunday morning but Miss Edith will remain in the city for a good visit with friends.

The farm-house and barn of C. Kreiger, near Euclid took fire on Saturday evening and was burned to the ground. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings were insured for a small amount.

Frank Farnham, who was formerly employed with C. E. Misner in this city writes the JOURNAL that he has located at Viroqua, Wis., and has purchased a half interest in a patent bair-grower—warranted to make hair grow upon the head of an axe, and is making big money. Frank says business is extremely dull in that country and everybody waiting for better times.

Flax Seed for Sale.

We have in our hands for sale about 150 bushels of flax that we will sell at fall prices. The call for flax for seed next spring will no doubt send the price up to $2 or in that vicinity and those who contemplate sowing flax would do well to secure the seed while it can be had at fall prices. Enough have spoken to us for flax for seed to more than exhaust the supply yet on hand. Call at this office and see sample.

At a chattel mortgage sale on Monday two horses were sold, one for $80 and the other for $50. The time was when that team would have been considered cheap at $300, and the price they brought is a large one for these times when plenty have been sold for from $5 to $25 per head. This would seem to be a pretty good year to rig up for farming.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sunday. [26-tf]

Chris. Greenhalgh sold Theodore's big grey team last week for $210 cash. While it was a fine young team all right enough, an A 1 team for farm work that was also a long price for horses these days when horses are a drug in the market.

J. E. Harris, Dictator; E. M. Stanton, Vice Dictator; B. J. Dantiey, Assistant Dictator; A. G. Rusch, Past Dictator; T. E. Clysdale, Reporter; J. W. Kinder, Financial Reporter; J. W. Bergquist, Treasurer; C. C. Hoch, Guide; Karl Krog, Chaplain; E. P. Thompson, Guardian; J. N. Priester, Sentinel.

Seldom it is that you see a genuine rain-storm in this latitude in the winter but that is just what the citizens of Crookston did see on Friday evening of last week—and the weather has been exceedingly warm ever since.

You dont want to mention "ventriloquism" to Jack McPhee, the jovial manager of the Lockhart farm—unless you have several rods the start and are pretty good on foot. Jack had an "experience" one night recently while going home from Crookston on the Great Northern train—and he is not talking about it much.

Conductor Ditty will run between Grand Forks and Barnesville.

K. C. Latta & Co., druggists of Paton, Iowa, write the Haller Proprietary Co., of Minn, Neb., as follows: "Gents—For several years we have been selling your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup upon a guarantee to refund money in all cases where it failed to benefit. Your claims for this excellent remedy have been fully verified, for I have yet to receive the first complaint." F. L. Kermott sells and guarantees it.

We hereby promise to refund all money paid us for Haller's remedies if you are not benefitted by their use. These remedies consist of Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Anetrallan Salve, Pain Paralyzer, Sarsaparilla and Burdock, Condition Powders, Barb Wire Liniment, Corn Cure and Little Germain Pills, and are absolutely guaranteed by us. You take no chances. F. L. Kermott, Druggist.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

VIGORINE acts powerfully and quickly. Young men will regain lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using "VIGORINE." Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all the effects of abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't be deceived into accepting worthless imitations. We have the genuine goods. Insist on having VIGORINE, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, by express, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00, with our written guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circulars free. Sold by all local druggists. Address VESPER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Kermott.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

SACRIFICE SALE!!

From now till Xmas Evening we will give our PATRONS

GREATER BARGAINS!

Than ever before. We want if possible to

CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Before the Holidays. Price is no object; the Goods must go Regardless of COST.

A. HOLMBOE.

The People's Store, opp. Post Office.

FORDING A CHINESE RIVER.

Pin Dog-In the Stream's Bed by Guides to Trap the Unwary.

Traversing the country from southwest to northeast and in a pouring rain, we visited the villages of Si-kon-ying, Hao-kwei-ying and Seng-yeh. Here the women, dressed in their best clothes, stood watching us on the doorstepe, which would have been quite a pretty sight, with their multicolor jupons and trousers, had the effect not been partly spoiled by the horrible deformity of their feet squeezed into microscopic shoes. I possess a pair of these shoes as worn by a mandarin's wife, and the length of them is only 3 inches. Toward noon we reached Ya-lo-wan, on the banks of the Hung-ho river, a miserable village on a minuscule drill of yellow earth. The river had to be waded.

A Chinaman—a beggar, I thought—volunteered to take animals and men safely across for a sum of money, for he said there were large holes in the river bed, in which our animals would have lost their footing had we crossed by ourselves. I would not employ him, as I hate to be imposed upon by humbugs, and knowing the little way which these gentleman have of digging large holes on purpose in the river bed while dry in summer, so as to extort money from timid travelers, I proceeded to "sell" him.

I guided my mules not right across the water, for the holes are generally dug where most unaware people are likely to cross, but a few yards farther up, therefore landing every one safe on the other side, with the exception of one donkey, who, in strict similarity with all the evil spirits of China, insisted on going on his own account in a straight line in front of his nose, with the result that when he reached the middle of the stream he fell into one of the holes, and with the weight of his load he was carrying disappeared. Only the point of his ears could be seen wriggling out of the water. The boleman, if I may call him so, who had eagerly been watching for this, ran in to the water to his rescue and saved his life, for which act I duly rewarded him.—Fortnightly Review.

SOME PEOPLE'S RELIGION.

Marion Crawford Writes a Pointed Little Lecture on Intolerance.

There are very good and devout men and women who take the world—present and to come—quite literally, as a mere fulfillment of their own limitations; who look upon what they know as being all that need be known, and upon what they believe of God and heaven as the mechanical consequence of what they know, rather than as the cause and goal, respectively, of existence and action; to whom the letter of the law is the arbitrary expression of a despotic power, which somehow must be looked upon as merciful; who answer all questions concerning God's logic with the tremendous assertion of God's will; whose God is a magnified man, and whose devil is a malignant animal, second only to God in understanding, while extremely like God in disposition.

There are good men and women who—to use a natural but not flippant simile—take it for granted that the soul is cast into the troubled waters of life without the power to swim or even the possibility of learning to float, dependent upon the bare chance that some one may throw it the life buoy of ritual religion as its only available means of salvation. And the opponents of each particular form of faith invariably take just such good men and women, with all their limitations, as the only true exponents of that especial creed, which they then proceed to tear in pieces with all the ease such an undue advantage of false premise gives them. None of them has thought of intellectual mercy as being perhaps an integral part of Christian charity. Faith they have in abundance, and hope also not a little, but charity, though it be for men's earthly ills and theoretically, if not always practically, for man's spiritual shortcomings, is rigidly forbidden for the errors of men's minds. Why? No thinking man can help asking the little question which grows great in the unanswering silence that follows it.—Marion Crawford in Century.

The Modern Style.

The prospective purchaser of a city house hulk to sell was consulting with a real estate agent.

"I think I have one to suit you," said the agent. "It is in a good neighborhood and has all the modern conveniences."

"I'd expect that," replied the purchaser. "What I didn't want was one with all the modern inconveniences."—Detroit Free Press.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

TYPHOON IN MANILLA

APPROACH OF THE TERRIBLE WIND AND EFFECTS OF ITS VISIT.

The Inhabitants Are Warned by Signals and Have Ample Time For Preparation. Breaks Up With Deadly Squalls and Closes In Devastating Floods.

Early in the eventful week warnings came from our excellent observatory that trouble was brewing down on the Pacific to the south and east, and about Friday the No. 1 typhoon signal was displayed. The news respecting the storm was indefinite, but the villain was supposed to be moving northwest, headed directly for us. Saturday up went signal No. 2, and in the afternoon No. 3, and in the evening No. 4. Still everything was calm and peaceful, and Sunday morning dawned pleasant but for the exception of a haze. Early in the forenoon up went signal No. 5, which is only three from the worst one that can be put up—No. 8, and now everybody began to get ready for the invisible monster. All the steamers and ships in the river put out extra cables, and the former got up steam. No craft of any kind were permitted to go out of the river, and the fleet of ships in the bay appeared to be putting out their spare anchors. Still everything was calm, but the haze thickened, and low sand clouds began to sail in from the China sea.

Just after we finished tiffin, at our little seaside house, our gaze was riveted on a native coming down the street, dressed in a black coat, with shirt hanging out beneath, in true Philippine custom, and wearing white trousers and a tall hat. He carried a sort of decorated cane, marched down the center of the street and gave utterance to solemn sentiments in a deep, musical voice. In short, he was the official sent to herald the coming typhoon, and as he marched along the halls in the old church rang out a wild, warning plea. The natives opposite us hastily began to sling ropes over the roofs of their light nipa shanties, and one of the English fellows who lives just back of us had already stretched good sized cables over the tall, sloping tin roof of his domicile. A sort of hush prevailed, and then sudden gusts began to blow in off the bay. The sand clouds increased and appeared to be in a terrific rush. The roar of the wind began to deepen and louder, and one after another of our oyster shell windows had to be shut. The typhoon was advancing slowly, but its course was sure.

Our 8 o'clock dinner passed, and now the wind began to howl. Before going to bed we moved out of our little parlor such valuables as might be most missed by being carried through the sala, into our roof came off, and went to and amid a terrific din. Sleep was impossible. Our house trembled like a blushing bride before the altar, and for a triumphal exit—wedding march—the tin was suddenly ripped off our secondary unshed roof like so much paper. Great pieces of tin were slapping around and up against the house and would have sawed a head or hand off had one attempted to poke itself outside. At 3:30 a. m. we took a look into the "sala." No glass would have stood the gusts that were pouncing in from the bay, but our oyster shells did not yield, yet the noise outside was deafening. The house trembled under, and we were thankful that we were not off in the bay. The wind lulled in the early morning, and then came some of the most terrible changes of wind, the deadliest squalls and most terrific blowings I ever felt. Then came all the wires in the main street; over went half a dozen nipas on one side of us; crack, bang, broke off some great venerable trees. The street was a mass of wreckage as far as we could see, and few signs of life were visible.

All the rest of the day the winds blew most fiercely, but we could see that the center of the typhoon was passing off to the northwest. I sallied out in the afternoon and managed to keep along behind the houses and reached the Luneta, where all the large trees had their heads, with broken grass, and where the huge waves were flying far up into the air as they dashed against the sea wall. The clumps of fishing and bathing houses were blown to pieces, and those which weren't minus roofs and sides were washed up into the road as mere driftwood. The natives were out grabbing logs, while the fishermen's families were crouching behind a stone wall watching their wrecked "barong" and were sitting on their sampans, their furniture and babies to keep them from sailing skyward. The vessels out in the bay were throwing the surf high over their bows. One of them seemed to be ashore and her stern very near the breakers. A steamer had broken adrift and run into another, losing all her anchors and chain. But all things have an end, and at night the winds and rains subsided. The typhoon was wide in diameter, and so was not as destructive as the one in 1882.

After the typhoon came the floods, and the river overflowed and flooded all the adjacent low country. The water covered the way to the club to the depth of three feet, and two of my friends were nearly drowned by trying to drive when they should have rowed. The poor pony walked off into the field, in the darkness, by mistake, into eight feet of water and was drowned. The boys nearly got stuck inside the trap, but managed to save themselves. As it was, one had to swim the water and has been since presented with a gold watch. C. was giving a dinner dance the next evening when word came that the festivities would be postponed till turns firms appeared. But the show is all over, and business, which has been paralyzed for a week, once more starts up.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

Natchez, Miss., was at first called Rosalie in honor of the Countess of Pontchartrain. He name was changed to that of a tribe of local Indians.

FUN IN BILL POSTING.

HUMOR IN A BUSINESS WHERE YOU WOULDN'T LOOK FOR IT.

Picturesque and Startling Effects Produced With Paste Pot and Brush—Some Angels Are Incongruously Mixed Up. "Poet No Bills" Goes.

All trades have their droll aspects, but that of the billposter is one long vista of fun. He may become an artist comedian of the first order. It does not require much brain weight either. An old fence is his only stock, and his posters are his stock in trade.

His fun is but momentary, but it is potent while it lasts. His accomplishes it by means of the combinations he is forced to make when he finds room but over the old ones. Some of the combinations are very funny. Thus he is forced to become a mirth provoker whether he will or no, but there are some among the men who get their livelihood in this manner who intentionally place the new bills where they will produce the oddest if not unnecessary effects.

The reporter watched one of these knights of the paste pot while he proceeded to cover up a melo-framing picture of his satanic majesty with a bill which portrayed a naval officer in full uniform. The first section up was the officer's head. As it fitted exactly on to Mephisto's shoulders the effect was comical. The next section brought the naval man down to the bottom of his coat. From a short distance it appeared precisely as though he was minus his nether garments and stood unclogged in the rising flames which enveloped him to his knees. The billposter chuckled as he surveyed his work at this point and asked the reporter what he thought of it while he covered the officer's nakedness with a pair of trousers and shoes.

The billposter was quite talkative in his way and spoke of the droll side of his business. "Did it never come to you," said he as he picked out and cursed some flaming colored bills preparatory to pasting them on the fence, "did it never occur to you what an odd and amusing business this is? You saw me put a uniform on the devil. Funny, wasn't it? Well, it wasn't a patch to the effects produced sometimes. These bills have to be changed nearly every week, and the posters get fixed up in the queerest way. I've put angels' heads on devils and devils' heads on angels. I've put a man with a dress coat on where a ballet girl was, so that it looked as though the skirts branched out below where the coat was. Then there's for a moment while I pasted other bills, and quite a crowd gathered around. A policeman came along, and I had to cover it up.

"Once I had a Salvation Army poster to put up, and when I pasted the first portion of it over a bill advertising the play of 'Julius Cæsar' the large blue bonnet of the Salvation Army girl hid Cæsar perfectly. It was too bad I had to spoil it."

"You see that ballet girl on the fence over there? I have got to paste this big cat over it. Now watch me do it."

He took a section of a bill with the head of a grinning feline on it and placed it so that it fitted exactly over the ballet girl's head. A halo surrounded the cat's head, and the whole affair had a piss in boots and shoot it that reminded one of the old fairy tales. Near by on the fence was a heroic size negro minstrel, whose immense teeth showed through lips which stretched form ear to ear.

"Now see how I will fix that fellow," said the man of the brush as he proceeded ready a hill on which a large tiger was represented balanced on a big blue ball. The tiger's position was such that a large part of the poster. The first section fixed the animal's head on the fence, and with the next the body and front were pasted up. Then appeared a curious effect. Where the blue ball was to be pasted the negro's face still grinned, but the tiger was now standing on top of the man's head.

"True," said the billposter, "is what I call a real artistic effect. It isn't often an artist can create a Samson in almost one stroke of his brush."

Following his pasting of the tiger, the man proceeded to put up a bear. On the spot where it was to go an overfed baby held up a package of a compound much advertised of late. The bear was built up from the feet, which rested on a horizontal bar. The bear's neck and the baby's neck touched the same point, and before the bear's head was pasted in there appeared a combination of human and brute anatomy which could hardly be equaled by a monstrosity in a dime museum.

Bill posting has undergone a great change in recent years. It is not the haphazard business it once was—that is, it is not allowable for men to go around pasting bills wherever they could find a fence. Most of the big fences are preempted now by firms who pay rent for the privilege.

The old sign of "Post no bills" is more potent than it was. To infringe-ment now may mean a lawsuit. It used to be very much disregarded. There is record of a way Hazel man who was arrested for infringing a sign which read "post no bills under penalty." When the judge asked him if he had any excuse to offer, he said he had not "posted under penalty. He had posted further along the fence."—New York World.

The Brightest Light.

The great searchlight made by the General Electric company, and which was exhibited at Chicago, afterward at the Winter exposition, San Francisco, has found a final home and resting place at Mount Lowe, California. It is estimated the rays of this wonderful light can be seen at a distance of 200 miles when the air is clear.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Housatonic is a corruption of Wassausic, "Bright Stream Flowing Through Rocks."

"The King Bee"

Of Railway trains in the Northwest and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train that side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is Luxurious Enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

Upon Receipt

of a 2 cent stamp and a request, the North Dakota Milling Association will mail to any address the celebrated **Cook Book**, prepared by M. Taxy Carême, chef to Napoleon III and the Czar of Russia.

This is not a cook book, but a pastry book, showing how all the fancy pastry is prepared. It is a new book, just out, and should sell for fifty cents, but our arrangements with the publishers will enable us to issue the book by about Dec. 10th, at this small cost to our friends. Address,

North Dakota Milling Ass'n,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. O. A. Jacobsen
Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I take pleasure in writing that Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly afflicted me in my arms and feet, mostly in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I was relieved, but the pain returned, intensified. It returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would be apparently relieved so going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without increased pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended blistering, which I did, and was relieved somewhat of the pain. During all my troubles I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsaparilla, they would be cured."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

What is this

Non-pull-out

anyhow

?

It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch.

To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark

A wallet will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance, or any Good Security on Long Time and Reasonable Interest. Private attention to Collections. Notes of Parties in the United States and Canada. Local and Traveling Salesmen Wanted. Address The Ban Wright Loan and Investment Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

MILLER & FOOTE,

ATTY'S-AT-LAW.

McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

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Attorney-at-Law,

No. 2 Regnier Block | CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. LeGUEE.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN

McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS

CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE,

Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop.

A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts.,

CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman,

Undertaker,

Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY.

Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church,

CROOKSTON. MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct. 25th, 1894.)

(Last Publication Thursday, Dec. 27th, 1894.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, dated November 16th, 1885, executed by Nels Hanson, to John H. Ray, of Polk County, Minnesota, dated November 16th, 1885, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November, 1885, at 9 o'clock, P. M. in book "W" of Mortgages, on pages 553 to 554,

Which said mortgage was assigned to be due upon said mortgage on the date hereof, in the sum of six hundred seventy-five dollars principal and interest, and twenty-five ($25) dollars attorney's fees stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County, State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the fifteenth day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day.

Dated October 25, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. RAY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

C. A. NYE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[26-5t] Moorhead, Minn.

Dislikes the Bicycle.

The latest opposition to the bicycle comes from an utterly unexpected quarter—the Thames bottmen. "Since them bicyclers they've ruined my business! Instead of a hundred boats out on a fine Sunday, each with a young lass in the stern sheets and her beau at the oars, not 20 put out from the float. My old customers wheel over the bridges instead of running under them."—St.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
Duluth
Fargo,
Grand Forks
and Winnipeg

TO	
HELENA	PULLMAN
BUTTE,	SLEEPING CARS,
SPOKANE.	ELEGANT
TACOMA,	DINING CARS
SEATTLE,	FINEST
PORTLAND	SLEEPING CARS.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston	For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior. 7:34 p.m.
Daily	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg. 8:05 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent. N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT

The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New

MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Vine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

A. C. WILKINSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in all the courts. Office over Pennline & Anglim's store, Main St. Crookston.

Scandia-American Bank

OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HANSBROUGH ..... President
L. ELLINGTON ..... Vice President
J. W. WARREN ..... Cashier
A. F. HANSON ..... Assistant Cashier

First National Bank

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital,	$100,00
Surplus,	15,600

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. GRICKING, President.
WM. ANGLIM, Vice President.
CHAS. E. GAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Anglim, S. D. Child
Geo. C. Gricking, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Gawyer, W. H. Crosby

Christmas Games FREE.

A FINE GAME IN EACH 1-lb PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE, UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MANY DIFFERENT KINDS SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

DRINK LION COFFEE AND GET ALL THESE FINE PARLOR GAMES.

If your dealer does not keep it send 15c. and we will send you one, postage paid. We pay postage on all packages.

Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

HE ORIGINAL EDEN.

DENCE THAT SUFFERING ARME- NIA HAS SEEN BETTER DAYS.

Land Now Oppressed by the Unspeak- ble Turk and Harassed by the Cruel urds Was the Birthplace of the Hu- man Race—Its Ancient Religion.

The recent massacre of Christians in menia, the news of which horrified civilized world, is a result of the dent enmity between the Armenians their Kurd neighbors, a feud which apparently been fostered and en- raged by the Turkish officials. The rks claim, in extenuation of the cru- ies for which they are held responsi- , that the Armenians, who are strug- ng for political autonomy, themselves voked the quarrel which led to the assacre, as an outrage was necessary order to enlist the sympathy and in- ference of Christian nations in their half. Whether this theory be correct not, worldwide indignation has been oused, and the intervention of Euro- an powers seems likely to follow. If i also fails, Armenia may look for- rd to Russian annexation as no dis- nt day and to consequent freedom m Mohammedan persecution.

The Kurds, who have in this case ap- rently been the instruments of the litan's displeasure, are largely Mo- mmedans in religion and delight in spoiling and persecuting the Christian rmenians. The Kurds occupy an an-

A KURD SOLDIER.

mative and mountainous territory south f Armenia, partly in Asiatic Turkey nd partly in Persia. They lead a no- madic life and are very good horsemen he men are adventurous and warlike nd inclined to brigandage. Of them llis Mary Wright, a returned mission- ry who spent several years in Asia inor, says:

"The Kurds are the supposed descend- nts of an ancient warlike race, and ccordingly they are cruel and barba- ous. They are not afraid of anybody, nt every body is afraid of them. The Mohammedan government winks at heir performances, and they are free to le as they please without fear of inter- erence. Often I have seen the little Armenian girls cry at the sight of a Kurd and remark shrinkingly, Kherde." The word means 'wolf,' and think there is a well named race.

"They don't cultivate their fields nd won't do work of any sort. Almost any other Turk will steal sometimes, ut these live entirely by plundering. It is not common for the Kurds to visit unit the grain is all harvested and then go and reap the results of the hard labor of their neighbors by stripping the fields of everything."

Armenia possesses peculiar historical interest on account of its great antiquity. There is a legend which is not without much confirmatory evidence that Adam was an Armenian, and that in the pic- turesque region near the headwaters of the Euphrates was situated the garden of Eden. Ararat is in Armenia, and as it seems probable that Noah was one of that country's old settlers. The ancient navigator must have landed on a moun- tain unless the climate of that region has greatly changed since that time, for it is now said that the snow has never been known to melt on Ararat, though in the valleys a mild and salubrious climate prevails.

The religion of Armenia is also of great antiquity, and it is said to be the first entire nation to be Christianized. The church of Armenia's traditions claims an older than apostolic founda- tion, but its founder, according to ac- cepted history, was St. Gregory, called the Illuminator, a member of the Ar- menian royal family. St. Gregory's preaching began in the year A. D. 276.

The manner in which this church be- came independent of the church of Rome and also of the Greek church— which it more nearly resembles doctri- nally, is a sort of historical puzzle. But it is a distinct ecclesiastical institution, which has persisted through manifold tribulations and persecutions, perhaps even has been purified by them. It has its own version of the Bible; its own sacraments, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, ordination, mar- riage and extreme unction; its own li- turgy, said to date from the first century and to have been modeled upon that of the church of Jerusalem.

There is a threefold order of Arme- nian clergy, bishops, priests, deacons. And there are three degrees of episcopal rank, the archbishop, the bishop and the vartabed or doctor of theology, who often has charge of a diocese with episco- pal functions. The priesthood is hered- itary.

The history of Armenia is a long sto- ry of persecution by the Caspian age for the ancient calipahs, and now they mean the tyr- anny of Turkish pashas. The boundar- ies of the country have varied greatly at different periods and now embrace an area of about 120,000 miles, although they are not officially fixed. They touch the Caucasus mountains on the north, run nearly to the Caspian sea on the east and extend west to the Euphrates. It is estimated that 3,000,000 are Turks, 4,000,000 Armenians now remain in their native country, while 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 are scattered in other lands.

FRAUDS EXPOSED.

Some of the Tricks of So Called Mind Readers Solved by Dr. Hyslop.

Dr. Hyslop of Columbia college, says a writer in the Boston Herald, has help- ed to bring down several so called mind readers who have visited New York. The Taylors, a man and woman who gave exhibitions in New York two years ago and convinced nearly every one who saw them of the genuineness of their manifestations, gave a private se- ance for the benefit of this Columbia professor and some of his scientific friends. They found hidden objects, they picked out cards that had been se- lected from a pack and then shuffled in again, and all the other familiar tricks, with more than common success, one of them staying in the room and being in the secret, and the other coming in aft- er all was ready and supposedly read- ing the partner's mind.

All went well until Dr. Hyslop and a confederate took the Taylors aback by announcing that they could do the same things. They had found that the words used by one of the "mind readers" in calling the other into the room were what gave the desired information. It was discovered that by skillful arrange- ment of not more than six words a sur- prising amount of information could be conveyed. This is the first time the fact that the Taylors were not genuine mind readers has been made public.

Another "mind reader" exposed by Dr. Hyslop and coinvestigators was Guibal, who gave exhibitions in New York recently and astonished hundreds of persons, most of whom suppose to this day that his tricks were bona fide psychic phenomena. Guibal's assistant was a woman called Greville, who sat on the stage, and who, so far as could be seen for a long time, gave him abso- lutely no sign of what was in her mind. Guibal apparently read that mind as if it were an open book. The whole thing was found to be a trick, and the expla- nation is now in the archives of the So- ciety for Psychical Research. It is be- lieved that Guibal and Greville were the same persons whose performances had amazed London not long before. The woman breathed very heavily, and the code of signals lay in the manner of her breathing, messages being conveyed by long and short breaths, something like the dots and dashes in the Morse telegraph code.

CURIOUS TEA PARTIES.

The Odd and Eternal Little Functions That Are Held in Pearl Street.

There is an everlasting tea party in function on Pearl street, near Hanover square. An aroma of freshly steeped leaves fills the air all the week, and fol- lowing your nose to the canse you will find it pointing down to little gloomy basements where teacups are perpetual- ly spread. They are all plain white cups, and there is no display of table- cloth or dainty cakes—just plain tea. And the methods of the tea parties that faregather there are just as plain and unceremonious.

They generally consist of old gentlo- men of severely respectable appearance, and when these old parties feel like it they go down the basement steps and take a pinch of tea out of a caddy or saucer, or whatever it may be kept in, and pat it in the cup and pour a little hot water on it, but never any milk or sugar. And then, despite their eminent- ly respectable air, they dip their fingers in the cups and stir the tea leaves about or maybe fish out a leaf and unroll it, sometimes putting it in their months and chewing it.

But, strangest thing of all, they nev- er drink their tea after all the trouble they have taken with it. In fact, they seem to take a strong dislike to the in- fusion as soon as it is before them. Sometimes they look at it, and if ever they take it into their mouths they do but roll it around and spit it out. Moreover, they will do the same things with half a dozen cups in succession until Dr. Johnson—unless he knew the reason—would have cried out at the waste of the cheering but unincbriat- ing beverage.

Meanwhile other gentlemen sit also at the table and anxiously watch all this smiling and spitting, for these are the tea tasters and samplers, and this is where tea is bought and sold not by the pound, but by the carload.—New York Sun.

Lucky and Unlucky Vegetables.

Peas and beans are very important plants in folklore, and there are many superstitions connected with them. Peas were favorite instruments for divi- nation. A pea pod with nine peas was equal to a wishbone when placed above the door. In Northamptonshire it is ac- counted generally lucky to find nine peas in a pod, or kid. In Mecklenburg, Ger- many, it is believed that peas must be sown early on Wednesday or Thursday, or the birds will carry them off. If they are to be boiled, it is said that they will lay well. They must not, however, be eaten during the Christmas holidays nor until after Twelfth day.

Beans were mysterious in antiquity. Pliny says they contain the souls of the dead. The Romans used them in their religious ceremonies. They were used in Greece as ballots, and Pythagoras desir- ed his disciples not to "touch beans"—that is, not interfere with politics. Our phrase, "You don't know beans," prob- ably means you are no politician. Ovid prescribes beans to expel evil spirits.—Philadelphia Press.

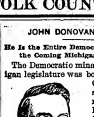
The Place For Shoppers.

"Please brother and Brother us! Both- er us!" is the earnest request which ap- pears on the title page of the catalogue and price list of an enterprising dry goods retail grocers in a southern city. 'Tis a bright idea. They can well afford to be bothered with inquiries as to quality, price, etc. The only thing that they prefer is to be let alone.—Merchants' Review.

The elephant is commonly supposed to be a slow, clumsy animal, but when excited or frightened can at in a speed of 20 miles an hour and keep it up for half a day.

JOHN DONOVAN OF BAY.

He Is the Entire Democratic Minority In the Coming Michigan Legislature.



JOHN DONOVAN.

The Democratic minority in the Mich- igan legislature was born in Hamilton, Ont., 51 years ago and took the name of John Donovan. Dur- ing the coming session he will play a game of legislative soli- taire, for he was the only Demo- cratic member of the legislature elected when the recent Republi- an cyclone swept over the country. He will hold all the party caucuses, dic- tate the party membership of commit- tees and cast the entire party vote for United States senators when successors to the late Senator Stockbridge and Sen- ator James McMillan are chosen. He is all that is left of the noble Democratic six hundred after the recent Michigan Balakirva. Mr. Donovan will credit- ably represent his party, far he is a man of sterling integrity and a level temper- er, although not a prohibitionist.

He crossed to the United States when a small boy and grew to manhood in Youngstown, N. Y., where he obtained a good education and earned a livel- hood as a teacher in the public schools. Twenty-one years ago he married a Jamestown (N. Y.) girl, and their only child died at the age of 8 years. In 1886 Mr. Donovan removed to Michigan, where he taught public and parochial schools for a number of years. He then became a builder in Bay City, did his work conscientiously and has become well off in this world's goods. He is a Catholic and a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Mutual Benefit association. He is a res- ident of a strong A. P. A. district, but this fact did not prevent his election.

During the recent campaign he con- ducted a canvass that was remarkable for honesty. He refused to donate to strikers and political clubs, and even refrained from "setting up" drinks and cigars for "the boys," declaring that if he could not be elected without buying votes he did not desire to go to Lansing. He promises to make his presence felt in the legislature even if he is a single Democrat among 121 Republicans. The Sweet Singer of Michigan or some other equally gifted poet of the Wolverene State has thus immortalized Donovan in verse:

A green spot in the desert, an inlet in the sea,
A single small green leaflet upon a leafless tree,
A Crusoe minus Friday, a bright spot in a cave,
The man without a party, the boss without a slave,
The chief without an army, an estate without an heir,
A prisoner in a dungeon at a game of solitaire,
The unlit earth with not a single tantalizing ray
Is not by half so lonely as John Donovan of Bay.

WOMEN WHO HOLD OFFICE.

Three Have Been Elected to Colorado Legislature.

The equal suffrage experiment is hav- ing a thorough trial in Colorado, and one of the results of the recent political battle was the election of three women to the legislature, and a fourth was put on the superintendent of public instruction. Mrs. Angenette J. Peavey, the new su- perintendent of public instruction, is a woman of considerable ability and force of character. She was left a widow dur- ing the war and has since supported herself and her daughters by teaching school and doing newspaper work. She has been a resident of Colorado about ten years and was placed on the Republi- can ticket during the recent campaign because of her activity in organizing Republican clubs among the women vot- ers.

Mrs. Clara Cressingham, one of the fair members of the lower branch of the legislature, is a daughter of a prom- inent citizen of Brooklyn. Her husband was compelled to locate in Colorado on account of his health, and since she be-

MRS. CLARA CRESSINGHAM. MRS. A. J. PEAVEY. MISS. FRANCES KLOCK.

came a resident of Denver she has been prominent in bettering the condition of the schools in her district. During the campaign she took to the stump and that she made a very favorable impres- sion upon the voters is evidenced by the fact that she was elected.

Mrs. Frances Klock, another member of the legislature, is a native of North Lee, Oneida co. At the age of 18 she start- ed with her parents to Fon du Lac, Wis- consin, and when a few days had passed, before every bit of that craggy footing had left me, and there was not been every one fainted and threw up my hands and said I would as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 127. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Nervine, Nervine on my recommen- dation, and it has been unsatisfactory in their case in every instance. Yours truly, Rev. J. F. Miller, Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle benefits, or money back. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Do You Catch the Idea?

A chewing tobacco made to please a universal taste, must be prepared from the highest grade leaf, with a skill that can only be acquired by the longest experience. It must possess a delicious flavor, and a lasting substance, and must neither be too light nor too heavy, too sweet nor too flat. In

Climax Plug

every element dear to the tobacco chewer is so skill- fully concentrated and blended as to make the most delicious chewing tobacco ever put on the market. Try it and you're sure to catch the idea.

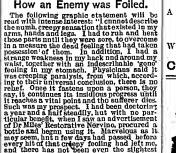
It's Lorillard's.

How to Sterilize Milk.

Take a tin pail and have made for it a false bottom perforated with holes and having legs half an inch high to allow circulation of the water. The bot- tle of milk to be treated is set on this false bottom, and the pail is filled with water until it reaches the level of the surface of the milk in the bottle. A hole may be punched in the cover of the bot- tle in which a cork is inserted, and the thermometer is put through the cork, so that the bulb dips into the milk, and the temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. This wa- ter is than heated until the milk reaches

My Wife Is Nervous

Says many a man and too often he is inclined to blame the poor, tired woman who cannot eat or sleep. Worse while life is filled with misery because her blood has become impover- erished and her nervous system ex- hausted. She needs a building up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles will enrich and vitalize her blood, tone and strengthen her digestive organs, give her a good ap- petite, enable her to sleep soundly, banish her nervousness and bring back her smiles. Mr. J. W. Rober- son, of Greenfield, Tenn., says: "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsapa- rilla about three months ago and she is now taking her third bottle. She has been in poor health for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing her more good than any other medi- cine she has ever taken. Her appe- tite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in ev- ery way."



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the terrible sensations I suffered in my left arm, hands and legs. I had to rub and bend them constantly. Nervine on my recommen- dation, and it has been unsatisfactory in their case in every instance. Yours truly, Rev. J. F. Miller. Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee first bottle benefits, or money back. Book on Nervous Diseases sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

CITY BARBER SHOP.
On Main St. C. E. MINER, Prop.
Invites your patronage. Everything in the very latest style of the art.
Ladies' and Children's Hair Bobbed and Shampooing a Specialty.
Razors Honed and Hair Cut to Suit the Face.
Razors Honed and Hair Cut to Suit the Face.
If you desire your name and address on each bottle send it will have it and return it.
Yours Respectfully,
C. E. MINER.

A Big Inducement For Cash
AT
THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down :
To the lowest possible notch.
Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.
Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.
Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.
Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.
A better one for $2.00.
Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.
In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.
Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.
In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.
Boston One-Price Clothing House
MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON
ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.
A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.
Wells Drilled or Bored.
Will work by the Job, by the foot or by the day.
Crookston, - Minn

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PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.
Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-boring Bar- rels, Remodeling Guns of all kinds a Specialty. Rifle Sights put on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Eastman & Moe' Hardware Store.
Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

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THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thor- oughly Overhauled. Only first class Bot- tar's Bar House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.
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Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office in McKinnon Block.

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DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) adminis- tered for the painless extraction of teeth.
OFFICE IN McKINNON BLOCK.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST
Office over Times Office,
SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.
All work in my line promptly and skilfully performed.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Crookston, - - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,
Attorney-at-Law
Beckitt Block, - Crookston, Minn

Money to Loan.
I have again perfected arrange- ments by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block.
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FEMALE PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. Safe, reliable and certain in results. Ladies, ask your druggist for them. Take no substitute. Ladies requiring delicate, but effective Laxative Pills, will find these Pills unsurpassed. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail in plain wrapper, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Send 4 cent stamp for pamphlet. PEIRCE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

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Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

"There is No Royal Road" to public favor any more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in America where intrinsic excellence is neces- sary to secure and retain the popu- lar favor. The reason The North- Western Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast &c.....5:55 p. m.

Leave Crookston Daily

For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, &c.....7:20 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure and buy your ticket reads lure so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:40 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, Brainerd, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	6:00 p. m. Daily
6:10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Tacoma Seattle and Pacific Coast points	6:00 a. m. Daily
8.00 a m Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Argyle, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	9.00 p m Daily ex Sun.
9.30 a m Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, Hillsboro, Hope, Larimore, Mayville, River Falls and Tyler	6.00 p m Tues. Wed. Friday
10.30 a m Tues Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh and Poston	5.30 p m Tues. Thurs.
8.30 a m Sat.	Going on Poston branch	7.30 p m Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIPPEN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Note the change in A. Holmboe's ad and go and see what he can do for you.

Dr. W. A. Robertson went down to Poston on Tuesday for a few days business visit.

A United States post-office inspector was looking up the affairs of the Crookston office this week.

Dept. State Supt. A. H. Sprague, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., is looking up business in the city this week.

Try the JOURNAL job rooms for job work. First-class work and prices in accordance with the stringency of the times.

The ladies of the Congregational church and the W. R. C. will give a birthday party at G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening, Friday.

The festival held in the Rickert block by the ladies of the Presbyterian church society last week was a grand success in every way.

Bro. C. C. Knappen, of the Detroit Free Press, announces that he has passed the fifth mile-stone successfully and that the future looks bright with hope.

On Tuesday morning Sylvester's dray team took a whirl from the Great Northern depot and finally was stopped in front of the Fair store with no damage aside from the wrecking of a wheel.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Said outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to any climate or country. Needed in every house, office and factory. Greatest economy. Agents make from $5 to $50 per day. Write for circulars. Telephone cannot be sold at all by anybody, nor adapted, in any form, under any name whatever, to any other than our own instruments. Do not send to us for any telephone; only order, no repairing, trade or like. Address, with stamp, ELECTRIC TELEPHONE CO., W. F. Herrick & Co., Columbus, O.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Everybody interested in logging is just now wishing for snow to come so that hauling could keep pace with cutting. The weather prophets and indications all point to a sufficient snow-fall in the near future.

L. I. Benoit feels justly proud over that fine English Hackney stallion of his—the first one brought over to Polk county. It is a handsome coal black animal, not too large, not too small and will prove a valuable acquisition to the breeding interests of the county, without a doubt.

Ed. Schruder: "Speaking about the low price for horses we don't know anything about it compared with Iowa. Why I could go down there and actually get horses by the carload for from $5 to $20 per head! I believe the hard times here have reached the lowest ebb, and from this on we shall see better prices for everything the farmer has to produce.

The usual assassin in the Catherine Olug murder affair, Chas Blixt, has confessed his share in the awful transaction and now it only remains for Hayward the fiend who planned it to own up and then the law can take its course. He, however, seems disposed to put a long front on the affair and deny the whole business.

The question of the hour is "Whom will Prof. McCrillis appoint assistant Supt., since Lew Gooler has absolutely declined to accept?" It was discovered that he could not sell school furniture if he accepted the position and as that is more lucrative he declines to accept the position of Deputy. Lew would make an excellent official.

J. R. Burt has sold his farm down the river to C. J. Wernmeyer for $3000 cash and will go to Denver to live. The farm consists of a quarter section of as choice land as there is in the county and Mr. B. is to be congratulated on his bargain. Mr. Barb is one of the early settlers and the removal of this excellent family from our midst is to be regretted. We are in greater straits than any we have known. Even in St. Paul and Minneapolis, it is said that many poor people are in great need and suffering for the actual necessaries of life, and no work to be had to procure them. So far the dwellers in the Red River Valley have been able to procure food at least, and clothing.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

And They Tell a Wonderful Truthful Story.

A Plain Statement of a Plain Case.

The proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla have never made a claim concerning this great medicine which was not backed up by absolute and indisputable proof. They claim that the laboratory in which Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared is the largest building in the world devoted to the proprietary medicine business. Is this statement true? Look at the facts. In Lowell, Massachusetts, situated within a few feet of the tracks of the great Boston and Maine railroad system, in plain view of thousands of travelers, stands a brick building five stories high, sixty feet wide, and four hundred feet long, and this entire building is devoted to the business of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Has any one ever expressed a doubt as to the reality of this great laboratory, or has any one who has been in Lowell ever neglected a single statement that has ever been made concerning it? Has any traveller ever set any where upon the face of the earth, the equal of Hood's Sarsaparilla Laboratory? No, it cannot be found. Then what does this fact mean? Simply that the business which has been built up by the demand for Hood's Sarsaparilla is of immense proportions.

The proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla claim that it has the largest sales in the world. The truth of this statement may be verified by any person who will make a fair inquiry of wholesale druggists all over the country.

Again, the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. Upon the truth of this claim depends the reason for the existence of the mammoth laboratory and the reason for the immense and ever increasing sales. Once more let us examine the facts. Any thoughtful person who has given attention to published testimonials must be convinced of the superiority of those published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from living people, who tell in their own words as nearly as possible what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them. Based upon solid truth, freely given in earnest gratitude, published without the embellishments of professional writers, these testimonials prove beyond a question that when all other prescriptions and medicines fail, Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. Another point. The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are not in distant states or countries, or among people of whom we never hear except in the newspapers, but they are right here in our midst and often among our own friends.

News of Our Neighbors.

This Fisher Bulletin says: The familiar sign which has braved the storms for a number of years in front of the Northern Pacific Hotel has been removed. This practically leaves our city without accomodations for the traveling public. This is a grand opening now for some energetic person to at once enter the hotel business at this point.

While in Crookston several days ago C. U. Webster informed us that it was his intention to return to our city to live as soon as his term expired. Mr. W. will build a residence on one of his lots in the spring, and will, very likely invest in others later on. We are always glad to welcome enterprising men to our city.

A most undesirable property at the present time, is horse flesh. In this section, horses which were cheap at $125, are now a drug at $15, but Iowa can discount Fisher, and then be in the lead for low prices. A few days ago at New Hampton, a fairly good team was offered for $2 and not a buyer could be found. A man, town of Olwein in the same state, a farmer brought a fine horse into town and offered it to any one who would take and treat it kindly. No one would accept it and he offered to give a new buggy with the animal as an inducement, but still could not make a deal. He finally disposed of the horse by giving the latter and treating a large crowd of bystandes.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

The Grand Army boys, those of them who are the recipients of a meagre pittance of a few cents per month from the country they risked their lives to save, are just now receiving a nice little valentine from the pension department suggesting that they are getting all together too much, and unless they at once get some doctor to swear that they are still unable to do a full day's work it will be taken as prima facie evidence that they are well, and stout and young again and they will be cut off in their prime without any more parley. At the first glance this looks rough, but when you come to reflect upon the great expense our Uncle Samuel is put to by sending out his spies and keep them out you will at once become convinced that he can't afford to do both—pension the boys and an army of convicts and caves-drapers to watch them and as this is an impossible stration of ceremony somebody must needs be cut off the pay rolls, and as the boys did not do anything but save such a disgusted country, of course they should be cut off—we found 'em they ought to have known better anyhow! Such actions show plainly that the administration has thoroughly misapprehended the intention of the American people on the pension question and the recent election plainly indicates as much.

At the regular meeting of Col. Cuburn post No. 90 on Friday evening of last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander, H. E. COOKE.
Senior Vice Com. J. O. SARGENT.
Junior Vice " NELS K. OLSON.
Quarter-master, B. F. ZARBAUGHER.
Chaplain, C. H. MIX.
Surgeon, W. KISTENMACHER
Officer of the day, W. D. CARLTON.
Officer of the guard, Levi LaDuc.

The delegates elected to the annual state encampment in St. Paul were Maj. C. H. Mix and Capt. B. J. Zarbaugher; alternates, J. O. Sargent and Nels K. Olson. A large picture of Comrade Wm. Campbell, who died recently was received from Mrs. Campbell as a gift to the Post, and comrade Lewis Fontaine offered to procure a suitable frame for it, which offer was accepted and the picture will be duly framed and hung on the post room. On the next regular meeting night Senior Vice Commander McKay, of Fergus Falls will be present with the post and it is desired that as many of the boys as can will be present upon that occasion to greet the commander. Great efforts will be made to make the post meetings more than ever interesting the winter, and this can be done if the boys take hold with a spirit and help to make them so.

On Sunday afternoon, Hans Jensen, a blacksmith living at Fisher, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The body was discovered in an outhouse by a boy before life was extinct, and removed to the residence of the unfortunate man, and, although a doctor was hastily summoned, and everything done that could be it was without avail; the deadly deed had been too surely done. The coroner was notified and on Monday morning J. Y. E. Wyatt proceeded to the scene. No cause can be assigned except melancholy brooding over the hard times. Mr. Johnson is said to have been a sober, industrious, hard working man.

H. G. Fargo was down from Euclid on Tuesday looking for flax seed which he intends to make a leading crop next year. Mr. Fargo informs the JOURNAL that many of his neighbors are talking seriously of sowing flax next spring instead of as wheat as they have been in the habit of doing.

Consternation seized upon various and sundry young men about town last week when forty or fifty of them were summoned to appear before the grand jury, probably to divulge what they know about the existence of gambling houses in the city. Of course the majority of them were perfectly willing to go.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable upe rients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartice. The best family physic.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

BRAY ITEMS.

Very pleasant weather for December.

Albert Wickstrom, our postmaster and general leading man of Town of Bray, left Wednesday with his family for Crookston to take up his duties as Register of Deeds at the beginning of the year.

The town board of Bray met Monday Dec. 3d, to appoint assessors to fill the vacancies left by A. Wickstrom.

E. S. Peterson was appointed Town Clerk.

Eric Hanson Justice of the Peace and wife made a visit to C. P. Swanson and family Wednesday evening.

Mike Maude League, our precinct school teacher made a visit to M. Davis and family at Euclid Saturday. Reported having spent a very enjoyable time.

John Olson of Warren is visiting C. C. Carlson.

Adolph Nelson has been appointed Postmaster at Bray to succeed Albert Wickstrom. UNO.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Nov 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
Granger W. H.
Hauk Thomas
Hegan H. W.
Hill W. L.
Holtveg Garfield 2
Ray W. C.

LADIES' LIST.
Dingus Lena 1.
Sullivan Lizzie

Persons calling for the above please say advertised."

P. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [25-tf.]

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.49
" 1 Northern	.46
Flax	.56
Barley	1.00
Hay, per ton	3.00@5.00
Wood, per cord	3.00@5.00
Butter	.20@25
Eggs, per doz	.25
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

"I Never Smoke With more genuine comfort," said an old smoker last night, "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Daudruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected baldness is sure to follow.

Estray.

Strayed from my premises on or about Oct. 20th, one white and black heifer, grade Holstein. A satisfactory reward will be paid for her return.

FRANK ROBAIR. [33-35]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady and quiet.
WHEAT—Weaker; lower. No. 2 spring, 56c. No. 1 northern, 62½c; May, 66¾.
CORN—Firm. No. 2, 45c.
OATS—Market steady. No. 2 white, 30¾@.
BARLEY—Quiet and nominal. No. 2, 49¾c; sample, 45@48½c.
RYE—Weaker. No. 1, 49½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1894.

HOGS—Steady, with Saturday's closing prices. The few bunches offered sold early in packers.

CATTLE—Good demand for fat cattle. Also heavy stockers and feeders. The receipts were light and mostly common but are being sold out at last week's prices.

Prime steers, $4.25@4.75; good steers, $3.75@4.25; prime cows, $3.40@3.60; good cows, $3.40@3.60; common to fair cows, $2.00@2.50; light veal calves, $6.50@4.50; heavy calves, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $1.50@2.75; feeders, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $1.25@1.75.

SHEEP—Fat sheep and lambs in good demand; common dull.

Muttons, $3.00@3.40; lambs, $3.00@3.60; common, $1.40.

Receipts: Hogs, 220; cattle, 101.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 11, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 northern, 55¾c; December No. 1 northern, 55¾c; No. 2 northern, 51½c. May No. 1 northern, 62¾c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1894.

WHEAT—Close, December opening, 57½c; close, 57½c. May opening, 62½c; highest, 62¾c; lowest, 62½c; close, 62¾c; July, opening, 63¾c; highest, 64½c; lowest, 63¾c; close, 64¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 northern, 60½c; No. 2 northern, 54½c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1894.

HOGS—Quality is fair; market fairly active, lower. Sales ranged at $3.80@4.30 for light; $4.10@4.35 for rough packing; $4.30@4.55 for mixed; $4.40@4.75 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $2.35@4.00 for pigs.

CATTLE—Market dull and weak, prices 10c lower.

SHEEP—Market dull and weak at 5.31 a decline.

Receipts: Hogs, 44,000. cattle, 22,000; sheep, 17,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1894.

CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—December, 50½; May, 59¾@59½; July, 60¾.
CORN—December, 40¾c; January, 47¼c; May 48¾.
OATS—December, 29½c; January, 29¾c; May, 32¾.
PORK—December, $11.77; January, $11.77½; May $12.12½.
LARD—January, 6.87½; May, $6.85.
SHORT RIBS—January, $5.85@; May, $6.05 @6.07½.

MADE A RICH HAUL.

A Cincinnati Thief Grabs a Satchel Containing $10,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Miss Josephine Brand of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of $10,000 in cash on the streets of Cincinnati just about dark. Miss Brand is a teacher at Lawrenceburg, and by her savings for a number of years added to an inheritance from her father, accumulated quite a sum which was increased by a fortunate investment in bonds which President Hunter of a Lawrenceburg bank made for her. The thief escaped in the crowd, and there is no clue. She had just drawn the money for investment.

BY ORDER OF THE CZAR.

Policy of Non-Interference With Catholics Inaugurated in Russia.

POSEN, Dec. 8.—A dispatch received here from Warsaw, Russian Poland, says that General Gourko, governor of Warsaw, on Tuesday last received a telegram from the Russian minister of of the interior conveying to him an order of the czar not to interfere with the affairs of the Catholic clergy or to impose any orders upon them.

YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT A LIVER! HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN? DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fourner Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

"I Think That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—a very Hard rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (38-41)

"A Close Observer will not fail to notice that in each large section of our county some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the great North-west this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

There will be a SPECIAL SALE of PIANOS and ORGANS as well as other musical merchandise, sheet music and music books of all kinds, held at the Grand Forks Music House in Grand Forks, N. D., commencing Nov. 20, 1894, and continuing until Jan. 1st, 1895. During the time mentioned sweeping reductions will be made in prices, affording a wonderful opportunity for the people of the North-west to procure musical instruments of the highest standard at prices far below their actual value. In addition to the extensive line of new pianos and organs carried by this house, over 100 second hand and slightly shop worn pianos MUST BE SOLD. Among these are many instruments of high standard that have been used only a few months, which will be sold for less than half of their value. Any person contemplating the purchase of a piano or an organ or anything in the music line, even though not ready to buy, will find it profitable to attend this GREAT SALE. The cost of round trip railroad tickets for purchases under 250 miles will be REFUNDED to any one who buys a piano at this sale. A complete list of bargains together with terms of payment required, will be mailed free to anyone who cannot attend the sale and desires to make a purchase through correspondence. Grand Forks Music House, Grand Forks, N. D. 33-37

Polk County Journal.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894. NO. 36.

TAMS BIXBY

Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Gives Some Views on some Subjects for Legislation

For the Coming Session.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal interviewed Tams Bixby and gives the interview as follows:

The public mind is much exercised just now over the possibilities of legislation at the coming session. An opportunity is presented to the Republican party, which has complete control of the law-making machinery, to make an enviable record. Minnesota wants no radical changes, no new experiments. The people want peace, with just such action as may tend to improve the conditions under which they live in the respects in which experience has shown them to be faulty or defective. It seems a straight road to travel, because such has as we need have already been pointed out by intelligent public opinion. There is quite a list of them, after all; enough to keep the legislature busy during its 90 days of life, if it deal thoughtfully and wisely with them all.

The whole state asks for a law relating to primary elections. The danger in this direction lies in trying to do too much rather than too little. A great many experiments have been made with primary election laws, but most of them have been disowned by the authors themselves because they were too complicated. To put the primaries in some measure under the Australian system, securing official supervision with severe penalties for illegal voting or counting, and with a penalty also for voting at the primaries of both parties, would be to lay the foundation for the completer system that has not yet been evolved in any state.

The taxation of unsold railroad lands is much desired; and it is desirable, if it can be done without invalidating the taxation of gross earnings of railroad corporations. It is unjust that the companies should be allowed to hold immense quantities of real estate, free of tribute to the state, while waiting for it to be made more valuable by the improvements of others. But the gross earnings tax must not be touched or even endangered. Better no improvements as they are than that. This is a problem which must be approached with great caution.

"Some amendments to the labor laws are desirable. We favor a labor commissioner who has won a wide reputation for ability and integrity of his department. His suggestions will probably cover all that it is desirable to have done.

"The session ought not to pass without a beginning being made for a system of road improvements. There is absolutely no subject to come up as vital to the interests of the state as this. The abolition of the system of paying the road tax in labor, requiring it to be paid in cash, and then employing competent engineers to supervise the work of road construction, are indispensable at the outset. After that the legislature should consider the propriety of authorizing counties to issue bonds to build good roads, and offering a certain percentage of assistance to those who do from the state treasury. This is the system under which splendid results have been achieved, and the value of farm property multiplied many fold, in New Jersey and other states.

"We need a forest law more than almost anything else. A judicious system of protection under state authority would not only help preserve our forests and prevent depredations, but it could be made effective against the recurrence of such a calamity as visited our state a few months ago from forest fires. In connection with this it seems possible to do something toward a stricter enforcement of the game laws. Larger appropriations for this purpose should be made and there is no reason why foresters, appointed by the state, should not also be commissioned as game wardens. They would be on the spot where most infractions of the law are committed and could probably combine the duties of the two offices successfully.

"We ought by means to have a provision of law similar to that recently adopted in New York, requiring a man to have been naturalized at least 20 days before he can vote. That would do injustice to no one and would prevent the present attendant upon the work of the naturalization mills set in operation on our large cities just before each election. It would be a powerful aid in purifying the ballot.

"Minnesota is ready for a comprehensive system of civil service reform. Reports from all the departments show how much their business would be assisted by placing the whole civil service of the state under a system of appointment for fitness and stability of tenure. The Republican party has much to gain by establishing such a system now. And it will gain more votes by that than are to be had by the use of official patronage.

"The best thing to do with the high license law is to let it severely alone. It might not be inadvisable to permit the smaller cities and towns to adopt the Gothenburg system for themselves if they so desire. But better leave that one thing to invite any radical changes in the law that would have.

"We have needed a corrupt practices law, have barely failed to get it at other sessions, and must have it now. The people demand and expect it. Publication of all receipts and expenses of all candidates and all party committees should be required; and that not in block, but itemized in detail. That requirement, with a possible limitation of the total permitted to be expended, and severe penalties, extending to surrender of office, for a violation of the law, would place our elections beyond the reach of the encroachments of the money power in politics.

"It is a hindrance to the administration of justice and a disgrace to the state that we have not a revision of the laws of Minnesota. All propositions to that end heretofore have failed principally because the sum mentioned for the work has been inadequate. To revise the statutes will require the continuous labor for months and probably years, of this best legal talent of the state. A commission should be appointed, named in the bill, to revise the statutes, with compensation approximating that which the men selected to do this important work would receive in the same time from their private practice. This is a duty that cannot be neglected longer without great injury to the people.

"There will be more or less agitation for changes in the laws looking to the relief of the debtor, and possibly for a general moratorium law. This is a subject that should be dealt with most carefully, if at all. Recent developments have shown that investors are not satisfied now with some of the laws, and that much capital has been withdrawn from the state. Any backsliding to the further impairment of security to, postponing of payment would be misunderstood fatal to our credit, and through that, to our material development. It would not be unfair to require mortgagees to exhaust that security represented by the real estate pledged, before being permitted to resort to personal action against the mortgagor. But the confidence of the country, restored by the splendid victory of January over Populism, must not be shaken by anything looking towards the Populistic and communistic ideas that the people have so emphatically rejected.

"In fine, it seems to me, grading as the most important subjects that will profitably engage the attention of the legislature. The election of a United States senator, and the demand of the cities for a general municipal law, will necessarily consume so much time that, if what has been outlined here were to be consummated, it would occupy every working hour. To devote attention to these subjects, with such additions as may be suggested and to put a prompt veto on all the wild ideas that will be sprung for personal interest, or to carry favor with some particular constituency or element among members, ought to be to insure a continuance of the favor with which the people regard the Republican party in Minnesota. It is a great opportunity, and I hope and believe that it will not be neglected."

VAN SANT A WINNER.

A Careful Size-up Gives Him Five More Than a Majority.

Minneapolis Evening Journal

One of the best posted politicians in the state after looking over the field carefully, has arrived at the conclusion that Capt. S. R. Van Sant will carry the Republican caucus for speaker by 53 votes, or five more than the required majority. He allows Gibbs 28 votes, Shell, 16 making 92 votes in all. The remaining three votes he does not figure in, but allows them as a margin upon which to speculate. In the first congressional district he claims that Van Sant will have 12 votes and Gibbs only six. Gibbs has said that he would have all of the First district save Winona county, but investigation is said not to bear him out. In the Second district the 16 votes are given to Van Sant and in the Third district, six are given to Van Sant and seven to Gibbs. Of the seven Republican votes in St. Paul, four are given to Van Sant and three to Gibbs. The 14 votes of Hennepin county are given to Van Sant, and the 12 of the Sixth district, while in the Seventh district Gibbs is given seven and Van Sant three. This makes a total of 28 for Van Sant and of 28 for Gibbs, with 16 for Shell.

The estimate, of course, is speculation, save with reference to the Sixth district, which has declared itself. The Hennepin delegation is credited with being solid for Van Sant, when as a matter of fact it has not taken any action. It is not unfriendly to Shell, and would not refuse to vote for Gibbs, if such a vote were necessary. The estimate is given only for what it is worth as coming from a man who makes politics a business and usually knows what he is talking about.

Hood's pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal. 25c.

DISTRICT COURT.

Various and Sundry Cases of More or Less Importance.

SOME CRIMINAL CASES.

Court will Adjourn for the Holidays, to Meet on Tuesday, Jan. 15th., 1895.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Court convened at 9 a. m. Counsels summed up the Perron case; the court gave his instructions to the jury and that body went to its room about 10 o'clock to deliberate.

Delmin Peruse vs. the receiver of the Northern Pacific Ry. Co. was settled by stipulation for judgment for plaintiff for $300. E. Steenerson, Esq., for plaintiff and J. H. Mitchell, Jr., for defendant.

Williford and Northway Manufacturing Co. vs. Marcus Johnson and James D. Marshall, was settled by stipulation without cost to either party.

A jury was then called in the case of State vs. Jud. Whaley. He is charged with assaulting one Lars Lotfbun in a saloon in Fosston. The case will go to the grand jury about 3.30 this afternoon.

The jury in the Perron case brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Immediately after convening Judson Whaley through his attorney E. M. Stanton, withdrew his plea of "not guilty" and pleaded guilty of assault in the third degree. This was accepted by the County Attorney and the jury discharged. The Court passed sentence of $30 fine and in case of default therein stand committed to the county jail for thirty days.

Alexander Perron, was found guilty by the jury, of petty larceny and given the same sentence as Whaley.

John Stark was brought before the court and sentenced to six years at Stillwater. His crime charged is grand larceny in the first degree.

James Sanderson was brought up for sentence. He was asked by the court if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, replied that he was guilty of getting on that engine and starting it back, that he had no intention of doing anything like that; that he had no animosity against the company, and that he had been working very hard and drinking and must have been half asleep. He did not know what possessed him to do what he did. The sentence of the court was a fine of $100 and in default thereof stand committed to the county jail.

A jury was then called in the case of State of Minnesota vs. Ole Hanson. A. R. Holston for state and J. Westseth for defendant. Defendant is charged with having taken some oats from an elevator at McIntosh. The charge is "grand larceny in the second degree." One sack of oats, about two bushels—worth about 50 cents. Case went to jury about 4 o'clock.

The case of State vs. Nils Mattson was next on call. Wm. Hunt and Fending and A. R. Holston prosecuting. The charge is "assault in the second degree," assaulting one Tory Johnson with a pitchfork. The parties live in the town of Tilden. It appears that defendant had gotten a farm from the complaining witness, and among other things agreed to have a pair of bob sleighs. Johnson left two pair of sleighs on the farm when he left. Mattson claims that Johnson was to do some repairing to his (Mattson's) sleighs before he should have his own sleighs from the place. Johnson went to get the sleighs once or twice, but Mattson would not let him have them until the repairing of the other was done. Johnson and Mr. Gullikson on the 5th of September last went to Mattson's place and succeeded in getting the sleighs on his wagon. Mr. Mattson, his son Peter and Mrs. Mattson appeared on the scene, and a rumpus took place. Peter pulled his shirt off Mr. Johnson, then pulled the sleighs off the wagon. The two old men then faced each other. Mr. Johnson claims that Mattson struck him with the handle of a threshing fork and then stuck the tines in his right arm above the elbow. Mr. Mattson claims that Mr. Johnson, in attempting to break off a piece of rail from the rail pile fell and injured his arm. A small round wound is still on Mr. Johnson's arm.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1894.

The case of State vs. Mattson took up the time of the court until noon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 13, 1894.

The case of State vs. Nils Mattson was finished and turned over to the jury.

The case of John Casselman vs. Phillip Doyle. Hamilton & Wiseman and Montague for plaintiff and Ed. George and Chas. Argall for defendant. The parties to this action are from the town of Grand Forks, and the matter, being short, was heard by the court. It is an action in replevin. The court heard the evidence, and the case is to be submitted on briefs.

A jury was then called in the case of State of Minnesota vs. Delphis Beauvold; the charge being grand larceny in the second degree. Martin O'Brien defending, A. R. Holston prosecuting.

It is claimed that defendant took some oats and wheat from the granary of James W. McGluty, on Sept. 15 or 16. The case occupied the time of the court all the afternoon. A verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned by the jury in the case of State vs. Nils Mattson—a very significant fact, this was the first case this term in which the defendant got a verdict either criminal or civil.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1894.

The Beauvold case still on tap.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The last above named case was finished and given to the jury. The verdict was, petty larceny. Sentence, $100 fine, or in default thereof, 90 days in jail.

The case of J. P. Lundin vs. A. C. Rhinehart was next called. H. Steenerson, counsel for plaintiff and J. Montague and A. A. Miller counsel for defendant. The action was brought to recover something over $300 for supplies plaintiff furnished to one of Mr. Rhinehart's sub-contractors on the State ditch near Stephen, last October. Plaintiff claims that before he sold the supplies to Mr. Flinn, any goods the defendant guaranteed or promised, or said that he would see that he was paid. Flinn got over $800 worth of goods. Defendant claims he never guaranteed, promised or said he would see plaintiff paid; but that on the other hand plaintiff solicited him to give him all the trade he could; got the contract over to trade with plaintiff. About the time of closing up the work Flinn, Mr. Lundin sent Mr. Flinn's bill to the office of defendant and defendant gave plaintiff $125, the amount then due Flinn, which was credited on the Flinn account. The plaintiff took the matter before the State Drainage Commission to see if he could get satisfaction. The board decided that as supplies was not included in the State's contract it could not compel Mr. Rhinehart to pay the claim by keeping that amount from that due him.

The case went to the jury at 6:15.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1894.

The jury in the Lundin-Rhinehart case, sleepy-eyed, stern-faced and hungry-looking, appeared in court in response to a summons from his Honor; and upon being asked if they had agreed, replied that they had not. After a few more questions as to the prospects of agreement if kept together a while longer, and being assured that no agreement could be arrived at, they were discharged.

The county attorney then moved the case of State of Minnesota vs. John Doyle. Martin O'Brien counsel for defendant.

Defendant is charged by the grand jury of grand larceny in the second degree. He is charged with having broken into the house of the Minneapolis Brewing Co., and stole some beer. The evidence was not very conclusive that he did the breaking in. He just got out of jail the day before, and he claims that some fellows with whom he slept in the second house had told him that they would take him to the early in the morning to go to the woods one of the fellows got him onto the "racket" and advised him to take a few bottles along in his pocket, and steered him to the beer house. Fair had just got in and had one bottle in his pocket when M. Paien came in and caught him. He denies having broken the window of the beer house.

The case went to the jury about eleven o'clock.

Wm. Becker charged with forgery in the second degree, through his attorney, A. A. Miller, entered a plea of guilty of forgery in the third degree. A plea was made for leniency by the court in imposing sentence. He was sentenced to six months at Stillwater.

A verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree was returned in the case of State vs. James Falk; court passed sentence of five years at Stillwater.

The cleared the criminal calendar of. Only one acquittal out of the list of indicted.

Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Ames Iron Works vs. Lee Dubne and N. Brossean was next tried, A. A. Miller for plaintiff and Wm. Watts for defendant. Plaintiff sold to defendant a threshing machine, took their notes in payment. Defendant at different times made payments on same, which payments were endorsed on said notes. The plaintiff claims that by error $120 85 was endorsed twice when it should not have been endorsed but once; consequently sue to recover that amount.

It was late in the afternoon when the case was given to the jury, and they were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict Monday morning.

Court then adjourned.

MONDAY MORNING DEC. 17, 1894.

Court convened at 9 a. m. The first thing in order was to hear the verdict in the last named case, which was for defendants.

The case of Michael Tleton vs. Thos Murray and M. F. Murphy was next called. A. R. Holston, counsel for plaintiff and R. J. Montague counsel for defendant.

This is an action in replevin, brought up on appeal from justice of the peace from East Grand Forks. Defendant had a chattel mortgage on some stuff of plaintiff's, among which was a roan cow. Plaintiff claims the roan cow covered by the mortgage was drowned and the one taken was not in the mortgage. Case went to jury about 11:30. A jury was called in the case of Tessler vs. Isiah Marcheldon, A. R. Holston for plaintiff and H. Steenerson for defendant. Adjournment.

MONDAY.

The case called immediately before noon, Xnver Tessler vs. Isaiah Marcheldon, was an action brought by plaintiff to recover on something like $100 value of wheat and some barley which plaintiff claims defendant wrongfully took from him. Plaintiff has been cropping defendant's farm for the past three years, up to '94. The third year, according to the written contract introduced in evidence, the defendant had a right to hold grain enough to carry for whatever advances he may have made the plaintiff. It appears that plaintiff hauled off some of the wheat, and defendant learning of this came and stopped him, and hauled all the grain away himself. Plaintiff at once replevined the grain, being defendant had no right to take all the wheat, and plaintiff further claims that this contract in evidence is not the one he was willing to make. Plaintiff also claims that he got only 105 bushel of the 1200 bushel wheat raised, and that defendant got the balance, when he should have had one-half. Defendant claims to have hauled 747 bushels.

The case occupied the attention of the court all afternoon and forenoon of Tuesday, and was given to the jury about 2:30 p. m.

The McIntosh Convention.

A. W. Foss, of the Thirteen Towns, with commendable enterprise, sent a special reporter to do the McIntosh division convention and gives the following succinct report of it which is as clear as mud:

Chairman Larson—The Convention will now proceed to convene.

W. G. Hunt—Mr. Chairman, I understand—

Chirman Larson—The gentleman is out of order. Only one can hold the floor at a time. You are not supposed to understand anything. You are supposed to be deaf.

W. G. Hunt—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Chairman—So does a pancake. The gentlemen is overruled, and will please sit down.

W. G. Hunt—Mr. Chairman, may I ask who has the floor?

Chairman—Yes sir. I have that honor myself. The gentleman will please sit down. I will now proceed to state the object of this meeting, which as I understand is to see if the people from Fosston and Reading cannot be lined up for Columbia county, with Poplar River added. I may say at the start that it can't be did. The only way to harmonize our differences is for McIntosh and the farmers to take all the county offices, while Fosston takes the county seat of Nelson county. Nelson county, gentlemen, is the solution of the whole problem, and I propose that some gentleman moves to make Nelson county the unanimous choice of this convention. I propose this for several reasons, which I will proceed to state under seventeen different headings, to-wit; namely, i. e., as follows: First—Columbia county is not in it, for a number of reasons, which I will state as fast as they occur to me, but chiefly for 12 very urgent ones, as follows: 1st,—

A. Trovatou—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a new point of order.

Chairman—This gentleman will state his point.

A. Trovatou—This convention was called by the farmers of Winger town. Will the chair listen to an argument why one of the farmers should be heard on this question?

Chairman—The chair will listen to any argument after it has briefly stated the objects of the convention under the seventeen slug headings and 12 sub-headings named. In the meantime, the gentleman is out of order and must be seated. The first of the 12 points I was about to state to the convention in order that it might act with intelligence, is as follows,—Columbia county is not in it because Nelson county—

Trovatou—Mr. Chairman, is a motion to adjourn in order?

Chairman—Yes, sir.

Trovatou—If we adjourn, can us farmers go out into the street and drink?

Chairman—The gentleman is out of order again, and the sergeant at arms will cause his arrest if he again attempts one wise to occupying the floor under the general housecleaning act.

Trovatou—I move we adjourn.

Chairman—The motion is put and seconded that we adjourn. The motion is carried. Adjourned to meet in Crookston at the call of Mr. Hunt and Tucker Johnson, two of the well and favorably known farmers of Columbia county. Let's go home, boys,

MONDAY.

No Money in Pork.

Andrew Steenerson takes the ground that there is no money in pork, the way the farmers have been raising it in this county. He says: "You show me the man who is going extensively into hog raising, or a herd of 100 hogs and upwards and I will show you a man who will go bankrupt in a short time, that is if he does it like we always have in this country—feed grain all the year around. I believe, however, that if a man would change it as to have clover for summer pasture and will raise corn to fatten on that he can make a fair thing raising a few hogs every year. I don't believe I will do, however, to try to make a big business out of it. If the JOURNAL would, I would like to have it explain to me how it can be done."

The JOURNAL does not believe in the idea of a man's putting his eggs all into one basket, either in stock-raising or grain raising—never did and never advocated that plan. We have urged farmers, however, to diversify—to raise as much as possible of those things as they need to live upon. A little stock, enough cows to supply the table with butter and a little to spare for groceries; a few hens, enough to supply the family with eggs and a few now and then for market, also a few fowls to sell; some turkeys and such other fowls as will sell well; some sheep for mutton when needed, also now and then for sale in the market; some pork, enough for home use if need be, and if possible, now and then a fat hog to turn off when the market is right. In fact a hundred and one other articles that enter into the economy of life upon the farm. We do not believe that any man can make a good success in life by confining his attention wholly to one thing, to the neglect of all the rest. In the present condition of things a farmer should make his business a close study in order to always have such things as the market demands. If our farmers had always done this there is no doubt that the most of them would have been in far better shape than they have been. There has been altogether too many things bought that should have been raised upon the farms such as pork, horse feed, etc., etc., etc. This is not so much the case now as it used to be, however.

A genuine ghost story has yet to be attested, but not so with a genuine blood purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic alterative in pharmacy. It stood alone at the world's fair.

THIRTY YEARS AFTER

Under this head the National Tribune, the official paper of the Grand Army, gives the following terse review of the pension situation, which is well worthy of perusal by all patriotic citizens. The Tribune says:

"Let those who are clamoring so loudly for a reduction of the pension roll "because it is thirty years after the war," consider a few patent facts.

We will take as an illustration an average boy of 18, who enlisted in the Fall of 1861 in one of the regiments which afterward formed the Army of the Tennessee.

He was then in the first flush of youthful strength, in the dawn of a glorious manhood. The keen examination of the surgeons discovered no physical blemish in him anywhere. Heart, head, stomach lungs, limbs, ears and eyes were sound and healthy. A life insurance company would have considered him "a first-class risk," and given him a policy at a very low rate, calculating with reasonable certainty that he would go on paying premiums for 50 or 60 years before it would be called on to cash his policy.

This boy leaves a comfortable, home, where he has been well fed, well clothed, well sheltered from the storms and goes to Calvo. Ill., where he is initiated into army life, as it was found in the barracks and tents of that low-lying town of Mississippi logs and Ohio back-water. In mid-winter he is called out of what shelter and comfort he has had to make the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson. For a month his regiment, founders through the mud and icy streams of the peninsula between the Tennessee and the Cumberland. The streams he has to wade are winter cold; the mud in which he lies down at night freezes to his blanket; he is oftener without food than with; he is much oftener chilled to the marrow than warm and comfortable; and without tent or other shelter he endures the fiercest storms of hail and sleet ever known in that region. It is amazing that he lives through it all, but he does, nevertheless, and in the midst of all assaults a powerful fort, manned by determined men, and compels them to surrender.

The next few weeks brings warmer skies but continuous and drenching rains, and find him making the best home he can on the muddy and fateful field of Shiloh. There he meets the enemy in a deadly carnage, where one-third of his comrades are killed, wounded or missing.

Following this come 30 days of intensely exciting, and fearfully laborious marching, digging and fighting in the advance upon Corinth. When that place falls he has had overfour months of as arduous campaigning as ever fell to the lot of a soldier. It is a miracle that his constitution has not been permanently wrecked. This has actually been the case with thousands of his companions who have been sent home to die, or to linger for years with increasing decrepitude.

A few weeks of fitful rest, broken by rapid marches hither and yon, over the hot, dry tablelands of Northern Mississippi, and he is off with Sherman on the ill-fated expedition to Chickasaw Bayou. It is the Fort Donelson campaign over again, except that the mud is deeper and the assault on the enemy's works a bloody failure.

Undamaged he marches against Arkansas Post and wins a victory to partly compensate for the failure to take Vicksburg. Then for four weary, deadly months he camps on the sodden levee at Young's point ploods sadly over the soaked soil, digs useless canals to get around Vicksburg, makes endless marches through the dreary swamps, with not enough dry ground anywhere to make fitting grave for the comrades who daily succumb to the deadly fevers.

The gloomy winter at last ends, and sad and chastened, but still resolute, he marches away to open the ground, final campaign against Vicksburg. Three months follow of excited, perilous marches, of sharp, sanguinary battles, of arduous labor under a burning sun by day and of weary watches by night in the rank miasma of the fever-smitten lowlands, of hourly danger in the deadly proximity of a siege, and at last Vicksburg falls. By this time four out of five of the comrades who started with him from Cairo are dead or disabled. But his work is scarcely half done.

A little later he is 1,000 miles away, following his old leader in the battles Sherman, in a bloody assault on Mission ridge, or marching with shotless feet over the frozen roads of East Tennessee to the relief of Knoxville.

Then came the Atlanta campaign—100 days of incessant marching, building of works and desperate fighting—not a day of rest, not a day of freedom from deadly conflict from May 4 to Sept. 3.. A brief rest around the captured city, and then the glorious sweep to Savannah. Another brief rest, and then three months of toiling and fighting through the swamps of the Carolinas.

The boy who went through all this—who crowded into four momentous years, fatigues, trials, hardships, soul-wearing excitements and perils more than the usual totals of the lifetimes of 100 ordinary men—was 22 when he marched proudly up Pennsylvania avenue in the grand review nearly 30 years ago. He is now, by the calendar of years, 52, but far older by that calendar upon whose dial the marks are made by bodily and mental strains.

He has now reached the point in life when he needs help, and needs it urgently and immediately. If he is a time when in spite of all his indomitable courage, his strong will, his failing physical powers throw him out of the battle of life. Had it not been for the awful drain upon his vitality by those four trying years he would be to-day in the prime of life and vigor, full of hope and ability. He would be a leader among his fellows, in whatever vocation he followed. Instead, he is like some ship which has had a perilous trip through the icebergs and rocks in a terrible storm, in which she has repeatedly escaped destruction by the narrowest chances. Her joints are strained almost to separation, her cordage is frayed until it is liable to part at any moment, every plank and timber is bruised and scarred and shattered, and to save her at all she must be kept in tranquil waters.

What is true of the typical soldier in the Army of the Tennessee, is equally true of those in the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Gulf and all the rest of the armies that the Republic put in the field against its enemies. The service every where was of the same protracted, arduous, exhausting nature. Everywhere the enemies of the nation had to be overcome by greater exertion and fighting than theirs, and the men who did this for the country inevitably and infallibly, wore themselves out in doing it.

They are now falling by the way, side of life, and now is the time of all others when the pension roll should be expanded with the utmost rapidity to take them all in, and maintain in his fair fame all the survivors, providing that not a man who stood not resist the severe trials that comes with the coming of fall and winter weather.

Of course the remedy for these ailments, and the prevention, if they have not already made their encroachments, consists in a course of treatment which will build up and strengthen the physical system. In the first place the blood must be purified and invigorated so that it can carry health and vitality to all the organs of the body, enabling the heart and lungs, the liver, bowels and skin to perform their proper functions. The digestive organs must then be strengthened and made to do their part in supplying the wasted and much needed strength to the system.

For the purpose of purifying the blood and giving strength and vitality to the system, nothing has yet been found equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The burning of the midnight oil from people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it purifies their blood, removes pimples, boils and all similar eruptions, creates an appetite and makes them feel strong. This is just what is needed to fortify the system against that condition for which this great general have no better name than a "cold." A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at this season would be sufficient to give that tone and stimulus to the organs of the body which are indispensable to health, especially in trying weather, and certainly, a few dollars expended now in taking measures to prevent sickness or even the discomforts of a long continued "cold" would be better than a fit of sickness or heavy doctor's bills later on. In buying medicine, as in buying anything else, it is well to see that you get an honest article, and such Hood's Sarsarilla is every where recognized to be.

The Farmers Opportunity.

Minneapolis evening Journal.

That was a very stimulating address which John L. Gibbs delivered before the State Dairy Association at Owatonna.

He did not sing the praises of diversified farming in too positive notes. The keynote of the talk was that the great necessity of the farmers is to give their laborious efforts right direction in order to remove the load of poverty. Instead of spending much time in lamentation over the decadence of farming, the farmer should intelligently seek the causes of the evil and use his own best practical judgment rather than borrow opinions from professional agitators. Orderly, systematic work on a farm in the right direction will leave no cause for complaint.

One phase of the right direction policy is the imputation to dairying and Mr. Gibbs brought out very forcibly the practical benefits of the co-operative creamery, which is becoming a conspicuous feature of southern Minnesota industry, with monthly dividend paying and producing cities within easy reach which furnish an ever-broadening market for the farmer. Mr. Gibbs showed very emphatically that there is no reason for country antagonism to the cities for "the cities cannot grow too fast in wealth or population to suit the dairyman." And a further argument might be made that with the growth of cities there is an increased demand for intelligent producers in the country to utilize the ground to meet the requirements of urban consumers. If a man has $1,000 he can do infinitely better by investing it in good cows in the country and giving his attention to dairying than by constituting himself a hanger-on in cities. If he doesn't want dairying let him see how much small fruit he can raise on an acre of ground; or let him see how satisfactory is poultry raising on 10 acres of land with judicious handling and feeding his own feed. Poultry raising has paid far better than wheat this year, and the diversification methods employed in the state now have fully established the safety and profitable quality of the process. In the southern counties wheat raising is no longer the objective. It is incidental, not paramount. Stock raising and the dairy are receiving more and more the attention of farmers. If diversified farming requires more time and closer attention to wheat growing, it pays better and is fully worth all the time and care given to it. The farmer who has grasped most firmly the results of scientific experimentation is the best and most successful farmer. The youngesters who are running away from farm life to the cities should remember this. Far more dignified, useful, responsive and exalted is the life of the educated farmer on his acres than that of a farmer boy turned into a city hanger-on with no future before him, and merged in a large element of dull mediocrity.

FOR VAN SANT.

Members of Legislature From Sixth District Meet in His Favor.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—The members elect of the next legislature from the Sixth district, met in a meeting at the Merchants this evening to discuss needed legislation, and the speakership and the senatorial question. The members present by electing J. D. Jones, Long Prairie, chairman, and A. N. Dure, Elk River, secretary. Twelve members elect to the house, voted to support S. R. Van Sant for speaker, only two members being absent, and they, it is understood, will also be for Van Sant. No action on the election of United States senator was taken.

ALSO HENNEPIN COUNTY.

At a meeting of the legislature elect for Hennepin county it was agreed to vote for S. R. Van Sant for speaker. This gives Van Sant 14 more votes.

The Common Cold.

Medical writers have recently called attention to the fact that the common cold, which most people suppose they "catch" by undue exposure, though they cannot, for the life of them tell how or when, is frequently the result of a debilitated condition of the body, and that the head-ache, catarrhal trouble, sore throat and other accompaniments of a cold are signs of an impure condition of the blood. This explanation is at least reasonable, and it is desirable that it should be understood, as it points to the proper and only method by which this annoyance, so frequently recurring in many instances, dangerous condition may be avoided or overcome. It is not uncommon to hear people remark that they suffer constantly with "a cold" from early fall until the warm weather returns in the spring. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the system is weakened, that it lacks vitality, is poorly nourished and can not resist the severer trials that come with the coming of fall and winter weather.

Of course the remedy for these ailments, and the prevention, if they have not already made their encroachments, consists in a course of treatment which will build up and strengthen the physical system. In the first place the blood must be purified and invigorated so that it can carry health and vitality to all the organs of the body, enabling the heart and lungs, the liver, bowels and skin to perform their proper functions. The digestive organs must then be strengthened and made to do their part in supplying the wasted and much needed strength to the system.

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MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Construction Has Been the Lightest Since 1866—Earnings Decreased.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—The railroad and warehouse commission has submitted its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The report contains many interesting facts regarding the decrease in mileage of new lines constructed during the year, as compared with that of other years; the great falling off in earnings and net income; the statement of the different roads as to surpluses and deficits, in showing surpluses and nine a deficit; the number of people killed by railway accidents, and the wages of employes. Following is the report:

Mileage and Construction.

The total number of miles of railroad operated in the state of Minnesota on June 30, 1894, was 5,913.64, being an increase over the previous year of 48.56 miles, of which 40.80 was added by the Duluth, Missabe and Northern railway, 4.38 miles by the Duluth and Iron Range railroad.

The increase in railroad mileage in Minnesota has not been so small since the early years of the history since 1866 and 1867, when the increase was 47 and 48 miles respectively.

Earnings and Expenses.

The amount of gross earnings in Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1894, was $30,686,594; for the previous year the gross earnings were $37,097,203, showing a decrease for 1894 of $6,410,609.

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, the favorite line with people of the Northwest, has arranged with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways for the annual Holiday Excursions to Canada via St. Paul and Chicago. Tickets will be sold at all stations in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the following dates, in Manitoba every day from November 26th to December 31st, 1894, and in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota on November 27th; December 4th, and every day from December 10th to 31st, inclusive, at the following rate:

$40.00 for the round trip to Montreal and points west in Quebec and Ontario. To points east of Montreal tickets will be sold at slightly increased rates. These tickets will be good for return at any time within three months after the date of sale.

Trains from Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba arrive in Minneapolis and St. Paul, each in the morning in ample leave at convenient hours in the morning and evening. The magnificent scenery of the Upper Mississippi can be enjoyed by those who take our "Scenic Express" in the morning, while those who wish to see the attractions of the Twin Cities for a day, will find our "Vestibuled Limited" with its Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Peerless Dining Cars, the acme of luxurious railroad equipment. Be sure and ask your home ticket agent to give you tickets via "The Burlington." Our line has been so largely patronized for former excursions that it needs no introduction or recomendation except the mention of its name. For maps and folders of the line, or any information, apply to your home agent, or address.

A. H. YANCEY,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

W. J. C. KENYON,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

[38-36]

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, restlessness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It rallies the blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local application can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

She Listened.

Miss C.'s parents keep on the wall at the exhibition. Miss C. hung around her portrait. Miss C. had lips that an unblessed man would die for a chance to kiss. Her eyes were twin stars. Upon her forehead hung two beautiful curls —twin curls. Miss C. was delightful to behold.

She was immersed in the study of her features. She wonder if it's true to life?

"I don't know. It's awfully pretty anyway."

"It is pretty. The features are perfect, but I don't think she looks very intelligent."

Miss C., with a crimson face, slapped her book shut and walked away.—New York World.

It Beats Acting.

They had just escaped from the telephone exchange where they were employed.

"Sometimes," said one of them, "I think that I would like to be famous; that I would like to go on the stage and act in a big lecture platform. Then, again, I think not."

"I think not all the time," was the positively unanimous rejoinder.

"Still it must be nice to play upon the emotions of the multitude."

"Emotions in your eye! What makes it so jolly in the telephone exchange. When we talk sweetly to some man through the phone, I can tell by the way he coos back that he is smirking in the most absurd manner. And if I want to get rid of him, and tell him to ring line's busy and ring in his ear. I tell you, my dear, when it comes to playing on the emotions of the multitude Sarah Bernhardt will have to give extra matinees if she wants to surpass us in opportunity."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Donkey Vanished.

In general we may say that the donkeys belong to a vanishing state of human culture, to the time before carriage ways existed. Now that civilization goes on wheels they seem likely to have the same fortune. Formerly, not long ago they were almost everywhere in common use. At the present time there are probably millions of people in the United States to whom the animal is known only by description. In a word, the donkey, market & stage is in the development of our industries which is passing away as rapidly as that in which the spinning wheel and the loom have played a part.—Professor N. S. Shaler in Century.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells much about the Indians and the northwest, and the miraculous escape of one man from them in the early days.

It tells also of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 8 cents in stamps and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

[26tf]

AHEAD OF ALL MAGAZINES

this country has seen.—Albany Argus.

IN THE

North American Review

are always found

The Right Topics, by the Right Men, at the Right Time.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as the foremost Review in the English language, and no expenditure is spared in maintaining is in its unrivalled position.

The REVIEW is the mouthpiece of the men and women who know most about the great topics now which Americans require and desire to be informed from month to month. Its list of contributors forms a roll of the representatives men and women of the age.

Subjects that concern the interests of

AMERICAN WOMEN

receive consistent and special attention. Among topics recently discussed are:

"Women Suffrage in Practice"; "The Renaissance of Women"; "Woman in Politics"; "The Inner Angel of the Home"; "Shakespeare's Perdita Girl," by the author of "The Heavenly Twins"; "The Future Status of Marriage"; "Birth and Parentage"; "The Servant Girl of the Future"; "The Fiancee"; "Shakespeare's Delicious Women"; "Notions for Widowhood; Out of Good Servants"; "American Life and Physical Deterioration"; "Good and Bad Mothers"; "The Tyranny of the Kitchen"; "The Amateur Nurse"; Mark Twain's Defense of Harriet Shelley, etc., etc.

Dr. E. C. West, Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee by first class agents only or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Cures Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Headache, Nervous Prostration or Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Weakness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity, Consumption, Decay, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Power, Loss of Power, Wasting Diseases of Both Sexes, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Impaired Memory, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Losses of Power of the Generative Organs of either sex caused by Errors of Youth or the Excessive Use of Stimulants or Narcotics, which soon lead to Premature Old Age, Insanity and Consumption. Before taking. After using. Each box contains one month's treatment. Price, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. We have thousands of testimonials. Guarantees issued only by our agents. Agency established in every town. Sold by Dr. Cole, Crookston, Minn. Wholesale agents, Crookston Drug Co., Crookston, Minn. Sold by Crookston Drug Co., Crookston, Minn. Sold by Crookston Drug Co., Crookston, Minn. Sold by

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

VERDICT OF JUDGE WOODS IN THE A. R. U. CASES.

Debs Sentenced to Six Months in Jail and the Other Leaders to Three Months Each—Debs Says He Will Serve His Sentence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—"Guilty as charged" was the finding announced by Federal Judge William A. Woods against President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The same finding was reached against the other American Railway union leaders in trial with Debs.

The crowded courtroom was crowded to overflowing when Judge Woods first entered the courtroom and took his seat upon the bench. President Debs and the other defendants were present and in various attitudes of anxious interest listened to the reading of the decision. With Judge Woods, Judge Jenkins occupied the bench and many prominent attorneys were present to hear the outcome of the proceedings against the leaders of the great railway strike of last summer.

Defendants Guilty of Contempt.

The finding of the court is that the defendants are guilty of contempt but that any punishment instigated would not be cumulative. In other words there were two cases before the court, one for contempt and the other for violation of the federal statute. The latter cause is merged into the former.

After announcing that the defendants were found guilty as charged the judge said it was not in accordance with procedure in such cases to permit the defendants to say why sentence should not be passed, but in this case the court would allow it.

Fussing of Sentence.

In sentencing the several defendants Judge Woods said punishment should be neither vindictive or trivial. "These men were in willful contempt, under what legal advice I should like very much to know. These men were the leaders in a great measure of law breakers, and are responsible as leaders. Ignorant men who followed them have been punished. Mr. Debs is more responsible than my other. He is a man of marked ability and power over men. I feel inclined to discriminate between him and the others. The punishment against all defendants except Debs is three months in jail and against Debs six months."

Give a Time to Appeal.

After the murmur of excitement over the sentence had subsided the court announced that the punishment was not to take effect for 10 days, in which time the defendants' attorneys will prepare an appeal. The prospective prisoners after a short consultation with their attorneys left the court room.

The defendants with their official positions in the A. R. U. are President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Kelliher, Treasurer Rogers, Directors Elliott, Burns, McVean, Hogan and Gillian.

MIGHT AS WELL DISBAND.

If Judge Woods's Decision Is Law Unions May as Well Quit.

CHICAGO, 16.—Eugene V. Debs said regarding Judge Woods' decision:

"I am a law-abiding man, and I will abide by the law as construed by the judges. But if Judge Woods' decision is the law all labor organizations may as well disband. According to him, every strike is a conspiracy and is unlawful. Even if our wages are reduced 10 per cent and two or more of us decide to quit rather than to submit to the reduction, we are guilty of conspiracy. Of course he says strikes are all right if they are peaceful, but who can tell

When Violence Will Follow

a strike? In the strike of last summer every effort was made by the leaders to prevent violence. We warned the men to respect property rights and even to keep off the right of way of the railway companies. Judge Woods intimates that this advice was given for the effect it would have on the public, and that the strikers were not expected to heed it. What right has he to draw such an inference? There is nothing in the evidence to support it."

VAN LEUVEN PLEADS GUILTY.

Sudden and Unexpected End of the Noted Case.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 17.—The Van Leuven pension fraud case has come to a sudden end. The jury for the trial of the Leuven case was sworn in this morning, and the taking of testimony was to begin at 2 o'clock. At this hour, counsel for the defense and government were in consultation, and did not come into court until after 3 o'clock. Van Leuven then pleaded guilty before the jury waiting to try him, and they returned a verdict accordingly. Following this the motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the Rankin case was withdrawn. Guilty was the plea to three other indictments. The scene was an affecting one, and during Senator Smith's plea, for mercy Van Leuven was in tears and a deathlike silence prevailed. Judge Shiras spoke briefly and sentenced Van Leuven to two years in the penitentiary for each offense and also to pay a fine of $1,000 in each of the four cases. Imprisonment was fixed to begin on the same day in all four cases, so Van Leuven will serve but two years.

Carl Schurz Re-Elected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Carl Schurz was re-elected president of the National Civil Service Reform league. George McAnany of New York was elected secretary, and Silas W. Burling treasurer.

Lynchers Not Guilty.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15.—The jury in the lynching case brought in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Richardson and Smith, and holds pressed the text of the case.

SPANIARDS WARNED.

EXCESSIVE DUTIES ON OUR GOODS MUST BE STOPPED.

If a Policy of Retaliation Will Be Inaugurated—That Same Policy Will Be Put in Force Against All Other Nations Which Discriminate—Germany on the List.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Mr. Taylor, the United States minister, had an important conference with Senor Griensar, minister of foreign affairs, relative to the imposition of excessive duties upon imports from Cuba from the United States. He informed the senor that he had been directed by his government to inform the government of Spain that if it persisted in exacting these discriminating duties the action could be regarded by the president only as inviting the exercise by him of the power of retaliation conferred by the act of 1890. This threat has caused a commotion in ministerial circles.

GERMANY NEXT.

Her Restrictions on American Products Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The action of the state department, indicated in the cablegram from Madrid, in warning the Spanish government of its intention to resort to retaliation should Spain continue its present policy with respect to American exports to Cuba, will doubtless have the effect to bring at once to a focus the long drawnout negotiations which have been in progress with unsatisfactory results. The Spanish government has two tariff schedules—one the minimum tariff permitted to countries with which Spain is upon amicable trade relations; the other the maximum tariff imposed upon countries which do not

Yield to Spanish Demands

in the matter of duties. The maximum tariff being imposed upon American exports had the effect to almost altogether cut them off and so exactly fulfilled its purpose. We had for years supplied Spanish West Indies with their flour, but the duty upon this product was prohibitory. To make the situation more unbearable Canadians were favored with the minimum tariff and in an incredibly short space of time assumed the entire flour trade with Cuba which had so long been enjoyed by our own millers. Having reasoned in vain with the Spanish minister at Washington, and, through Minister Taylor, with the Spanish foreign office, Secretary Gresham, in casting about for a remedy, hit upon the act of Aug. 30, 1890. This act, while primarily intended to provide for the inspection of meats for exportation and to prevent the importation of harmful articles of food, also included in its fifth section a grant of power to the president

Probably Unequaled in Any Extent

by any legislation in the history of congress. Plainly stated, it authorized an actual embargo to be declared at the discretion of the president. The secretary of state has refrained from the assertion of the power conferred by this law as long as there was reasonable expectation that the Spanish government would yield to ordinary methods of diplomacy. But our commerce is being menaced in a new quarter, namely, in Germany, where the government has begun the imposition of a system of most galling restrictions upon American imports that are scarcely he longer disguised, and it is felt to be necessary to begin the assertion of the reserve power of retaliation lodging in the president, and of course this necessitates the beginning with Spain, the first offender.

ANDY BOWEN DEAD.

The Fugilist Receives a Fatal Blow in a Prize Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Andy Bowen, pugilist, died shortly after 7 a. m. from the effects of the blow received in his prize fight Friday night with George Lavigne, the "Saginaw Kid." Bowen did not recover consciousness from the time his helpless body was sent to the floor by the blows over the heart and on the chin. All efforts to restore physical consciousness revive him were in vain, and he breathed his last amid the sobs of his mother and wife and the prayers of Father Delaney.

Lavigne, who struck the fatal blow, was arrested and assigned on the charge of murder, the seconds and Referee Duffy also being held as accessories. All were released on heavy bail.

HIRSHFIELD SETTLES.

The Montana Millionaire Buys Off His Wife For $31,000.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 17.—Aaron Hirshfield, the Helena banker made famous by the recent trial in Fargo, where his wife and all of his relatives figured in the case, has made a settlement with Mrs. Hirshfield which will eventually give him his freedom. It is understood he is to pay her $31,000 and she is to drop all further claims against him. The payment of the money contains with it the provision that all expenses incurred by Mrs. Hirshfield during the trial are to be borne by her. It is expected that Judge McConnell will now grant the divorce separating the Hirshfield's original claim against the banker was $76,000.

Sodalitie Flack Dropped.

DENVER, Dec. 17.—The Federation of Labor convention has organized. That part of the platform known as the socialist plank was voted down by a good majority.

Seeley Fined Guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Samuel C. Seeley, the former bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National bank charged with aiding the late Frederick Baker in robbing the bank of $500,000, was arraigned in the United States circuit court and pleaded guilty. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The struggle over the bill to authorize railroad pooling was terminated in the house by the passage of the bill by the decisive vote of 166 to 110. The Cooper substitute, which placed the entire control of the conditions of pooling in the hands of the interstate commerce commission, was defeated, as were also all subsequent efforts to amend and recommit it, and the bill passed as reported from the committee. Several attempts were made to defeat the bill by filibustering, but they, also, were unsuccessful.

The consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill was continued in the senate. Dolph made a long speech in favor of the bill, in the course of which he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Morrill of Vermont made some remarks, in which he criticised the currency inflation bills reported adversely from the finance committee.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The house entered upon the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the collection of the income tax was defeated by a vote of 54 to 197.

In the senate an unsuccessful attempt was made by Senator Gray to have taken up the bill to strike out all differential duties in favor of refined sugar. Senator Vest moved to take up the cloture resolution, but his motion was lost 34 to 34.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

The house passed three appropriation bills—the urgent deficiency, fortifications and military academy—and made fair progress on the pension bill. Mr. Cockran secured a record making vote on the appropriation for the collection of the income tax by moving to recommit the bill with instructions to strike it out, but the motion was defeated by 130 majority, the vote standing 49 to 169. The fortifications bill as passed carried $1,979,057, $5,479,645 less than the estimates. The pension bill carries $141,381,570, $200,000 less than the estimates, and $10,200,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Practically all the time of the senate was consumed in the discussion of the bill to establish a national university at Washington and the Nicaragua canal bill.

Friday, Dec. 14.

The time of the house was consumed with debate on the pension appropriation bill. The bill was passed without amendment. The Hitt resolution of inquiry calling on the secretary of state for the correspondence relating to the payment of $425,000 to Great Britain in connection with the fur seal controversy was adopted. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

The senate was not in session.

Monday, Dec. 17.

The bill to protect forest reservations, which has been a bone of contention in the house for some time, passed by a good majority. The balance of the time was spent on the army appropriation bill.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the Nicaragua canal bill.

HAYWARD AND BLIXT.

Suspected Murderers of Miss Ging in Court at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Claus A. Blixt plead not guilty to the charge of murdering Catherine Ging. His defense will be temporary insanity, brought on by alcoholic stimulants. This will, however, tell all he knows of the matter on the stand.

Later in the day Harry Hayward was brought over from St. Paul and arraigned. His attorney asked for further time to plead and the court allowed him until Saturday next. Hayward was then placed in the Minneapolis jail.

Ole Erickson has been discharged from the custody of the police. Constable has proved at Iowa Falls was sufficient to give him his release, and the police have no further use for him.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17, 1894.

FLOUR—Steady but dull.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 spring, 67½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c; May, 68½c.

CORN—Higher. No. 3, 35c.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 30½c.

BARLEY—Higher. No. 2, 53c; sample, 45@54c.

RYE—Lower. No. 1, 49½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Dec. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 northern, 65½c; December No. 1 northern, 63½c; May No. 1 northern, 68½c; July No. 1 northern, 69½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—Close, December, opening, 67½c; highest, 67½c; lowest, 67½c; close, 67½c. May opened 69c; highest, 69½c; lowest, 68½c; close, 69½c. July opening, 69½c; highest, 70c; lowest, 69½c; close, 69½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 northern, 67½c; No. 2 northern, 66½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 17, 1894.

HOGS—Market was 5@10c higher. Yards cleared early to packers. Range of prices for all grades, $5.30@5.40.

CATTLE—Steers. Not much demand for butcher cattle.

Prime steers, $4.@3.75; good steers, $3.75@4.25; prime cows, $3.40@3.60; good cows, $2.90@3.25; common to fair cows, $1.40@2.75; light veal calves, $5.50@5.80; heavy calves, $4.50@5.25; stockers, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $3.00@3.75; bulls, $1.50@3.75.

SHEEP—Steady.

Muttons, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $6.00@8.00; common, $4.00.

Receipts: Hogs, 800; cattle, 200; calves, 30; sheep, 5,000.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1894.

HOGS—Market active and firm; 10c above yesterday's closing prices. Quality not good. Bulk of sales ranged at $5.20@5.45 for light; $5.10@5.40 for rough packing; $5.35@5.60 for mixed; $5.45@5.75 for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $7.40@8.10 for pigs.

CATTLE—Market steady and unchanged. Good demand.

SHEEP—Market was easily active and on good grades firm; wholesale prices were weak.

Receipts: Hogs, 37,000; cattle, 10,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1894.

WHEAT—December, 65½c; May, 69½c; July, 70½c.

CORN—December, 36½c; January, 36½c; May 40½@40½c.

OATS—December, 25½c; January, 26½c; May, 29½@29½c.

PORK—December, $11 67½; January, $11.87½; May, $12.12½.

LARD—December, $6.85; January, $6.97½; May, $7.12½.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Bernardo Foglia, the New York wife murderer, has been arrested at Natchez, Miss.

Recent rains have broken the worst and longest drouth ever experienced in the Ohio valley.

The house has passed the railroad pooling bill without amendment by a vote of 166 to 110.

Charles Frederickson, arrested for drunkenness, suicided in the central station, Minneapolis.

Washburn, Wis., shipped 2,285,000 bushels of grain, 95,000,000 feet of lumber and 114,000 tons of freight, and received 208,000 tons during the lake season.

Mr. Springer of Illinois has introduced in the house Secretary Carlisle's banking bill. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Henry Beats, a farmer living 14 miles east of Kansas City, is dying, and Lewis Van Aker is dead, the result of two lobbings in the outskirts of the city by highwaymen.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Unusually severe and repeated earthquake shocks have been experienced in Burmah during the last 24 hours.

Adjutant General Josiah Porter, New York national guard, died at 10:45 p. m. at his home in New York city.

A dispatch from Vienna to the London Times says that China is still negotiating for the purchase of five Chilian men-of-war.

Samuel Ford, a farmer near Macon, Miss., shot and fatally wounded his wife. He then attempted suicide but was prevented and arrested.

Comptroller Eckels has appointed J. Leslie Thompson of Rose, Texas, receiver of the Citizens' National bank of Madison, S. D., which closed its doors Dec. 3.

Ex-Police Captain John T. Stephenson of New York has been declared guilty of bribery by the jury who heard his case in the court of oyer and terminer.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Chicago detectives working in Michigan claim to have unearthed a scheme whereby graves are robbed and coffins sold again.

Government and local authorities are unable to prevent the establishment of hoodle the sale of horse meat in New York.

The appellate court of Illinois has decided that any manufactory that menaces the health of a community is a nuisance.

Illinois board of world's fair commissioners report a balance of nearly $600,000 of the appropriation unexpended.

Ed Houghton, the well known artist and political cartoonist of the Toronto Star, shot himself through the head. Despondency was the cause of the act.

Jake Schaefer announces that having been unable to secure a match at cushion caroms with Frank C. Ives, that he will play Ives or any other billiard player in the world three games of billiards.

Saturday, December 15.

Twelve additional amendments to the interstate act have been suggested by the interstate commission.

In the house three appropriation bills were passed—the agricultural, fortifications and military academy were passed.

An effort is being made to abolish the bureau of secret service clerks on the grounds that it is a useless luxury.

Lieutenant Brian is credited with being willing and even anxious that the United States build the Nicaraguan canal.

E. L. Muproy of Oconto, Mich., while pursuing a tramp who had stolen his clothes, was fatally shot by the vagrant.

John S. Johnson, the bicycle wonder, denies the report that he is anxious to get on a match with Arthur Zimmerman.

Bob Kneehs, the American horseman arrested in Germany for ringing, will be released, default , on his bond and not stand trial.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Gold for shipment to the amount of $1,750,000 was engaged Monday.

A bill has been introduced in the Montana congress looking to the holding of an international expostition.

Sir John Thompson's death is now said to have been due to the severe formalities attending the royal council.

The remains of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps were interred in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillat, just outside of Paris.

Great Britain, Russia and France are said to be contemplating a demonstration to check Japan's victorious march to Pekin.

D. W. Webster, ex-mayor of Plano, Ills., and a relative of the deceased Daniel Webster, committed suicide by shooting.

By a vote of 168 to 68 the reichstag refused to sanction prosecution of the socialist deputies who declined to clap the emperor.

A strange disease, resembling cholera in its ravages, has broken out among the horses in the vicinity of Chester and Goshenp, Ills.

Job Batty's Sons, Philadelphia, one of the oldest establishments in yarn and carpets, are financially embarrassed, with liabilities aggregating $300,000.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

John Burns, the English labor leader, addressed an immense audience in Omaha.

Eugene Kelly, the veteran New York banker, is still lying at the point of death at his home.

A bulletin from Yokohama says that in a fight near Ping Yang, preceding which last 13 killed and 62 wounded and the Chinese had 120 killed.

William O. Devey, for many years president of the Indiana Paper company and one of the oldest paper manufacturers in the West, died at South Bend, Ind.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week amounted to 40,468 tons, against 46,350 for the preceding week and 36,981 for the corresponding week of last year.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.25
19 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Apricots	.25
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.25
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.95	16 lbs. Large, Flat Cooking Raisins for	.25
28 bars Victor Soap for	.95	1 box Santa Claus Soap	.90
10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.55	25 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.90
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.35		

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Eggs Pimas, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can | 15c | Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can | 18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. The Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

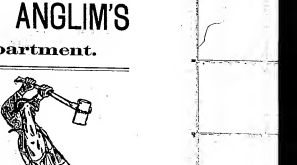
1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	18c
1 lb " " " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	23c
1 lb " " " "	30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	25c
1 lb " " " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	28c
1 lb " " " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	33c

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

Grocery Department.

Before it snows,
You may need one of our



Rushford Wagons.

They are
Made of . . . .

Good Timber,

And it is . . . .

Bone Dry.

They stand the wear and tear of good heavy work, and run light. As soon as it snows you will want a

SET OF BOBS OR A NICE CUTTER.

We will have some of the finest you ever saw here soon, and you should call and see them. They are fine enough for anyone to ride in, and so cheap anyone can afford to have one.

We are also selling

DIAMOND FEED MILLS and VICTORY FANNING MILLS.

And other sensonable goods, very low. We deliver promptly

COAL AND WOOD.

Leave your orders early in the day.

MERIT WINS

LARSEN, CARPENTER & CO.,

Broadway and Robert Sts., Crookston.

CROOKSTON

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We draw all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay good price for black sheep, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coat and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of old furs.

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Abstracters of Title, Loans, Real Estate and Insurance.

N. B. FARM LOANS a specialty. Terms three to five years. Lowest rate of interest, payable annually at our office.

CHOICE FARM LANDS for sale cheap, on terms to suit purchaser.

Office: Robert Street CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

Devoted to the Welfare of Polk County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address outside of Polk County. If out-side of Crookston 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $1 per annum to any address.

THE Sunday edition of the Minneapolis Tribune was the handsomest paper ever issued in that city. As a holiday number it takes the whole bakery.

IS the speaker-ship contest Gibbs appears to be in the lead at present but—keep your eye on Van Sant. He will come pretty near being a winner at the slow down.

CHIEF JUSTICE GILFILLAN died on Sunday after a brief illness. He had not been in the very best of health during the past fall. He was one of the leading minds of the age and will be missed in our state.

ONE candidate for engrossing clerk of the house, N. H. Ingersoll, of the Brainard Dispatch, ought to get there. No more faithful worker in the cratt than he, and no one more deserving of consideration from the party. However, the most deserving do not always get the loaves and fishes. We trust, however, that in this case N. H. will make the riffle.

A RED HOT ROAST.

That was a red hot roast that W. W. Erwin administered to the Cleveland administration, while summing up for the defense in the Van Leuven pension case. Mr. Erwin is a master of invective, and he roasted to the queen's taste Cleveland's spy system, which costs the government more to carry on than it would to pay all the pensions that are justly due.

THE speakership situation this week seems to indicate that ex-senator Van Sant has made substantial gains and seems to have an excellent fighting chance. While Gibbs would without a doubt make a good speaker, he is no better man than Van-Sant, and has already been honored with that position. Capt. Van Sant is a hustler from way back, one of the best men in the legislative body to convene next month, and should he be chosen, would at once take rank among the very best that has ever served in that capacity. No better man could be found in that body than Sam R. Van Sant.

He Did Right.

There has been some kicking on the action of Gov. Nelson in the following case, and the Pioneer Press has the following explanation which shows that Governor Nelson was in the right of it:

"Gov. Nelson says with reference to the pardoning of George Miller, of Otter Tail county, who was convicted of violating the game law in killing a deer out of season, that after careful inquiry he found that Miller was an old soldier in destitute circumstances and ignorant of the law of the state. In view of these circumstances and the fact that he killed the deer only a few days after the closing of the season, the governor thinks he was justified in granting the pardon."

Of the new McIntosh movement for county division the Fertile Journal says:

"The latest division movement is being made by the McIntosh town boomers. Their latest scheme is to have a county of 24 townships cut off and of course with McIntosh as the county seat. Fertile is counted in with the new county. This division would not have the remotest show of carrying and is only throwing chaff to the wind. The people of McIntosh should profit by their past experience and get together and work on the only plan that will carry. A word to the wise is sufficient."

The following interesting item concerning a Crookston minister appears in the Moorhead News of Thursday: Rev. H. W. Fraser left last evening for Crookston, his brother wiring him to come last night without fail. Mr. Fraser had intended to leave here this morning at 4 o'clock for his old home, as previously stated in the News, and this urgent call somewhat disconcerted him and will delay him at least a day. His brother is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Crookston and is engaged to Miss Estelle Demars. It is surmised that the call has some connection with this interesting event of the near future. Miss Demars has been teaching school at Fergus Falls, and has been offered to give it up on account of the serious illness of her mother, who lives at Hallock.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

OUR PROSPECTS.

THE JOURNAL has it upon undoubted authority that a large colony of Dunkards are headed this way, to arrive next spring to purchase land and make their homes in Polk county. There is already a colony of these people in North Dakota and they are said to be a very desirable class of people, sober, industrious and upright—just the people that will add to the wealth and importance of a country; just the class this country needs. These people are said to be financially able to buy farms and pay the cash for them, also able to provide for themselves until they can raise a crop and will not have to run in debt for machinery and such things, nor depend upon some store-keeper to supply them with groceries and provisions "until after I thresh." Aside from this sign of the times, there has been quite a good many transfers of farms to people who have come to make their home here during the past fall and winter so far. While there has not been a great flourish of arms about this, many sales have been quietly made. And then, too, the prospects all point unquestionably to a far better year next year for farmers and laboring men, so that as a whole the prospects for the coming year are better this year than they were a year ago at this time. Notwithstanding the extremely hard times of the year of 1894, collectors report a better average of collections than before for several years, and many farmers whom we know are able to say this fall for the first time in years: "I am entirely out of debt." Everything considered, we have every reason to be hopeful—more so than in sometime before.

Start a Pork Factory.

While we are figuring on how to build up a city we should not lose sight of the fact that a pork packing industry would go a long way toward furnishing a market that would be of great benefit to farmers in this vicinity. Such an industry should be encouraged, even if it should require a bit of a bonus to do it. Crookston ought to find a ready market for all the pork that can be raised in this vicinity.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK.

It is urged in some high quarters of Democratic influence that, while their brief term of authority remains, the Democrats should make haste to enact a severer specific reform in the tariff which they have just put into operation. These amendments would be in the main take the form of separate bills adding various articles of raw material to the free list, and would deal particularly with sugar, coal and lumber. It is argued that if this could be accomplished, the tariff would be left in a position which neither party could well alter for a period of years. The principal argument against such a reopening of tariff legislation lies in the sensitiveness of the long-suffering business community. Consumers and trade are shaping themselves to the new order of things, and do not want to be disturbed even in the slightest measure by further tariff changes. It is to be believed that Congress will respect this unanimous sentiment that pervades the business world, and will not attempt to alter the existing tariff except as regards a few typographical errors and other minor inadvertances.—From "The Progress of the World," December Review of Reviews.

The Review of Reviews for December brings to the attention of its readers a remarkable state of things in South American international relations. It has been known for years that Great Britain has persistently encroached on territory belonging to the little republic of Venezuela; but few Americans have been aware of the extent of these encroachments. The editor of the Review of Reviews asserts that England is now occupying a vast region which only a few years ago she acknowledged to belong to Venezuela, and that in fact she has no lawful claim to any territory whatever west of the Essequibo River, although she has acquired the coast line as far west as the Orinoco. The editor's charges seem to be supported by the statements of reliable English publications; the Cyclopedia of Geography, for example, computed the area of British Guinea a few years ago as 60,000 square miles, while the present area is given as 109,000 square miles by all British statistical works, although there have been no cessions to England in that region. As Great Britain has refused arbitration of the points in dispute, the Review of Reviews advocates the appointment of a joint commission by the United States, Mexico and the South American republics to investigate Venezuela's claims, and that such as may appear well founded be sustained by the United American powers against England.

ANY GOOD MAN.

Will be Supported by Mr. McInnes in Preference to Washburn.

(St. Paul Dispatch.)

"If they will bring up some good man besides Washburn for the senate I must certainly support him," said Representative-elect Neil McInnes, of Duluth, at the Merchants this morning. "Washburn may be a good man and I have nothing personal against him, but we have a number of good men in this state who would like to be senator, and if I looks to me as though six years was long enough for one man. If we are to give all our senators from twelve to eighteen years we will cut off the ambitions of many man just about fitted for the position and just as deserving of it as the one who holds it."

It seems after all that John J. Furlong will not sit in the next legislature. On the face of the returns he was supposed to be elected by a majority of one or two, but a recount shows that his opponent got there by 13 majority. This gives the Republicans one more in the house and the Pops one less—though Furlong is a simon pure Democrat all right enough.

The following from the Wadena Journal has our hearty approval: "The Journal is only too glad to say a word in commendation of David Ramaley, of St. Paul, expert state printer, who is a candidate for reappointment. Mr. Ramaley's most competent; he is a veteran in the printing trade, and is a gentleman whom it is a delight to know. We hope he may continue in the office, for he cannot be surpassed."

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Grand Army of the Republic occupies the most unique position of any society now in existence in that its ranks can never be recruited except by enlisting some old soldier who for some reason or other has never joined and when, in a few years, that noble band whose efforts preserved the nation created by Washington and his noble army of patriots has passed away the Grand Army will cease to exist. But its work can be taken up and carried on by the Sons of Veterans, an organization no less honorable, no less useful. In view of the fact of the rapid decadence of the Grand Army, the Sons should redouble their efforts to recruit their ranks because it will not be many years now when their order will be all there is left of the Grand Army. Every young man who is eligible should take just pride in this matter and enroll his name on the muster roll of the order and all who have done so should awake to renewed vigor in the great work their fathers began.

WHOLESOME RESULTS.

Blunders and misfortunes followed one another thick and fast. Organized labor to some extent declared that it bore a grudge against the Democratic administration on the ground of its policy in the great railroad strikes. The independent voters of the east had various causes of their own for believing that the defeat of the Democrats would be salutary. So there arose a great tidal wave which swept the whole country, excepting only some portions of the South where the action and reaction of public opinion are never sensitively registered by means of the ballot box. The result as a whole is encouraging, because it has demonstrated in a hundred ways a revival of intelligent interest in politics, and a capacity on the part of the American people to recognize moral issues and to demand higher and better things in public life and affairs. And this clear verdict for purer politics has been expressed in such a manner that no one has mistaken it as merely the victory of one party over another. The effect will be to put both parties on their good behavior. The Republicans are not boastful, for they have learned by very recent experience that their use of power will be held to strict account.—From "The Progress of the World." December Review of Reviews.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

THE NEW YEAR.

Upon the threshold of the year which divides the old from the new it is well to pause and ask ourselves: "What have we accomplished for good during the year that has past and gone? Has the world been better for my having lived in it and wherein has it been so?" The merchant, the business man carefully looks over his books to ascertain his financial standing—to see if he has made a loss or a gain and how much? It was never the intention of that wise Creator that mankind should be wholly absorbed with the financial side of life. His is a higher, nobler destiny, capable of higher enjoyments than wealth alone can give, and his duties are not circumscribed within the narrow limits of moneygetting. As man is immortal he should not allow the cares of this life to rob him of the joys that pertain to the higher—the better life. He is surrounded in this world with the sorrows and the distress incident to humanity, and it is a part of that higher life to do all in his power to alleviate as much of it as he may. Man is also a social animal and owes a debt to his fellow man that in order to fulfill his higher nature it is incumbent upon him to pay. Every man born into this world has a duty to perform, has a mission to fulfill and he must true to his high destiny if the year that has passed and gone into history has no noble deed to credit up to him, no act of self-denial by which a fellow being was made happier, was made better. Sometimes it is very little that we may do yet that little a vast deal more than we will spend the time from the all-absorbing money-getting habit to do. Earthly joys, earthly honors are few and transitory and as nothing compared with the great eternity that just beyond this life. Happy we if we can realize this and live for it.

Special Notice

Is drawn to the fact that on Tuesdays in December the Northern Pacific will run Pullman tourist upholstered sleeping cars from Crookston to St. Paul, making direct connection with daylight trains having parlor car from St. Paul to Chicago, and making direct connection there for Canadian points. Only $1.00 for a double lower berth in tourist sleeping car.

For more detailed information regarding the above, call on any Northern Pacific ticket agent, or Larry Mathews, traveling passenger agent Grand Forks, C. E. Lang, traveling passenger agent, Winnipeg, or Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn. 31tf

CANADIAN EXCURSIONS.

Between November 20th and December 31st, 1894, you can go from points in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Montreal and principle points in Ontario for

$40.00

for the round trip. These tickets will be sold from stations as far west as Jamestown, N. D., on the main line, and at all stations on the Jamestown and Northern branch and at all stations between Winnipeg Junction and Emerson, Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage La Prairie, and will be good for 90 days from date of sale.

Sale of Tickets.

From Manitoba points, Nov. 20th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive. From northern Minnesota and North Dakota points, Nov. 20th, 27th, Dec. 4th and Dec. 10th, daily to Dec. 31st, inclusive.

Limit of tickets will be extended upon certain conditions, which information you can obtain from your ticket agents.

Flax Seed for Sale.

We have in our hands for sale about 150 bushels of flax that we will sell at full prices. The call for flax seed next spring will no doubt send the price up to $2 or in that vicinity and those who contemplate sowing flax would do well to secure the seed while it can be had at full prices. Enough for an acre or two of flax for seed to more than exhaust the supply yet on hand. Call at this office and see sample.

K. C. Latta & Co., druggists of Paton, Iowa, write the Heller Proprietary Co., of Blair, Neb., as follows: "Gents—For several years we have been selling your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup upon a guarantee to refund money in all cases where it failed to benefit. Your claims for this excellent remedy have been fully verified, for I have yet to receive the first complaint." F. L. Kermott, Crookston, and guarantees it. We hereby promise to refund all money paid us for Haller's remedies if you are not benefitted by their use. These remedies consist of Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Australian Salve, Pain Paralyzer, Sarsaparilla and Burdock, Condition Powders, Barb Wire Liniment, Corn Cure and Little Germ Pills, and are absolutely guaranteed by us. You take no chances. F. L. Kermott, Druggist.

PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The preserves of the spoilsmen grow narrower from time to time, and the civil service reformers have never had better reason for encouragement and for renewed effort than they find in the existing situation. The election in New York is destined to result in the introduction of business-like methods into most of the departments of state administration while the overwhelming defeat of Tammany in New York City, means a complete reorganization of the whole municipal service in strict accordance with the merit system and the principles of a sound and economical municipal administration. In other parts of the country the elections have tended to promote the views of those who are severe critics of our pernicious American system of using public offices as private and party spoils. The public temper so displayed in this election will strengthen the hands of all workers for a sound public service.—From "The Progress of the World," December Review of Revies.

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in warm, double windowed, vestibuled trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, more than 14,000 feet high, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba or write for rates and particulars to Chas S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. [31-38]

You Should Get It.

Should get what? Why, The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisedly in saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—would not to us mean knowledge believed for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, Word and Works. This unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, industrial and domestic subjects, should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription only $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Special

To those who wish a fine illustrated monthly magazine at a price that anyone can afford, we make the following unparalleled offer until Jan. 1st, 1895.

Until above date we will receive subscriptions to the

Polk County Journal and Peterson Magazine

combined for about the price of the JOURNAL alone. Thus you can secure the

Polk County Journal, $1.50
Peterson Magazine, - $1.00
$2.50

for only

$1.75

If you want some excellent reading, fine illustrations, and the news of the day, you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass.

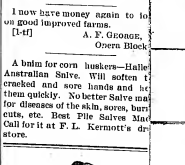
Address,

THE JOURNAL,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

"Thrice Blessed" commodations is no kind to-day. But go is not enough for the traveling public who are used to luxury when they are at home. They must have the best and up in this country why we say Duet we mean "The North Western Line."—Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis.

I now have money again to lo on good improved farms.
[1-tf] A. F. GEORGE,
Ozern Block

A balm for corn huskers—Hallet Australian Salve. Will soften the cracked and sore hands and heal them quickly. No better Salve made for diseases of the skin, sores, burns cuts, etc. Best Pile Salves Made. Call for it at F. L. Kermott's drug store.



DON'T WAIT

For a Cold to Run into Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

Check it at Once

—WITH—

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, very painful to endure and troubling me day and night, for nine weeks, in spite of numerous remedies. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours, I was relieved of the tickling in my throat. Before I finished the bottle, my cough was nearly gone. I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

S.S.S.

Heals Running Sores, Cures the Serpent's Sting.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In all its stages conquered completely eradicated by S. S. S. Old sores, ulcers and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. Send for valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment free.

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SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.

Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.

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SHROPSHIRE RAMS

8 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES

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F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109, Crookston, Minn.

Matchless Bargains in Men's Suits!

Low Prices that Make the People Smile.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 33⅓ TO 50% ON MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 and $18.00 MEN'S SUITS

STILL SELLING AT **$10.00**

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT THESE VALUES.

MAIN STREET. C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

Norman Mann is away off in Canada for a holiday visit.

Hon. Geo. R. Roberts was down from Stephens last week.

Mrs. Bert Bivins, of Argyle, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

R. G. Woodman offers a bed room set to any couple who will get married in his show window.

Senator H. Burkhardt came up from Wabasha last week on a business trip of a week's duration.

H. C. Misner and wife came down from Euclid, last Thursday, to attend the entertainment at the opera house.

Miss Sarah Brevick is up from Minneapolis visiting her sisters, Mrs. Fred Anderson and Miss Bessie Brevick.

So far this winter we have had no very cold weather to speak of. December weather has been especially very fine

Asst. chief engineer Hoagland was in the city on Friday looking at the work on the new steel bridge over Sixth street.

Sheriff Grundysen went to Stillwater last week with James Stark, who was sentenced to a term in the prison for larceny.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mix, last week, on their way back from a visit to Hallock.

Chief Ryan was over from Grand Forks last week looking for a sneak thief named Andrew Peterson. He found his man and took him back to the Forks.

The daughter of Osmund Osmundson, Miss Carrie, was married at the family residence at Mallory, on Wednesday evening, of last week, to John Groshang.

The remaining child of John Olstad, a four months old babe, died at Mentor last Wednesday. He lost his wife and a child only a few months previously. Mr. Olstad is indeed bereft.

Conductor Henry Murray rejoices in the arrival of a bright little girl at his house on Thursday of last week. Mother and child are doing nicely and Henry is as well as could be expected.

A. G. Gallasch, president of the Thief River Falls bank, is attending to business in the city this week.

Mr. Hubert Ward, who came up from Ada not long since to bury his wife has been very ill ever since he returned home, so much so that his life has been despared of.

The revival meetings that were held at the Baptist church every evening last week were so successful that it was concluded to continue them this week; Rev. McDermid conducts them.

From tillage to market, Farm, Stock and Home suggests, directs, cautions and aids the farmer more than any other agricultural paper we know of. We send it and the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL one year for only $1.50. [36-40]

Comrade H. C. Bovilck was up from Fertile last week. He had been on a trip to Red River and came in by way of Fisher. He is in the collection business and finds collections better than he would think they could be after such a season's crop and prices.

Rube Allyn did not have a very large audience at the opera house on Thursday evening, but the entertainment is said to have been one of the finest that has been given in this city for some time. Mr. Allyn is especially fine in his specialty work and the audience were well pleased.

Hugh Thompson was the successful bidder for the city bonds, the council, at the adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening, accepting his bid, which was par less a commission of $50. This is as it should be, according well with the principle of patronizing home industry every time.

If any of our readers have failed to get satisfactory profits from horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, bees, fruits, grain or vegetables, they should commence at once and read every number of the Farm, Stock & Home during the coming year. If ordered in connection with this paper its cost will not be felt. [36-40]

The most sanguine expectations of all who predicted snow for Saturday night were doomed to disappointment. Every indication pointed to it and yet it did not snow. The first winter month almost gone and still no snow—no cold weather to speak of. It is tough upon the clothing men and upon the wood and coal dealer, but the poor man can stand the racket pretty well, thank you. He feels as though he could stand this sort of thing all winter very well.

Wm. Hooper went out to the town of Knute last week to get a car-load of iron-wood poles for fire-wood.

Our combination offer with Farm, Stock and Home should not be overlooked. A year's subscription to the grand agricultural paper means a 384 page volume, size 11½ by 15 inches, that to any farmer is well worth $5.00, yet we give it and this paper one year for only $1.50. [36-40]

Deputy Sheriff Marvin Losey, together with A. Buckingham, will start a bank at Twin Valley, in Norman county, as soon as Losey's term expires, Jan. 1st. The boys are A 1 business men and no doubt will do well down there, as Twin Valley is a thriving point, with a good country around it. The JOURNAL wishes them success.

S. B. Palmer was up from Lockheart last week chatting with friends and attending to other business. S. B. is very much interested in hog-raising and is trying to find out how to raise them without any expense, as he thinks that in order to make pork at a profit that is about what will have to be done. His idea is a clover patch in the summer for hogs and the slaughter house before cold weather sets down too heavy.

Andrew Thoraldson, one of the crowd that left last fall with Rev. Sangstad for Bella Coola, arrived in the city last week, glad to get back to civilization. He gives a dismal account of the condition of things at New Norway, and from his story one would infer that all who went would be glad to get back if they were able to do so, and no doubt many will succeed in doing so. It seems that they did not find such an Eden as they thought they would.

No farmer in this country should fail to take his local paper and at least one agricultural journal. No matter how many papers he is now getting his list should not be considered complete if it does not contain the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and that excellent agricultural paper, the Farm, Stock and Home published at Minneapolis, Minn., both of which can be had one year for the small sum of $1.50. [36-40]

John Kyle got a notion into his head last week that he knew "where, oh, where his little dog (had) gone," so John went to Gentilly, but only to find that he didn't know, for the dog he found, although a stolen dog by the way, was not his very own; how-be-it John brought the dog back and restored him to his rightful owner. This habit of stealing dogs that some have very much in

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 15, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.	LADIES' LIST.
Allison Frank	Lacron Louisa
Bieghorn C.	Pennant Kaila
Hogan W. R.	Zuker Marguerite
John A. P.	
Lee Lamite	
Malik Ole G.	
Thorson Axel	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [36-tf]

Sheriff-elect Andrew Steenerson has appointed Arthur Tooplis, of Red Lake Falls, his deputy. Mr. Tooplis is competent to fill the position creditably and he will undoubtedly do so.

The Ada Post will indulge in a campfire next Saturday evening, to which the boys of the Col. Cobham Post are invited, as many of them as can make it convenient to attend. The department commander and the junior vice commander are expected, and all who go can expect to have a grand, good time.

Sheriff-elect Andrew Steenerson will have his office at No. 6 north Main street, in the building that has been so long occupied by Eli with his insurance business, just as soon as he is inaugurated on Jan. 1st. He has his office nicely papered up and painted and seems determined to give unto the sheriff's office as cheerful an aspect as the circumstances will admit.

The Columbia Desk Calendar.

For ten years the desk calendar issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company has held a unique place among business helpers. Each daily leaf during that time has taught its quiet lesson of the value of better roads and outdoors exercise, and especially the benefits of bicycling. The calendar for 1895, which is just issued, is even brighter than its predecessors in appearance, as clever artists have added dainty silhouette and sketch to the usual wise and witty contributions that have before give this popular calendar its charm. It can be had for five 2-cent stamps from the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., or from any Columbia bicycle agency.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

VIGORINE cures nervousness, nut quivers, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Young men will regain their manhood, old men will renew their youthful vigor by using "VIGORINE." Absolutely Guaranteed to cure. Carries results. Less, Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, all effects of abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a substitute on you because he makes more profit. Insist on having VIGORINE or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, by mail, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00, with our Written Guarantee to cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by all local druggists. Address PERFECT MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by P. L. Kermott.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

SACRIFICE SALE!!

From now till Xmas Evening we will give our PATRONS

GREATER BARGAINS!

Than ever before. We want if possible to

CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Before the Holidays. Price is no object; the Goods must go Regardless of COST.

A. HOLMBOE.

The People's Store, opp. Post Office.

Grand Combination Offer

Unprecedented in the History of Journalism.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has made special arrangements with the publishers of the New York

Morning Advertiser and Sunday Advertiser

Whereby We can furnish the

JOURNAL

and both of the above papers to a limited number of subscribers for one year for

$3.00

A first-class metropolitan newspaper by mail every day and

THE JOURNAL, FOR$ 3.00

The most liberal offer of the age.

THE MORNING ADVERTISER

A bright eight and ten page daily, containing all the news and special features of interest to every reader, including a full Special market and financial reports. The best sporting page in the land. An absolutely clean and wholesome home newspaper.

THE SUNDAY ADVERTISER,

From twenty to forty pages of latest news, sparkling special articles and literary. A model, high-class metropolitan Sunday paper.

Think over the proposition and send in your subscription at once.

REMEMBER ! ! REMEMBER ! !

This Offer will Shortly be Withdrawn.

RE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE MORNING AND SUNDAY ADVERTISER FOR ONE YEAR IS

FOUR DOLLARS.

By This Offer You Get It For Virtually

$1.50.

Sample Copies of the Advertiser can be seen at the Journal Office.

[35—tf]

THE ADVERTISERS FOR 1895.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Highest Class.

Commercial Advertiser.

Established 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest evening newspaper. Subscription price, $6.00.

Morning Advertiser.

Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, $3.00 per year.

Sunday Advertiser.

New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2 cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 36 pages. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

A AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The ADVERTISERS have no superior.

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.

Address THE ADVERTISER, 29 Park Row, New York.

[36—tf]

Freight and Passenger Traffic.

The total number of tons of freight moved by the railroads in Minnesota in 1894 was 16,293,084; the same for 1893 was 19,695,446, a decrease for 1894 of 2,162,403 tons.

The total number of passengers carried in Minnesota in 1894 was 6,048,841, as against 8,121,471 in 1893, showing a decrease in the number of passengers for 1894 of 2,072,630.

Only one passenger was killed in Minnesota during the year 1894, and 40 were injured in train accidents; in 1893 3 passengers were killed and 115 injured.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

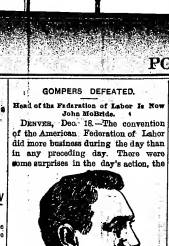
BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINTI.

GOMPERS DEFEATED.

Head of the Federation of Labor Is Now John McBride.

DENVER, Dec. 18.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor did more business during the day than in any preceding day. There were some surprises in the day's action, the



PRESIDENT M'BRIDE.

most important of them being the defeat of President Gompers for re-election.

The selection of Indianapolis as national headquarters was also in line with the idea of a general revolution in the Federation. It was a declaration by the Western delegates that they propose hereafter to control the organization. P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia was elected vice president; James Dundan, Baltimore, second vice president; Ar. McGrath, Boston, secretary, and John B. Lennon, treasurer.

GILFILLAN DEAD.

Minnesota's Chief Justice Passes Away at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 17.—James Gilfillan, chief justice of the state supreme court, died Sunday morning at 6:04. He was in his 65th year. He had been confined to his house for about two months. For a long time it was supposed that his indisposition was but temporary, and the result of overwork. During the last few weeks, however, a serious disease of the liver became apparent to his physician, the true nature of which seems to be a mystery. The presence of all his family consoled his latter days.

Judge Gilfillan was born in Bannockburn, Scotland, Nov. 9, 1829. His parents removed with him to New York in 1830, and there he received an academic education. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar. The same year he began the practice of law in Buffalo. In January, 1857, he arrived in St. Paul. He has been chief justice since 1875.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

The Canadian Premier Expired at Windsor Castle After a Privy Council Meeting.

WINDSOR, Eng., Dec. 14.—Sir John Thompson, the Canadian prime minister, expired at Windsor after the meeting of the privy council, at which he was sworn in as a member.

After the privy council meeting Sir John adjourned with the minister and others to luncheon. Shortly after this he became suddenly ill and expired almost immediately.

It transpired during the evening that Sir John has long been a sufferer from heart disease, and to his fatty degeneration. Among his colonial friends in London his death did not come with as much surprise as it did elsewhere, as among his friends his heart trouble was known.

CHIEF GALL DEAD.

He Was a Leading Participant of the Custer Massacre.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 14.—The death of Gall, one of the noted Sioux chiefs, is reported from Standing Rock. He was next to Sitting Bull in rank of chiefs. His death resulted from a general breaking down. Gall was an active chief in command of the Indians in the Custer massacre, 20 years ago, and was quite old at the time of his death.

CHIEF GALL.

TWO INSTANTLY KILLED.

Result of a Boiler Explosion in a Wisconsin Mill.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 17.—A boiler at Wiley & Co.'s flour mill exploded. John Reindell, engineer, aged 65, and Joseph Kreuzer, aged 30, were instantly killed. Several persons passing were struck by a flying derrick, but none were seriously injured. The damage to the mill amounts to $10,000, insured.

WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

Man Shot by the Council Bluffs Bank Clerk Are Doing Well.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Dec. 17.—C. A. Cromwell of Minneapolis and F. D. Hayden of Chicago, Fidelity agents who were shot by Bank Clerk Huntington, who then committed suicide, are no worse and will probably recover. An inquest will be held late in the afternoon. The whole matter is being carefully investigated by the police.

Robert Louis Stevenson Dead.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 16.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that the novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, died suddenly of apoplexy. He has been in ill health for some time.

Debs Will Appeal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Eugene V. Debs and his associates on the boycott directors of the A. R. U. will take action to appeal from the jail sentence of Judge Woods early this week. This was decided upon at a meeting of their counsel.

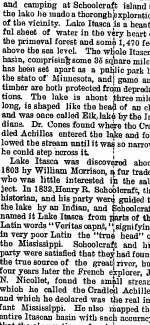
CRADLED ACHILLES.

THE TINY RIVULET THAT DEVELOPS INTO THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Elliott Cones' Recent Observations on the True Source of the Father of Waters—Six Miles From Lake Itasca the Great River Rises From the Ground.

Dr. Elliott Cones, the somewhat eccentric ornithologist, scientist and theorophist, recently visited the headwaters of the Mississippi river and confirmed the previous report of Nicollet and Brower that the real source of the Father of Waters is the Cradled Achilles, a small stream that rises from springs about six miles from Lake Itasca and flows into the lake. An attempt was recently made by Captain Glazier to show that the real source of the Mississippi was a small lake he modestly named Lake Glazier, but Dr. Cones has verified in the minutest particulars the observations of Nicollet and Brower.

Starting at Deer lake, Itasca county, Minn., Dr. Cones proceeded up the river to Lake Itasca in a birch bark canoe. He rounded the lake after his days' pad-



DR. ELLIOTT CONES.

dling through an unbroken wilderness, and camping at Schoolcraft island in the lake he made a thorough exploration of the vicinity. Lake Itasca is a beautiful sheet of water in the very heart of the primeval forest and some 1,470 feet above the sea level. The whole Itascan basin, comprising some 35 square miles, has been set apart as a public park by the state of Minnesota, and game and timber are both protected from depredations. The lake is about three miles long, is shaped like the head of an elk and was once called Elk lake by the Indians. Dr. Cones found where the Ojibwa Indians entered the lake and followed the stream until it was so narrow he could step across it.

Lake Itasca was discovered about 1820 by William Morrison, a fur trader who was little interested in the subject. In 1832 Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, and his party were guided to the lake by an Indian, and Schoolcraft named it Lake Itasca from parts of the Latin words "Veritas caput," signifying in very poor Latin the "true head" of the Mississippi. Schoolcraft and his party were satisfied that they had found the true source of the great river, but four years later the French explorer, J. N. Nicollet, found the still source which he called the Cradled Achilles and which he declared was the real infant Mississippi. He also mapped the entire Itascan basin with such accuracy that the observations of subsequent explorers merely confirmed ever point he made concerning the region. One of the oldest facts concerning the source of the great river is that the Mississippi flows due north for 50 miles before beginning its general rush southward the gulf of Mexico, some 2,655 miles distant.

Not many years ago another complete survey of the Itascan region was made by Hon. J. V. Brower under the auspices of the Minnesota State Historical society, and through the efforts of the society the state was induced to preserve the interesting region in its natural state by reserving it for a state park.

"The whole subject," says Dr. Cones, "was befogged and thrown into confusion by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake, which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter he produced a distorted map which certainly imposed on the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. My recent investigations have verified the observations of Nicollet and Brower, and I walked along the bed of the stream termed the infant Mississippi by Captain Glazier and walked dry shod, for the stream was dried up."

Dr. Cones' statements carry decided weight for the reason that he ranks high among the scientists of the United States. He was born in Pennsylvania, N. H., Sept. 9, 1843, and was graduated from Columbian university an A. B. in 1861 and an M. D. in 1863. He then served a year in hospital work in Washington. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States army, and while on duty in Arizona made valuable researches concerning the natural history of the region. In 1872 he did valuable work as surgeon and naturalist of the United States northern boundary survey commission, and in 1875 he was secretary and naturalist of the geological and geographical survey of the territories. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1877, and belongs to nearly all the important scientific societies of the United States and Europe. He has written many books on ornithology, zoology and kindred subjects, contributed 40,000 words and six years' work to the Century Dictionary and at last year's meeting of the American Ornithologists'

The King Bee

Of Railway trains in the North-west and without a superior in America is the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. It is the finest train this side of Chicago, the finest train running out of the Twin Cities and is entitled to enough for a King!"—The Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis.

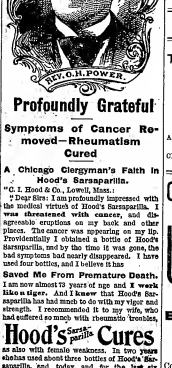
As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

Upon Receipt

of a 2-cent stamp and a request, the NORTH DAKOTA MILLING ASSOCIATION will mail to any address the celebrated **Pastry Cook Book**, prepared by M. PASTY, chef to Napoleon III and the Czar of Russia.

This is not a cook book, but a pastry book, showing how all the fancy pastry is prepared. It is a new book, just out, and should sell for fifty cents, but by arrangements with the publishers will enable us to issue the book, by about Dec. 10th, at this small cost to our friends. Address,

North Dakota Milling Ass'n, GRAND FORKS, N. D.



REV. O. H. POWER.

Profoundly Grateful

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured

A Chicago Clergyman's Faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer, and disagreeable eruptions on my body and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has cured me.

Saved Me From Premature Death.

I am now almost 79 years of age and I work like a tiger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic troubles,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as also with female weakness. In two years she has used about three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and today, for the last six months, she seems like a new being. We are

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know this way of the help obtained. With grateful acknowledgment to O. I. Hood & Co." REV. O. H. POWER, 364 Hudson St., Chicago, Illinois.

Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per box.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade-mark.

It cannot be had with any other kind.

Send a postal for a watch case opener to the Manufacturers, Illustrated Catalogue free.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

LOANS Negotiated on Real Estate, Life Insurance or any Good Security. Interest Collections a Specialty. Correspondence Solicited. Loans in all parts of the United States and Canada. Local and Foreign Exchange. Address Theodore Wiley Long and Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., or Crookston, Minn.

MILLER & FOOTE, ATTY'S-AT-LAW. McKinnon Block, Crookston, Minn.

L. E. GOSSMAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 2 Former Block CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. LeGUEE. Veterinary Surgeon. Residence and office in Jerome's Addition.

A. A. JUST, M. D. Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon OFFICE IN McKinnon Block, Crookston

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS CANNOT BE MADE FOR

$1 per Dozen

And I am not turning out cheap work.

My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

P. E. LYNNE, Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Prop. A full supply of everything kept by the trade. Cor. Broadway and Third Sts., CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

G. S. Chesterman, Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director.

(Successor to J. V. E. Wyatt.)

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY. Residence, Fifth street, opposite St. Mary's church, CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

(First Publication Thursday, Oct 25th, 1894.) (Last publication Thursday, Dec. 6th.)

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage given by James Moore, mortgagor, to John H. Van Dyke, mortgagee, dated November 14th, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Polk and state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of November, 1893, at 2:40 o'clock, P. M., in book "N" of Mortgages, on pages 532 to 534,

The amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof is the sum of six hundred seventy-one dollars, principal and interest, and seventy-five ($75) dollars attorney's fee stipulated for in said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: the southwest quarter (S. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), in township one hundred forty-nine (149) north, of range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk county and State of Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk county or his deputy, at the front door of the Polk County Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county and state, on the fifteenth day of December, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Dated October 25th, A. D. 1894.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE, Mortgagee.

C. A. Nye, Attorney for Mortgagee. [36-6t]

Morehead, Minn.

Dislikes the Bicycle.

The latest opposition to the bicycle comes from an utterly unexpected quarter—the Thames boatmen. "Shiver them bicycles; they've ruined my business! Instead of a hundred boats out on a fine Sunday, each with a young lass in the stern sheets and her beau at the oars, not 20 put out from the river. My old customers wheel over the bridges instead of rowing under them."—St. Stephen's Review.

Didn't Want Spice.

A little darker than the lamp of an Arab's tent was his name and address when he wrote to the Widower Spice.—Ram's Horn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks and Winnipeg

TO— HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

TIME SCHEDULE

Leave Crookston — For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:34 p.m.

Daily — For Grand Forks, Grafton, Brandon and Winnipeg, 3:35 a.m.

have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Hi, There!

DO YOU WANT The Choicest Cuts At Lowest Rates?

Try George Vine's New MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

Fine Block, Broadway CROOKSTON

A. C. WILKINSON, Attorney-at-Law, Practices in all the courts. Office over Fonda'ne & Anglin's store, Main St. Crookston.

Scandia-American Bank OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, $25,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Steamship Tickets Sold at Lowest Rates.

Special Attention to Collections.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

C. HENRICKSON, President
ELI SVERDRUP, Vice President
J. W. WHEELER, Cashier
A. F. HANSEN, Assistant Cashier

First National Bank CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commenced Business Oct. 1881

Paid in Capital, - - $100,00
Surplus, - - - 15,000

Interest on Certificates of Deposit.

Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. C. GERKINE, President.
WM. ANGELIN, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Angelin, Chas. Sawyer, K. D. Child
Geo. C. Gerkine, J. R. McKinnon, A. A. Miller
E. M. Walsh, Chas. E. Sawyer, W. H. Crosby

Christmas Games FREE

A FINE GAME IN EACH 1-lb. PACKAGE OF LION COFFEE, UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MANY DIFFERENT KINDS SUITABLE FOR GROWN PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

DRINK LION COFFEE AND GET ALL THESE FINE PARLOR GAMES.

If your dealer does not keep it for sale write us his name and address. We will send you prize list free.

WOOLSON SPICE CO. Toledo, O.

JEWS IN MINNESOTA.

Red Rock has a mad dog scare.

Adrian's electric light plant has been started.

St. Paul police are trying to stop false pitch auctions.

St. Paul's doll carnival was a big success, financially and otherwise.

Three Glenwood saloonkeepers were fined for selling liquor to minors.

Charles Jacobson, wanted at Mankato for forgery, was arrested in Chicago.

The funeral of Mrs. Captain Harries, who died at St. Paul, was held at Caledonia.

The grand council of Modern Woodmen has been called to meet at St. Paul Dec. 26 and 27.

There were 261 births, 182 marriages and 120 deaths in St. Paul last month. The death rate was 538.

The Estonly Harvester company of Minneapolis has made an assignment. The company will be reorganized.

Hiram Walters and Harry Whittaker were sentenced to five years each by Judge Hicks of Minneapolis for grand larceny.

Hon. C. F. Staples has withdrawn from the speakership contest without any notice or favor to any of the other candidates.

The state reformatory board has made its annual report to the governor. The institution is said to be a model of its kind, but more room is needed.

J. Fletcher Williams, ex-secretary of the Minnesota Historical society, is a mental and physical wreck and has been taken to a Milwaukee infirmary for treatment.

The property owners and business men of Red Lake Falls are offering a townsite worth $10,000 to anyone who will erect a mill of good capacity and operate it.

Additional suits involving $200,000, will soon be commenced by the state pine land investigating committee. So far $90,000 has been recovered, and suits for nearly $250,000 are pending.

A number of halfbreed Indian scouts from the White Earth Indian reservation in Minnesota, are in Washington, claiming title to a vast amount of land, which they say, has never been properly relinquished by the government.

Brigadier General Bend has completed his report for the year on the national guard of the state. There are now 20 companies in the three regiments. They had 1,203 drills during the year. The total strength is 1,900, an increase of 106 for the year.

The actions for alleged libel brought against the St. Cloud Times by Tyrrell, Palmer and Joan De Fretas, who demanded $50,000 each, have been dismissed, as plaintiffs did not appear when the cases were called at the December term of the district court.

The 33d annual convention of the Minnesota Educational association will meet at St. Paul Dec. 26 to 28. The convention will be divided into four sections, namely, county superintendents, high school, elementary and music. The regular oratorical contest will be one of the features.

Judge County of the supreme court has handed down a decision of especial interest from the fact that it declares unconstitutional that section of the general laws of 1885 exempting from seizure for debts the insurance money due beneficiaries from mutual insurance companies doing business in this state.

The report of the Minnesota fish commission to the governor makes a very favorable showing for the year. The total number of fry distributed in 1894 was 32,812,500, and the cost of maintaining hatcheries was $4,868.04, or the rate of .15 cents per 1,000. In some states the cost has been as high as 30 cents.

ALLOWED TO INTERVENE.

Northern Pacific Made a Party in the Grain Rate Case.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—Judge Kerr has handed down an important decision in the matter of the petition of the Northern Pacific Railroad company to be allowed to intervene on the appeal of the Great Northern road from an order of the State Railroad and Warehouse commission, establishing a certain freight rate for grain carried by the Great Northern. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and Omaha roads were also petitioners to be allowed to intervene.

Judge Kerr grants the petition of the Northern Pacific road to intervene, and denies the petition of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Omaha road to be accorded the same privilege. Judge Kerr's reason for discriminating in behalf of the Northern Pacific is set forth at some length in his decision, but briefly it is because the Northern Pacific is more nearly the competitor of the Great Northern road, and therefore is interested fully as much in the establishing of a grain rate in Minnesota as the Great Northern road itself.

DOUBLE DROWNING.

Prominent Young People Skate Into a Hole in the Ice.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 17.—While skating on Casey's lake in the town of Darwin, five miles from Litchfield, Miss Ellen C. Nelson, a very prominent and estimable young lady, and a young gentleman named James McRaith, were drowned by skating into a hole in the ice.

The Cruiser Ball.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—The social event of the season in Minneapolis was the cruiser ball, the proceeds of which go toward the purchase of a silver service for presentation to the cruiser Minneapolis. Besides the Minneapolis ball, a large number of St. Paul society people were present. The guests included Governor Nelson and staff.

VESSELS LOST.

Steamers Montserrat and Kewenaah Long Overdue at San Francisco.

THE CREWS NUMBERED FIFTY.

At Least Four Other Vessels Wrecked During the Recent Gale.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—That the steam colliers Montserrat and Kewenaw have been lost at sea with all on board is now considered almost a certainty. The Montserrat, from Nanaimo, and the Kewenaw, from Comox, B. C., are both seven days overdue at this port. For several days tugs and coasting steamers all along the northern coast have kept a sharp look out, but no tidings of them have been received. Both vessels were heavily loaded and the prevailing opinion is that they were lost almost together in the terrific gale that raged off Cape Flattery the night they put to sea. The Montserrat, Captain Blackburn, carried a crew of 20 men, and the Kewenaw, Captain Jenkins, also a crew of 20 men.

Other Vessels Missing.

Anxiety is also felt for the barks Germania and Columbia. The Germania, laden with coal, has been out 15 days, and the Columbia, with a cargo of lumber, sailed from Port Blakely 16 days ago. From reports received during the day it is positively known that at least four vessels were wrecked during the gale. The British ship Scottish Dales was dismasted off Cape Flattery, but was picked up by a steamer and towed into Port Townsend. The bark John Wooster was lost off Grays harbor, on the Washington coast. The schooner Garcia was wrecked off Tillamook Rock, and seven of six men are still missing. The schooner W. T. Reid was wrecked in the breakers in an attempt to cross the San Francisco bar. All the steamers and sailing craft that have reached port since the storm report terrible experiences in the gale which prevailed all along the coast north of San Francisco.

THREE WAYS TO GET OUT.

Debs and His Confreres Decide on a Course to Pursue.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—At a conference between President Debs and other American Railway union officials and their attorneys it was decided to make three separate efforts to provide escape for the ex-strike leaders from the jail sentences pronounced by Judge Woods in the contempt proceedings last Friday. The attorneys will ask a writ to secure an appeal to the supreme court, and a writ of error, and will also apply for a writ of habeas corpus. It was believed by American Railway union people here that the defendants' attorneys would meet success in at least one of three attempts to stay execution of the sentence and the opinion was freely expressed that Debs and his associates would not go to jail.

Noted Prospector Dead.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Jeff Hildreth, the prospector and promoter through whose efforts the Rainy Lake gold regions came into prominence, died at 11:30 o. m. Mr. Jeff Hildreth was 67 years of age and for 20 years had been actively engaged in mining and prospecting. He was the proprietor of the Little American mine at Rainy Lake, and was the man who located the famous Honestake mine in the Black Hills years ago.

To Improve Municipal Morals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The clergymen of this city are arranging for the organization of a movement in this city similar to the Lexow plan for the improvement of municipal morals. A union movement has been inaugurated by the local organizations of Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist ministers to take concerted action.

Credited to the Illinois Central.

STOCK CITY, Ia., Dec. 18.—The Illinois Central is believed to be backing a local company that has been organized in Monona county with the avowed purpose of building a railroad from Onawa, the terminus of the Central, to Rever Sioux, Ia., by way from there to Omaha. The Central has for a year been working quietly in this direction.

Double Drowning.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 18.—While skating on Casey's lake in the town of Darwin, five miles from Litchfield, Miss Ellen C. Nelson, a very prominent and estimable young lady, and a young gentleman named James McRaith, were drowned by skating into a hole in the ice.

Funeral of Andy Bowen.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The funeral of Andy Bowen, the local lightweight pugilist, who met his death in his fight with George Levigne Friday night was conducted from his late residence at 3 o'clock p. m. It was one of the largest funerals seen in the city for some time.

Earthquake in New York State.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Telegraphic communication from Cooymans, 19 miles south of here, tells of a shock of earthquake coming to life in the inmates in that vicinity at 8 a. m. Windows were shaken and doors rattled, but no damage is reported.

Three People Cremated.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 18.—Amos Martin's house in Windsor, this county, was destroyed by fire and three inmates burned to death. Mrs. William Ready, Millie Foleon, aged 7, and George Foleon, aged 4, were the victims.

THE FIRST LADY OF CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Budd Dislikes Society, but Loves Study, Photography and Politics.

Husband, home and study are the chief interests in life of Mrs. James H.

MRS. J. H. BUDD.

Budd, wife of the Democratic governor elected governor of California after a long, close and interesting fight. Her husband she says properly considers the greatest man on earth, and she is in thorough sympathy with his political ambition. When he conducted a buckboard campaign through his congressional district some years ago and painted "Vote for Budd" all over the district, she was with him, and she was also with him when he went to Washington later. The couple have no children, and Mrs. Budd takes entire care of their small but cosy home in Stockton. The house is a model of comfort and neatness, and there is no speck of dust in sight anywhere. As a student she is deeply engrossed in electricity, hygiene and the chemistry of food.

Before her marriage to Mr. Budd, over 20 years ago, she was Miss Ione Merrill of Stockton, and the interesting event took place immediately after Mr. Budd's graduation from the University of California. Mrs. Budd is thoroughly posted on parliamentary law, conventions and politics in general, and she is subject to political intuitions that have thus far proved well founded. Long before her husband was endeavoring to secure the gubernatorial nomination she had a presentiment that he would get it, and he got it. She also felt sure that he would be elected, and he did manage to win by a narrow margin.

In personal appearance Mrs. Budd is petite and slender, with big gray eyes, high, intelligent forehead and a mass of brown hair that she does up in the simplest possible way. She has unconventional ideas of dress, and she delights gowns she saw in Washington shocked her very much. She dresses exactly as she pleases in defiance of the mode, abhors social pomp and limits her calling list to her very intimate friends. She is very fond of amateur photography and life in the woods and is a good shot with rifle and shotgun.

LIKE LONDON'S PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Chicago's Proposed Resort Where the Poor May Be Amused and Taught.

Chicago philanthropists who are interested in the welfare of the poor are working hard to raise $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a People's palace,

REV. JOHN RUSK.

resembling the great London affair that Walter Besant has described in his novels. No definite plans for a building have yet been formulated, but the structure will doubtless be erected on the lines of the London People's palace. The building will be at least three stories high, will contain a library, reading room, amusement hall, chambers etc., and will probably be erected on the West Side of Chicago. The place will be unsectarian and will be under the Young Men's Christian association without the rules and bylaws having a tendency to keep the rougher element away.

Rev. Dr. John Rusk of the Fullerton Avenue church is one of the strong partisans of the proposed People's palace. "The palace," he says, "is not intended for poor people of both sexes who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, but who are American citizens, against the insult of rules so common to our so called charitable institutions rules that reduce them in the minds of suspects. Membership will cost but $1 a year, and no entertainment will have an admission fee above 5 cents. At the free school boys and young men will be taught trades, and girls and women will be instructed in cooking, dressmaking, physical culture and home nursing."

One of the features of the palace will be an amusement hall capable of seating 8,000 persons. Here concerts, amateur theatricals, lectures and readings will be given at the nominal admission fee of 5 cents, which will be charged for the purpose of defraying charges. The hall will also be used for dances, and Chimmie and his best girl can enjoy terpsichorean delights to their hearts' content without being subjected to the demoralizing effects of drink and questionable company. In the People's palace no drinks stronger than milk will be sold.

Three Families Murdered by People.

L. L. Hunt, a member of the Missouri legislature, says that while campaigning in St. Lawrence county he just three brothers, Canadian Frenchmen, of the name of Moss, who, with their wives and children, had just left Canada for Benson's mines and stopped over night at a hotel at Russell. The children of the three families numbered 21. It was a sight amusing to read on the hotel register: "Mr. Moss, wife and 8 children; Mr. Moss, wife and 7 children; Mr. Moss, wife and 6 children."

WHERE COTTON REIGNS.

Interesting Exhibit of the Texas Cotton Palace in Hustling Waco.

The mammoth Texas cotton palace was recently thrown open to the public in Waco, and cotton now reigns as king in the Lone Star State. He is rather a cheap king just now and is doing business on a 5 cent basis, but nevertheless thousands of his subjects are flocking to Waco daily to see him. Waco is a hustling young city in the heart of the cotton growing region of Texas. In 1888 20,000 acres in McLennan county, of which Waco is county seat, produced 20,726 bales of cotton, valued at $983,712.

The cotton palace is the creation of Waco's enterprising citizens, who built it at an expense of $250,000. The building is 400 feet long and 500 feet broad and is filled with one of the most interesting cotton, agricultural and manufacturing exhibits ever displayed. The interior decorations, pictures and statuary are nearly all constructed of the natural products of the state, and some of the pictures made of leaves and grain are works of art.

Texas has now become one of the greatest cotton growing states in the

THE WACO COTTON PALACE.

Union. Upward of 5,000,000 acres of cotton land are under cultivation, and the 1,900,000 bales raised in 1893 sold for $66,500,000, while the 900,000 tons of cotton seed, the product that enters so largely into the construction of the "pure olive oil" we use, brought $16,200,000. The cotton crop of 1893 was the worst in years, and yet Texas alone exceeded in value by the cattle interest, which was valued at $84,000,000.

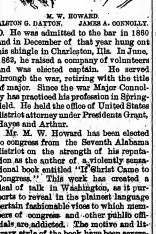
Waco is not only a great cotton growing center, but it is also a railroad center of much importance. Eight railroad lines, the Houston and Texas Central, the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, enter the city, and there are other important railroads. Waco's growth in population has been very rapid. In 1880 the city had but 7,886 people, and in 1890 the population had doubled. When the cotton palace opened recently, there were 80,000 people in the building or on the grounds. The palace is owned by a company of Waco business men, and the intention is to hold a cotton exposition within its walls every year.

NOTABLE NEW CONGRESSMEN.

Three Members Elect Who Are Interested in Fat Stock Shows.

The recent political upheaval will bring many new and striking figures into public life, while many "old political faces" will disappear from their accustomed places in the national capitol. Of the new men some already have distinguished themselves, while others are chiefly interesting as having defeated eminent statesmen whose position in public office was regarded as impregnable. Of the latter class Benjamin Alston G. Drayton, who surprised the country by defeating Chairman William L. Wilson of the ways and means committee in the Second West Virginia district. Mr. Dayton is new to national politics, and his success in congress will be watched with interest.

William M. Springer, who has been conspicuous in Washington for 14 years, is another of the Democratic leaders who will be missed from the Fifty-fourth congress. He will be succeeded by Major James A. Connolly, a Springfield lawyer. Major Connolly was born in Newark, N. J., in 1849, and was educated at the academy in Chesterville,



M. W. HOWARD. ALSTON G. DAYTON. JAMES A. CONNOLLY.

O. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and married a daughter of that pure and upright statesman, Lyman Trumbull.

Mr. Howard is only 31 years old, is over 6 feet tall and powerfully built. He is an orator and lives at Fort Payne, Ala. He was a member of the Democratic national convention of 1892, but is now a Populist.

A Big Inducement For Cash

AT

THE BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Prices Cut Down : :

To the lowest possible notch.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, new and nobby, cheaper than ever.

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, handsome, stylish and cheap.

Good Winter Caps for men and boys, 25c., and upwards.

Heavy Weight Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, $1.00.

A better one for $2.00.

Wool Shirt and Drawers, $1.25. This is a bargain.

In fact, we have cut the price on every article in the house to suit the times.

Our Fur Coats go cheaper than ever. Do not fail to see them if you are looking for a fur coat.

In fact, if you wish to save money, call on us.

Boston One-Price Clothing House

MOSSEFIN & LINDELL, Props.

NELS SWANSON

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTOR.

A Good Supply of Water Guaranteed.

Wells Drilled or Bored.

Will work by the job, by the foot or by the day.

Crookston, - Minn

C. A. FISCHER,

PRACTICAL GUNSMITH.

Repairs Guns, Revolvers, Check-Working Racks, Rostock Guns of all kinds; also Novelty Repairing. Work done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Rasmussen & Metz' Hardware Store.

Any work sent in by express or otherwise will receive special attention.

H. BURKHARDT. R. C. BURKHARDT.
Proprietor. Business Manager.

CLEVELAND HOUSE

CROOKSTON, MINN.

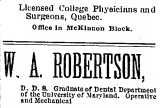
THIS HOTEL has been Enlarged and Thoroughly Overhauled. Only first class Dollar a Day House in the city. Good Sample Room in connection.

NO. 323 Main street, Crookston, Minn.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is so especially characteristic department of science, as it exerts so material an influence on the health of the organs of the body. The nerve force is the motive power of the heart and every other organ of the nerves as the motive organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the energy necessary to



assure their health. The importance, therefore, of the nerves, and many organs of the bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the following nerve specialists, the nerve system is the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels into immunocentric, while the numerous lifesustaining supply the heart, lungs and stomach. Dr. Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. D., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries and theories of his life are embodied in his new work on "The Nervous System," which contains a large amount of valuable brain and nerve food, impressed on the reader's mind all concerning and many organic difficulties arising from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these diseases is testified to by thousands in all parts of the country.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the symptoms instead of the cause of disease. The noted specialists, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. D., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries and theories of his life are embodied in his new work on "The Nervous System," which contains a large amount of valuable brain and nerve food, impressed on the reader's mind all concerning and many organic difficulties arising from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these diseases is testified to by thousands in all parts of the country.

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Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co. BANKERS,

40 AND 42 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

Bonds and Investment Securities.

Daily Financial Letter Mailed on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

"There Is No Road Like It" To public favor any Royal remedy is more than to learning. This is true, at all events, in American where intrinsic excellence is necessary to secure and retain the popular favor. The reason The Northwestern Line is one of the most popular railroads is that its service is not only always up to date but away ahead of the date. In our opinion, this is the Best Line between Chicago and the Twin Cities."—The Excursionist, Chicago.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

GRADUATE—

McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

Office in McKinnon Block.

W. A. ROBERTSON,

D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department of the University of Maryland. Operative and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, (Laughing Gas) administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OFFICE: IN McKINNON BLOCK.

G. G. HENAULT,

PRACTICAL DENTIST

Office over Times Office,

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON.

All work in my line promptly and skillfully performed.

H. STEENERSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Crookston, - Minnesota.

P. J. RUSSELL,

Attorney-at-Law

Rockitt Block, - Crookston, Minn

Money to Loan.

I have again perfected arrangements by which I am now prepared to loan money on good farms. Call at my office in the Odd Fellows block. [02tf] ALEXANDER McKINNON.

DR. PIERCE'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.

Regulate and Promote Menstruation. Cure Female Weakness. Stop Unnatural Discharges. Allay Pain. Dose small, by mail 50c. Book free. Address PERUVIAN MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Durand, Crookston.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Leaves Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west and Pacific coast etc.…….	2:32 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Brandon, and points north, etc.…….	7:02 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To the East, To the West, To the Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket reads just so—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:03 p.m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	4:00 p.m. Daily
4:30 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast Points	4:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m. Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Warren, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	9:00 p.m. Daily ex Sun.
9:00a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m. Mond. Wed. Friday
9:00 a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, Mcdonah and Fosston	6:00 p.m. Tues. Thurs.
8:35 a.m. Sat.	...Going on Fosston branch ...	7:30 p.m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Sleeping and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, routes, etc., apply to

J. H. GRIFFIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Barber Olson was taken to the hospital, last week, with typhoid fever.

Eli Steenerson is up in the woods looking after the lumbering operations of Steenerson Bros.

Crookston Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M. holds its annual election on Monday evening, Dec. 24th.

Plenty of hay upon the market these days. The warm weather seems to make rather slow sales.

Who was it who remarked that "even the sun did not dare to shine while the grand jury was in session."

Peter Becker and family leave for California this week. They go to visit relatives there, and may conclude to remain permanently.

More evergreen trees than you ever saw before were brought to town last week and this. It must be that there will be Christmas trees galore this year.

Pork is coming in quite freely and sells for five cents per pound. A good packing house here would make at least a cent's difference right now.

The elevator at Holmes Station took fire on Saturday about noon and was entirely consumed with about 12,000 bushels of wheat. It caught from the office stove and lack of facilities for fighting fire made it impossible to save the building.

Cancer or Tumor Agents. $75 Cancer or Tumor Agents. $75 a week to agents. Sample free. Regal Chill Worker, Worthington, Minn. Agent at Kandiyohi county cleared $1,000 in 1893. Write quick. Address as above. Mention this paper. Agent at Kandiyohi county cleared $1,000 in 1893. Write quick. Address as above. Mention this paper.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Cor. 8th St., Columbus, O.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

E. M. McCaslin was up from Edna on Tuesday.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to JOURNAL readers.

The Great Northern train was an hour or so late on Monday evening.

The Northern Pacific train was about an hour late on Monday evening.

See our offer to send you a daily and a weekly paper for 1895 for only three dollars.

Wm. Anglim went to St. Paul on Monday evening, returning on Thursday morning.

The city has men at work repairing the sawar under the railroad track at its outlet.

J. S. LaDue, wife and daughter were up from Fertile on Monday, returning home in the evening.

Sheriff Grundysen went down to Stillwater on Sunday evening with the prisoners, Decker and Pally.

The general manager's car was attached to No. 4 last night. Chief Engineer Miller was one of the party.

E. D. Childs returned from the Dalrymen's meeting this week and went out to Fosston on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. C. Cowling, who has been very ill is said to be very much better, and her early restoration to health is now confidently expected.

Prof Sigurd Jordhag came in from Detroit last week and will skirmish around and secure'ong to raise a class in German and Norwegian language.

Permature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

J. E. Ostrom came over from Grand Forks on Monday's train and took Tuesday's train on the cannonball route for his home in Warren. He has been in the hospital at the Forks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Woodham left for Fergus Falls on Monday evening summoned by news announcing the death of Mr. Woodham's nephew, Nathan Woodham which sad event occurred on Sunday.

Some of the boys do be getting great fun skating on the river in those days—and evenings. It has been just cold enough to keep the ice in good condition and not snow enough to bother any.

Mrs. Geo. O. Buhn has been suffering for some time with a trouble that seemed to baffle the best efforts of the physicians, and on Monday the discovery was made that she is suffering from a tumor.

A. A. Buckingham and family returned from a visit to Park River, on Monday evening, and on Thursday evening Mr. B. left for Twin Valley, where he is soon to be engaged in the banking business with M. Losey.

M. B. McClellan, representing the paper house of McClellan Bros., of Minneapolis was in the city on Monday looking up the paper trade. Mac's genial countenance is as welcome as a Juneshower in August.

Rev. R. H. Battey reports that the new depot at Mentor is completed and ready for business. Says that Mentor several new houses have been put up since he was out there last and the village wears a cheerful business-like aspect.

Two skaters on the river on Monday night tried to pass each other on the same track. The shock of the collision could be heard 'steen miles—they both saw nineteen million stars and when last heard from Joe Boos was hunting for Dr. Dunlop.

Grand Army boys should turn out at the Post meeting, to-morrow evening, to welcome the Junior Vice Commander, who will be in attendance. It is said that Adj't. Gen. J. K. Merry will also be here. Let'ull turn out.

Martin Lilly returned from the woods on Tuesday night. Says the business is going on in great shape in the lumber camps. The company intends to bank 17,000,000 feet. Further this winter, which will keep things hing at the mill if the logs get here all right.

Conductor Sands is still confined to his bed, at his farm residence near Warren with rheumatism. It is said that his condition is such that he cannot be moved which prevents sending him to Hot Springs, Ark., to which place he would go if able. Casper has the sympathy of many friends.

Dar Reese, the newly elected clerk of the supreme court, came down on the St. Vincent train on Monday night. He has been up in this country interviewing farmers to ascertain the cost of raising wheat, sent out by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, of which he is the assistant secretary. He is collecting evidence for use in the case known as the Stevenson rate case, which will be on next week. It will be remembered that the board ordered a reduction of freight rates and the company appealed from the order.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

As Culled from our County Exchanges.

St. Hilaire Spectator: County Commissioner-elect Henry Norland who has had charge of the dam at Crookston for the past three months came up last Monday to look after affairs on his farm. He has finished his work there and will soon commence to attend to the numerous wants of his constituents.

Thief River Falls Press: Prof. H. E. Wilson, superintendent of the Red Lake Indian schools, was in the city the first of the week. Mr. Wilson has resigned his position at the agency which he has so effectually and successfully held for the past few years and is debating between embarking in business in this city and the acceptance of a position offered him by the department in Kansas, viz: overseer of an agency and superintendant of schools. Mr. Wilson is a valuable acquisition to any community and we trust he will locate here.

East Grand Forks Circle: T. J. McAdam is looking after collections for the Weber Brewery. Tom, besides looking after lucre, keeps an eye open for empties—both in the case and keg line. At Plack, N. D., of Bohemian settlement, he found six kegs of malt which had not been tapped. The malt had been ordered for a Fourth of July picnic, but owing to the stringent prohibition laws the malt was not used, but piled up in the rear of a meat market, and from exposure to the sun and inclement weather the malt became stale. In the yard were half a dozen pigs. Tommy wanted the kegs and a puppy thought struck him. He poured the contents of the kegs into a trough, and the pigs fought each other in an effort to get the malt. Tom says inside of twenty minutes the pigs were beastly drunk, and their actions were amusing. The proprietor of the meat market is expecting to come out and seeing the condition of his hogs decided that they had an attack of cholera, and calling his assistant decided to kill them before they died. Tom says the entire population turned out to see the pigs, and if he had not explained the situation the hogs would have been killed. Tom's description of the hogs as they tried to walk is amusing. Several of the Bohemians present threatened to kill Tom, but when he explained that he was from East Grand Forks they overlooked everything, and actually left upon his neck.

Fisher Scraps, From The Bulletin

Olga Sampson, of Crookston, is the guest of Miss Etta Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Bain attended the entertainment at the Presbyterian church last Friday night.

Mr. Sidmore passed through our city Monday, bound for Fosston with ten head of horses. He's still in his teams in hauling logs during the winter.

A painful accident happened to Peter McConnell on last Thursday. While chopping wood the ax slipped, striking his big toe and cutting it down to the second joint. At last reports he was doing as well as could be expected.

The Thirteen Townsat Fosston says

Martin Lilley returned from on Tuesday's train from Crookston and left on Wednesday morning for Red Lake to inspect the lumbering operations of Fred Kribbs, for the Red River Lumber Co.

Frank M. Brown, proprietor of the Crookston Steam Laundry, paid a visit to this town on Tuesday in the interests of his business. Mr. Brown has secured the services of a first-class foreman from Minneapolis, who is doing good work and giving universal satisfaction.

A hearing was held on Wednesday before Justice Hendrickson on a complaint against Oscar Hidgren, who has been running wild about the town for the past six months, with the view to committing him to the State reform school. The evidences and proceedings were forwarded to Judge Fee, and if he approves the same, the boy, who is of a vicious and ungovernable temper will be sent to the reform school where he will have a chance to begin life anew.

Farmer O. L. Larson, making a dignified and commanding chairman of the new Columbia county farmer's convention at McIntosh on Saturday last. If he sometimes interrupted his brother farmers when a dozen or more of them had the floor at one time, it was because his soul was inundated with the burning ideas of the proposed referendum to the same old question, and didn't want Tyvaton to have all the credit for originating the new Columbia county. Larson was always a little jealous of Andrew, anyway.

East Grand Forks Review:—It is not very pleasant to be caught in the act of stealing, but when any one is so bold as to go and help himself to his neighbor's property in broad day light such a thing may be expected. A case of this kind was seen and the other day. A certain party from the Forks, while helping themselves to Mr. Sanders' straw pile having just completed their road, Mr. Sanders drove up and requested them to pitch their load on his premises which they were only too glad to do, and they certainly ought to be thankful for being let off with so little trouble.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Grand Forks Herald:—Chief Ryan returned from Crookston, yesterday morning with his prisoner who gives his name as Tom Peterson in charge. Peterson waived examination and was committed to the county jail for trial in the district court, on the charge of highway robbery, in holding up and robbing Farmer Nelson, Wednesday morning. Peterson admits that he is guilty, and claims that he had no assistance from anyone.

Rev. R. H. Battey came up from Barnesville on Monday morning and spent the day working in business for his paper, this Message. In the evening he went down to Fertile to deliver a lecture. Returning Tuesday morning he went out to Mentor where he delivered another lecture and returned in the evening. He spent the day again on Wednesday looking up business for the Message. By the way he is making more of a success than ever of the Message. It is one of the best religious papers we know of, and well deserves the patronage of all who enjoy pure reading matter in the family. Being a home product also makes it fit all the more worthy of patronage. Its editorial, Battey is an indefatigable worker—a genuine hustler and his efforts to do good ought to be ably supplemented by an appreciative public. If you are not already a subscriber to the Message you cannot invest 75 cents to better advantage than by subscribing for the Message.

LOST DOG.

"Where oh where is mine little dog gone, oh where, oh where can he be. I dont know," sang officer John Sele as he waltzed into our den on Monday morning. "He was a black speckled tog, half setter and half pointer mit dot leather collar all around his neck already. Spot he answers to, vagoff off after it and dund got home more nine times. He don't vas show up since Dec. 10th some more times already. A suitable reward I will pay it for everybody what brings dot dog back—and the rest of his body also."

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Judge Ives and The Grand Jury.

Ament Judge Ives' redhot roast of the grand jury, the Novman County Herald says:—Wintever the legal aspect of Judge Ives' action in discharging the grand jury at Crookston last Monday for failing to return indictments against keepers of gambling houses and houses of ill fame at Crookston and East Grand Forks and against the officers of these cities for allowing the same to exist, the judge merits the praise of all law abiding citizens for his firmness and courage in taking the stand he did. If the jury had sufficient evidence to indict as averred by the judge and failed to do so their disregard was most proper and the rebuke which the judge admulstered was well deserved.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected baldness is sure to follow.

"I Never Smoke Never smoker last night, comfort," said an old "than when I am reclining in one of those big, easy chairs in the Buffet-Smoking Library Car on the North-Western Limited between Minneapolis and Chicago. In that 'Smoker's Paradise on Wheels,' everything is conducive to solid comfort, rest and enjoyment."—The Journal, Minneapolis.

Estray.

Strayed from my premises on or about Oct. 20th, one white and black heifer, grade Holstein. A suitable reward will be paid for her return.

[38-35] FRANK ROBAIR.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WARLIKE.

Such Seems the Situation at Thief River Falls in Re The Jones-Meehan Mill Imbroglio.

Sweet-winged peace does not seem to be brooding doveslike over the village of Thief River Falls, if we can piece any dependance in the following report in the Minneapolis Evening Journal of Monday. The Journal says:

"The fight between the Jones Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, and the Meehan Boom Company, of Thief River Falls, is heating up to a pitch where blood-shed is momentarily expected. The woodmen and workmen of both companies are sleeping on their arms in momentary expectation of an assault.

Ray P. Jones was seen in his office in the Lumber Exchange this afternoon and admitted that there was considerable feeling against his company up there. It seems that in spite of the fact that the Meehans have no documents or reliable proof to establish their ownership of the land in question they are pushing their claim at Washington through a Minneapolis lawyer. Mr. Jones said:

"Their object is evidently to delay our entrance, or the entrance of any other concern, into that territory as long as possible. The transaction by which the land was purchased from Mooneday, the Indian chief, by our company, has been ratified by the government, and only a technical point in law has yet to be settled by the attorney-general before our title to the land in dispute will be established. The federal authorities have simply requested us to wait for a few days before assuming possession, in order that the government may ascertain just how far its jurisdiction goes in the matter."

The latest development at Thief River is the erection of a house by the Meehan lumber people, directly between the Jones mill and the river, in such a position that, in order to run logs down to the mill, it would have to pass directly through the house. This will bring the issue, if it comes.

Mr. Jones stated that there was plenty of room for four companies to do profitable business in that district. As matters now stand the settlers who have logs on their land in the vicinity have but one market to which they can sell and that is the Meehan company. They say just what the Meehan company sees fit to pay and naturally the monopoly stands in the way who is to have such a snap as this spoiled by competition.

Mr. Jones received a telegram from Senator Washburn Saturday evening in which he stated that the crisis was being put through speedily and that Congressmen Hoen, Pitcher and Senator Washburn were looking after it and he did not doubt that the confirmation of the Jones title would be granted.

Gen. Merritt, at army headquarters, St. Paul, has not heard a word of any trouble at Thief River Falls, and does not anticipate a call for troops there.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

Having a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a big sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call at the JOURNAL office. [26-tf.]

TAKE NOTICE!

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying a certain note for $100 given by me to Michel Linse on Dec. 13th 1894, to run one year, as said note was procured by false representation.

[36-38.] REMI FORTIER.

Crookston, Dec. 19th, 1894.

"I Think Very Hard That the Buffet-Smoking Library Coach on the North-Western Limited between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago is the greatest institution in modern railway travel I ever ran across—or rather rode in—and I have traveled a few miles myself since I was able to go it alone. That Coach means solid comfort to a fellow and makes a long journey a delightfully short one. By all odds it is the best feature of the best train I ever rode on."—The Globe, St. Paul.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city of Crookston, consisting of one ten room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (28-tf)

"A Close Observer will not fail to notice that in each large section of our country some particular railroad will be found always a little in advance of its competitors. In the west of Northwest this enviable position belongs to The North-Western Line."—The Health and Home, Minneapolis.

There will be a SPECIAL SALE of PIANOS and ORGANS as well as other musical merchandise, sheet music and music books of all kinds, held at the Grand Forks Music House in Grand Forks, N. D., commencing Nov. 29, 1894, and continuing until Jan. 1, 1896. During the time mentioned sweeping reductions will be made in prices, affording a wonderful opportunity for the people of the Northwest to procure musical instruments of the highest standard at prices far below their actual value. In addition to the extensive line of new pianos and organs carried by this house, over 100 second hand and slightly shop worn pianos MUST BE SOLD. Among these are many instruments of high standard that have been used only a few months, which will be sold for less than half of their value. Any person contemplating the purchase of a piano or an organ or anything in the music line, even though not now ready to buy, will certainly find it profitable to attend this GREAT SALE. The cost of round trip railroad tickets for any distance under 250 miles will be REFUNDED to anyone who buys a piano at this sale. A complete list of bargains together with terms of payment required, will be mailed free to anyone who cannot attend the sale and desires to make a purchase through correspondence. Grand Forks Music House, Grand Forks, N. D. 35-37

YOU CAN'T LIVE

WITHOUT A LIVER!

HOW'S YOUR LIVER? ARE YOUR KIDNEYS ALL RIGHT?

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE? ARE YOU WEAK AND THIN?

DOES YOUR SLEEP REST YOU? ARE YOU DULL AND BILIOUS?

MARVELOUS SUCCESS has attended the use of

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER and KIDNEY BALM.

All who use it say it is *The Peerless Remedy* for curing all ailments

OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For Sale by all first-class dealers. PRICE, $1.00 A BOTTLE.

The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

RED RIVER VALLEY

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

FARMS

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME AND EASY PAYMENTS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and INSURANCE

E. M. WALSH,

Rooms 4 and 5 Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

VOL. XVIII. CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894. NO. 37.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IS COMING THIS WAY.

A Big Railroad Project With One Terminus on the Red River.

Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Road Building This Way —Lively Fight.

A Line of Whale Back Barges For the Red River in Connection.

(Grand Forks Herald.)

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—Owners of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern railroad have in process of completion a plan for the extension of the main line in two branches, which will probably be the biggest thing in the railroad construction in the state for some time to come. As it now stands the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern is practically the iron ore road, although it handles some small amount of east bound lumber and togs to this city, but the new project will introduce a new figure in the transportation routes of the northwest, and means the locking of ores by the three great hubs—Hill, Van Horne and Rockefeller—in the struggle for territory, the like of which this section has never witnessed. The plan calls for two great branches of the road, reaching out into different sections of the northwest, and will make the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern road a wheat and lumber road of no small pretensions. It means the construction of approximately 400 miles of road within the borders of Minnesota, the northern division reaching the northern boundary of the state at the southeast corner of Lake of the Woods, and the western division resting on Red River of the North near East Grand Forks. The northern division will be met at the boundary by a Canadian company, to be called the Winnipeg & Southern, but in reality a part of the harmonious whole, for the main line is in the Saskatchewan country, which will invade alike the dominions of Hill and Van Horne. Besides tapping the greatest tracts of virgin white pine now on the American continent south of the boundary, the western division will ultimately push on northwestward through Dakota but the Red River is its present objective point. Upon the Red River still a third company will place a lot of light tow barges of the whaleback type. Plans and specifications for the boats have already been prepared and they will be in readiness by the time the road is ready to receive cargoes, perhaps even before. It can be stated upon excellent authority that the plans have been decided upon, a portion of the surveys made and financial arrangements perfected. That part of the project which relates to the northern division is in reality the carrying out of the plans which were laid out for the Duluth & Winnipeg by W. H. Fisher, but which were cast aside peremptorily when the Canadian Pacific management assumed control. Several years ago before the present management of the Duluth & Iron Range was in power, some of the officials asked of the directorate authority to run a preliminary or exploration survey from the St. Louis river northward into the northwest corner of the state, but permission was not granted and the field was left for occupancy by others.

The Bal Masque.

The masquerade ball given by a number of our young society people at G. A. R. hall on Tuesday evening, was a nice affair in every way. The costumes were unique and tasty and so perfect were the disguises of most of 'em that a fellow might be talking to his own grandmother and not once suspect it. There were lords and ladies of high degree, shepherds and shepherdesses, jolly Tuck tars and lubberly landsmen, a Topsy, a Goddess of Liberty, and various and sundry other personages too numerous to mention. Both socially and financially the event was a great succeee.

At the regular meeting of Crookeston Lodge, No. 141, A. F. and A. M., on Monday evening, the following brethren were duly elected: W. M., Tom Morris; S. W., A. C. Cowing; J. W., W. G. Lytle; Treas., E. M. Walsh; Sec., H. R. Robertson.

NEW MONEY MEASURE

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CARLISLE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Changes Made to Meet the Objections of Its Many Opponents—Two Important Features, One of Which Allows National Banks to Continue as at Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—After conference between the Democratic members of the house committee on banking and currency and with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill. It is substantially a new measure, although some of the sections of the original measure are retained in the new bill. Two very important features appear for the first time in the substitute. The main one will have the effect of allowing the national banking system to run along, without an arbitrary provision that the banks must organize under the new system. The original Carlisle bill contemplated that all national banks must reorganize under the new plan. This would have required them to surrender the government bonds which now constitute the base of their circulation; but the substitute does away with the imperative change. If national banks wish to continue to hold their United States bonds and issue circulation thereon, they may do so. But the fair that they will soon discover the advantages of the new system, and will therefore adopt it voluntarily.

Unknown Liability Eliminated.

The other important feature of the substitute is that it does away with the unknown liability of banks to guarantee the notes of all other banks. This feature of the original bill has been much criticized. It contemplated that if a national bank failed, its notes would be paid out of its assets, and the general "safety fund" made up by all the banks. But if the assets and safety fund were insufficient to pay the notes of the failed bank then the comptroller of the currency was to make a pro rata assessment on all the banks of the country. The banks said this prospective assessment shouldered them with an unknown risk. In effect it made them supply insurance on all of the notes of banks in which they had no concern.

In view of these criticisms the substitute will do away with the assessment plan. The "safety plan" will be the limit of the joint liability of all the banks for the failure of individual banks. They will, however, be compelled to keep up the safety fund by more rigid provisions than appeared in the original bill.

Besides these two main changes, there are many lesser ones which have been offered as amendments, but which have now been incorporated as a part of the substitute.

UNDER THE OFFICIAL BAN.

Decree Condemning Certain Secret Societies Has the Pope's Signature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Archbishop Corrigan denied himself to reporters who sought to obtain his views regarding the condemnation of members of secret societies promulgated by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to a conference of priests in that diocese. Vicar General Farley admitted the truth of the statement that such an order had been promulgated.

"The Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias have been intended," he said. "The movement against secret societies was determined upon by the council of the archbishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States held in Chicago in September, 1893. That council formulated recommendations which were forwarded to the pope who in turn laid them before a conference of cardinals which endorsed them, the pope thereupon affixing his seal to a decree of condemnation. Bishop McDonnell is the first to give the decree publicity and his course will be quickly followed by other prelates throughout the country."

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Eight Indictments Voted by a Chicago Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Eight indictments were voted by the grand jury against men alleged to be guilty of election frauds Nov. 6, in the Thirtieth precinct of the Thirty-fourth ward. Three of the individuals are policemen. The action is the first fruit of the Civic Federation.

The accused are charged with intimidating and otherwise interfering with voters. Sufficient testimony, it is said, was heard by the grand jury which would lead to indictments of many others.

VICTORIA STEIN AWARDED $1.

Sanipaugh Promised Marriage But Has Changed His Mind.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Dec. 25.—The jury in the Stein-Sanipaugh $50,000 breach of promise case was out six hours and awarded the plaintiff a judgment for $1 and costs. The jury decided that there was a promise of marriage, but here the obligation ended, for, in the minds of the jurymen, the plaintiff did not lead a proper life in St. Paul while under her agreement to the defendant.

DISTRICT COURT.

Various and Sundry Cases of More or Less Importance

As Seen by the Journal Court Reporter.

ADJOURNED TO JAN. 15, 1895.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Osmund K. Knudson vs. E. M. Duffy et al. was the next case called. Wm. Watts for plaintiff and A. A. Miller for defendant. The parties live in Town of Huntsville and plaintiff brings suit against the road supervisor to recover damages on account of opening a road through plaintiff's land. A recess was taken shortly after the plaintiff began the introduction of evidence, and during that recess the case was settled by stipulation, allowing plaintiff $25 and costs.

Another damage case from the same town, an appeal from an order of the supervisors laying out a road was then taken up. W. Brink vs. town of Huntsville, is the title. Same attorneys as in the last case. Plaintiff claims that the proposed road will cut his farm in two, running between his farm house and barn, almost completely destroying a grove north and west of his house; damaging him to the extent of four or five hundred dollars, and of course, no benefit to him, and that it would be better to lay it out somewhere else. The case will not be completed until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The case of W. Brink vs. town of Huntsville, was completed and given to the jury at 3 p. m.

A sealed verdict was returned this morning in the Tessler-Marcheldon case for the plaintiff for $177.19.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The case of John Hawley vs. Campbell Soderberg was next called. Messrs. Calkins, Sharpe, and A. A. Miller for plaintiff and J. Walseth and R. J. Montague for defendant. Plaintiff lives in Ada and defendant at Fosston. This is an action in replevin; to recover a double seated surry, claimed to have been taken from plaintiff by defendant. Plaintiff and one John Peterson had been in partnership in the livery business at Fertile. Plaintiff sold his interest in the business to Peterson, Peterson afterwards sold out to defendant. After plaintiff sold to Peterson he rented to him (Peterson) the buggy in question. Then plaintiff came to Fertile with replevin papers and demanded the possession of the property, defendant hurried it off to Fosston, and have had the property since. The verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff, for the return of the property if a return can be had; and in case a return can not be had, $40; and $25 damages if property can be returned.

The jury in the case of W. Brink, vs Town of Huntsville returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $500. The Board of Supervisors have decided to abandon the road through plaintiff's, and Osmund K. Knutson's land. Knutson has a spit against the Town for damage to the amount of $1000. It has been stipulated by and between the parties that the road order be vacated, and the two plaintiffs Brink and Knutson, be allowed costs not to exceed $70.

John H. Lee vs. Jacob Hinseon, was the next case to receive attention; A. A. Miller appearing for plaintiff and J. Walseth and R. J. Montague for defendant. This is an action on two promissory notes for $100 each, given by defendant to plaintiff. Plaintiff sold defendant some land, it appears that he represented to defendant that all the incumbrance on said land was one mortgage of $500 which defendant was to assume in addition to the two notes. It appears that there was another mortgage of $97.50 on the land at that time which was afterward foreclosed. Defendant after finding out about the second mortgage ignored the deal,

THURSDAY MORNING DEC. 20.

The Lee vs. Hinseon case was finished and given to the jury which body soon returned a verdict for defendant.

A jury was then impanelled in the case of Samuel Marin vs. The Garfield Elevator Co. J. Walseth and E. M. Stanton attorneys. This is an action in replevin. It appears that a little over a year ago plaintiff was the owner of a blind horse. That one Thomas Newby came to him representing himself to be the agent of the Elevator Co. and desired to purchase the blind horse; the agreement being made that if the horse suited after three days trial the plaintiff was to receive a check from the company for $60, or the horse should be returned. Newby took the horse to the Elevator Co. and sold him for $75, receiving an order to be paid some time later—when they had the money. The defendant claimed to be an innocent purchaser; that they did not know Newby or that he got the horse from plaintiff. The horse nor the check was not returned to plaintiff within the same specified, nor for a long time thereafter. Mr. Marin went to the Elevator Co. and demanded payment. They refused saying they had given an order to Newby for the pay and that order would have to be paid. Plaintiff replevined the horse and brought the suit to determine the ownership. A verdict for the plaintiff, declaring him to be the owner of the horse and allowing him $30, damages for the retention thereof.

The motion for a new trial in the case of M. Liston vs. Murray and Murphy was denied.

A jury was then called in the case of C. P. Hanson vs. N. P. Hansen, L. E. Gossman and E. M. Stanton, counsels. This was an action in replevin. It appears that in the fall of 1893 the plaintiff's son purchased a pair of horses, wagon and harness from defendant and took them to his father, the plaintiff, and left them there a short while and went to the pineries to get a job of work for himself and team and a couple of other men and teams. He did not return as his trip turned out contrary to expectations and his father had to take care of the property. A friend loaned young Hansen $100 to make a payment on the property, taking Hansens' note, and this note was endorsed by Hanson. In the following summer the horses were taken by Hansen, afterwards replevined by plaintiff and again rebonded and taken by defendant. Plaintiff claims a lien on the horses for their board and keep while in his possession. The case went to the jury about 4 o'clock.

An appeal from the justice court in a garnishee proceeding, John Merbride vs. C. E. Clark, defendant and Polk and Norman County Fair association, was taken up and argued. Garnishee's counsel moved to release the garnishee and dismiss the appeal. Motion granted. L. E. Gessman appeared for plaintiff and J. Walseth, for garnishee.

The morning Peter Mieland replevin suit was continued—one year in the state prison at Stillwater.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 21.

A sealed verdict in the case of Baarnas vs. Johnson was handed in for plaintiff, that he is entitled to the possession of the property, in case a return can be had, and in case a return cannot be had, the value thereof, $150.

The Bank of Fosston vs. Ludvig Olson, was the title of the next case. H. Steenerson, for plaintiff and Ole J. Vaule, for defendant. It was an action on two promissory note for $160. The defense is "usury"; defendant claiming that he gave his note for $160 and received in cash but $150. The case went to the jury at 2 p. m., and upon convening at 2 p. m., a sealed verdict was handed in for plaintiff for $236.65.

The next case was exactly of the same nature, but the amount was $425. The title, Bank of Fosston vs. Even O. Onstad. Defendant claims he got $400 for the $425 note given. Same attorneys as in the last case. The case was finished and given to the jury about 5 p. m., with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

Those jurors who found it more convenient to go home over one or the other lines of road Saturday morning were excused and allowed to go. Euonah jurors were retained to try one case Saturday.

SATURDAY MORNING DEC. 22, 1894.

A jury was called in the case of M. M. Schroder vs. Matthias Beach, R. J. Montague for plaintiff and E. M. Stanton and DeForest Buckin for defendant. Plaintiff sues to recover $60, which she claims is due her from defendant on a rent note. In November 1892 defendant rented plaintiff's house at $8 per month, for the winter—six months. Defendant moved into the house and after five days moved out; paying one month's rent and delivering key. He claimed he could no longer stay there on account of the general unhealthy condition of the house, the damp walls and bad smell—noxious gases from the cellar. The jury returned a verdict for $6 for plaintiff.

A verdict for $420 for plaintiff was the result of the jury's deliberations in the case of Bank of Fosston vs. Even O. Onstad.

All the jury was then discharged until Jan. 15, 1895, and given an opportunity to go home and Christmas with their families.

In the afternoon at Chambers a motion to open judgment in the case of E. C. Davies vs. Red River Lumber Co. was heard. Motion was denied.

Motion for a new trial was made in the case of the Bank of Fosston vs. Ludvig Olson and Even Onstad. Briefs are to be submitted and decisions rendered later.

Court then adjourned until Jan. 15, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Ninety and 22 court cases remain to be disposed of. 32 jury cases have been tried thus far.

Those Court House yard steps make your humble reporter tired—in one leg, thanks to the ingenious design of our County "Dads."

Goes to Jail.

Minor Rood was brought down from Maple Lake last week, having been convicted of unlawfully fishing in the lake, and fined $5.00 or 20 days in the county jail. As sir prefers leg as it seems, he chose to go to jail rather than to pay his fine, and now languishes in that institution. He should have recognized the fact that he had done wrong and paid his fine like a man.

He is Not Crazy.

Word was received from Ada last week that "little Joe" Netzer was stranded at that place and acting rather queerly. He had been canvassing for some kind of an electric belt business and not doing very well, financially. His father went down there and brought the boy home, which seems to have restored his mental equilibrium somewhat.

Waked Up.

The announcement of his candidacy by Hon. S. G. Comstock seems to have caused a stirring up among the dry bones in Minneapolis, and the Evening Journal of that city indulges in the following wail in hope to head him off:

"Perhaps Mr. Comstock may be a little too confident in obtaining the support of the members of the Seventh district for the United States senate. It will be remembered that he was a candidate for congress last summer, but did not get the nomination because the Republicans didn't believe they could elect him. There would seem to be room for doubt whether after having turned him down for congress, they would be likely now to flock to him as a candidate for the senate."

Now the Journal should know, if it knows anything about Seventh district politics, that Mr. Comstock was not a candidate for congress last summer. It is true that he had many friends who were desirous to have him enter the lists, but Mr. Comstock did not consent to the use of his name in the congressional convention. The statement of the Journal that he was "turned down" is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and only made with a view to injuring his chances at election. The Journal is awfully afraid that the country will wrest the coveted senatorial plum from Minneapolis and take such a seasoning, understand way to accomplish its object. It seems to think it presumptions for the country to even try to get the senatorship away from Minneapolis.

Found.

On Monday evening Dec. 24th, on my way home from Crookston I found a buggy robe. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for this notice.

EDWARD LANCTOT
Section 25 Crookston.

"If The Problem of designing a sleeping car for the comfort of invalids obliged to travel were given to a society of physicians we do not believe the solution would require one convenience not offered in the private compartment sleeping cars on the North-western Limited between Minneapolis, S. Paul and Chicago. Art and skill can scarcely accomplish anything further in the matter of making sleeping cars more comfortable.—The Lancet, St. Paul.

HIS PLATFORM.

Hon. S. G. Comstock Decides to Enter the Senatorial Race.

HAS OPENED HEADQUARTERS

At The Merchants' in St. Paul and will Try Conclusions With W. D.

The request of the Minneapolis Times for an instantaneous photograph of the opposition to W. D. Washburn, which we answered in our issue of Dec. 6th, with the photograph of Hon. S. G. Comstock, has now been answered by the gentleman himself, who in the Saturday issue of the Minneapolis Evening Journal announces that he will make the race. The Journal says:

"The candidacy of ex-Congressman Comstock, of Moorhead, for the United States senate was announced last night. Mr. Comstock left for home last night, but will return Monday and will probably open headquarters at the Merchant's hotel, St. Paul, with Representative Dougins in charge.

"After looking the field over," said Mr. Comstock, "I am satisfied that there is room for another candidate and have decided to enter the senatorial contest. I am not fighting any other candidate, but have entered the race, believing my chances of success to be as good as those of any other man. I do not claim that either the state or Republican party owes me anything. As far as my canvass is concerned I shall make as clean and strong a fight as it is possible to make.

"I expect a hearty support from northern Minnesota—in fact, my strongest support. Then I have those in scattered localities who will favor me and give me their votes. I have received strong assurances of support from a number whom I believed to be Washburn men. The outlook is now very encouraging for me.

"I find a general feeling that the senator should come from outside of the cities, and I concluded to take the field. I have no bitter fight to make against Mr. Washburn, but if my services are desired in that position they can be secured, and I shall do my best to win. I do not enter the race as anyone's cat's-paw, but shall do my best to win, and I believe I can."

Stole a Sleigh-ride.

One individual, living not over 9,000 miles from the city, was hunting for the police on Monday, with a large chunk of carnestness in his countenance—bigger'n a claw of gum, all because he found when he took his horse where his team was it was not there—somebody had stole 'em. While he stood in open-eyed wonder at the goneness displayed where that team (ought to) was, but wasn't, he heard a jolly laugh tumbling out of an approaching sleigh, and a sweet voice came wafting through the air, "Hello! Joe, be this your team?" The while a pair of blue eyes were twinkling roguishly. He couldn't stay mad.

Yum Yum.

"Say, May-rye-ah," said he as the love-light beamed forth from his merry-Christmas, black-and-tan eye, as he gazed upon his best girl Monday evening, just before he took his hat—and his departure. "Say, Mi-Hah, I hope you will have a jolly Christmas," whereat sound like the popping of a champagne bottle caused our reporter to melt and run away.

Money to Loan at Six Per Cent.

To purchase a good, improved farm lying two miles from city limits. A small cash payment secures the farm and the balance may run at six per cent interest per annum. The owner will sell the farm at a sacrifice as he wishes to employ his means in a different business. For full particulars call nt the JOURNAL office. [36-tf.]

Ed. Takes a Vacation.

Fireman Ed. Chapin came over from Devil's Lake, Tuesday night, and stopped over to visit his brother Fred and family. Ed is en route to the old home in Prattsburgh to visit his mother and sisters whom he has not seen since he left there several years ago. Expects to be gone three months.

MINNESOTA PINE LANDS.

State Investigating Committee Reports What It Learned to Gov. Nelson.

THERE WAS MUCH AMISS

According to Their View of Testimony—Their Recommendations.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—The report of the pine land investigation committee has been filed with Governor Nelson. It is an exhaustive document, covering some 200 typewritten pages and embraces 16 chapters, treating of the following subjects:

1. Sale of stumpage.
2. Sale of hardwood stumpage.
3. Mineral lands.
4. Approval of estimates and appraisals.
5. Duties of surveyor general.
6. State scalers.
7. State auditor's office.
8. Estimates and appraisals.
9. Estimators and appraisers.
10. State treasurer.
11. Stumpage thieves.
12. Matthew Clark's relation to state auditor's office.
13. Frauds; who is responsible.
14. Work of the committee. Its results.
15. Financial statement.
16. Recommendations.

The vital features of the report are herewith given:

CHAPTER 1.

Sale of Stumpage.

The first chapter of the report covers 32 pages. In the outset the committee declares that from an extensive research the committee is satisfied that the sales, as a general rule, are conducted in the interests of the buyers of stumpage and rarely in the interests of the state. The committee charges no intentional defects in the laws, but nevertheless the committee believes that the state officers have been guilty of criminal negligence for the past twenty years in the enforcement of the provisions of the laws calculated to protect the interests of the state from the depredations of unjust sales.

The committee further states in this introductory chapter that it is in evidence that sales have been conducted in a manner to shut out honest bidders by allowing some to run up the figures, and, after filing their bond, allow it to expire by limitation without cutting any timber. Afterwards the same tract would again be put up for sale, when the honest bidder was not present. At the subsequent sale the purchase price would be at a greatly reduced figure.

The committee finds that all provisions of the permits to cut timber have been totally neglected and that Matthew Clark, chief of that department, failed to make proper report to his chief on the state of affairs, believing that the sales, where there was competition, had not been conducted fairly and honestly.

CHAPTER 2.

Sale of Hardwood Stumpage.

The committee has been unable to find any law under which the state auditor is required to sell hardwood timber from the school lands of the state. Auditor Braterman, when asked under what provision of the statute he was making such sales, replied: "I am afraid there are none, and have discontinued the sale of hardwood stumpage completely."

The committee finds that thousands of acres of school lands, valuable for farming, whose value was greatly enhanced by a thirty growth of hardwood, have been stripped of their timber without authority of law. That no estimates have been made, and that in but rare instances have the state officers attempted to estimate the true value of the timber. When a sale of hardwood stumpage was made an arbitrary entry was made in the log record in the auditor's office of "sale of the remainder of legality. By these reprehensible and ingratiating practices the school fund of the state has suffered the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in the localities where these sales have occurred many settlers have suffered loss of taxable property.

The committee believes that the officials who have been guilty of these unlawful practices should be held to strict accountability, and suggest whether they should be prosecuted under the official bond.

CHAPTER 3.

Leasing Mineral Lands.

This subject receives a passing notice. In most instances covered by these leases contain a large quantity of valuable timber, which, under the present system, is either entirely lost to the state or disposed of at a price little short of a voluntary gift.

Under the mineral lease system the state is powerless to prevent its being robbed of all the timber on the land. Besides a species of blackmail is being fostered under it, leaving any one to take out a minor lease, even if no mineral exists, just to compel some one to buy him off in order to secure the stumpage.

CHAPTER 4.

Approval of Estimates and Appraisals.

The committee found that prior to Jan. 1, 1891, the law requiring that the appraisals and estimates should be approved by the board all sales of pine stumpage upon the school lands of the state, shall be submitted to the governor, auditor and treasurer, and such sale recommended by a majority of them, was entirely disregarded in the state auditor's office. For this reason the committee does not hesitate to say that, to their opinion, there was not one legal or valid approval of an appraisal or estimate and not one legal or valid sale of stumpage.

This conclusion is arrived at on the testimony of State Auditor Bierman and Matthew Clark, the clerk in charge of the stumpage record. Mr. Bierman, when asked if Governor Merriam had ever stated to approved any of the appraisals, said he did not remember and that this law would have been complied with so long as he and the state treasurer had signed them. Mr. Bierman further testified that, judging from the papers on file in the office the law in this matter had been ignored prior to the time that he became auditor. He admitted that he only knew from hearsay that Governor Merriam had stated to Mr. Braden that he knew nothing of the matter, and, since two constitute a majority of three, he had not presented or caused to be presented to the governor any appraisals for his signature. Mr. Clark also gave it as his opinion that the law of stumpage had not been complied with. The testimony of Auditor Bierman and Clerk Clark was brought up in the committee's room and the committee is of the opinion that the governor's attorney general should be prosecuted for failure to perform his duty in the premises.

Mr. Bierman, when asked if he had any number of estimates for those years had received the signature of Colonel Bolsford as a later date. He said that he was led to believe the matter was one of mere form only. Therefore the committee concludes that false in one thing, false in all, should cover this case. In view of this fact found the committee finds as a conclusion that not one of the sales of pine stumpage made by Auditors Braden and Bierman between March 7, 1888, and Jan. 1, 1890, was a legal sale, for the reason legal or valid approval of any estimate has been made by the governor, auditor and treasurer embraced in these dates.

CHAPTER 5.

Duties of Surveyor General and How Discharged.

The committee, after quoting the law relating to the duties of the surveyor general of logs and timber, says that, although the duties are so plainly laid down by the letter of the law as to admit of no misconception, yet it finds from the records in the offices and the testimony of officials made under oath that the provisions of the law have been uniformly ignored and that the state has suffered by the loss of thousands of dollars thereby. The committee found that the reports were badly mixed, and that the surveyor general, when asked to explain one of them, stated that he could not do it. The report did not show whether any thefts had been committed or not. The testimony developed that the deputies relied entirely upon the information furnished by the parties hauling logs, and that the marks on the logs had not "usually" been examined by the officials. Deputy Surveyor General Sinclair admitted as a witness that during the years he had been a common practice where the marks had been left off stumpage cut from state lands. He further admitted that the state had no protection against trespass, as far as the employes of the surveyor general's office were concerned. Several scalers testified that when they took the word of lumbermen to ascertain the number of logs cut state logs are not. They received no instructions from the office of the surveyor general.

As conclusions, the committee finds that "the surveyor general of the Fifth district is in every way grossly incompetent and unfitted to fill the important office he now holds. The committee reports that they were been able to find the surveyor general in his office, and were informed that he was seldom in the office. The committee believes that unless honest, intelligent persons are appointed to these important positions the interests of the offices are abolished the better it would be.

CHAPTER 6.

State Scalers.

State scalers are persons appointed by the surveyor general to scale timber cut from state lands.

Speaking of this subject, the committee finds that the practice of allowing employes of state officers to act as scalers of these positions is pernicious, and invites fraud and dishonesty. The committee suggests that the scalers should be paid for their honesty, and their terms of office depend solely on the character of their work. Deputies are a necessity, but should be required to give a small bond to the state, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, and a penalty for the making of a false return therefor cut four years of hard labor none would dare to violate its provisions.

CHAPTER 7.

State Auditor's Office.

To the State Auditor—the land commissioner, as he is called—says the committee, we should look for the protection of the state's interests. The honest administration of the laws and a proper appreciation of the great responsibility are placed upon him. It is here more than in any other department, that we should have the right to expect that condition of affairs that marks the faithful, intelligent servant of the people.

On the contrary, we are compelled to say that here we find the most palpable neglect of duty to the least regard for the welfare of the state's interests, the most careless and unpermissible conduct of the business of the state, and the greatest display of either unpardonable ignorance or the duties of the office upon record, or downright official dishonesty.

It is in justice to all concerned that the committee says that this state of affairs is confined to no particular period in the history of the state auditor's office, but, so far as the committee has been able to determine, has been uniform and uninterrupted for many years.

"Matthew Clark's relations to the auditor's office, we believe, above a condition of affairs that no fair person can question should be called, and which, if not remedied at once, in the present time, should be taken up by you in your message to the legislature and the passage of a law recommended to punish the commission of such offenses in the future. We believe, through the failure of Mr. Bierman to comprehend the situation, Clark has been allowed to retain his situation in the auditor's office as a vantage point to the furtherance of his own real estate business. Mr. Bierman confessed his ignorance of the duties of the office upon his coming into office for four years, knowing all the time that he was there for the purpose of gaining information as to the duties of the office. The committee have seen no indication, however slight, and do not believe that Mr. Bierman was directly or indirectly interested in Clark's speculations, or that he received any pecuniary benefits therefrom. The committee believes that Bierman has for these reasons placed upon, and, as a proof, cite the appointments of one Wade as a state appraiser, who was totally unfit for the position, and who so after serving four years.

The committee further declares that the appointment of a stumpage clerk is neither necessary nor authorized by law, and should be discontinued at once.

CHAPTER 8.

Estimates and Appraisals.

After quoting the law and, giving a dr tailed statement of some witnesses, the committee finds that the work of estimating and appraising of state timber has been done in a manner which is practically of no value. Estimates were signed in black and filled out later in the office of the state auditor. Appraisers were sent out who saw or examined the lands only a brief while—they were to estimate. The committee states that half has never been sold, and there are grand doubts as to whether it ever will be. Carelessness is the iniquity of the whole matter.

The estimates are insufficient, and yet all the pieces of land were sold the same fall, when the worthless estimates were entered. In addition the committee charges that Sinclair was engaged privately by Clark, that the latter did not even put in the amounts reported to him by Sinclair, but much smaller ones, and that in this matter in relation to these fraudulent estimates was a deep laid scheme to defraud the state, which in reality has defrauded out of a large sum of money. The guilty parties should be punished, and the committee believes that the incoming legislature would be derelict in its duties if it fails to provide for the continuance of the investigation. The committee concludes by saying that Clark's testimony was unsatisfactory and vacillating, and that the ways of Clark, in the matter of false estimates and appraisals, are such as to merit the unqualified condemnation of the committee.

CHAPTER 9.

State Appraisers and Estimators.

Speaking of those important officers the committee says that instead of finding them to be men noted for their honesty and efficiency, the reverse has been found to be the case. And this condition of affairs has been the rule in the auditor's office for years. The committee finds little to commend in the work of these men, and much to condemn, and is of the opinion that they are able to injure citizens rather than protector of the state's interests.

The committee believe that estimators should be required to take oath of office, and give a bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and that no sale should be passed making it a crime to turn false estimates and appraisals of timber growing on state lands, punishable by long imprisonment in the state's prison.

CHAPTER 10.

The State Treasurer and His Collection of Stumpage Drafts.

The committee find that this disregard of law, so far as the handling of business connected with pine stumpage is concerned, pervades every department of the state government through which it passes.

The law provides that "if a party owning stumpage shall not pay the amount of draft within ten days after the said draft has been placed in the hands of the treasurer, the treasurer shall take possession of the logs in question and sell them, or, in lieu thereof, turn the draft over to the attorney general, who shall immediately proceed to collect the same."

The committee finds that this provision has been ignored. In pursuit of this finding the committee cites the fact that in a report by the treasurer made in October, 1895, there were $64,980.55 uncollected stumpage drafts, some of which had been placed in the office as far back as 1890 and 1892. This is loaning the state's money to the lumbermen for the use of their business, and the committee adds that it is rare that interest is collected by the state treasurer upon these overdue drafts. As a result, logs cut are manufactured into lumber long before the state receives its money for the stumpage, and, coupled with the fact is added the opinion that that the so-called bonds furnished to secure payment of the drafts, are grossly and notoriously worthless.

CHAPTER 11.

Stumpage Thieves.

"The option of this subject is a phrase that, so far as the state of Minnesota is concerned, should pass into history. It means the committee. What shall be said of the stumpage thieves, when public sentiment in every instance is child robbery and to whom falsehood is a stimulant and perjury a pastime! Some of these characters have already been arrested, others will soon be compelled to pass through the ordeal, and once in cases already in court and those about to be commenced.

In the accomplishments of these thefts these persons resort to various ways and means. The first step is to impose upon and to bribe the state estimators, and secure false estimates.

Then at the sale is stifled by the aid of their confederates in these transactions who combine for that purpose, and the section is purchased at a low quarter or one-third of its value. The next step is to get the surveyor general and get one of their own employes to scale the timber. Or, in lieu thereof, some one who will keep his eyes and mouth closed. The scaler does not scan on the landing. Then a small patch of timber, 40 acres or so, is purchased adjoining the school section, and party then proceeds to cut and haul from both pieces of land at the same time. Not one 6,000,000 feet from the school section and 300,000 from the other. The former is reported as coming from his own land and the latter amount is generously credited to the state. The committee has not yet collected yet the amount received by the blind scaler for his share in the steal, but his source of office depends upon the degree of blindness. We even remember that the insurance companies will not be charged that the timber thieves in the prosecution of their business generally were the cause of the great fire that swept over Hinckley and the surrounding country, burning up some 600 people, and destroying over a million of property; that in setting fire to burn the underbrush for the purpose of covering up their tracks and prevent the discovery of their thefts they committed a still greater one, that of taking the lives of 200 men, women and children, we are moved to say that during our investigations we have had this matter brought before us many times, and we have the testimony of one witness who swears positively that he was approached by a prominent lumberman to go and set fire to a section from which 6,000,000 feet of logs had been stolen and "make a good job of it." We may add that three different attempts were made before the section was satisfactorily burned.

CHAPTER 12.

Matt Clark's Relation.

Chapter 12 is devoted to Matt Clark's relation to the state auditor's office. The committee scoring Clark, who had charge of the stumpage records in the auditor's office and had also a private land business. The committee gives many pages of testimony, and adds that "in the judgment of the committee, the foregoing state ment of facts, which is substantiated in part by the with the testimony quoted, shows a lamentable condition of affairs in the state auditor's office and a very low estimate on the part of that official of what constitutes the duty of the clerks in the office to the people of the state."

CHAPTER 13.

Frauds—Who Is Responsible?

This chapter opens by stating that an investigation is started by the incoming legislature, and that at once in the investigation conducted by this committee the fraudulent acts of a short period of the work, viz., that every step taken, every contract entered, every leaf unfolded, has revealed new and unexpected depravity, until we may say that the whole investigations have only disturbed the slime that covers the pool, of crimes."

As an instance, the committee cited the alleged forgery of Clark's signature. It has been made by Auditor Braden on the line opposite his name of office to one S. Wedills, paid to this gentleman. It was discovered that the signature on the back of the voucher was a forgery. The committee further says that there was nothing less than a conspiracy to defraud the state out of this amount and that Matt Clark received the warrant and deposited the same in the bank to the credit of his wife.

Auditor Braden and Mr. Clark's testimony is partially quoted, and proves beyond question the charges of the previous sections. The committee believes the wrongful issuing and cashing of the individual check has been discovered so warrant a closer and further investigation into the matter. In conclusion the committee says:

"If the state auditor himself is to use the state funds for the purpose of paying his favorite clerk $600 for a worthless slip of paper, and the state's attorney of the state can, by such nefarious schemes as that put upon the state such rubbish and abstract the money therefor, or if the clerks of the state or private parties can by acting in concert, rob the state with impunity and no one punished for it, then may the honest law abiding citizens of Minnesota hang their heads in shame, and say to the world that we have come back the school fund you gave us, we have not taken care of it. The state auditor should be sifted to the dregs, the guilty parties punished, wherever they may be, compelled to refund their ill-gotten gains, and, if they property belongs to the state,

CHAPTER 14.

Results of the Work of the Committee.

As a result of the work of the committee the state is gainer by a very large sum of money. The following cash was already collected:

Minn. Logging Co.	$30,000 00
Staples & Miller Co.	2,000 00
Staples & Foley	7,500 00
Total	$39,500 00

In addition there are now suits pending in the courts as follows:

Rum River Boom Co., 4 suits, aggregating	$ 39,364 88
Smith, Carpenter Co., 3 suits, aggregating	47,938 68
D. Reynolds, 1 suit, aggregating	2,000 00
Wm. Livingstone, 1 suit, aggregating	20,351 23
F. C. Webber, 1 suit, aggregating	1,140 10
Powers & Dwyer, 1 suit, aggregating	40,000 00
Total	$187,284 88

In addition to these tables there are seventeen suits under way, in which the amounts involved will be large, and the amount involved in these are in the aggregate $395,076.64. This will bring the grand total of money recovered to the state, as the result of the investigations to the figure of $699,061.88.

As a result of the committee's work many who have been guilty of stumpage thieves all their lives have commenced to make true reports, and in stopping the sale of hardwood timber the committee has done a great service which will amply compensate the state for the money put out in the work of prosecuting the investigations. The committee finds that the robber has extended into every county in the state, not barring territory where townships are supposedly still untouched.

CHAPTER 16.

Recommendations.

We make the following recommendations, which we trust will meet with approval, and request that you will forward the same to the next legislature with favorable comments.

That there shall be but one surveyor general for the state, who shall be appointed by the governor, to be paid a salary, and all fees received by the state treasury, and all necessary deputies and assistants be appointed by him, and that all deputy surveyors general shall be required to make oath and give bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties; that the neglect of the surveyor general to report the failure of any parties in complying with the provisions of law to cut, or failure of the state auditor to report the same to the attorney general for prosecution, shall be punished by heavy penalties; that the surveyor general, or treasurer and land commissioner be prohibited from receiving any fee or other consideration of the approval of estimates and appraisals, and recommendations of sales; that they shall keep a separate account of each, and that no stumpage shall be sold unless the same be recommended by the governor and one other member of said commission, that the governor have a sufficient appropriation to enable him to properly investigate the correctness of such estimates by the employment of his own to examine any of the lands proposed to be sold, or cut from, at any time he may deem it necessary to do so; that all estimates made by the state auditor's office, upon which valid permits may be issued, be cancelled; that the notice of sale be published as at present, and that it shall contain a provision that the official copy of the list of lands from which the sale is to be made, will be open to all applicants, by the state auditor at any time after the publication of said list; that there be but one sale each year, to be held prior to the first May 10; that a list of the lands from which the stumpage is to be sold shall be compiled by the land commissioner at least one month prior to the date of sale, and shall thereafter be published at least once a week for three successive weeks prior to the date of sale; that no description shall be added to such list after said date, and no stumpage shall be sold unless contained in said list; that each list shall contain a description of each tract to be offered, together with the official estimate of the amount of timber thereon; that copies of such list be furnished to any party applying for the same, with additional copies to be compulsorily posted in the auditor's county auditor in each county in which timber is offered for sale is situated.

That no permits shall be given to cover more than one logging season, nor more than one description of land, and on no one description of timber shall be made, and a separate log mark shall be used on each description. That the value of the worthless character of many of the bonds given as security for the fulfillment of the conditions of the permit, render legislation should be had regarding the same. That in case of the refusal of a permit a new bond shall be required from the assignee, the forfeiture not to be released. That no permit shall be issued except to the party in whose name the stumpage is purchased at the sale. That actions shall be instituted against all parties who have taken out valid permits for cutting timber on state lands and who have failed to comply with the provisions thereof, for the recovery of stumpage at the rates may have sustained by reason of such failure. That applicants be required to verify by affidavits an estimate of such cord-measurement, or less, if trees contains less, as now provided by law; that no cash to be taken before the scenery of state, or some, notary public in his office; that all such matets shall be signed, filled out and dated by the appraiser from the original notes made while upon the land described; that it shall show the days when he was actually upon the ground, and when it was filled up in the office of the land commissioner; and, that the appraisers be required to take and subscribe an oath and give a sufficient bond conditioned upon the proper discharge of his duties. That such estimates shall be bound in book form, with the date of filing of the auditor's office indorsed thereon; and all estimates of the stumpage shall be filed in the auditor's office. That no informational sale or appraisal in respect to standing timber upon lands in the state, furnished by any person other than an employe of the state, shall be paid for out of the state funds. That the state treasurer be required to see that the provisions of the statute in regard to the collection of stumpage drafts. That in the execution of all mineral leases the timber upon the lands leased shall be reserved to the state, and that pending action of the legislature, in order to prevent the wholesale leasing of land for the purpose of holding such timber, the state auditor decline the issuance of any mineral leases for mineral purposes. That the incoming legislature pass a stringent law to prevent the kindling of fires where cuttings of pine have been made, even by the owner of the land, under heavy and safe guards are established to prevent its spreading to surrounding property.

That all reports of the surveyor general as to the quantity of timber taken from state lands shall be based upon actual scale on the land, instead of upon a bank scale, as is now the prevailing custom. That the scale used by the surveyor general shall be the same as that used by the state as the full scale, making no deduction on account of rot or other defect in the timber.

That the land commissioner shall cause all permits, and the bonds accompanying the same, together with any assignments thereof, to be filed in the public office, and recorded in a book provided for that purpose. That the land commissioner shall keep a record of all instruments, documents and papers filed in his office, showing the date of filing and the place of record. All papers, documents and instruments coming into the hands of the land commissioner shall be filed by him, and, together with copies of all papers filed in him, shall be preserved as a part of the records of his office. That the land commissioner shall keep a stumpage book in which he shall state the number of the permit, the date of issuance, date of expiration thereof, date of sale, date of approval of sale, description of the land upon which the timber was located, date of appraisal or estimate, amount of timber on the land as shown by the estimate, value of the same, the name of the person making the appraisal or estimate, the price to be paid for the same, amount of cash paid, bonds taking, name of purchaser, amounts paid by purchaser, date of payments, log mark, date of making scale of timber cut and the name of person making the same, with reference to all correspondence respecting the description, name or address, date of assignment, names of bondsmen and date of execution and bond. That a form of permit, estimate and appraisal be established by law.

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,
Chairman.

M. J. McGRATH.
C. F. STAPLES.
H. W. LEAVITT.
A. V. EATON.
J. F. JACOBSON.

Mr. Donnelly adds on his own account that a law should be passed forbidding the sale of pine because of being in danger of fire and recommends that the state should be bonded to enable it to purchase the stumpage of its land under any and all circumstances.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Unseasonable Weather in Many Localities a Check to Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Bradstreet's Review says: The volume of business continues small, as expected from avoidance of shrinkage within the month. Unseasonable weather continues to check distribution of coal, heavy clothing, shoes and rubber goods in the Northwest, South and throughout the interior. Western and Southern states, although at larger cities the favorable reports as to holiday goods business continue. For the great part the outcome of trade for the month will be regarded as at present weather.

Improvement in prices is recorded in only a few leading lines—wheat, copper and lower grades of shoes, which have been sold at depressed figures. There are nine important staples which are steady or firm—leather, hides, lumber, wool, print cloths, naval stores, cotton and pig iron. When one considers the list of staples for which

The Week's Changes are Lower,

it is found nearly equal to those in which advances and steadiness in price are given. Speculation is dormant, and sales of moniant are made only at small lots.

Business in wool is dull still and will continue so until after Jan. 1, when the new tariff goes into effect.

Jobbers and other wholesalers as a rule report commercial travelers off the road and that little is doing except to take account of stock. The outlook for trade after the holidays is fair, although larger Chicago dealers report more demand than for the corresponding time last year, especial, except among jewelers who have unexpectedly enjoyed a heavy trade.

An Indian Story.

Especially if it be a good one and full of useful information is always interesting.

I have a book beautifully illustrated, that tells most about the Indians and the northwest, and the miscellaneous scrap of one man from them in the country down.

It tells tales of the Yellowstone Park, the greatest wonder of the natural world.

For only 6 cents in stamps, and your address, I will send you the book.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Northern Pacific Railroad,
St. Paul, Minn.

[28tf]

AHEAD OF ALL MAGAZINES

this country has seen.—Albany Argus.

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A New Feature for 1895.

The REVIEW will publish in 52 chapters, beginning with the January number, a

Personal History of the Second Empire,

a historical work of unsurpassed importance, by the Duchess D'Abrantes, a lady-in-waiting to the unsurpassed career of Napoleon III, and one who occupied a position that placed her in close confidential relations with United Germany, under Hildebrand, and his Jim Chancellor. The anecdotal and full of interesting details. The resources from which the author has drawn, and presented in the graphic and vivacious style, which made Frederick the Great's "Memoirs" by the same author, has made familiar to thousands of our readers.

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My Wife is Nervous

Says many a man and too often he is inclined to blame the poor, tired woman who cannot ent or sleep, whose whole life is filled with misery because her system is deranged, unnourished and her nervous system exhausted. She needs a building up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles will enrich and vitalize her blood, tone and strengthen her digestive organs, give her a good appetite, induce her to sleep soundly, banish her nervousness and bring back her smiles. Mr. J. W. Robertson, of Greenfield, Tenn., says: "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago and she is now taking her third bottle. She has been in poor health for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing her more good than any other medicine she has ever taken. Her appetite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in every way."

THE CHRIST SANKEY—You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1890, in proceedings in an action in the District Court for said county, pursuant to that certain real estate mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants Christ Sankey and Christina Sankey, his wife, to the said plaintiff, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1890, the following described piece and parcel of land, which is situated in Polk county, in the state of Minnesota, to-wit: Sec. 26, Twp. 149, R. 45, was sold by the sheriff of said county, at public auction, to the said plaintiff, the highest bidder for cash, for the sum of twenty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents, and interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of May, 1890, such sale being made in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage upon the notice and sheriff's fees in twenty-seven

USED HIS GUN.

Wholesale Shooting by a Negro Murderer in Attempting to Escape.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS DEAD.

Citizens of the Town Gather for a Lynching, But Are Disappointed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—Hon. William H. Fleming, speaker of the Georgia house, and Judge William F. Eve of the county court, have finished addresses to a mob of 300 citizens that are gathered around the county jail with the intention of lynching Jake Wiggins. If is believed the bolter counsel will prevail and there will be no assaults on the jail. Saturday night Wiggins killed a negro named Anderson Williams across the river in Carolina; he was tracked to Augusta by a negro posse and the Augusta police were told of his whereabouts. A posse of police surrounded the house in the upper part of Augusta and broke in the door. Wiggins

Opened Fire on the Officers

with a pistols. Detective Joe Murray was shot in the head and is lying at the hospital, hardly wounded. Policeman Stringer was also shot in the head and can probably not recover. Policeman Wrona was shot in the leg. Mr. John Davis, a spectator, was shot in the region of the heart and died in less than an hour. The negro escaped, but a little later was held up by a youth named Jordan and finally arrested. During the melee at the house and the flight of the negro, when the fugitive was under fire from many persons, over 150 shots were fired and the man was slightly wounded in the left side.

RESULT OF DRINK.

A Vancouver (B. C.) Man Attempts to Annihilate His Family—Two Killed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 24.—The most horrible tragedy ever perpetrated in this city occurred during the morning, resulting in the death of two, if not three persons. George Ashford, a laborer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has been a resident here for the past two years, living with his wife and five children in the East End of the city. For some time past he has been drinking heavily. He returned home late at night and going upstairs woke his wife, telling her that her end had come, and before she was half awake he shot her in the head. Then the 3-year-old child was killed in a similar manner and the 9-year-old child was shot. The two boys were awakened by the shooting and escaped, giving the alarm to the neighbors. The fiend was captured.

ROBBERS THROW A BOMB.

Two Men Commit a Burglary and Make a Desperate Effort to Escape.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Dec. 24.—Two burglars who had blown open a safe at West Liberty made a desperate attempt to escape, but in vain. Immediately after the burglary they jumped on a westbound train, coming back at once on an eastbound train. West Liberty officers were waiting for them and hoarded the train. The desperadoes refused to be searched or arrested, and afood of the officers, the trainmen and the passengers. They finally stopped the train, did some promiscuous firing, threw a bomb at the side of the car and disappeared. A posse later surprised them in the woods, and they were arrested.

FOR LO'S BENEFIT.

Indian Agents Will Hold a Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A conference of the agents of the Sioux Indian reservations in the Dakotas of the Chippewa Indian agent and of several army officers in charge of agencies with the secretary of the interior, and the commissioner of Indian affairs will be held here during the first week of January. The object is a general conference on Indian matters and a discussion of needed changes and improvements in the Indian service.

Drove Quickly and Thoroughly.

STONE CITY, Ia., Dec. 24.—When the Milwaukee passenger from South Dakota came in four men went into one of the coaches, some distance from the depot. They used no revolvers, but had masks on, and they took each side of the car, which they worked in about four minutes. Nearly every passenger was relieved of a watch or pocketbook.

And He Met the Same Fate.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 24.—In Mcdowell county Charles Buffalo was shot and killed by C. J. Updyke, a prominent coal dealer. Three years ago Buffalo killed an Englishman named Maitland within a few yards of the same place where he met his death now.

Guests Narrowly Rescued.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 24.—The Hot Sulphur Wells hotel and natatorium near here were destroyed by fire at 3 a. m. Several guests had their row escapes and none saved any of their personal effects.

Boy Drowns Himself.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—An unverified report is current that Captain Dreyfus, who was Saturday sentenced to imprisonment for life for revealing French military secrets to foreign powers, had committed suicide in prison.

Photographed the Victim's Eyes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—In connection with the hunt for the murderer of Mrs. Manning, it has been proposed to photograph the victim's eyes as at that possible means of finding a clue.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

STORM IN THE BRITISH ISLES WAS VERY SEVERE.

At Least a Hundred Lives Were Lost and Heavy Damage Done to Property Both on Land and at Sea—Three Boats Swamped Off Stornoway.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Reports received from various parts of Great Britain show that the gale is abating. The storm raged with the greatest fury all day Saturday. Telegraphic communication with Scotland is completely interrupted (while the wires to the Midland counties and Ireland are more or less damaged. There is hardly a town of any size but reports personal casualties and damage to property. Manufacturing towns in the north and west suffered badly. Roofs were torn off and chimney stacks collapsed, crashing through adjoining buildings and killing and injuring a number of working people. In many places the residents were

Afraid to Venture in the Streets

during the prevalence of the storm. A number of fishing boats are missing. Three boats were swamped off Stornoway and all on board were drowned. Much damage was done to houses in Dublin and its suburbs. People in the fashionable suburbs are reported to be suffering terribly, their cottages being wrecked and flooded.

The ships America and Mary E. Marshall went ashore near Greenock. The Arklow, for Ship Island, was driven ashore in Scalpa bay, and has nine feet of water in her hold. It is expected that she will be a total loss. All around the coast vessels are reported to be

Stranded or in Great Danger.

The ship Kirkmichael was wrecked off Holyhead and five of her crew were drowned, and being rescued with much difficulty. The County of Kinross for Hastlepool was seen off that port lying on her beam ends and apparently sinking. Her crew were gathered in the stern with life belts on.

The exact number of deaths is unknown, but it is stated that the list will not be much less than 100.

The American ship Knutsboe from Port Blakely, which had discharged her cargo at Belfast, broke adrift and sank a tug and damaged another vessel.

ENGLISH RAILROAD HORROR.

Thirteen Dead and Fifty Injured in the Accident at Chelford.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Manchester express on the London and Northwestern railway, which was wrecked at Chelford Saturday night, consisted of two engines and 16 coaches, filled chiefly with people bound from Manchester for London to spend the holidays. The accident was caused by a collision with a freight. Thirteen bodies were taken out of the wreck, some of them badly mutilated. A number of those on the train had narrow escapes. All the officials except the fireman on the first engine escaped death, but most of them were injured. The second engine was derailed and overturned. Its engineer was thrown into a field, but was only slightly hurt. Aid soon arrived from Crewe, and the injured, numbering over 50, were attended to. Several of those injured will die. One carriage that was derailed by the force of the collision struck and completely demolished a signal box beside the line. A special train brought the uninjured to London.

RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Draft of the Document Prepared by the Peoples Rights Party.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The Vorwaerts prints what it claims to be a draft of the new Russian constitution, which the people's rights party has prepared for Russia. It provides for an imperial parliament and a diet in each province. Each member of the imperial parliament, it is proposed, is to represent 300,000 peoples and to be elected by universal suffrage. The czar is to remain supreme head of the state.

COMSTOCK A CANDIDATE.

The Moorhead Ex-Congressman Would Like to Succeed Washburn.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—S. G. Comstock has decided that he would be a candidate for the United States senate, and has announced his decision to be a candidate for the seat now held by Senator Washburn. He will open headquarters and make an active campaign.

Terrell Interviewed the Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—The United States Minister, Alexander W. Terrell, had a long interview with the grand vizier, General Djevad Pasha, during which the question of sending an American delegate with the Turkish commission appointed to locate lots for the reported outrages in Armenia is stated to have been definitely settled. The result of this conference is not obtainable here, but it is believed that Minister Terrell has sent a cable message on the subject to Washington.

Medicine Will Get a Parish.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Mayhew has made a complete recantation. He is no longer an apostle of the doctrines for preaching which he brought on the ban of excommunication from the Catholic church. His penitential season, which began Dec. 28, 1892, is over, and Archbishop Corrigan will soon put him in charge of a parish.

Maitland's Case Not Settled.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 19.—A dispatch from here reports the settlement of the Maitland case, plaintiff having agreed to pay $31,000, adding that Judge McConnell will now grant a divorce. The case at Fargo has been dismissed and a divorce granted the defendant. Mrs. Hamilton can only obtain a divorce in the courts of Montana, and it is understood that she declines to do that.

JEFFRIES SECURED A VERDICT.

The Alleged Murderer of Miss Ging Held for Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—Harry Hayward, accused of instigating the murder of Catherine Ging Dec. 8, was arraigned in the district court on the charge of murder in the first degree. He pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for Jan. 21. The case of Claus Blixt, the self-confessed tool of Hayward in the matter of the crime, was taken up again by the court and reset for the same day as the Hayward trial. Hayward had lost none of his strange nonchalance as he came into the courtroom to be arraigned, and entered his plea in a manner which indicated that he considered the whole matter a little more serious than a joke. The arraignment was so planned as to favor a large crowd, which had assembled to see the event, off the trial, this caution having been taken on every occasion when Harry Hayward has been brought out of his cell. The general feeling, however, is more one of curiosity than of sympathy. Attorneys for the two accused men are exhibiting somewhat more of a disposition to get together. It has appeared up to this time that each man would attempt to clear himself at the expense of the other.

Erwin Will Defend.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—W. W. Erwin and John Day Smith will assist Attorney W. E. Hale in the defense of Harry and Adry Hayward in their trial for the murder of Catherine Ging.

CHRISTIE SWUNG OFF.

The St. Paul Boy Murderer Legally Hanged at Hastlepool.

HASTLEPOOL, Mon., Dec. 24.—The hanging of Calvin J. Christie, or Charles J. Black as he was known here, took place at noon. His iron nerve remained to the last. He walked firmly to the gallows and smiled most of the time. He claimed innocence to the last and uttered a prayer, after which the trap was sprung and the execution successfully done. Christie was hanged for criminal assault and murder. His victim was Mrs. Lena Cunningham, wife of a rancher.

Sealey Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Samuel C. Sealey, the former bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National bank, charged with aiding the bank President Baker in robbing the bank of $254,000, was arraigned in the United States circuit court and pleaded guilty.

GOMPERS DEFEATED.

Head of the Federation of Labor Is Now John McBride.

DENVER, Dec. 20.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor held its more business during the day than in any preceding day. There were some surprises in the day's action, the most important of them being the defeat of President Gompers for re-election.

The selection of Indianapolis as the next convention city was also a surprise, as was also the selection of Secretary and John B. Lennon, treasurer.

FOR LO'S BENEFIT.

Indian Agents Will Hold a Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A conference of the agents of the Sioux Indian reservations in the Dakotas of the Chippewa Indian agent and of several army officers in charge of agencies with the secretary of the interior, and the commissioner of Indian affairs will be held here during the first week of January. The object is a general conference on Indian matters and a discussion of needed changes and improvements in the Indian service.

END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT.

Japan Expected to Send Peace Commissioners to Treat With China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Now that China has appointed commissioners to go to Japan to negotiate for peace, it is probable the latter country will appoint commissioners to meet them. It is believed here that Mr. Mutsu, the minister of foreign affairs, will be Japan's chief representative. An intimation will likely be declared pending the peace negotiations.

General Long Defeated.

TOKIO, Dec. 26.—Advices have received here confirm the report of the defeat of General Long after hard fighting that lasted five hours. The Japanese are now about 10 miles from New Chwang.

Russia's Cotton Duty Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Novosti says that the council of the empire has sanctioned an increase in the cotton import duty. This has been done probably at the instance of cotton growers of Turkestan, who have complained of the competition of American cotton.

Lesnoff Acquitted.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—Charles Lesnard, the Omaha railroad clerk, accused of murder in the second degree for the killing of Charles J. Leigh, a St. Paul man, during the big strike, has been acquitted. The jury retired at 4:30 p. m. and agreed on a verdict after spending a few minutes before it. Self defense was the defendant's plea.

Ex-Premier Gladstone Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The London Standard, having on board the remains of Sir John Thompson, premier minister of Canada, sailed from Portsmouth at noon, for Halifax. The gale, which prevailed Saturday has abated.

Dr. Preble Still Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The house has decided not to report the railroad pooling bill until after the holidays. Chairman Reed is reported to be very ill indeed. The physicians have given him positive orders to remain in bed for a week without [illegible]

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 17.

The bill to protect forest reservations, which has been a bone of contention in the senate for some time, passed by a good majority. The balance of the day was spent on the army appropriation bill.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the Nicaragua canal bill.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The discussion of the Cockrell currency bill was the chief topic in the house by Springer in the senate a resolution was introduced favoring the annexation of Canada. Senator Hill delivered a speech in favor of a silver coin, and Mr. Turpie continued his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The debate on the currency bill continued uninterruptedly in the house. Messrs. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Kilgore (Dem., Ky.) opposed it. Mr. Bland, the silver leader, gave notice that he would offer his free silver bill as a substitute for the one.

Practically all the time of the senate was occupied by speeches on the Nicaragua canal bill.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

The debate on the currency bill was comparatively brief in the house, owing to the speeches in connection with the acceptance of the statutes of Webster and Stark. The speaker laid the Sebring seg. correspondence before the house and then, at 3:00 p. m., the house adjourned.

In the senate the only legislative business of any importance transacted was the passage of a bill making delinquent appropriations for the census bureau and the appointment of justice for the current fiscal year.

Friday, Dec. 21.

The debate on the currency bill continued in the house. The resolution for the holiday adjournment was agreed to early in the afternoon.

The senate was not in session.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

The house spent the day in debate on the currency bill, adjourning for the holidays at 5:0 p. m.

The senate spent most of the day debating the resolution to adjourn for the holidays. It finally passed and debate on the Nicaragua canal bill was resumed. At 1:45 adjournment was taken until Jan. 8.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The Next One Will Be Held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—The executive council of the G. A. R. at its meeting decided that the 28th encampment of the G. A. R. would be held here during the week beginning Sept. 3. The exact date has not been fixed, but the encampment will probably begin about the 11th. This will be decided later.

The review of the Chattanooga battlefields occurs Sept. 9, and many who go down to the encampment will stop to go there also. For this reason it was decided to give the date of the encampment so that the two trips could be taken together.

In the evening the visitors were tendered a reception by the local G. A. R.

Confirm the Japanese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The senate committee on foreign relations devoted the entire time of its meeting to the consideration of the commercial treaty with Japan, and at the conclusion of the conference decided to report the treaty to the senate with the resolution that it be confirmed.

Massillon Miners Defeated.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—The Massillon imbitation committee made public its decision on the coal mining dispute between miners and operators. By a majority report the award was in favor of the operators.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. William Waldorf Astor died at Cliveden-on-the-Thames.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22, 1894.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Steady and quiet. No. 2 spring 54½c; No. 1 northern, 56½c; May, 65¼c.

CORN—In fair supply. No. 3, 41½.

OATS—Lower. No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c.

BARLEY—Dull and lower. No. 2, 50½c; sample, 50@55c.

RYE—Lower. No. 1, 46½c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24, 1894.

WHEAT—Close: December, opening, 55c; highest, 55½c; lowest, 54c; close, 55¼c; May opening, 60½c; highest, 60¾c; lowest, 60c; close, 60¾c. On track—No. 2 hard 56½c; No. 1 northern, 56½c; No. 2 northern, 54½c.

CORN—No. 3, 41½c.

OATS—No. 3 white, 30c.

BARLEY—Dull and lower, No. 2, 50½c; sample, 50@55c.

RYE—Lower. No. 1, 46½c.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22, 1894.

WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 northern, 60¼c; December, 60¼c; January, 60¾c; May, No. 1 northern, 61¾c; July No. 1 northern, 62c.

Minneapolis Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24, 1894.

WHEAT—Close: December, opening, 55c; highest, 55½c; lowest, 54c; close, 55¼c; May opening, 60½c; highest, 60¾c; lowest, 60c; close, 60¾c. On track—No. 2 hard 56½c; No. 1 northern, 56½c; No. 2 northern, 54½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 22, 1894.

HOGS—Market was 5c lower than yesterday; yards cleared early to packers at $3.00@3.40.

CATTLE—Dull and weak on common stuff; $2.50@3.00 for cows; $3.00@3.25 for steers. Prime steers, $3.75@4.00; good steers, $3.25@3.50; prime cows, $3.00@3.25; good cows, $2.75@3.00; common to fair cows, $1.00@1.50; light and feeding steers, $2.50@3.00; heavy steers, $3.00@3.25; bulls, $1.75@2.50; stockers, $2.00@2.75; feeders, $2.00@2.75; calves, $2.00@3.00.

SHEEP—Market slow and weak.

Receipts—Hogs, 2,000; cattle, 600; sheep, 200.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1894.

HOGS—Market 5c lower. Rough and mixed, $3.40@3.55; packers, $3.55@3.65; prime heavy and medium, $3.60@3.70; light, $3.45@3.60; for heavy packing and shipping lots, and $3.60@3.70.

CATTLE—Good demand. Firm at yesterday's prices.

SHEEP—Very fair demand for better grades. Prices steady.

Receipts—Hogs, 17,000; cattle, 600; sheep, 200.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1894.

WHEAT—December, 56¼@56¾c; May, 62½@62¾c.

CORN—December, 36¾c; January, 36¾c; May, 40¼@40½c.

OATS—December, 26c; January, 26¾c; May, 30¼@30¾c.

PORK—December, $11.50; January, $11.62½; May, $11.85@11.90.

LARD—December, $6.40; January, $6.50; May, $6.70@6.72½.

RIBS—December, $5.50; January, $5.60; May, $5.80@5.82½.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

18 lbs. Granulated Sugar for	$1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Pears	.95
19 lbs. Light C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Apricots	.95
20 lbs. Dark C Sugar for	1.00	8 lbs. Cal. Evaporated Peaches	.95
25 bars Kirk's Dome Soap for	.95	28 bars Victor Soap for	.95
10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.95	10 lbs. Extra Large Cal. Prunes	.95
16 lbs. California Prunes for	.95	20 lbs. Rolled Oats for	.90

We handle this year the Magnolia Brand Canned Fruits. We claim they are the best goods packed, put up in heavy syrup and filled with choicest fruits.

Egg Plums, Green Gages, Grapes, Gold Drop Plums, per can	15c
Finest Canned Table Peaches, per can	18c

Teas and Coffees

We are agents for Chase & Sanborn's celebrated brand of Teas and Coffees. This Company was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, which means their Teas and Coffees are unexcelled for quality.

1 lb Uncolored or Sun Dried Tea	20c	1 lb Crushed Java Coffee	18c
1 lb " "	25c	1 lb Fancy Rio Coffee	22c
1 lb " "	30c	1 lb Guatemala Coffee	25c
1 lb " "	35c	1 lb Golden Santos Coffee	28c
1 lb " "	40c	1 lb Mocha and Java Coffee	33c

☞ Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. ☜

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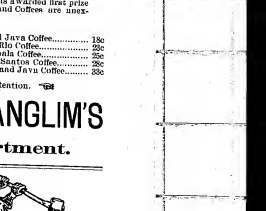
Grocery Department.

Before it snows,
You may need one of our



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SET OF BOBS OR A NICE CUTTER.

We will have some of the finest you ever saw here soon, and you should call and see them. They are fine enough for anyone to ride in, and so cheap anyone can afford to have one.

We are also selling

DIAMOND FEED MILLS AND VICTORY FANNING MILLS.

And other seasonable goods, very low. We deliver promptly

COAL AND WOOD.

Leave your orders early in the day.

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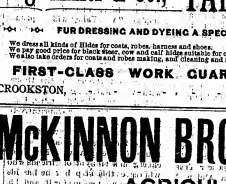

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FUR DRESSING AND DYEING A SPECIALTY.

We draw all kinds of Hides for coats, robes, harness and shoes. We pay cash prices for black sheep, cow and calf hides suitable for coats and robes. We also take orders for coats and robes making, and cleaning and repairing of fur.

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Polk County Journal.

BY H. E. COOKE.

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COMSTOCK FOR THE SENATE.

The announcement made by the Hon. S. G. Comstock last week that he would be a candidate for election to the United States Senate was very gratifying to his many friends in the State who have for some time been urging him to make the race. Mr. Comstock is an altogether too modest a man to enter a scramble for everything in sight upon a moment's notice, so he took plenty of time to look the field over and having done so makes the announcement found elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Comstock is one of the best of men in the State of Minnesota to-day, a man of broad and liberal views and one of the greatest statesmen we have. He has already represented Minnesota in Congress, having been elected in the old Fifth District to succeed the Hon. Knute Nelson and right well did he perform his duties there. There seems to be a great desire upon the part of our legislators to elect a man from the country this time and in all of the state you can not find a cleaner man, a purer man, a better man nor a greater statesman than the Hon. S. G. Comstock. We believe that he will be elected also and we know that in case he does the state will never have occasion to regret its choice.

The speakership question is getting interesting as the time draws night for the legislature to convene. John L. Gibbs seems very confident that he can win hands down. Capt. Van Sant is not doing much brragging but sawing lots of wood, mending Dan Shell, who seems to hold the balance of power don't pull out worth a cent as both the others hoped he would do. Both Gibbs and Van are saying each to himself: "If I could only bust that Shell and save the pieces for myself, I would get there in great shape!"

The Democracy of Minnesota essays to act as push-finder for the national Democracy—that is if we may judge from the action of its committee last week. The committee met in St. Paul and issued an address to the people setting forth the causes of Democratic failure, and urging Democrats everywhere to make free trade, pure and unadulterated, its future rallying cry. Well, they won't have far to go if they do it, but will they do it? There is no question now of this desire, but will they dare to do it? The Globe thinks it would be the boss idea.

Duluth Evening Herald:—Senator Washburn is now hurrying homeward from Washington to look after his campaign. He sees the danger of his position. He knows well that he will be beaten, unless some extraordinary pressure can be brought to bear upon the members of the legislature. He is a past grand unster in the art of influencing members of the legislature, but it is very doubtful if he can employ enough influence this time to elect him. The Herald has not attacked Mr. Washburn personally and it has nothing to say against him. But when it finds that the sentiment of a large portion of the people of Minnesota is opposed to him, and that the prospects are that he will be beaten, it deems it the wisest policy to urge the election of Mr. Kinney.

The relation which price bears to quality in literature is made obscure by the Christmas COSMOPOLITAN. Stories by Rudyard Kipling, Wm. Dean Howells, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Burton Harrison Alice W. Younger are interspersed with poetry by Sir Edwin Arnold Edmund Clarence Stedman and James Whitcomb Riley, while through the number are scattered illustrations by such famous artists as Remington, Tochi, Reinhart, Turner, Van Schaick, Gibson and Stevens. A series of portraits of beautiful women of society illustrate an article on The Relation of Photography to Art; a travel article by Napoleon Ney, grandson of the famous Field Marshal; one of the series of Great Pastimes of History, to which Froude and Gosse have already contributed, and half a dozen other equally interesting, go to make up the attractions of the number. The COSMOPOLITAN people say: "We might charge you more for this number, but, all things considered we give you better material, better illustrated, if we charge you a dollar a copy?"

COL. COBHAM POST,

Holds An Open Meeting And Indulges In

A JOLLY CAMP-FIRE.

On Friday evening of last week which was regular post meeting, Col. Cobham post, after a short business session, was joined by a delegation from the Woman's Relief Corps, also one from the Sons of Veterans, and proceeded to hold a genuine old-fashioned camp fire. Comrade C. W. McKay, Dept. Junior Vice Commander being present pleasantly assisted his fellow comrades with reminiscences of the war. His talk also showed the importance of the Grand Army of the Republic—a grand army of brethren bound by closer ties than those of blood—showed the importance of the Woman's Relief Corps as a valuable auxiliary and indispensible aid to the Grand Army; also the Sons of Veterans, who will shortly inherit all there is left of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he urged upon the post the importance of fostering these institutions and aiding to build them up. His address was highly enjoyed by all who heard it and should do much to encourage and strengthen the various orders to whom it was addressed. Comrade K. O. Melby, of Ashby who is the commander elect of the post at Ashby related his prison experiences. He was captured and confined in southern prisons with Comrade W. H. Jenulaga, formerly of Col. Cobham post, a brother of Comrade I. U. Jenulaga and these two, with a brother of Mrs. I. U. Jenulaga endured the horrors of a prison pen together for a time, graphically related by Comrade Melby. Comrade O. P. Reene, of Col. George post, of Fertile told how he had picked up a star on a battle-field that had been shot out of a flag and upon call the commander-elect of Col. Cobham post spoke a few words. The post meeting was the most largely attended of any that has been held recently and augurs well for the future as the interest achieved, will, it is hoped deepen and result in a large attendance.

The Bank at Twin Valley.

The Ada Herald seems very much exercised over the fact that Losey & Buckingham, of Crookston, have established a bank at Twin Valley and awhile ago announced with a flourish of trumpets that Ada parties were invited to enter that field, would take the lead from the start, would do all the business in that line necessary and from that fact "the Crookston parties would drop it like a hot cake and not presume to enter the field," etc., etc. ad. lib. But alas, poor Herald, it seems to have reckoned without his host this time and this is what he says in his last issue: "Hans Burgess was down from Crookston, Friday, Tuesday. We learned that the Crookston parties who intend putting in a bank there are determined to go ahead." Well, what of it? Supposed those awful "Crookstun parties" are going to start a bank at Twin Valley. Haven't they a perfect right to do so? Has anybody a patent on that field that our boys will infringe if they "invade" its sacred precincts? From the great interest the Herald has taken in this matter one would infer that something of the sort was troubling Norby. We can assure him that those "Crookston parties" are energetic and able young men and will run a creditable bank—one of which the people of Twin Valley will be proud when they come to know the boys.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Geo. F. Whitcomb, well known in this paper recently, is a candidate for sergeant at-arms of the House with very flattering prospects of getting there. The Alexandria Post News says of him: "Mr. Whitcomb has announced, to-day, that M. D. Fredenberg has withdrawn from the contest for sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. Mr. Fredenberg has many strong friends who will regret this step but he has his own personal reasons for it, and his withdrawal leaves the field to Mr. Geo. F. Whitcomb, who has been actively at work for some time and from all indications will be the winner. Although Mr. Fredenberg expresses no preference, his friends practically without exception are devoted to Mr. Whitcomb and will give him their active support. Mr. Whitcomb is one of Alexandria's oldest settlers, and has hosts of friends all through the state. As Senator Vice Commander and state delegate of the Sons of Veterans as well as in business relations he has met hundreds of politicos who are his friends and who are doing all they can to secure him this legislative plum. He is an active, energetic, keen-witted man, always pleasant and jovial and would make an ideal officer of the house and has the best wishes of Douglas county."

THE NEW YEAR.

Again the cycles of time have brought us to the end of another year and we are about to enter upon a new one. It is a custom nearly as old as time itself for mankind to enter upon a new year with divers and sundry pledges—made, in ninety-nine out of every hundred cases to be broken before this new year has fairly doffed its swaddling clothes. Better by far would it be to try to so live that it would not be necessary to have a swearing off place at the beginning of every year. The New Year! What shall it bring to us? What of joy, what of sorrow? Of all who enter upon the year of 1895, with such high hopes with each fond aspiration, not one can tell whether he or she shall ever see another New Year's day on this earth: and if not on this earth then where? If this life is to us all there is to it then perhaps a happy-go-lucky, live-while-you-do-live style is the proper kind of a life to live for it is true that humanity will find enough of sorrow without seeking it. But every thing in nature, both animate and inanimate teaches us that this life is not all there is to it. That we are not placed upon this earth the mere creatures of chance, simply to enjoy life and have a good time. The intellect with which the Creator has endowned mankind teaches us that man is created for some high and noble purpose, that he has certain duties to perform to his fellowman that the mere animal creation does not share. What kind of a country would this be if every man lived for his own selfish purposes only? Now as we enter upon the New Year is a good time to ponder upon those things and among our good resolutions to live during the coming year that mankind will be the better for our having lived.

Attention Old Soldiers.

If there are any who have not yet joined the post why haven't you done so? You do not realize the pleasures and privileges you are depriving yourselves of and will not fully appreciate it until you have joined the Grand Army of the Republic. Every old soldier should join some post, by all means.

Take Due Notice.

We are preparing a list of subscribers who are long delinquent to place in the hands of a collector on this list, or as soon thereafter as possible. The names we are placing first are of those who do not seem inclined to deal fairly with us. We have frequently said, we do not wish to cause anyone extra expense, but if we have to they alone are to blame, for we have given our friends ample opportunity to square themselves that any reasonable person could expect.

Speaking of Judge Ives' action with the grand jury, the Fergus Falls Journal says: "Judge Ives, of Crookston, has taken actually by the horns and is going to have the law respected in Polk county if such a thing is possible. For years East Grand Forks, which is in Polk county, has been a stench in the nostrils of the state. It is a sink hole for Grand Forks. When anything is so bad that it cannot be tolerated in Grand Forks it moves into Minnesota and has been allowed to go unmolested. We hope that Judge Ives will have the courage to follow this thing to the end. All law abiding people—and they are the great majority—will back him."

The Warren Register pertinently says: "The Democratic party has long boasted that it is the only sectional party in this country, yet it has not since the war dared to nominate a southern or a northern candidate for President or Vice-President. The south has furnished the bulk of the Democracy's majorities, yet it has not in over 30 years been represented on the Democratic national ticket. What will become of Democracy in the south, if the Republicans should nominate a southern Republican for Vice-President in 1896?"

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

How to Elect U. S. Senators.

On this subject the Alexandria Post-News takes direct issue with the idea of election of United States senators by the popular vote and says: "Several newspapers in supporting Mr. Washburn for re-election are advocating the election of United States senators by popular vote. They even claim that he was virtually voted upon at the recent election, or that at least, had he been on the Republican ticket, he would have been elected. The latter proposition is undoubtedly true, and we do not think there will be any eleventh protest on the part of the people whether the legislature sees fit to re-elect or not to re-elect him. Moreover we do not wish to be understood as opposing him; but we do oppose the idea of the popular election of United States senators, and to support it by claiming that Mr. Washburn was in any sense a candidate before the people at the recent election is absurd. Practically no one who went to the polls and cast his vote ever thought of Mr. Washburn as he did so, except his personal friends; he was in no sense better in the election and his candidacy cut no figure whatever except among the professional politicians. The people did not know Mr. Washburn in the campaign and they are perfectly willing to trust the election of his successor to the legislature.

"A favorite argument for the change in the law of the election of senators is the argument of bribery, but does anyone imagine that it is any easier to bribe a legislature than a state convention? If so we will refer them to the political history of our own state for an answer. Moreover it is a ruse to brand that the old codgers who framed the constitution of the United States knew what they were doing. They divided congress into two bodies, one, the house, to elected bi-ennially by the direct vote of the people and responde instituting every wave of popular sentiment and whether the popular movement is right or wrong, has its foundation on the rocks of honesty and good government, or on the sands of dishonesty and temporary expediency, the house is with the people whom it has to rank for re-election, as soon as each act is acted. If it does not so respond or misjudges the popular will the result is of recent illustration. The other part of congress is the senate and its members serve for six years, too long to be affected by temporary conditions, and they represent their state as a whole, not a popular majority but the state as represented by a majority of its legislative districts, their states as entireties and this is a direct recognition of of "states rights," so-called. This congressional adjustment means a great deal in our governmental system and should not be lightly attacked through prejudice. The senate in the past few years has saved us from several evils such as free silver and the original Wilson bill, and it is no more "plutocratic," "corrupt" or "aristocratic" than is the house. Its last nobility—but practice can excuse the senate of any crime worse than partisanship and in that it is not within gunshot of the house."

K. C. Latta & Co., druggists of Paton, Iowa, write the Haller Proprietary Co., of Blair, Neb., as follows: "Gentlemen—For several years we have been selling your Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup upon a guarantee to refund money in all cases where it failed to benefit. Your claims for this excellent remedy have been fully verified, for I have yet to receive the first complaint." P. L. Kermott sells and guarantees it.

We hereby promise to refund all money paid us for Haller's remedies if you are not benefitted by theirtime. These remedies consist of Sure Cure Cough Syrup, Australian Salve, Pain Paralyzer, Sarsaparilla and Burdock Blood Purifier, Rough Horse Liniment, Corn Cure and Little German Pills, and are absolutely guaranteed by us. You take no chances. P. L. Kermott, Druggist.

How to Live a Century.

First.—Live as much as possible out of doors, never letting a day pass without spending at least three or four hours in the open air.

Second.—Keep all the powers of mind and body occupied in congenial work. The muscles should be developed and the mind kept active.

Third.—Avoid excesses of all kinds, whether of food, drink or of whatever nature they may be. Be moderate in all things.

Fourth.—Never despair. Be cheerful at all times. Never give way to anger. Never let the trials of one day pass over to the next.

From 60 to 76 continues some active life and occupation, as the retiring from all this at that age often is the gravest mistake and is suicidal. On the contrary, rest as much as possible from 75 to 100. Avoid exposure to cold, as bronchitis is very frequent at that time of life. Rest abundantly. One onght thus to attain 100 years.

The Cause of Bowen's Death.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The coroner's jury has decided that Bowen's death was due to the club's failure to pad the ring in which the contest took place.

To California.

If you are going to California to remain for the winter, take the Northern Pacific and Shasta route, and go comfortably in warm, double windowed, vestibuled trains, having dining cars that remain with the trains.

You will see via this line the finest scenery in the United states. No other route to California can compare with it in this respect.—this is fact, not fiction.

Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, more than 14,000 feet high, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Shasta, form a group of mountain peaks that can be seen from the cars, and constitute the grandest mountain scenery of this country.

Call on any Northern Pacific agent of Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba or write for rates and particulars to Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. [91-38]

You Cannot Get it.

Should get what? Why, The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisedly in saying that it is a rare publication. In fact the very least of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not be in our knowledge be interested for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Sun. Irl R. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, Word and Works. This mirror Journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advancel thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for Word and Works. Subscription only $1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Special

To those who wish a fine illustrated monthly magazine at a price that anyone can afford, we make the following unparalleled offer until Jan. 1st, 1895.

Until above date we will receive subscriptions to the

Polk County Journal and Peterson Magazine

combined for about the price of the JOURNAL alone. Thus you can secure the

Polk County Journal,	$1.50
Peterson Magazine,	$1.00
	$2.50

for only **$1.75**

If you want some excellent reading, fine illustrations, and the news of the day, you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass.

Address,

THE JOURNAL,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Settle Up.

If all who are in arrears on our subscription books will call and settle, it will enable us to also settle up all of our little bills and carry on our business easily. If you cannot pay it all, call in and leave with us what you are able to spare. We think that the tendency that the present proprietor of the JOURNAL has always exercised toward our subscribers is deserving of consideration and should be duly appreciated, and if that is done it will result in supplying our present needs. Because a man exercises patience and forbearance for a long time it is no reason why he should do so forever.

PRAISE, ONLY,
FROM ALL WHO USE
AYER'S
Hair Vigor

"Ayer's preparations are too well known to need any commendation from me; but I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago, I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored. I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. E. FRANKHAUSER, box 205, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Your Heart's Blood

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to

Keep It Pure

For which purpose nothing can equal S.S.S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any applicant.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. ROSE'S
RESTAURANT
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON.
Everything New, Neat and Nice. Fine Lunch Counter in connection.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
TRY US.

THOROUCHBRED

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

8 months old, ready for service in the spring.

Also Some Extra Fine Ewes,

Same age, for sale at

REASONABLE RATES.

Call at the farm or address,

F. BIVINS & SON,
Box 109. Crookston, Minn.

Matchless Bargains in Men's Suits!

Low Prices that Make the People Smile.

WE CAN SAVE YOU **33⅓ TO 50%** ON MEN'S SUITS.

$15.00 and $18.00

MEN'S SUITS STILL SELLING AT **$10.00**

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT THESE VALUES.

MAIN STREET. **C. O. D. CLOTHING HOUSE.**

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Items of Local Interest--Personal Mention--Society Doings, Etc.

A. R. Holston went to St. Paul last week.

Miss Susie Schiouveiler has returned to her home in Wahasha.

Monday morning opened out clear, cold and a little bit windy.

Fred Davis, of Euclid, took his Christmas dinner in this city.

Frank E. Hunt drove down from Red Lake Falls on Thursday.

A fine fall of snow on Tuesday evening makes excellent sleighing.

Master Mechanic T. E. Adams was up from Barnesville last week.

Brakeman O'Neill is away off in Alexandria during the holiday season.

A. Holmboe made an assignment to Lewis Ellington, on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Streeter went to Auburn, N. D., to spend the holidays with her daughter.

Be alert, now! Don't forget to write 1895—beginning next Tuesday morning.

Miss Eunice Abbott went out to Alexandria to spend the holidays with her parents.

The hit of snow that fell on the ice made sleighing pretty fair—the best we have had so far this year.

Rev. H. P. Fisher, from Ortonville, Minn. conducted the services at the Congregational church on Sabbath day and will be here for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Moeckel welcomed the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at their home in St. Paul, one day last week. Our readers will remember Mrs. Moeckel as Miss Phinnie Netzer.

A big wagon load of fish was brought in from Rainy Lake country last week and peddled out about the streets. Being about the first brought in this season they sold off very readily.

W. C. Andrew, representing Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, paper dealers, St. Paul, was in the city on Thursday interviewing the newspaper boys. Andrew is one of the best commercial travelers on the road. He has been on the road for 16 (those many years, and few there be, in this business) who do not know Andrew—and like him.

From tillage to market, Farm, Stock and Home suggests, directs, cautions and aids the farmer more than any other agricultural paper we know of. We send it and the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL one year for only $1.50. [36-40]

Col. John Storr has sold his stock of goods to Theo. Gakstad, and will leave in a few weeks for his new home in Iowa. The Col. has been interested in the general merchandise business at this place and by close attention to business and a study of customer's wants has built up a large and lucrative trade. We are sorry to see the Col. leave our city and would recommend him to his new home as a good honest business man, capable of commanding the respect of all who know him. Success to you, Col.

Knute O. Methy, of Ashbey, who is an enthusiastic Grand Army man came up with Junior Vice McKay to to attend the camp-fires at Crookston and Ada. His wife and son came up with him and are visiting in the family of her sister, Mrs. T. G. Thompson, while K. O. is making the grand army rounds. Comrade Kelly is an enthusiastic Grand Army man and never lets any Grand Army doings get away from him if he can help it.

The Norman county court house came very near going up in smoke last Friday night, by the explosion of a big Rochester lamp. Fortunately, (was it?) the blaze was extinguished and the noble structure still stands, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The icy going of Friday and Saturday seemed to remind everybody of something—that is everybody who owns a horse and as a result of what they were reminded of the city blacksmiths were kept as busy as bees both days shoeing horses. It was simply impossible to use horses on the roads or anywhere unless they were shod.

Owing to recent unusual heavy expenses it becomes necessary for us to use extraordinary means to raise a little money at an early day. We have it on our books and if all who know themselves indebted to us will simply do by us as they would wish to be dealt by, it will save us needless trouble and expense. We do not ask our friends to deprive themselves of food and clothing to pay us, but we do ask them to imagine themselves placed as we have been and simply do by us as they would wish to be done by. A little money we must and WILL have however.

Capt. B. F. Zarrecher with comrades McKay and Kelly represented Col. Cobbana post at the camp-fire at Ada. Many more would have gone down if the trains run so that they could go and return the same day. As it is they would be obliged to lose more time than they could afford besides being obliged to remain over night.

On Friday Eben Lancaster's back was observed coming up Robert street on the run without a driver. They turned at the corner of Main and kept on toward the stable. At the corner of Second street, however they encountered Ed. Rolston, who seemed to be standing in the street on purpose to have some team run over him, spoke right out in meeting nod the team stopped to argue the point—and were captured and taken back to the cab stand to await the arrival of their regular driver.

The report of the work done by the Women's Relief Corps rendered by that body to the Post at its last meeting shows conclusively the value of that body in the work that the Grand Army of the Republic was organized to accomplish. If any who heard that report have ever regarded the Corps as a sort of a fifth wheel they must have had that idea pretty effectually knocked out of them. The Corps is a very efficient auxiliary to the Grand Army Post, and as such should be fostered and encouraged by the Post in every possible way.

Last season a farmer living near Minneapolis expended over $200 for manure, hauling from the city out to his farm, a distance of five or six miles. What would our farmers think if they were obliged to do that with Red River Valley soil? How many of them ever use what they make on their own farm? That Hennepin county farmer claims to have made money in his deal and if he did, does it not contain a hint to other farmers? It is true that our soil is very fertile naturally and does not require as much coaxing as some but it is also true that it will not stand slip-shod methods of farming and still pay big profits.

No farmer in this country should fail to take his local paper and at least one agricultural journal. No matter how many papers he is now getting his list should not be considered complete if it does not contain the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and that excellent agricultural paper, the Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., both of which can be had one year for the small sum of $1.50. [36-40]

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at the Crookston postoffice for the week ending Dec. 15, 1894.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
Allison Frank
Bingham O.
Hoga W. R.
Lee A. J.
Lot Lamlie
Meahl Ole G.
Thereson Aloul

LADIES' LIST.
Lesson Lenia
Swenson Katie
Toker Marguerite

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

F. E. LEPAGE, Postmaster.

Canadian Excursion.

Commencing Nov. 20th, the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell tickets to Montreal and all points west in Ontario at rate of $40. for the round trip. Good 90 days. For additional information see agent Sharkey. [26-41]

Of a former Crookston boy the Ada Index says:—"B. F. Ashelmnn, who has conducted the well-known west side jewelry store for the last eleven years, sold his business last Saturday to Fred Lanctot, of Crookston. Mr. Lanctot has been with us for the last six months and during that time has earned the reputation of being a first-class workman and one whom the public may depend upon in every respect. He has a thorough knowledge of the business and in placing orders for new goods, will endeavor to select such as will please and merit your patronage. Mr. Ashelman will devote his time in the future entirely to the cash register business which it now demands owing to the rapid increase in trade of the last two months."

If any of our readers have failed to get satisfactory profits from horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, bees, fruits, grain or vegetables, they should commence at once and read every number of the Farm, Stock & Home during the coming year. If ordered in connection with this paper its cost will not befelt. [36-40]

John Bauman's sorrel team took fright while in front of the postoffice last Saturday morning and made off at a lively run, with empty sleigh, turning the corner at Second street and making west for home. Running around the house, they were apparently unscathed with the length of their run and so started back on the opposite side of the railroad track. Before going much further, however they were held up. Fortunately no damage was done and no one hurt.

S. L. Collins,

Proprietor of Main Street

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., west side

CROOKSTON, — MINNESOTA.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Everything neat and nobby. Feeding a specialty

VIGORINE Acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain lost vigor, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using "VIGORINE." Absolutely guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Sexual Debility, Hysteria, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Don't be swindled out of your money by unprincipled druggists who offer something "just as good" for the sake of a greater profit. Insist on having VIGORINE or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid by mail in plain wrapper, $1.00 per package, or six packages, $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a written guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circulars free. Sold by all local druggists. Address PEERLESS MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by F. L. Kermott.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

SACRIFICE SALE!!!

From now till Xmas Evening we will give our PATRONS

GREATER BARGAINS!

Than ever before. We want if possible to

CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Before the Holidays. Price is no object; the Goods must go Regardless of COST.

A. HOLMBOE.

The People's Store, opp. Post Office.

Grand Combination Offer

Unprecedented in the History of Journalism.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has made special arrangements with the publishers of the New York

Morning Advertiser and Sunday Advertiser

Whereby We can furnish the

JOURNAL

and both of the above papers to a limited number of subscribers for one year for

$3.00

A first-class metropolitan newspaper by mail every day and

THE JOURNAL, FOR $3.00

The most liberal offer of the age.

THE MORNING ADVERTISER

A bright eight and six page daily. Contains all the news and special features of interest to every member of the household. Latest market and financial reports. The best opening page in the land. Always timely, clean and wholesome home newspaper.

THE SUNDAY ADVERTISER

From twenty to forty pages of bright news, sparkling special articles and literary. A model, high-class metropolitan Sunday paper.

Think over the proposition and send in your subscription at once.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!!

This Offer Will Shortly be Withdrawn.

BE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE MORNING AND SUNDAY ADVERTISER FOR ONE YEAR IS

FOUR DOLLARS.

By This Offer You Get It For Virtually

$1. 50.

Sample Copies of the Advertiser can be seen at the Journal Office.

[36—tf]

THE ADVERTISERS FOR 1895.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Hiest Class.

Commercial Advertiser.

Established 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest evening newspaper. Subscription price, $6.00.

Morning Advertiser.

Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, $3.00 per year.

Sunday Advertiser.

New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 5-cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 36 pages. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The ADVERTISERS have no superiors.

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission.

Address THE ADVERTISER,
29 Park Row, New York.

[36—tf]

Freight and Passenger Traffic.

The total number of tons of freight moved by the railroads in Minnesota in 1894 was 16,208,064; the same for 1893 was 19,088,446, a decrease for 1894 of 2,163,403 tons.

The total number of passengers carried in Minnesota in 1894 was 9,046,841, as against 8,121,471 in 1893, showing a decrease in the number of passengers for 1894 of 5,074,630.

Only one passenger was killed in Minnesota during the year 1894, and 45 were injured in train accidents; in 1893 8 passengers were killed and 115 injured.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCY.

AT NIGHT IN A COACH

A SHORT RANGE STUDY OF A CAR LOAD OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

The Stout Man Who Would Play Cards. The Talkative Boy Who Cried When Weakened by the Lanky Youth With the Nightmare—Politics En Route.

I know of no better opportunity of studying humanity at short range than is taken in a nocturnal railway ride in a day coach. Not long ago I had occasion to go from a station in the central west to Chicago. Knowing time of trains on the railroad I was to travel over from my starting point to the metropolis of the lake region is about eight hours, and I found it impossible to get away before midnight. When I boarded the train at that hour, I learned that all the lower berths in the sleeping cars

HESSEN IN A TAILOR MADE SUIT.

were already taken, and as I dislike exceedingly to climb to my roof I decided to make the journey in one of the coaches.

My fellow passengers were a diversified lot. Among them were four men who were beguiling the miles with cards. Whist was the game, and the players were seated together facing one another, while two of three others were intently watching the play. There was not much talking, and what there was was carried on in undertones, but it was altogether too much for a woman of middle age, dressed in a tailor made suit and wearing a standing collar and four-in-hand tie, who was seated near by. She suddenly arose and stalked up the aisle to the players.

"Gentlemen," she said, "I do not desire to be intrusive, but I do wish to go to sleep, and I'm certain I can't get a single wink of sleep while you continue to play whist. I think card playing in such a place is all wrong anyway, but I can put up with it without a word if it doesn't interfere with my personal comfort. But if you keep on it will interfere, and I must respectfully ask you to stop."

None of the players dropped their hands in amazement, but the fourth, a stout man of an evidently phlegmatic temperament, held his the more firmly in his grasp, and without looking up said:

"Say nothing, boys, but maw wood. Pick up your cards and keep right on."

If in behalf to silence the woman in the tailor made suit that way, he was vastly mistaken, as he found out a moment later. His indifference as to whether she should sleep or not aroused to drive her frantic, and she poured out a perfect flood of indignant eloquence against the practice of train card playing in general and the current game in particular. Finally she paused for breath, and with flashing eyes asked if her protest was going to be heeded, winding up with the fervent declaration that, in her opinion, the stout man was "no gentleman."

"Madam," he said, leaning back and gazing at her as an entomologist would survey a new and interesting bug, "you are the most extraordinary woman I ever met up with. But do not excite yourself over our little game. I might express regret that its continuance would prevent your slumbering, but inasmuch as I feel no such emotion I shall not say any such thing. I shall rather tell the truth, which is that my whole idea in playing cards and talking at this time is to keep you awake. I should have hesitated in saying so in the presence of so many persons if you

"WON'T YOU BE SO KIND AS TO SMILE?"

had not brought the matter to a climax by your protests, but I divine, by the profile of your nose, that you are a confirmed old victim of insomnia, and if you were once allowed to sleep every one else in the train must inevitably be obliged to follow suit. I was therefore in the spirit of self sacrifice that I persuaded my friends to agree to play all night. You see, our talking is so low that it will disturb no one but you, and if you keep awake it will prevent you from snoring, and the effect in the one case should equally. We are willing to sacrifice ourselves somewhat for others, and you ought to do the same, or we are. So I would advise you to calm yourself and cease your fault-finding."

Finally all the passengers were deeply interested in the controversy, some of them agreed with the woman and others with the stout man, and the discussion arose all over the car. As for the woman, she seemed to have had enough, for with an angry red spot on each cheek she returned to her seat and smuggled down, to slumber if she might. In this she was eminently successful, and at the same time she vindicated the stout man's judgment as to her nose, for in a half hour or so she began to snore like a low pressure steam engine. Of course there was a general laugh all over the car when this snores were heard.

Considerable interest had been manifested by their fellow travellers all this time in a young man and woman who sat near the center of the car. They looked very much like bride and groom, for she wore a hat trimmed with lavender feathers and carried a pair of white gloves in her hand, while he wore a rather bedraggled knot of flowers in the lapel of his frock coat and sported a white necktie. They had been talking constantly, in low tones at first, as if afraid they would be overheard, but as time passed they grew less and less shy, and at last seemed to forget themselves completely.

"Won't your Uncle John be s'prised to know we're married!" queried the groom loud enough for all the other wakeful passengers to hear just as the train pulled up at a station.

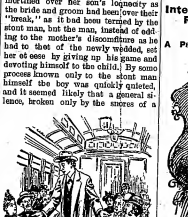
The laugh that greeted this question mortified the loving couple immeasurably and awakened a small boy who had hitherto been unnoticed. He at once awakened his mother.

"What's they all laffin at, ma?" he questioned. "Ma, what is it they're so funny? Tell me."

Of course she couldn't tell him, not knowing, but she tried to hush him, first by coaxing and then by threatening to "tie him up."

"Ho!" said the youngster, "you hain't got no string here. I've got to talk, ma. Where be we now? How soon will we git to Chicago? Be we goin a mile a minute now, ma?"

The poor woman was almost as much mortified over her son's loquacity as the bride and groom had been over their "break," as it had been termed by the stout man, but the man, instead of adding to the mother's discomfiture as he had to those of the newly wedded, set her at ease by giving up his game and devoting himself to the child. By some process known only to the stout man himself the boy was quickly quieted, and it seemed likely that a general silence, broken only by the snores of a



HEGAN TO APOLOGIZE PROFUSELY.

half dozen sleepers with noses like that of the woman in the tailor made suit, would soon settle over the car.

Just at this time, however—it was not far from 3 o'clock—two men near the front door got into a wrangle over politics. One of them was satisfied that the recent "landslide" meant the beginning of interminable power on the part of the Republicans, who, he said, would quickly end the hard times and restore business of all sorts to permanently regular activity.

The other was equally confident that the landslide was only another indication of universal insanity, and that it presaged business disasters small as had never before been experienced by the United States. The stout man tried to quiet them, but they were not as tractable as the boy, and they continued to quarrel until both had reached a speech-less stage of indignation.

It was 4 o'clock by this time, and there was a general cessation of conversation, together with an increase of nasal music for the space of half an hour. Suddenly a long and lanky youth, who had been sleeping through it all, straightened up convulsively and gave vent to a blood curdling war whoop. Instantly every eye in the car was shocked. "The small boy began to cry, and the woman in the tailor made suit called loudly for "Help!" and "Water!" Even the lanky youth, whose eyes were staring and who was plainly suffering from what the stout man diagnosed as a nightmare, exerted his lungs to the utmost. Then he awoke with a start, and realizing the situation began to apologize profusely to all the other passengers.

"I know I was a good many kinds of a fool," he said, "when I ate that concentrated rabbit last night."

This restored good nature all round so every one save the woman in the tailor made suit, but she was quickly silenced by a few remarks from the stout man, who, with his friends, began a new game of whist. The last hour of the night, the weather became a general topic of talk, and there was no discussion of opinion between a Chicago kid and a New Yorker as to the relative size of the two cities as far as the United States was two below or Manhattan remaining before the train rolled into the terminal station was slow in coming.

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

Upon Receipt

of a 2-cent stamp and a request, the NORTH DAKOTA MILLING ASSOCIATION will mail to any address the celebrated **Pastry Cook Book**, prepared by M. TANTY, chef to Napoleon III and the Czar of Russia.

This is not a cook book, but a pastry book, showing how all the fancy pastry is prepared. It is a new book, just out, and should sell for fifty cents, but our arrangements with the publishers will enable us to issue the book, by about Dec. 10th, at this small cost to our friends. Address,

North Dakota Milling Ass'n,
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

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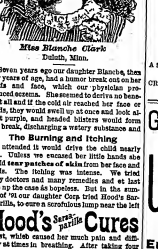
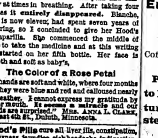
Intense Suffering From Salt Rheum—Given Up as Hopeless

A Permanent CURE by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Blanche Clark
Duluth, Minn.

"Seven years ago our daughter Blanche, then four years of age, had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. Shortened to drive no benefit at all and if the cold air reached her face or hands, they would swell up and look all most purple, and headed blisters would form and break, discharging a watery substance and



The Burning and Itching

that attended it would drive the child nearly wild. Unless we excused her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. The itching was intense. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave up the case as hopeless. But in the summer of '91 our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, to cure a boil on her face near the nose

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

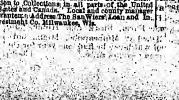
breast, which caused her much pain and difficulty at times in breathing. After taking four bottles it **entirely disappeared.** Blanche, who is now eleven and seven years of age suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She commenced on the first of June to take the medicine and at this writing has started on her fifth bottle. Her face is smooth and soft as baby's.

The Color of a Rose Petal

Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were red and calloused and looked like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or words. It seemed a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 2 Scott Ave., Duluth, Minnesota.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Yankee Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the



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$1 per Dozen

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My work is all first-class, and my prices reasonable. You cannot get first-class goods for third-class prices.

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THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

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A full supply of everything kept by the trade.

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Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Supplies always in stock.

Particular Attention paid to Picture Framing, Furniture Repairing and Upholstering.

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CROOKSTON. MINN.

"It is Conceded by all discriminating travelers that the North-western Limited between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago is the most magnificently appointed, the most sumptuous and the most satisfactory in all respects of any train west of Chicago and for that matter without a superior anywhere.—The Mines, Butte, Mont.

A Trip On the North-Western Limited between the Twin Cities and Chicago is like strolling in a King's Palace over two smooth rails. If the traveling public of thirty years ago had been told of the beauties and comforts of this fine train the story would have been thought a fairy tale. But it is all a reality now and the wonder is what new comfort or luxury will comeith the future. Whatever it is, it will surely be found on The North-Western Line long before you have time to adopt it.—The Press, Osceola, Wis.

Our combination offer with Farm, Stock and Home should not be overlooked. A year's subscription to this grand agricultural paper means a nice volume, also, fill by 15 cts. that to any farmer is well worth, not we give it and this

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS

THROUGH CARS

TO

St. Paul,
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Duluth
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TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave — For St. Paul, Minneapolis Chicago, Duluth and West Superior, 7:34 p.m.
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have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Car attached.

For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on write Ticket Agent, N. P. R. R. at Crookston, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
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The Choicest Cuts

At Lowest Rates?

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MEAT MARKET.

Fish, Flesh and Fowl of every kind in due season.

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OF CROOKSTON, MINN.

Capital, - - - $50,000.

Surplus and undivided profits. $25,000.

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CROOKSTON, MINN.

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Accounts of Farmers and Business Men solicited.

GEO. G. ERSKINE, President.
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FREE!

320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.

One of the best Cook-Books ever published. Contains recipes for all kinds of delicacies, the choicest meats or Medicine, Soups, Game and Pastry recipes. Indexed for handy reference.

MAILED FREE,

In Exchange for 20 LABOR LION SOAP Wrappers from Lion Coffee wrappers and Special Stamps.

Write your name and address plainly, we have only valuable Premiums to offer, and can afford to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of Lion Coffee.

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NEW LIFE

Dr. Miles' Nervine is a positive cure for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Fits, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Backache, Hysteria, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impaired Nutrition, Lack of Nerve Force, Premature Old Age, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Nervousness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration

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TIME SCHEDULE.

Leave Crookston Daily	For St. Paul, Minneapolis, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and all points east, south, west, and Pacific coast at.....	6:32 p. m.
	For Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Pembina, and Pacific points north, at.....	7:00 a. m.

Trains leaving Crookston daily have Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car, and Dining car attached.

GO To The East, To The West, To The Town That You Like Best; BUT

Whichever way you decide to go, Be sure that your ticket read see—

"GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY"

The New and the Right Way EAST AND WEST.

Time Card for Crookston.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
8:40 p. m. Daily	Going south to Ada, Glyndon Barnesville, Fergus Falls, Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior	6:00 p.m. Daily
8:10 a.m. Daily	Going west to Fisher, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle and Pacific Coast points	6:00 a. m. Daily
9:30 a.m. Daily ex Sun.	Going north to Euclid, Angus, Argyle, Stephen, Hallock and St. Vincent	4:00 p.m. Daily ex Sun
9:05 a.m. Mond. Wed. Friday	Going east to Wylie, St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls	6:00 p.m. Mond. Wed. Friday
9:05 a.m. Tues. Thurs.	Going east to Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh and Fosston	4:30 p.m. Tues. Thurs.
8:25 a.m. Sat.	....Going on Fosston branch	7:50 p.m. Sat.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Rates always as low as the lowest.

Dining and Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Library, Observation Cars, Family Tourist Cars, etc., on Pacific Coast trains. For publications and information about rates, maps, folders, etc., call on

J. H. GRIPPIN, Agent.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Deacon Robert Bain was up from Fisher on Saturday.

Ehen and Mrs. Laucaster started last week to spend the holidays with relatives in St. Paul.

John Cromb went down to St. Paul to attend a meeting of the State Normal school board last week.

The holiday trade on Saturday did not seem to be as brisk as usual. The city is generally crowded on the Saturday before Christmas.

Pastor Ilsley, assisted by the Rev M. McDermid, has been holding a series of very interesting evening meetings at the Baptist church for the past fortnight, will continue the balance of the week.

Thursday evening witnessed another one of those midwinter thunder showers—without the thunder, for which Northern Minnesota is becoming noted. Flac refreshing showers fell during the evening turning to snow before morning, but not much snow. Friday morning dawned cold and clear with icy roads and walks.

So thorough is the excellence of Ayer's Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of the hair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Gold rainlight, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience ever offered the public.

Agents make from $5 to $20 per day.

One a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Write for circulars, terms to agents, etc. Complete outfit by mail for one when shipped. Can be put up by any one never out of order, no reaching, long talking distance. Warranted. A lower number. Write, W. F. Harrison & Co. Orwell, Columbiana, O.

Awarded Highest Honor-World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Rev. H. P. Fisher will preach to the young men at the Congregational church on Sunday evening. All young men cordially invited.

The holiday trade on Monday beat any yet. Looked like everybody had put off buying until the last minute and then pitched in to make up lost time.

Everybody who could do so seemed to have borrowed, bought or hired a rig on Sunday. If he did not happen to own one, judging by the number of rigs that were flying around all Sunday afternoon.

Christmas trees were indulged in at most of the churches on Monday evening, except the Methodist church and theirs did not get around until Tuesday evening. A jolly, good time is reported.

Santa Claus is a real, living, breathing personage, leastwise the kids—all of them who saw him walking about the streets on Monday evening, distributing presents, know that he is, for didn't they see him? 'Deed did they, and he was jest more than loaded down with presents.

On the 8th day of January the city council will elect a city justice to succeed L. E. Goseman and already there is quite a scramble for his shoes. The candidates so far heard from are John T. Watts, C. U. Webster, the outgoing county auditor; I. U. Jennings and, John McLean. The contest bids fair to rival the one that was had in the attempt to elect a successor to Judge Spendley. As the appointment can only hold until the coming spring election there should not be such a great scramble for it. We think, however, that the man chosen should be a lawyer. There should be at least one lawyer in that office.

In the still hours of yesterday morning, Dec. 20th, Death claimed as a victim Tollf J. Orvik, one who has been identified with this town for a number of years past. His illness was of short duration, he having been taken sick only last Friday, but the disease which carried him away, pleuro-pneumonia, is a swift destroyer. His death is the more to be deplored owing to the sad circumstances identified with the town for as thereby left orphans, none of whom are old enough to care for themselves. A brother of the deceased, John Orvik, of Halstad, Minn., was summoned by telegraph and arrived on the morning of his brother's death, too late however to see him before he died. Deceased leaves a farm, which is located near the Red River, and some village property.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that puteut remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Flax Seed for Sale.

We have in our hands for sale about 150 bushels of flax that we will sell at fell prices. The call for flax for seed next spring will no doubt send the price up to $3|or in that vicinity and those who contemplate sowing flax would do well to secure the seed while it can be had at fall prices. Enough have spoken to us for flax for seed to more than exhaust the supply yet on hand. Call at this office and see sample.

BREAKFAST IN BED.

This Is the Way In Which to Enjoy the Height of Luxury.

There is nothing which gives one quite the same feeling of luxury and affluence as breakfasting in bed—that is, unless one is forced to do it. Then it seems merely an unpleasance. But when the woman whom unkind fate and domestic or business duties usually force to lay with the lark can lie in bed and have a daintily appointed breakfast tray brought up to her she feels that the final joy of existence is here.

Sunday morning is the best time for the daughter of toil to indulge in this luxurious habit. If she is a churchgoing woman, she may manage by having breakfast at 9:45. If she desires to be both pious and lazy, there are those who compromise by reading morning service in bed, and their method is perhaps not to be despised.

The first step toward enjoying this luxury is to have one's warm bath, hair combing and the like. Then slipping on a bath robe or a dressing sack, the sacker after luxury should slip back into bed, adjust her pillows comfortably and proceed to enjoy her breakfast. It should be an unusually dainty one and served with the most appetizing regard for appearances. The tray should be covered with a delicately embroidered cloth. The china pot in which the coffee comes up should be as pretty as coffeepots can be, the sugar basin and cream jug the very perfection of daintiness. There should be a little glass bowl of saigonette or violets, or a couple of carnations, or even some fragrant green geranium stalks. A bunch of grapes, dunkily purple or pink and opal, coffee clear as amber and fragrant as only coffee can be, toast, a slice of bacon and an egg or eggs boiled form a breakfast fit to serve on the pretty tray.

If the woman who breakfasts in bed will proceed to spend the rest of the day there, sleeping when she can, reading a little, entirely undisturbed by the cares of her household, she will ward off the approach of hideous old age half a decade.—Philadelphia Press.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

As Culled from our County Exchanges.

Thief River Falls Press: The scene quiet usually enjoyed by our people was disturbed to a considerable degree last Saturday by the turn of affairs in the Jones-Meehan mill site controversy. The Meehans, defeated in every effort from the start, except to delay Mr. Jones' enterprise and retard the prosperity of every citizen in the community, now think to still further postpone competition in their line of business by precipitating a conflict which can only be finally settled by recourse to force or arms. Without the least excuse for a title, except a lease from Chief Moose Dung, now reproduced by him, unapproved by the department or any of its agents and unrecorded anywhere, they have invaded Mr. Jones, premises and made pretended improvements. On Saturday a force of men were put at work building a small shanty at a point between the river and the ground staked out by the Jones syndicate for their new mill and exactly where the log chute leading to the mill from the river will have to pass. They also set posts and strung a wire fence along the entire river front to the junction of the Red Lake and Thief rivers.

At this proceedure our citizens became highly indignant and knots of men were congregated here and there discussing and discussing the situation and expressing their intense cordiality for the persons who are at the bottom of the diabolical conspiracy. Much talk was indulged in as to the advisability of joining strength and numbers and peremptorily removing all semblance of Meehan's improvements from the premises and thus saving the department the expense and trouble of sending a U. S. marshal here for that purpose. Forbearance and better judgment prevailed and the work was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Jones was at once notified of this action and he wired his local representative to take possession of the ground and notify all persons not to trespass upon his premises in carrying ont Mr. Jones' instructions his men was subjected to much abuse by the Meehans and an uprising was narrowly averted when one of the Meehans assaulted Mr. Jones' agent here. It would have required but a word from the Jones men and the Meehans with their improvements would have been pitched into the river.

At this writing everything is quiet on the fraction and the people anxiously await the arrival of Mr. Jones, when things are expected to be settled in short order.

McIntosh Tribune: The 4 year old daughter of Edward Eck, of the town of Chester, met with a very serious accident last Thursday. While the parents were out attending the chores, the little girl had come in contact with a hot stove, so that her clothes caughtfire, and hilirely burned off from her body. The body was so badly burned that it is doubtedful whether the girl can survive. Dr. McEachran was called to treat her, and if medical skill can save her, she will survive.

From the Grand Forks Herald we take the following flattering comment on Comstock's candidacy for U.S. senator: "Hon. S. G. Comstock of Moorhead, has announced himself a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Washburn. Mr. Comstock is one of the ablest and most worthy of Minnesota's public men, and his election would be eminently satisfactory to republicans in this state as well as hiroself."

Princeton Union: "Honest, impulsive and fearless J. P. Jacobson, of Lac qui Parle county, is always on the right side. He was in St. Paul the other day and signified his the proposed legislation this winter. he said: 'All this talk about the need of a primary election law is bosh. If the people turned out to the primaries there would be no chance for crooked work. There is no sense in saddling needless expense on a community just because a lot of 'stay-at-homes' failed to get elected delegates to some convention and raised the cry of 'crooked work and fraud.' I have got no time for such child's-play legislation as that, and I will do all I can to defeat it."

Fisher Bulletin:—Molde and Beaudet have sold out their butcher shop and intend to leave the city. We were informed that Mr. Sam Dainard had purchased the stand but the report has not yet been confirmed by Mr. Dainard. We trust this party is the purchaser and that he will soon open up for business, many of our citizens have been patronizing butchers in East Grand Forks and Crookston and if the right parties will take hold of the business here he will receive the support of this class of citizens.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders,

Made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., shows the

ROYAL Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder of the highest quality, superior to all others in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus distinguished by the highest expert official authority the leading Baking Powder of the world.

Royal Baking Powder makes the finest, sweetest, lightest and most wholesome food. It goes further in use, and is more economical than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Warren Sheaf:—"Ed. Slee: My brother J. W. Slee, of Spokane Falls, states in a recent letter that Mr. Selheim had shot a man in a saloon, and was to be tried for murder on the 17th inst. Mr. Selheim at one time owned the farm now owned by Jorge Lakia. Since locating at Spokane he is said to have acquired considerable wealth."

East Grand Forks Courier: Wednesday evening between 4 and 5 o'clock Joseph Halvorer, aged 8 years, and a genuine tough, while attempting to walk from the roof of W. R. Elliott's building to that of Sullivan Bros. missed his footing and fell in between the buildings. The space between the buildings at the top is about 12 inches, growing gradually less as you descend, until at the bottom it is less than three inches. Young Joseph shot down at terrific speed until his body became so thoroughly wedged in that he was scarce able to cry ont for help. His cries however were heard by E. J. Sullivan who after satisfying himself that the cries were those of some one in distress, commenced to investigate, and found the little fellow wedged in between the two buildings. After some thirty minutes' time had elapsed Ed. Sullivan succeded in getting ahfetchm thechild's leg with a rope, and he was finally pulled out. Had the little fellow dropped head first when he fell his extrication would have been a serious matter. The experience may prove of some value to him, but we doubt it, and the authorities some time ago should have taken the necessary steps to have placed him in the state reformatory, for he is a genuine Arab, nad apparently is neglected by his parents.

The Thirteen Towns, of Fosston says: We understand that Prof. H. E. Wilson, who has resigned the position of school superintendent at Red Lake agency, which office he has held for the past five years, has been granted a transfer to the superintendentship of the Kick-a-poo Indian Reservation.

Martin County Sentinel: Nearly every state institute is getting ready for an onslaught upon the state treasury this winter. There will need be brakes at both ends of every legislative committee or the great Republican majority will make a record that the other fellows will point to with a sneer.

Wadena Pioneer: Since Judge Rea, of Minneapolis, left the party to become a Democrat, ex-Congressman Comstock seems to have taken his place in the Republican ranks. At least, like Rea, he is now being "mentioned" for about every office under the sun. He has frequently been trotted out as a senator, and now someone has suggested him for governor in 1896.

The residents of Walker Brook met on Dec. 15th and organized their school district, which is No. 3, Beltrami county. Frank Vettiesou is clerk, Ole Jorgenson director and Chas. Johnson treasurer. School will commence on the first Monday in January, at the residence of Frank Vettieson, for a term of one month.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to clock the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayers's Almanac for the new year.

For Sale.

All of my real estate in the city o Crookston, consisting of one tea room, story and a half residence on corner of Sixth and Pine streets with six lots, which is now used as a garden and contains a great abundance of small fruits, crab apples, berries, etc.; also a quarter block on the river on Pine street, which has two comfortable barns upon it and an excellent building site. Will be sold at a bargain to one purchaser or divided if required. For full particulars address Wm. Cunningham or the JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. (38-tf)

TAKE NOTICE!

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying a certain note for $100 given by me to Michel Linse on Dec. 13th 1894, to run one year; as said note was procured by false representation.

[36-38.] REMI FORTIER.

Crookston, Dec. 19th, 1894.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

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The Most Enjoyable Journey we think we ever made on the North-Western Line from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. It is indeed, a luxury to ride in the North-western limited. On this train a journey is the pleasantest kind of a pleasant pleasure. It's a fact.—The Journal, Minot, N. D.

CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.$ .62
" 1 Northern	.62
Flax	.1.27
Barley	.32@40
Oats, per bu	.3.00@6.00
Potatoes, per cord	.3.00@6.00
Butter, per pound	.16@22
Eggs, per doz	.16@22
Potatoes, per bushel	.45

There will be a SPECIAL SALE of PIANOS and ORGANS as well as other musical merchandise, sheet music and music books of all kinds, held at the Grand Forks Music House in Grand Forks, N. D., commencing Nov. 20, 1894, and continuing until Jan. 1, 1895. During the time mentioned sweeping reductions will be made in prices, affording a wonderful opportunity for the people of the Northwest to procure musical instruments of the highest standard at prices far below their actual value. In addition to the extensive line of new pianos and organs carried by this house, over 100 second hand and slightly shop worn pianos MUST BE SOLD. Among these are many instruments of high standard that have been used only a few months, which will be sold for less than half of their value. Any person contemplating the purchase of a piano or an organ or anything in the music line, even though not now ready to buy, will certainly find it profitable to attend this GREAT SALE. The cost of round trip railroad tickets for any distance under 250 miles will be REFUNDED to anyone who buys a piano at this sale. A complete list of bargains together with terms of payment required, will be mailed free to anyone who cannot attend the sale and desires to make a purchase through correspondence. Grand Forks Music House, Grand Forks, N. D. 39-57

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Inclusive Dates: Jan 4 1894 — Dec 27 1894

120-4 1979
122-4 1979

Originals held by: MHS X Other ___

Prepared by: Lynn Trantow WP	Date: April 10, 1978	Format: 1A X / 2B
Filmed by: R Rogers	Date: 4-17-78	Camera No. Yellow 3
Reduction Ratio: 13	Voltmeter .40/80	No. Expos. 426
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ____/mm	O.K. ____ Reject ___	Length: